

参照教育部最新考试大纲调整范围词汇

# 大学英语

## 四级词汇复习概要

An Outline of Reviewing CEB-4 Vocabulary

朱晓慧 编著



中国石化出版社

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# 前言

本书是《大学英语四级词汇 100 天》的姊妹篇,以《大学英语教学大纲(1—4 级)》和 1999 年 9 月出版的最新《大学英语教学大纲》为依据而编著。编者充分考虑到这两份大纲有几年磨合过程的现实,让各类读者无重复地、同时又分期地了解四级词汇的精华和重难点所在,从例句、例题、例文中给自己准确定位,查漏补缺。

本书所选试题中被考查的词条及义项,均经详细校核,几无重复,体现了小篇幅、较大覆盖面的设计思路,使读者尽可能多地涉猎到常考的四级词汇义项。本书各章节立意明确,资料独特,易于自测,用 3~5 天,即可对自己在四级词汇上的优/劣势作出恰当评价。

1. 学习过程中,每到转折时刻(如高考、四级、六级、托福),都要温故而知新。其实,做我编入的这些中学词汇题,基础好的同学也会不时感到难以下笔。回头看一看,往前看更远。

2. 四级词汇在具体的文章中以如何的态势在运作呢?形象点说,四级词汇就象是四级阅读中的热血,以它特有的浓度和速度在奔腾着,从而凸现出鲜活的生命感。经过精确的校核,四级词汇在其中的比例、难度、变化都一一显示出来。

3. 四级词汇复习的主要内容应包括一些特征词,如动词、形容词的特殊搭配,常用作复数的名词等(笔者曾在《大学英语四级通用词汇指南》一书中将上述内容整理)。还加上同/近义词 606 组,近形/音词 200 组,难/偏

义词 518 个;有些部分还配上练习,复习时可一目了然。

4. 样题便于读者知道自己与“标准”的距离;自测题进一步帮助我们发现问题,然后再考虑如何对症下药。

5. 新大纲调整了约 200 个词,这增加的部分大多数来自通用 5~6 级词表。笔者将这部分新四级词一一罗列并编题练习,满足了几年后全面使用新大纲的读者需求。

6. 附录大学英语四级词汇表和主要参考书目,方便读者检索。

亲爱的读者,书小,书薄,孰轻孰重,您自会明辨。诚恳地希望得到您的批评和建议,以便修订时进一步完善。

朱晓慧

2000 年 1 月 31 日夜

北京·海淀·茅溪居

# 目 录

1	好马要吃“回头草”: 中学英语词汇回眸 .....	1
2	奔腾在“四级阅读之躯”的“四级词汇之血” .....	8
3	大学英语四级词汇复习的主要内容 .....	22
3.1	几种分类词 .....	23
3.2	同/近义词 606 组 .....	37
3.3	近形/音词 70 组 .....	58
3.4	难/偏义词 518 个 .....	60
4	样题与自测题 .....	70
5	最新考试大纲调整范围词汇练习 .....	103
5.1	最新考试大纲调整范围词汇表: .....	103
5.2	练习 .....	105
6	附录 .....	111
6.1	大学英语四级词汇表 .....	111
6.2	主要参考书目 .....	192

## 1 好马要吃“回头草”: 中学英语词汇回眸

提起中学词汇及相关难度的试题, 备考四级的读者可能觉得“不屑一顾”。其实, 知识层面的积累不可能密不透风, 岁月的剥蚀使原本厚实的基础隐现裂缝。只有温故方能知新。

无论原有的功底如何, 我们仍要或多或少地花点时间和精力, 回顾一下对目前这部分词汇的辩义状态。这些词的潜在的问题当然不是基本的词形词义, 而是在四级这个层面上出现的同/近义、多义项等问题。如我们是否知道“right”有“直(角)的”意思? 而“second”竟可作动词, 指“赞成、附和”!

我们都有过这样的体会: 多年后见到故旧而叫不出名字来, 那尴尬!

我们选编的 60 题, 恐怕没几位备考四级的读者能一挥而就的。如此, 这“回头草”, “吃”得值!

下面开始做题:

I. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the forms where necessary.

student    try    once    plate    nut  
lift    wind    cut    across    fit

1. This hand-decorated plate measures 30cm \_\_\_\_\_ and costs \$ 20.
2. Tin cans are generally made of steel, very thinly \_\_\_\_\_ with a layer of tin.
3. I still hadn't \_\_\_\_\_ my watch so I didn't know the time.
4. He suggested that those responsible should be \_\_\_\_\_ for crimes against humanity.

5. The strike had already led to \_\_\_\_\_ in electricity and water supplies in many areas.
6. If you want to repair the wheels you just undo the four \_\_\_\_\_.
7. An average \_\_\_\_\_ person can master easy ski runs within a few days.
8. The fog had \_\_\_\_\_ and revealed a warm, sunny day.
9. He is a passionate (热心的) \_\_\_\_\_ of history and an expert on nineteenth century prime ministers.
10. You must be patient, just this \_\_\_\_\_.

**bitter      fall      shoot      stamp      impossible**  
**spirit      trip      second      equal      mass**

11. Your application must be proposed and \_\_\_\_\_ by current members.
12. You should have married somebody more your \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Her own lies will \_\_\_\_\_ her up.
14. Outside, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ east wind was accompanied by flurries (飘舞) of snow.
15. The Supreme Court will not hear the case until next \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The deer was eating the young \_\_\_\_\_ on the trees.
17. One liter of water has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of one kilogram.
18. Most of us want to make our home a familiar place and put the \_\_\_\_\_ of our personality on its walls.
19. I had to leave the job because my boss was \_\_\_\_\_.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ are more expensive than beer, but they get you drunk faster.

**pick      suit      level      act      remain**  
**world      manner      swim      back      rapid**

21. More human \_\_\_\_\_ have been unearthed in the north of the country.
22. The publishing \_\_\_\_\_ had certainly never seen an event quite like this.
23. One insurance company has already filed \_\_\_\_\_ against the city



of Chicago.

24. The floor was \_\_\_\_\_, but the ceiling sloped toward his head.
25. He used a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to break up the concrete path.
26. His canoe was there, on the river below the \_\_\_\_\_.
27. Getting up too suddenly made the room \_\_\_\_\_ before her eyes.
28. His defense says it has found a new witness to \_\_\_\_\_ his claim that he is a victim of mistaken identity.
29. If someone has bad \_\_\_\_\_, they are impolite and do not observe social customs.
30. \_\_\_\_\_ II contained one of the funniest scenes I have ever witnessed.

## II. Multiple-choice.

31. Because of the \_\_\_\_\_ emphasis placed on classroom work, the instructor will report your absence to the adviser.  
A. large                      B. strong  
C. hard                      D. high
32. The little man was \_\_\_\_\_ more than one metre fifty tall.  
A. nearly                      B. quite  
C. hardly                      D. almost
33. Medical care reform has become this country's most important public health \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. question                      B. stuff  
C. matter                      D. issue
34. I used to smoke \_\_\_\_\_ but I gave it up three years ago.  
A. seriously                      B. heavily  
C. badly                      D. severely
35. If these shoes are too big, ask the clerk to bring you a smaller \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. suit                      B. set  
C. one                      D. pair
36. We had a party last month, and it was a lot of fun, so let's have \_\_\_\_\_ one this month.  
A. another                      B. more

- C. the other                      D. other
37. Children are very curious \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at heart                      B. in person  
C. on purpose                      D. by nature
38. He was \_\_\_\_\_ of having asked such a silly question.  
A. sorry                      B. guilty  
C. ashamed                      D. miserable
39. Five minutes earlier, \_\_\_\_\_ we could have caught the last train.  
A. and                      B. but  
C. or                      D. so
40. I cannot give you \_\_\_\_\_ for the type of car you sell because there is no demand for it in the market.  
A. an expense                      B. a charge  
C. a purchase                      D. an order
41. She is \_\_\_\_\_ a musician than her brother.  
A. much of                      B. much as  
C. more of                      D. more as
42. Having been found guilty, the man was given a severe \_\_\_\_\_ by the judge.  
A. service                      B. sentence  
C. crime                      D. crisis
43. You can't afford to let the situation get worse. You must take \_\_\_\_\_ to put it right.  
A. decisions                      B. directions  
C. sides                      D. steps
44. Before he left for his vacation he went to the bank to \_\_\_\_\_ some money.  
A. pull                      B. pick  
C. gain                      D. draw
45. Language is city, to the building of \_\_\_\_\_ every human being brought a stone.  
A. which                      B. that  
C. it                      D. this

46. \_\_\_\_\_ of the two books holds the opinion that the danger of nuclear war is increasing.  
A. None B. Either  
C. Both D. Neither
47. Government cannot operate effectively \_\_\_\_\_ it is free from such interference.  
A. so long as B. so that  
C. unless D. because
48. I'll accept any job \_\_\_\_\_ I don't have to get up early.  
A. lest B. as long as  
C. in case D. though
49. The computer has brought about surprising technological changes \_\_\_\_\_ we organize and produce information.  
A. in a way B. in the way  
C. in that way D. in no way
50. In Britain people drive \_\_\_\_\_ the left.  
A. at B. on  
C. to D. in
51. When the student graduated, he got his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. diploma B. degree  
C. license D. certificate
52. His stomach began to \_\_\_\_\_ because of the bad food he had eaten.  
A. pain B. ache  
C. harm D. be hurt
53. Dried vegetables are easy to use if you remember to \_\_\_\_\_ them in water.  
A. plunge B. emerge  
C. suck D. bathe
54. A wall is built up of bricks \_\_\_\_\_ together by cement.  
A. connected B. linked  
C. joined D. made
55. Man must \_\_\_\_\_ now to save his environment from pollution.  
A. act B. play

- C. behave                      D. practise
56. I have promised to help you and I will \_\_\_\_\_ my word.  
 A. hold                          B. follow  
 C. keep                          D. stick
57. He ran back into the room to see if he had \_\_\_\_\_ anything behind.  
 A. forgotten                      B. laid  
 C. remained                      D. left
58. Because there are so few high mountains in Britain, the \_\_\_\_\_ of British people don't know how to ski.  
 A. most                          B. minority  
 C. majority                      D. lot
59. The street is very busy, so it is hard to \_\_\_\_\_ a car there.  
 A. put                              B. set  
 C. park                            D. cease
60. After the explosion, the factory was a \_\_\_\_\_ of total confusion.  
 A. feature                          B. view  
 C. scene                            D. situation

**参考答案:**

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| I. 1. across   | 2. plated   |
| 3. wound       | 4. tried    |
| 5. cuts        | 6. nuts     |
| 7. fit         | 8. lifted   |
| 9. student     | 10. once    |
| 11. seconded   | 12. equal   |
| 13. trip       | 14. bitter  |
| 15. fall       | 16. shoots  |
| 17. mass       | 18. stamp   |
| 19. impossible | 20. Spirits |
| 21. remains    | 22. world   |
| 23. suit       | 24. level   |

25. pick

26. rapids

27. swim

28. back

29. manners

30. Act

II. 31~40

BCCBD

ADCAD

41~50

CBDDA

DCBBB

51~60

BBDCA

CDCCC

做完上述题后,请参考第三章“几种分类词”中有关中学英语词汇的部分,进一步从打好四级词汇基础的角度复习中学英语词汇中的几种重点分类词。

## 2 奔腾在“四级阅读之躯”的 “四级词汇之血”

大学英语“四级词汇之血”，是如何自然而欢畅地奔腾、流淌在“四级阅读之躯”的呢？

读读下面的阅读理解、小诗和阅读欣赏文章，再查看一下分级的词项，我们就会感悟到作者谋篇布局和选字造句的微妙，从而初步记下了一大把带血带肉的、溶在水中、长在土里的四级词汇！

在课堂上，我曾反复地向我的学生转告陈孝模老先生上课时说的一句话：“A word in a new context is a new word.”（上下文一变，旧词变新词）。即具体的英语词义，在上下文中是血肉相连、见树见林、并不断变化的。我也曾反复地向学生宣讲过我体味出来的一种观点：从单词中学单词，死路一条；从句子中学单词，可行之道；从文章中学单词，光明大道！

1998年始，我开创性地编写一种把英语原文阅读欣赏与例/题句结合的、同时覆盖100%词条（多义项覆盖率亦达80%~90%左右）的分级英语阅读欣赏图书，如《大学英语六级词汇100天》（朱晓慧，1999），《大学英语六级阅读》（彭典贵，朱晓慧，1999）。这是一次崭新的尝试，创意来自我们的学生反映的一个窘迫的现实：背单词背字典，背得快忘得快；熟读课文多做题，学得活、记得牢，但这些材料对大纲词汇的覆盖面又不够宽。能否把该级词汇的100%的词条，80%~90%左右的义项，自然而巧妙地渗透在自测题和精选的英文原文中，发挥习题测试、文章欣赏的功能，使读者曾经走过的一段枯燥乏味而又漫无边际的学习英语词汇的道路，通过这种书来省些时间、增些乐趣呢？能，上述两部书已经作出了回答。随后的同类书将更充分地回答这个问题。

虽然本书受篇幅所限，未能使多义项覆盖率达到很高，但下面

所列阅读理解、小诗和阅读欣赏文章共六篇例文, 加上紧随其后的分级词项(括号里的词项为新四级词), 足以让读者感应那象“血”一样奔腾的四级词汇, 从而在《大学英语四级词汇 100 天》(朱晓慧, 2000)的大量英语原文阅读欣赏与例/题句中, 进一步把四级词汇在一书中学完!

### 【例文 1】

#### 大学英语四级 1996 年 6 月实考阅读题第一篇

Exchange a glance with someone, then look away. Do you realize that you have made a statement? Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made a different statement. Hold it for 3 seconds, and the meaning has changed again. For every social situation, there is a permissible time that you can hold a person's gaze without being intimate, rude, or aggressive. If you are on an elevator, what gaze-time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you typically do. You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to *size* them *up* (打量) and to assure them that you mean no threat. Since being close to another person signals the possibility of interaction, you need to emit a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye contact, what sociologist Erving Goffman (1963) calls “a dimming of the lights.” You look down at the floor, at the indicator lights, anywhere but into another passenger's eyes. Should you break the rule against staring at a stranger on an elevator, you will make the other person exceedingly uncomfortable, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.

If you hold eye contact for more than 3 seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the situation. For instance, a man and a woman communicate interest in this manner. They typically gaze at each other for about 3 seconds at a time, then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, he signals, “I know you”, “I am interested in you,” or “you look peculiar and I am curious about you.” This type of stare often

produces hostile feelings.

51. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. every glance has its significance  
B. staring at a person is an expression of interest  
C. a gaze longer than 3 seconds is unacceptable  
D. a glance conveys more meaning than words
52. If you want to be left alone on an elevator, the best thing to do is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to look into another passenger's eyes  
B. to avoid eye contact with other passengers  
C. to signal you are not a threat to anyone  
D. to keep a distance from other passengers
53. By "a dimming of the lights" (Line9, Para. 1) Erving Goffman means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. closing one's eyes  
B. turning off the lights  
C. ceasing to glance at others  
D. reducing gaze-time to the minimum
54. If one is looked at by a stranger for too long, he tends to feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. depressed                      B. uneasy  
C. curious                        D. amused
55. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the limitations of eye contact  
B. the exchange of ideas through eye contact  
C. proper behavior in situations  
D. the role of eye contact in interpersonal communication

四级词项有: exchange, glance, statement, social, gaze, intimate, aggressive, rude, elevator, assure, threat, signal, possibility, interaction, emit, cut off, contact, exceedingly, likely, for instance, communicate, peculiar, hostile, infer, significance, convey, turn off, cease, reduce, minimum, tend, depress, uneasy, amuse, limitation, communication



派生四级词项有: typical, dim, indicate, personal

超四级词项有: size up

参考答案: ABCBD

## 【例文 2】

### 大学英语四级 1999 年 6 月实考阅读题第一篇

The biggest safety threat facing airlines today may not be a terrorist with a gun, but the man with the portable computer in business class. In the last 15 years, pilots have reported well over 100 incidents that could have been caused by electromagnetic interference. The source of this interference remains unconfirmed, but increasingly, experts are pointing the blame at portable electronic devices such as portable computers, radio and cassette players and mobile telephones.

RTCA, an organization which advises the aviation(航空) industry, has recommended that all airlines ban(禁止) such devices from being used during "critical" stages of flight, particularly take-off and landing. Some experts have gone further, calling for a total ban during all flights. Currently, rules on using these devices are left up to individual airlines. And although some airlines prohibit passengers from using such equipment during take-off and landing, most are reluctant to enforce a total ban, given that many passengers want to work during flights.

The difficulty is predicting how electromagnetic fields might affect an aircraft's computers. Experts know that portable devices emit radiation which affects those wavelengths which aircraft use for navigation and communication. But, because they have not been able to reproduce these effects in a laboratory, they have no way of knowing whether the interference might be dangerous or not.

The fact that aircraft may be vulnerable(易受损的) to interference raises the risk that terrorists may use radio systems in order to damage navigation equipment. As worrying, though, is the passenger who can't hear the instructions to turn off his radio because the