

详

新大纲



英语专业  
四级词汇  
2000题详解

刘世铸 卢华 编著

六级适用

山东科学技术出版社  
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解

# 英语专业四级词汇

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# 前 言

根据 2000 年修订的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的要求，我们对原大纲词汇表中的六个级别的词汇进行了精选，并编写出版了《英语专业四级词汇复式记忆与精解》一书。虽然对该书中的词汇难点与考点已做了详细全面的解释，但从词汇的应用角度考虑，我们认为有必要通过练习的形式融会贯通，使学生不仅能够记住单词的形式，而且对它们的意义和用法也有更深刻的理解。有鉴于此，我们组织编写了该书的配套练习——《英语专业四级词汇 2000 题详解》。

本书精选了 2000 道题，分为 40 个单元，每个单元后均配有详细的注解。试题部分是作者根据多年的教学实践，总结目前使用的多种专业教材的基础上精编而成，主要针对英语专业四级考试中“词汇与结构”部分的考试内容而设计。通过对历年考题的分析统计，我们发现大纲中六个级别的词汇在试卷中的出现频率基本上是相等的，我们在选编试题的过程中充分考虑到这一因素，即使对 1~2 级词汇也选了数量可观的练习，以避免过分追求偏难词汇的倾向。有一些词汇是与一定的结构相联系的，所以我们也照顾到词汇在某些结构中的用法。注释部分对题干都提供了参考译文，四个选项的解释力求详细，对一些较难的单词还提供了例句，以期达到举一反三的效果。但考虑到英语专业的学生接受能力较好，解释力求做到言简意赅。

本书可供参加英语专业四级考试的考生使用，也可作为参加大学英语四、六级考试，研究生入学考试的参考资料。

编 著 者

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\* 信息反馈卡

# TEST ONE

01. \_\_\_\_\_ money, she is quite rich. However this does not mean that she is happy.  
A. Concerning    ☒ B. In terms of    C. As to    D. In the light of
02. Ladies, let's \_\_\_\_\_ at this point in the meeting and have a coffee.  
A. take off    B. drop off    C. break off    D. lay off
03. You must be very careful. The work \_\_\_\_\_ precision.  
A. retails    B. repels    C. retains    D. entails
04. She knows a lot of young men, but it isn't easy to choose a /an \_\_\_\_\_ one who is both rich and attractive.  
A. diligent    B. qualified    C. eligible    D. elegant
05. He was \_\_\_\_\_ about the spring outing, but he came back quite depressed and said he shouldn't have joined in it.  
A. enthusiastic    B. fantastic    C. courageous    D. discouraged
06. If you want this pain killer, you'll have to ask the doctor for a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. prescription    B. recipe    C. subscription    D. parameter
07. The criminals were printing \_\_\_\_\_ dollar bills when they were arrested.  
A. false    B. suspicious    C. conspicuous    D. fake
08. In many Indian \_\_\_\_\_, a child will have one name at birth and other names during various stages of his or her life.  
A. tribes    B. customers    C. tributes    D. districts
09. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ her skirt and waded across the stream.  
A. wrapped    B. tucked up    C. shortened    D. put up
10. His \_\_\_\_\_ words produced the effect he wanted and people gave money to help him.  
A. elegant    B. eloquent    C. evil    D. excessive
11. Too much time had \_\_\_\_\_ before I attempted any serious study.  
A. eclipsed    B. elapsed    C. collapsed    D. covered
12. Arrogance and pride are similar in meaning, but there is a \_\_\_\_\_ difference between them.  
A. decisive    B. thorny    C. precise    D. subtle
13. "Be careful! One of the lions got \_\_\_\_\_!" Shouted one zoo-keeper.  
A. lost    B. loosened    C. lose    D. loose
14. We could all see clearly that this newcomer had \_\_\_\_\_ teeth.  
A. untrue    B. artificial    C. imitated    D. false
15. I can't draw a clear picture about it. You \_\_\_\_\_ go and have a look by yourself.  
A. may well    B. may very well    ☒ C. may just as well    D. may be well to
16. She went to teach in the small mountain village \_\_\_\_\_ her own will.  
A. in    B. to    C. by    D. of
17. The size of the audience, \_\_\_\_\_ was foreseen, was well over one thousand.

- A. whom                      B. who                      C. as                      D. that
18. You haven't learnt calculus yet, but I'm sure you \_\_\_\_ before the end of this semester.  
A. will learn                      B. have learn                      C. will be learning                      D. will have learnt
19. I would rather he \_\_\_\_ the President.  
A. become                      B. became                      C. will become                      D. becoming
20. People say \_\_\_\_ tobacco is bad for \_\_\_\_ lungs.  
A. the, the                      B. a, the                      C. /, the                      D. /, /
21. The farmers received a \_\_\_\_ from the government to grow this crop.  
A. subsidy                      B. subsidiary                      C. subordinate                      D. successor
22. Do you think it's fair to keep a bird \_\_\_\_ in a cage all the time?  
A. restricted                      B. limited                      C. confined                      D. enclosed
23. A hot iron can scorch and discolour \_\_\_\_ fabrics quickly.  
A. soft                      B. delicate                      C. fragile                      D. decent
24. One of the requirements for a fire is that the material \_\_\_\_ to its burning temperatures.  
A. is heated                      B. will be heated                      C. be heated                      D. would be heated
25. If you are always sitting up late at night, you may \_\_\_\_ from overwork soon.  
A. collapse                      B. fall                      C. descend                      D. benefit
26. If he doesn't pay them the money, they will \_\_\_\_ him soon.  
A. suffice                      B. sue                      C. summon                      D. inform
27. It was unusual for there \_\_\_\_ so little traffic in the street.  
A. being                      B. had                      C. be                      D. to be
28. Nobody phoned while I was out, \_\_\_\_ ?  
A. did it                      B. did he                      C. did they                      D. was it
29. The \_\_\_\_ workers on strike are ready to fight at any time.  
A. military                      B. offensive                      C. militant                      D. aggressive
30. To \_\_\_\_ the risk of theft, install a good alarm system.  
A. decrease                      B. minimize                      C. lessen                      D. eliminate
31. Old generation tends to recall the \_\_\_\_ of the past and contrast it with the happiness of today.  
A. misfortune                      B. adversity                      C. disaster                      D. accident
32. I always feel she has a \_\_\_\_ against me, although I don't know what wrong I've done her.  
A. grunt                      B. grudge                      C. groan                      D. grumble
33. Since we don't have the key, we must use \_\_\_\_ to open this locked door.  
A. strength                      B. vigor                      C. energy                      D. force
34. I keep meaning to write to my parents but I'm so busy nowadays that I can't seem to \_\_\_\_ round to it.  
A. walk                      B. get                      C. work                      D. go
35. His sending her a dozen roses was a \_\_\_\_ declaration of love.  
A. virtual                      B. ambiguous                      C. wealthy                      D. loyal
36. Try to \_\_\_\_ sailing through the sky on a cloud.  
A. practise                      B. visualize                      C. recommend                      D. appreciate
37. Sally likes to \_\_\_\_ her brother about his girl friend, which often makes him awkward.  
A. chase                      B. tempt                      C. tease                      D. charm



38. The thought of flying \_\_\_\_\_ him so much that he decided to go by boat.  
A. endangered      B. terrified      C. justified      D. testified
39. On New Year's Eve, the policemen made a \_\_\_\_\_ on a gambling casino.  
A. raid      B. radiation      C. rail      D. radius
40. If the pain \_\_\_\_\_, take the medicine according to its instructions.  
A. occurs      B. incurs      C. recurs      D. vanishes
41. When his mother scolded him for his wrong doings, he \_\_\_\_\_ instead of listening to her: "It is entirely your fault."  
A. reacted      B. nodded      C. retorted      D. blamed
42. If you buy them by wholesale, I will give you a 15% discount; if you buy them by \_\_\_\_\_, you must pay a full price.  
A. retail      B. retention      C. return      D. restraint
43. I feel that his subject gains a lot from the attractive \_\_\_\_\_ of the matter.  
A. presentation      B. preparation      C. preference      D. potential
44. If you ask an agent to help you find an apartment, you have to pay him a \_\_\_\_\_ before you can rent the house.  
A. fine      B. premise      C. premium      D. visit
45. Anne is so calm and \_\_\_\_\_. She does everything well.  
A. practicable      B. applicable      C. practical      D. appreciable
46. The book *Black Beauty* \_\_\_\_\_ the life of a horse.  
A. postulates      B. ponders      C. plots      D. portrays
47. The scene is so beautiful that it \_\_\_\_\_ my power of description.  
A. ascends      B. descends      C. transcends      D. overtakes
48. The two cities were connected to each other by a \_\_\_\_\_ after flood cut them off  
A. suspension      B. diversion      C. highway      D. harbour
49. The secret agent concealed her real mission, therefore many local people were \_\_\_\_\_ into thinking that she was a good person.  
A. betrayed      B. driven      C. deceived      D. convinced
50. In the 1980's, four cities in southern China were first \_\_\_\_\_ as special economic zones, enjoying special policies.  
A. designated      B. judged      C. emerged      D. nominated

## KEY AND NOTES

01. **答案 B 译文:** 论钱, 她很富有。但这并不说明她是幸福的。in terms of 意为“以…观点; 以…方式”, 符合题意, 故选 B。concerning 意为“关于”; as to 意为“至于”; in the light of 意为“从…的观点”。以上三项从意义上均与题意不符, 故被排除。
02. **答案 C 译文:** 女士们, 会先开到这里, 大家去喝杯咖啡。break off 意为“突然停止, 中断”, 符合题意, 故选 C。take off 意为“脱掉; 移去; (飞机) 起飞”; drop off 意为“落下; 变少; 睡着”; lay off 意为“(通常指临时性) 解雇; 使(工厂) 停工”。A、B、D 不符合题意的要求, 故被排除。

03. **答案 D 译文:** 你一定要很仔细, 这项工作要求很精确。 entail 意为“需要, 使成为必需”, 符合题意, 故选 D。retail 意为“零售”, 如: These shoes retail at \$10 a pair. 这些鞋子以每双 10 美元零售。repel 意为“击退; 使厌恶, 使反感”, 如: to repel an attack 击退进攻。retain 意为“保留, 保持”, 如: to retain one's balance 保持平衡。
04. **答案 C 译文:** 她认识许多青年男士, 但要找一个既富有又有魅力的合适的却不容易。 eligible 意为“合格的, 有资格的, 适合被选作丈夫的”, 符合题意, 故选 C。diligent 意为“认真刻苦的, 勤奋的”, 如: They're very diligent in keeping records. 他们做记录十分认真。qualified 意为“有资格的, 合格的”, 尤其指有知识能力够格去胜任一份工作, 如: He is qualified for the job. 他够资格做这份工作。elegant 意为“行为举止礼貌优雅”。以上三项均不符合题意, 故排除。
05. **答案 A 译文:** 他对春游很热心, 但回来之后却很沮丧, 并说他不应该加入。 enthusiastic 意为“热衷的, 热心的”, 符合题意, 故选 A。fantastic 意为“幻想的, 奇异的”, 如: a fantastic story 奇怪的故事。courageous 意为“勇敢的”, 如: It is courageous of you to try and save the drowning man. 你拯救溺水的人, 真是勇敢。discouraged 意为“泄气的, 沮丧的”。后三项在意义上不太符合, 只有 A 最恰当。
06. **答案 A 译文:** 如果你想要这种止疼药, 就要请医生开处方。 prescription 意为“处方, 药方”, 恰好符合题意。recipe 意为“烹饪法; 食谱; 诀窍”, 如: a recipe for good health 健康秘诀。subscription 意为“(报纸、杂志等的)订阅”, 如: renew the subscription to a journal 续订杂志。parameter 意为“参数”, 如: parameter of distribution 分布参数。
07. **答案 D 译文:** 这些罪犯在印制假钞时被抓获。 fake 意为“伪造的”, 主要指伪造的物品以骗人谋利为目的, 如: fake bills/money 伪钞。false 意为“假的”, 既可修饰具体的东西, 又可修饰抽象的东西, 如: a false idea 错误的意见; false teeth “假牙(人造牙)”。本题中, false 尽管也有“假的”意思, 但指伪钞只能用 fake 而不用 false, 因为 fake 强调假东西和真的非常相像, 一般很难区分; 而 false 则指完全是假的, 它有人工做的和天然的差异, 如: false hair 假发。suspicious 意为“表示怀疑的”, 如: suspicious of sth. 怀疑某事, a suspicious glance 猜疑的一瞥。conspicuous 意为“显眼的, 明显的”, 如: a conspicuous success 显著的成功。
08. **答案 A 译文:** 在许多印地安部落, 小孩出生时起个名字, 而在他或她不同的生活阶段还有其他的名字。 tribe 意为“部落”, 根据“印第安”的提示, 符合题意, 故选 A。customers 意为“顾客”; tribute 意为“贡金, 贡物”, 如: to pay tribute to 向...进贡。district 意为“行政区”。B、C、D 均不符合题意。
09. **答案 B 译文:** 这个女孩卷起裙子, 趟过小溪。 tuck up 意为“卷起”, 如: to tuck up one's shirt sleeves 卷起衬衫袖子。wrap 意为“把...裹起来, 包裹住”; shorten 意为“使变短”; put up 意为“张贴, 挂起”。B 最符合题意。
10. **答案 B 译文:** 他具有说服力的一番话产生了他希望得到的效果, 人们纷纷解囊相助。 eloquent 意为“雄辩的, 有说服力的”, 强调言辞对别人的影响, 恰好符合题意。elegant 意为“优雅的, 文雅的”, 指本身美, 如: an elegant piece of furniture 一件精致的家具。evil 意为“邪恶的, 坏的”, 如: lead an evil life 过着罪恶的生活; 此词可与 words 搭配, 但“人们”不会因“他邪恶的话”给他钱, 不符合逻辑。excessive 意为“过分的; 过多的”, 超出了合理或必须的范围, 如: excessive drinking 酗酒。四个词的词形相似, 但词义相差很远, 根据含义和语境, B 为最佳答案。
11. **答案 B 译文:** 在我尝试进行认真研究之前, 已流逝了太多的时光。 elapse 意为“(时间的)消

- 逝,过去”,恰好符合题意。eclipse 意为“掩盖,日(月)食”;collapse 意为“崩溃,倒塌;衰退,瓦解”,如: A woman was killed when the chimney of her house collapsed in a storm sweeping across the north of England. 在横扫英国北部的一次风暴中,一个妇女因其房屋的烟囱倒塌致死。cover 意为“掩盖,覆盖”。
12. **答案 D 译文:** Arrogance 与 pride 意义相近,但略有不同。subtle 意为“微妙的,细微的”,subtle difference 为习惯搭配,指微妙的、细微的差别。decisive 意为“决定性的;果断的”;thorny 意为“多刺的;棘手的,伤脑筋的”。precise 意为“精确的,恰好的”。
13. **答案 D 译文:** “人家小心,有只狮子跑出来了。”一个公园管理员喊道。loose 意为“没加束缚的,自由的;宽大的”;get loose 或 break loose 为固定搭配,意为“逃脱,逃跑”,恰好符合题意。lost 意为“失去的,丢失的,遗失的”;loosen 意为“放松;放宽控制”;lose 意为“丢失;失败”。
14. **答案 D 译文:** 我们看得很清楚这位新来的装了假牙。false 意为“假的,人造的;虚假的”;false teeth 为固定搭配,意为“假牙”;false 的东西指由于价格昂贵或缺乏原材料而制造的代用品。untrue 意为“不真实的;违反事实的”。artificial 的东西是指人模仿自然之物而造出的东西,如: artificial flowers, legs, etc., 人造花、假腿等。imitated 的东西指以假乱真的,没有真正价值的,如: imitated pearl, 人造珍珠饰物等。众所周知,假牙是真牙的代用品,故应选择 D。
15. **答案 C 译文:** 我对此描绘得不好,你还是自己亲自去看一下。may just as well 为固定搭配,意为“还是…的好”。其余选项均无此用法。
16. **答案 D 译文:** 她自愿去小山村教书。of one's own will 为固定搭配,意为“非强迫的,自愿的”。其余三项均不可与 will 搭配。
17. **答案 C 译文:** 正如所预计的,观众人数已经超过一千人。as 引导非限定性定语从句表示“这一点…”,其他三项与句意不符。
18. **答案 D 译文:** 你还未学微积分,但我肯定这学期期末之前你会学的。will have learnt 为将来完成时,表示到将来某时刻为止,某事已完成,符合题意。
19. **答案 B 译文:** 我倒宁愿他会成为院长。would rather 后的从句动词应用过去时,因此应选择 B。
20. **答案 C 译文:** 据说烟草对肺部有害。tobacco 为不可数名词,泛指时不加定冠词,而 lungs 之前通常要加定冠词,因此应选 C。
21. **答案 A 译文:** 农民种植这种农作物可以获得政府津贴。subsidy 意为“津贴;补贴”,最符合题意。subsidiary 意为“子公司;附属机构”,如: a subsidiary factory 附属工厂。subordinate 意为“部属;下级”,如: He treated his subordinates like slaves. 他对待部属像对待奴隶一样。successor 意为“接替人,继任者”,如: the successor to the president 总统的继任者。
22. **答案 C 译文:** 你认为把一只鸟总是关在笼子里公平吗?confined 意为“限制,主要指在某一区域”,常用 confine sb. to/in 把某人禁闭在…,或 be confined in/to 把…限制在一个小区域内,因此 C 最符合题意。restricted 意为“限制”,主要指受到法律或法规的限制,如: The sale of alcohol is restricted to people over the age of 18. 酒被限制只能卖给 18 岁以上的人。limited 意为“有限”,指数目,能力等不能改善或提高,如: limited incomes 有限的收入。enclosed 意为“围住,圈起”,指用篱笆或墙把某东西围住以便同其他东西分开或隔开,如: enclose a garden with fences 用篱笆把花园围起来。

23. **答案 B 译文:** 热熨斗能使精致的织物褪色烧焦。 delicate 意为“纤细的; 需慎重处理的”, 如: as delicate as silk 绸缎般的柔软; a delicate surgical operation 很难做的外科手术。soft 意为“软, 不硬; 表面不粗糙”, 主要指手感, 如: soft skin 光滑的皮肤。fragile 意为“易碎的; 虚弱的”, 如: fragile economy 脆弱的经济。decent 意为“过得去的; 得体的”, 如: decent clothes 像样的衣服。因此 B 最符合题意。
24. **答案 C 译文:** 对燃烧的一个要求是: 燃料要加热到其燃烧温度。由于主句的主语是 one of the requirements, 从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。这种句型中的虚拟语气用动词原形或 should + 动词原形。
25. **答案 A 译文:** 如果你总是熬夜, 过不了多久身体就会垮了。collapse 意为“(突然) 病倒; 崩溃”, 最符合题意。fall 意为“(战场上) 阵亡; 跌倒”; descend 意为“下降”, 如: descend a slope 下坡。benefit 意为“受益”, 虽常同 from 搭配, 但与 overwork 的意思相斥。
26. **答案 B 译文:** 如果他不付他们的钱的话, 他们很快就会对他起诉。sue 意为“对…提起诉讼”, 主要是指由于受到伤害, 要求经济赔偿, 所以最符合题意。suffice 意为“够…用”, 如: Just some bread and soup will suffice me. 一些面包和汤对我来就行了。summon 意为召唤。inform 意为“告知, 通知”。
27. **答案 D 译文:** 马路上车辆稀少, 这真是少见。该句为 there be 句型, 所以首先排除 B, 而根据 It is + adj. + for ... to be 句型, 应该用不定式, 所以选择 D。
28. **答案 C 译文:** 我出去时没人给我打电话, 对吗? nobody 作主语的反意疑问句用 did they, 此为英语习惯用法。
29. **答案 C 译文:** 罢工中的激进分子随时准备战斗。militant 意为“激进的”, 如: a militant policy 激进政策。military 意为“军事的”, 如: military training 军事训练。offensive 意为“冒犯的, 无礼的”, 如: His language is offensive to the ear. 他言语粗鲁, 不堪入耳。aggressive 意为“侵略的, 好斗的”, 如: an aggressive war 侵略战争。通过词义辨析, 可以看出 C 为最佳选择。
30. **答案 B 译文:** 为把夜盗带来的危险降低到最低限度, 需要安装一套良好的警报系统。minimize 意为“使减小到最低限度”。decrease 意为“下降, 减少量”, 如: Your hunger will decrease as you eat. 吃了东西你就不饿了。lessen 意为“减轻, 缓解(价值, 影响, 重要性等)”, 如: to lessen negative effect 减少负面影响。eliminate 意为“除去, 指把不需要的东西全部消除掉”, 如: eliminate poverty 消除贫困。本题中 A、B 和 C 都能用, 并且能讲得通, 但本题是不定式表达目的, 相当于广告用语, 意为“要把…降低到最低限度, 请…”。故 B 为最佳答案。
31. **答案 A 译文:** 老年人常常回忆过去的幸, 并与现在的幸福生活对比。misfortune 意为“不幸”, 恰好与 happiness 相对, 故选 A。adversity 意为“逆境, 对己不利的局面”, 指有很多由于运气不佳而造成的难题等, 如: We're good friends in adversity or prosperity. 不论顺境、逆境我们都是好朋友。disaster “灾难”, 指某一次意外的灾祸。accident 意为“事故”, 指突发的不好的事情, 如: a traffic accident 交通事故。
32. **答案 B 译文:** 尽管我不知道我对她做错了什么, 我总觉得她对我心怀恶意。grudge 这里意为“怨恨, 妒忌, 恶意”, 恰好符合题意。grunt 意为“呼噜声”, 嘀咕, 咕哝; groan 意为“呻吟, 叹气”; grumble 意为“抱怨, 发牢骚, 嘟囔”; 常与 about 或 over 连用。
33. **答案 D 译文:** 既然没有钥匙, 我们只好用力打开这扇上了锁的门。force 意为“力量”, 可

指物体相撞时的力量, 恰好符合题意。strength 意为“力气, 力量, 实力”, 指本身具备之力。energy 和 vigor 均意为“精力充沛, 富有活力”, 而 vigor 更强调一种精神。

34. **答案 B 译文:** 我一直打算给我的父母写信, 但最近总是太忙抽不出时间。 get round to 是固定词组, 意为找出时间做某事; walk round to 和 go round to 均为绕个弯去或走到某地; 而 work round to 没有这一用法。
35. **答案 A 译文:** 他送她十二朵玫瑰这件事实际上是宣布他爱她。 virtual 意为“实际上起作用的; 实质上的”, 如: the virtual manager of the business 公司的实际当家人。ambiguous 意为“含糊不清; 引起歧义的”, 如: an ambiguous answer 含糊其辞的回答。wealthy 意为“富有的, 有钱的”, 如: wealthy in resources 资源丰富。loyal 意为“忠实的”, 如: a loyal supporter 忠实的支持者。由此看出, A 最符合题意。
36. **答案 B 译文:** 想象一下, 踩着一片云遨游太空。 visualize 意为“想象; 设想”, 例如: visualize sb. doing sth. 设想某人干某事。practise 意为“练习”; recommend 意为“推荐”; appreciate 意为“欣赏”。因此选择 B。
37. **答案 C 译文:** 莎莉喜欢以她弟弟的女朋友之事取笑他, 这常常搞得他很尴尬。 tease 意为“逗弄; 取笑”, 如: At school, the other children always teased him because he was fat. 在学校其他同学都取笑他胖。chase 意为“追逐, 追赶”; tempt 意为“引诱或怂恿干不正当之事; 吸引”, 如: The warm sun tempted us to go swimming. 暖和的阳光吸引我们去游泳。charm 意为“吸引; 迷住”。
38. **答案 B 译文:** 他害怕坐飞机, 所以决定乘船。 terrify 意为“使…吓怕, 恐惧”, 如: Heights terrify me. 我有恐高症。endanger 意为“使…处于危险之中”, 如: Smoking endangers your health. 吸烟有害健康。justify 意为“使…有理由, 为…辩护”, 如: How can you justify your rude behavior? 你如何为你的粗鲁的行为辩护?
39. **答案 A 译文:** 除夕夜, 警察对赌博娱乐场进行突然袭击。 make a raid on/upon sth. 为固定搭配, 意为“对…突然袭击”; radiation 意为“发射; 放射; (能、热等之) 辐射”; rail 意为“铁轨”; radius (复数为 radii) 意为“半径”。四个词的词形虽相似, 词义却不同, 应注意分辨。
40. **答案 C 译文:** 如果再痛的话, 请根据说明服药。 recur 意为“再发生; 重现”, 可指某病复发。occur 意为“发生”, 指某事件(情)发生, 如: When did the accident occur? 那个意外事故是什么时候发生的? incur 意为“招致; 蒙受”, 如: incur debts 负债; incur great expense 引起很大的花费。vanish 意为“消失”。而本题中 A 似乎也对, 但此句的语境暗示是医院里, 可能疼痛来就医, 那么医生告知病人如果再复发, 就服这药。故 C 为最佳选择。
41. **答案 C 译文:** 当他妈谴责他的过错时, 他不但不听, 反而反驳道: “那完全是你的过错。” retort 意为“反驳”, 恰好符合题意。react 意为“反应”, 如: An orator reacts to applause. 一个演说家对于鼓掌有反应。nod 表示以点头表示(赞成); blame 意为“责备”。
42. **答案 A 译文:** 如批发, 给你 15% 的折扣; 如果零售, 则要付全价。 retail 意为“零售”, 恰好与 wholesale 对应。retention 意为“保持; 保留”; return 意为归还, 如: in return(for) 回报; restraint 意为“克制; 抑制; 约束; 阻止”, 如: submit to restraint 忍受束缚。
43. **答案 A 译文:** 对这件事引人入胜的描述为他的主题增色不少。 presentation 意为“描述; 呈现”, 如: the presentation of a plan 计划的提出; the presentation of history 历史的展现。preparation 意为“准备; 预习”。preference 意为“偏爱”, 如: have a preference for sth. 偏爱某事。potential 意为“潜力; 潜能”, 如: tap the potential of production 挖掘生产潜力。

44. **答案 C 译文:** 如果委托代理人找房子的话, 在租用那座房屋前得先付给他一笔佣金。  
premium 意为“额外费用”; fine 意为“罚金”; premise 意为“(企业等)经营场所; 前提”, 如: a necessary premise to an argument 一个论点的必要前提。visit 意为“参观, 访问”, 如: pay sb. a visit 拜访某人。
45. **答案 C 译文:** Anne 是那么沉着、实际, 因此她一切都做的好。practical 意为“实际的; 实用的; (人或想法)实际的”, 指干事或做决定从实际出发; 既可修饰人, 也可修饰物, 故选 C。applicable 意为“能够运用的(规则等)”, 如: a rule applicable to foreigners 适用于外国人的一项规定。practicable 意为“能实行的, (在实践中)行得通的(计划等)”, 一般不用来修饰人, 如: a practical/practicable plan 一项符合实际/切实可行的计划。appreciable 意为“(大得)可以看到(或察觉到)的; 相当可观的”, 如: an appreciable rise in the temperature 温度明显的上升。
46. **答案 D 译文:** 《黑美人》这本书描绘了一匹马的一生。portray 意为“描写; 描绘”, 如: Dickens portrays his characters to the life. 狄更斯描绘的人物栩栩如生。postulate 意为“假定…是真的”, 它比 presume 和 assume 更正式, 如: postulate the existence of matter 假设物质的存在。ponder “(仔细地)思考; 沉思”; plot 意为“计划; 绘制”, 如: plot a ship's course on a chart 在航海图上标绘船的航线; plot against a person 密谋陷害某人。因此 D 为最佳选择。
47. **答案 C 译文:** 风景太美了, 我简直无法用语言形容。transcend 意为“超越, 超过(经验、知识、能力的范围等)”, 如: This article transcends any of his former ones. 这篇文章超过了他以前的所有文章。ascend 意为“上升”, 如: We watched the airplane ascend higher and higher. 我们注视飞机越飞越高。descend 意为“下降”, 如: The sun slowly descended over the western hills. 太阳慢慢地落于西山。overtake 意为“赶上并超过”, 如: to overtake Britain in steel production 钢铁生产超过英国。由此看出 C 最符合题意。
48. **答案 B 译文:** 洪水切断两城市之间的道路后, 用临时道路联接两地。diversion 意为“临时支路; 转移”, 如: diversion of attention 注意力转移。suspension 意为“悬吊, 禁止”, 如: a suspension bridge 吊桥, 但 suspension 本身并不指吊桥。highway 意为“公路”; harbour 意为“港口”。根据题面分析, 洪水期间必然要使用临时性交通设施, 故应选择 B。
49. **答案 C 译文:** 这个女特务隐瞒了自己的真实使命, 因此很多当地人受骗上当认为她是好人。deceive 意为“欺骗, 哄骗”, 如: Her shy manners were meant to deceive us into thinking she was innocent. 她装出一副羞答答的样子, 想骗我们相信她是无辜的。betray 意为“背叛, 出卖”, 如: He was accused of betraying his country. 他被指控背叛祖国。drive 意为“迫使, 驱赶”, 如: For the second time in the 10 years, the government has driven the economy into a serious recession. 10 年间政府第二次使经济严重衰退。convince 意为“使确信, 使信服”, 如: Your explanation might have convinced Sheila, but it didn't convince me. 你的解释也许会使人信服, 但并没有使我信服。
50. **答案 A 译文:** 80 年代, 中国南方四城市首先被命名为经济特区, 享受特殊政策。designate 意为“命名为”, 恰好符合题意。judge 意为“判断”; emerge 意为“出现”, 不用被动式。nominate 意为“提名, 任命”, 指人事方面提候选人。

專業四級 六級適用

# TEST TWO

01. This pair of boots cost much less than yours for I bought them when the department store made a \_\_\_\_\_ of the stored goods.  
A. clearance      B. reduction      C. fortune      D. deal
02. I hope you didn't contemplate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to come with us on this trip      B. come with us on this trip  
C. coming with us on this trip      D. to have come with us on this trip
03. Although he sometimes lost his temper, his pupils liked him \_\_\_\_\_ for it.  
A. not so much      B. not so little      C. no more      D. no less
04. The impact of Thoreau's "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience" might not have been so far-reaching \_\_\_\_\_ for Elizabeth Peabody, who dared to publish the controversial essay.  
A. it not having being      B. it is not being  
C. had it not been      D. is it not being
05. Lacking \_\_\_\_\_ political goals, the two parties quarreled away.  
A. intricate      B. coherent      C. intrinsic      D. distinct
06. I'm afraid that we might \_\_\_\_\_ some opposition to implement the daring plan.  
A. come across      B. come up against      C. come at      D. come up with
07. Are you going to \_\_\_\_\_ the boss's job when she retires?  
A. put up with      B. put in for      C. put out to      D. put in on
08. At the start of a game, how do they decide who should go first? They \_\_\_\_\_ a coin.  
A. pitch      B. cast      C. throw      D. toss
09. Your remarks may \_\_\_\_\_ my thinking about the question again.  
A. necessitate      B. nominate      C. notify      D. acquire
10. A monument was built to \_\_\_\_\_ those who died in the civil war.  
A. congratulate      B. remind      C. commemorate      D. memorize
11. Working far away from his home, he had to \_\_\_\_\_ from Oxford to London every day.  
A. commute      B. wander      C. ramble      D. motion
12. In her writing, Elinor Wylle often dealt with her own personality as it was, rather than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as others defined it      B. others' definitions  
C. its definition by others      D. it was defined by others
13. Do you know the name of that \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. funny, little, red, mosquito-like insect      B. little, funny, red, mosquito-like insect  
C. red, little, funny, mosquito-like insect      D. red, mosquito-like, funny, little insect
14. \_\_\_\_\_ to the Exhibition.  
A. All but he and I are going      B. All but he and I am going  
C. All but he and me are going      D. All but him and me am going

15. A train is not \_\_\_\_\_ to a plane for speed.  
A. equivalent      B. equal      C. comparable      D. agreeable
16. The couple has divorced as they are not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. friendly      B. sociable      C. easy-going      D. compatible
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ wind in this area is from the southwest.  
A. controlling      B. prevailing      C. persisting      D. reigning
18. The climbers \_\_\_\_\_ their greatest ambition by reaching the summit of the mountain.  
A. realized      B. retained      C. obtained      D. maintained
19. He \_\_\_\_\_ the new ambassador, but he fell ill.  
A. was to be      B. is      C. was      D. was to have been
20. The twin brothers look so much alike. How can I help \_\_\_\_\_ them?  
A. being confused      B. not confuse      C. confusing      D. not confusing
21. I think it is imperative that he \_\_\_\_\_ to hospital at once.  
A. will be taken      B. must be taken      C. be taken      D. is taken
22. Part of the reason for the seeming increase in crime along the coast is that more people than ever are vacationing in Europe, many of \_\_\_\_\_ on the Mediterranean.  
A. whom      B. them      C. that      D. it
23. \_\_\_\_\_ should always be less than income if you hope to live an easy life.  
A. Earnings      B. Outcome      C. Expenditures      D. Compensation
24. The mental commodity most in demand will be practical wisdom rather than specialized \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. experiment      B. expertise      C. witness      D. cleverness
25. Both Chinese traditions and Japanese customs are \_\_\_\_\_ culture.  
A. occidental      B. western      C. oriental      D. oval
26. I'd lend you the tape \_\_\_\_\_ I could remember who last borrowed it.  
A. except that      B. on condition that      C. if only      D. considering whether
27. On the stairs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was a small dark-haired girl sitting      B. a small dark-haired girl was sitting  
C. was a dark-haired small girl sitting      D. was sitting a small dark-haired girl
28. You \_\_\_\_\_ me up: I don't have to go to work today.  
A. didn't need to wake      B. needn't wake  
C. don't need to have woken      D. needn't have woken
29. If you get into a bath full of water some of the water will \_\_\_\_\_ onto the floor.  
A. overlap      B. overflow      C. flourish      D. flutter
30. A witness gave \_\_\_\_\_ that the accused was drunk at that time.  
A. testimony      B. harmony      C. monopoly      D. report
31. Armed with the right tools and materials, the newlyweds gaily \_\_\_\_\_ on the task of decorating their own home.  
A. embarked      B. turned      C. reclaimed      D. resumed
32. Only a fool would \_\_\_\_\_ his life's savings on the Stock Exchange in the hope of making easy money.  
A. gear      B. descend      C. gamble      D. rely



33. In spite of my efforts to fix my thoughts on \_\_\_\_\_ problems at \_\_\_\_\_ hand, they wandered away with \_\_\_\_\_ strange persistence.  
A. the, the, /      B. the, /, a      C. /, /, a      D. /, the, /
34. She set \_\_\_\_\_ fur business on her own and was very successful.  
A. by      B. up      C. aside      D. off
35. Only discard such things \_\_\_\_\_ really of no value.  
A. which are      B. as they are      C. as are      D. if they are
36. They didn't find it \_\_\_\_\_ to try to persuade the "stubborn mule".  
A. worth      B. worthy      C. worthwhile      D. worth their while
37. Vietnam is an agricultural country, rice \_\_\_\_\_ its major export.  
A. being      B. is      C. is being      D. has been
38. Would you mind telling me what's amusing you? You've been sitting there \_\_\_\_\_ from ear to ear for the past ten minutes.  
A. groaning      B. mourning      C. smiling      D. grinning
39. When I saw their \_\_\_\_\_ faces, I knew something went wrong.  
A. damp      B. gray      C. dull      D. gloomy
40. The department is \_\_\_\_\_ up for an increased intake of students.  
A. gearing      B. arranging      C. planning      D. limbering
41. He \_\_\_\_\_ her to look after his mother when he was away.  
A. ordered      B. commanded      C. charged      D. hoped
42. We were determined to solve the problem \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. once and for all      B. once in a while      C. once in a way      D. once too often
43. Many people attended the meeting, \_\_\_\_\_ were students.  
A. most of them      B. most of whom      C. most      D. all of them
44. If he \_\_\_\_\_ his efforts, he will succeed.  
A. goes on      B. retains      C. holds into      D. maintains
45. You \_\_\_\_\_ stay for dinner because I want you to, dear.  
A. are to      B. must      C. have to      D. may
46. He was as experienced \_\_\_\_\_ his brother was green.  
A. and      B. but      C. as      D. that
47. I could find my umbrella nowhere, I \_\_\_\_\_ it on the bus.  
A. should have left      B. should leave      C. must have left      D. could leave
48. Look! There's a boat \_\_\_\_\_ over the lake.  
A. skidding      B. gliding      C. slipping      D. sliding
49. They are faced with the problem \_\_\_\_\_ they should continue the work.  
A. that      B. what      C. which      D. whether
50. We were deeply impressed by the teachers and schools \_\_\_\_\_ we had visited.  
A. that      B. which      C. what      D. who

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