

PETS
全国英语等级考试灯塔系列丛书



根据教育部最新考试大纲编写

全国英语等级考试

词汇宝典

PETS命题研究组 编
一册在手 晋级无忧

PETS

(一级)

中国国际广播出版社

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Aa

a/an [ei, /æn; ən] art. 一(个), 任何一个, 每一(个)

【例句】He's **a** friend of mine. 他是我的一個朋友。

He writes with **a** simplicity that is coupled with humour. 他的写作风格质朴中见幽默。

【试题】Bird of _____ flock together.

A. a feather B. the feather

C. feathers D. the feathers

答案为 A。句意：物以类聚。不定冠词 a 在“be of a/an + n.”结构中表示“相同的，同一的”。再如：

They are of an age. 他们同岁。

It takes half _____ hour to go to the farm on foot.

A. one B. an C. a D. the

答案为 B。因为 hour 发音，是以元音音素开头的。

able ['eibl] adj. 有才能的，能干的

【例句】The troupe was **able** to get a grant for the project from a large corporation. 军队可以从一个大公司里获得这个项目的赞助。

The new submarine is **able** to dive twice as fast as the older model. 这种新潜艇可以比旧型号快一倍。

I shall be **able** to come tomorrow. 明天我能来。

【词组】be able to 有能力干某事

【试题】He is _____ to run faster than I.

A. can B. may C. able D. capable

答案为 C。be able to do 是固定搭配，意为“能够做某事”符合题意和句法。capable 后只接 of + 动名词，不接不定式，而 can 和 may 是情态动词，不合句法。able 作“有能力的”意思，因此词缀-able 通常带有“可被…的”的意思，如：washable 可洗的；还有“具有…性质的”之意，如，knowledgeable 学识渊博的，comfortable 舒适的。

about ['əbaʊt] adv. 附近，大约，周围 || prep. 关于，对于

【例句】The manager was **about** to leave when his secretary called him back. 经理快要离开时，他的秘书叫住了



他。

Today there are **about** 900,000 American Indians.
美国现在大约有九十万印第安人。

We are not **about** to negotiate with terrorists. 我们是不会和恐怖分子谈判的。

【词组】about to 将要,正要

【试题】Only learning _____ English doesn't really mean learning _____ language.

A. /, a

B. /, the

C. at, a

D. about, the

答案为 D。表示语言的名词如: Chinese, English, Russian 前不加冠词,但名词 language 前应有冠词。如: English is an useful language. He is studying the English language. 选项 B 语法正确,但修辞和逻辑都不通顺,只有 D 才使句意通顺。

learn about 涉猎一下,了解皮毛。

above [ə'baʊv] *adj.* 上面的,上述的,上文的 || *adv.* 在上面
|| *prep.* 在...上方,过于,超出

【例句】The problems cited **above** have led to a number of suggestions for reform.

前面所引用的问题引起许多关于改革的建议。

Put principles **above** expediency. 原则高于权宜。

I am **above** petty intrigue. 我不屑于耍心机。

【词组】above all 首先,最重要的是

above oneself 过于自信,自负

【试题】I would like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet neighborhood.

A. all in all

B. above all

C. after all

D. over all

答案为 B。above all 相当于 most,意为“首要,尤其是”。

There is a bridge _____ the river.

A. on

B. over

C. above

D. by

答案为 B。above, on, over 在表示“在...上面”讲时,是有区别的: on 指两物体垂直接触时的上下关系; over 则指在某物的正上方,其反义词为 under; above 指在某物的上方,强调高度,但不一定是“正上方”,其反义词为 below。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 往国外,海外;广泛

【例句】Do you like **abroad** or hate it? 你喜欢还是讨厌出国?

【词组】to live abroad 住在国外



a rumor is abroad 谣言四播

【试题】On our trip _____ we visited the relatives in Belgium.

- A. aboard B. abroad
C. overseas D. board

答案为 B。

She has gone _____ abroad.

- A. to B. for C. into D. /

答案为 D。去国外是 go abroad, 从国外回来是 return from abroad。因为 abroad 是副词, 在它前面基本上不用介词, 但 from abroad 是习惯用语。具有同 go abroad 同样用法的还有: be, live, travel 等。abroad 还具有“广泛流传”之意, 例如: There is a rumour abroad that... 谣言盛传说…。

according(to) [ə'kɔ:diŋ] prep. 按照, 依照

across [ə'krɒs] prep. 越过, 交叉, 在…对面那边

【例句】The footbridge swayed when I ran **across**. 当我跑过天桥时, 桥晃个不停。

Erna Hart is going to swim **across** the English Channel tomorrow.

欧娜·哈特准备明天游泳横渡英吉利海峡。

We swam **across** the river. 我们游到河对岸。

【试题】They built a bridge _____ the river.

- A. through B. past C. by D. across

答案为 D。本题意在考察几个常用介词的区别: river 前所用的介词要有“横跨”、“横穿”的意思, through, past, by 无此种解释, 只有 across 符合题意。词组 across from 具有“在…的对面”的意思。例如: Just across from our house there's a school. 在我们房子的对面有所学校。

afraid [ə'freid] adj. 害怕; 担心; 恐怕。

【例句】They are **afraid** that the mummy would fall to pieces when they cut it open.

他们担心在进行解剖手术时, 木乃伊会变成碎块。

【试题】I'm afraid _____ cold.

- A. of catching B. to catch
C. that D. get

答案为 A。be afraid of 害怕; be afraid to do sth. 不敢做某事; be afraid of doing sth. 担心会出现某种情况。例如: The old man is afraid to die 是“那个老头怕死”的意思, 而 The old man is afraid of dying 是“那个老头怕是要死了”的意思。be afraid



that 从句表示“恐怕、担心”；另外 afraid 只能做表语，不能做定语。所以不能说 an afraid child，而应说 the child is afraid(这个孩子害怕了)或 a frightened child(一个被惊吓的孩子)。

after ['ɑ:ftə] *prep.* 在…以后，后面；由于，因为；依照，按照

【例句】I know he hasn't finished the work, but **after** all, he's done his best.

我知道他未完成这项工作，但是他还是尽力了。

After all my care in packing it, many of the ceramics arrived broken.

尽管我包得非常小心，瓷器运到时还是坏了许多。

They are still friends **after** all their differences.

尽管有许多相异，他们依旧是朋友。

【试题】He went to hospital _____ three days.

A. in B. after C. at D. on

答案为 B。after 和 in 都可表示“以后”的意思，但是 after 是以过去为起点，表示过去一段时间，常用于过去时态，而 in 表示以后的意思时常用于将来时。at, on 不能与表示一段时间的短语连用。

_____, I went to the railway station to see my friend off.

A. Behind eating my dinner quickly

B. In eating my dinner quickly

C. After eating my dinner quickly

D. Afterwards eating my dinner quickly

答案为 C。上述选项中，behind 在…之后，用于方位、位置；in 在…之后，用于将来时态；afterwards (adv.) 以后、后来，常用于句尾；after 在…之后，引导时间状语，常用于过去的某种时态。

afternoon ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] *n.* 下午，午后

【例句】The children's shouts woke us out of our **afternoon** sleep.

孩子们的叫吵声把我们 from 午后的睡眠中唤醒。

again [ə'geɪn] *adv.* 又，再

【例句】I don't want to see a repetition of this behaviour **again**.

我不想再看到这种行为。

age [eɪdʒ] *n.* 年龄，时代

【例句】The period in which man learnt to make tools of iron is called the Iron **Age**.

人类学会制造铁器的时期称为铁器时代。

I haven't seen her for **ages**. 我有很长时间没有看



见她了。

【试题】Harris began to learn Russian at _____ of fifty-three.

A. age B. ages C. an age D. the age

答案为 D。at the age of 在…岁时, 固定短语后接数词表年龄。age 还可以表示(具有某种特征或特殊事件的)历史时期、时代, 例如: the Elizabeth-Age 伊丽莎白时代, the modern age 现代。

ago [ə'gəʊ] adv. 以前

【例句】A short while ago, my sister helped me to carry one of my old bookcases up the stairs.

片刻之前, 我妹妹帮我把我的一个旧书柜抬上了楼。

【试题】She said that she had met him three days _____.

A. before B. age C. ahead D. later

答案为 A。ago 一般与一般过去时连用; before 立足于过去, 表示“从过去某一时刻起若干时间以前”, 常与过去完成时态连用; ahead 在前、向前、提前, 用于指方向、时间; later 后来, 在…以后, 常用于一般过去时和将来时。

agree [ə'gri:] v. 同意, 赞成…的意见, 与…一致, 承认, 适合

【例句】The copy agrees with the original. 复印件和原件一致。

Spicy food does not agree with me. 辛辣食物不合我的胃口。

【词组】agree on / upon 对…意见一致

agree to 同意

agree with 一致同意

【同义】approve, consent, accord, harmonize

【反义】disagree, protest

【试题】The workers threatened to strike unless the employers agreed _____ the terms within twenty-four hours.

A. with B. on C. to D. about

答案为 C。句意: 如果老板在 24 小时内不答应工人们的要求, 他们威胁说要罢工。

After a further discussion both sides agreed _____ the date of the next meeting.

A. with B. to C. on D. at

答案为 C。考查动词 agree 的用法: agree(同意)是不及物动词, 常与介词 with, to, on 连用构成及物动词词组。agree on sth. 双方对…达成协议; a-



gree with sb. 同意某人的意见, agree with sb. 还有一种特殊用法, 表示“(对某人的健康或胃口)适合”, 例如: The food doesn't agree with me. 食物不对我的胃口; agree to sth. 同意计划、建议、日期等。

He's agreed _____ our suggestion about the holiday.

A. to B. upon C. about D. with

答案为 A。agree to 同意(某事), 赞成(某事)。

agreement [ə'grɪmənt] *n.* 同意, 一致, 协定, 协议

【例句】They have made an **agreement** about the plan. 他们在这个计划上意见一致了。

His opinion is in **agreement** with mine. 他的意见和我的一致。

【词组】in agreement with(意见等)一致, 同意

【试题】I'm sorry you couldn't reach a (an) _____.

A. agreement B. consent
C. agreeably D. consequence

答案为 A。句意: 很可惜你们不能达成协议。

ahead [ə'hed] *adv.* 在前, 向前, 提前

【例句】Our company is **ahead** of other makers of spare parts for the airplane. 我们公司制造飞机零部件比别家的业绩好。

Your company is **ahead** in developing the new technology. 你们的公司在发展新科技方面处于领先地位。

The road **ahead** was full of cattle. 前面的路上挤满了牛群。

【词组】ahead of 在…之前; 超过

get ahead 胜过, 超过

plan ahead 计划未来

【试题】A girl of the German team was flying two steps _____ Teller.

A. ahead B. ahead of C. on D. under

答案为 B。ahead of 在…前面, 后接宾语; ahead (adv.) 在前、向前, 常用于修饰动词或放在句末, 但是副词后不能直接加宾语。

air [eə] *n.* 空气, 大气

airmail ['eəmeɪl] *n.* 航空邮件

airport ['eəpɔ:t] *n.* 航空站, 机场

【例句】The plane was late and the detectives were waiting at the **airport** all morning.



那班飞机晚点了,几个侦探整个上午一直守在机场。

I live near an **airport** and passing planes can be heard night and day.

我住在一个飞机场附近,白天黑夜都能听到飞机飞过的声音。

all [ɔ:l] *adj.* 所有的,全部的 || *n.* 每个人;全体,全部

【例句】Don't eat **all** that bread!

别把那块面包都吃了!

Are **all** the students here today?

今天所有的学生都到了吗?

【词组】all over 全部结束,到处

all right 好,顺利,确实

not at all 一点也不

almost ['ɔ:lməʊst] *adv.* 几乎;差不多

【例句】We saw **almost** all of them.

我们差不多见到了他们的全体。

along [ɔ'lɒŋ] *prep.* 沿着,在…期间;按照,根据

【例句】Somewhere **along** the journey I lost my hat.

在旅游过程中我把帽子不知丢哪儿去了。

already [ɔ:l'reɪdɪ] *adv.* 已,已经

【例句】She had **already** gone when I arrived. 我到的时候她已经走了。

He has seen that film twice **already**. 那部电影他已经看过两次了。

【试题】They have _____ studied English for 5 years.

A. already B. yet C. still D. about

答案为 A。already 指“已经”,放在主要动词之前,用于肯定句,符合句意和句法;yet 不能放在主要动词之前,并且不用于肯定句;still 指“仍然”;about 指“大约”,不合句意。

also ['ɔ:lsəʊ] *adv.* 也,同样

always ['ɔ:lweɪz] *adv.* 总是,永远,始终,一直

【例句】A great scholar is not **always** a very wise man.

一位伟大的学者未必一定是极聪明的人。

I shall **always** remember my first day at school.

我将永远记住我上学的第一天。

am [æm, əm] *prep.* 是,在

America [ə'merikə] *n.* 美国,美洲

American [ə'merikən] *n.* 美国人,美洲人 || *adj.* 美国的,美洲的

among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep.* 在…之中;…之一



【例句】Share the fruit **among** your friends. 把水果分给你的朋友们。

She is **among** the wealthy. 她是个有钱人。

and [ænd; ʌnd, nd] *conj.* 和, 又, 而且; 然而

【例句】We ate **and** drank to our full content. 我们尽情地连吃带喝饱餐了一顿。

He is so rich **and** lives like a beggar. 他非常有钱可是生活得像个乞丐。

【试题】Be sure to meet _____ at 7:00 A. M.

- A. we. B. Tom and me
C. us, Tom and I D. Tom and I

答案为 B。and 在此连接并列宾语, 人称代词要用其宾格形式, 上述选项中只有 B 符合题意。

_____ are going to visit the factory next Sunday.

- A. You, I and he B. You, he and I
C. I, you and he D. I, he and you

答案为 B。人称代词做并列主语时, 依次为第二人称、第三人称, 第一人称放在 and 后。

He is too careless and he _____ keys.

- A. always lost B. always loses
C. is always losing D. was always losing

答案为 C。always 意为“总是”, “一直”, 常用于进行时态, and 连接前后两个并列分句, and 前一分句为现在时态, and 后的句子用现在进行时态。

angry ['æŋɡri] *adj.* 生气的, 发怒的

【例句】Mother was so **angry** that her face was drained of blood when she knew his son had committed the crime.

母亲得知自己的儿子犯了罪气得脸上失去了血色。

The woman walked out of the shop **angrily** and decided to punish the assistant next day.

这位妇女气愤地走出了商店, 决定次日惩罚那个店员一下。

【试题】The teacher get angry _____ John for being late for class again.

- A. of B. at C. with D. about

答案为 C。本题考查动词的习惯表达法。be/get angry with sb. 生某人的气, 例如: Don't be angry with him, after all, he is a child. be/get angry about (for) sth. 因为某事生气。be angry at sth.



(sb.) 对某事(某人)生气。

animal ['æniməl] *n.* 动物

annoy [ə'noɪ] *vt.* 使苦恼, 骚扰

【例句】The sound of footsteps on the bare floor **annoyed** the downstairs neighbors.

楼上地板上的脚步声吵得楼下住户心烦。

【词组】to be annoying 招人讨厌, 惹人烦恼

annoy with 生...的气

annoy at 讨厌某事

【延伸】annoy, irritate, bother, irk, vex, provoke, aggravate, peeve, rile

这些动词的意思是“打搅或扰乱某人使之生气”。

another [ə'nʌðə] *adj.* 另外的, 又一, 不同的 || *prep.* 另一个, 另一个人, 同类的东西

【例句】We'll visit the collective farm **another** time. 我们另找时间访问那所集体农庄。

This shirt is too big, I'll try **another**. 这件衬衫太大了, 我试试别的。

【词组】one after another 一个接一个

one another 互相

【试题】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

答案为 A。another 表示“再”, have another party 再聚会一次, 用 one 代替了 party 以免重复。

answer ['ɑ:nsə] *n.* 答案, 回答; 抗辩 || *v.* 回答说, 答复说, 响应

【例句】Our only possible **answer** was to sue. 我们惟一可能的反击就是上诉。

【词组】answer back 回嘴, 顶嘴

answer for 对...负责; 保证(某事)良好

【同义】respond, reply

any ['eni] *adj.* 一些, 什么 || *pron.* 无论哪一个, 任何; 一些, 一个

【例句】If you see **any** interesting book, please buy it for me.

你如果看见什么有趣的书, 请替我买一本。

Have **any** of you actually seen a UFO?

你们中间是不是有人确实看到过飞碟?

Please give me some gasoline if you have **any**.

如果你有汽油, 请给我一些。



anyone/anybody ['eniwʌn/'enibɒdi] *pron.* 任何人

【试题】Anyone _____ this opinion may speak out.

- A. that against B. which is against
C. that is against D. who against

答案为 C。本题意在考查定语从句。anyone 是不定代词,只能用 that 做关系代词,against 是介词,须与 be 动词或其他动词连用才能做谓语。

_____ of you could be lost in the forest of buildings.

- A. Anyone B. Any one
C. Anybody D. One

答案为 B。anyone/anybody 用于肯定句中,指“任何人”、“无论谁”,且不能与 of 连用;any one 任何一个,既可指人又可指物,可以与 of 连用,后面跟限制性名词或代词。

anything ['eniθɪŋ] *pron.* 任何事

【例句】It isn't **anything** like as hot as it was yesterday. 今天完全不像昨天那么热。

Anything will do to keep the door open. 随便什么东西都能把门弄开。

【词组】anything but 绝不;并不;as ... as anything 非常

【试题】There is not _____ interesting in the story.

- A. something B. anything
C. everything D. nothing

答案为 B。修饰不定代词 something, anything 的形容词需后置。something 和 everything 一般用于肯定句中;anything 用于疑问句和否定句中;nothing 没有任何东西。

apple ['æp(ə)l] *n.* 苹果

April ['eɪprəl] *n.* 四月(略作 Apr)

are [ɑː, ə] *v.* be 的复数形式

【试题】You must be a writer, _____?

- A. mustn't B. are you
C. must you D. aren't you

答案为 D。must 表示推测时,其后的反意问句有两种情况:对现存状态(现在的事实)进行推测时,反意问句中的动词用其实义动词时态。对过去发生的事情进行推测时,若有表过去的时间状语,反意问句用动词的过去式。

arm [ɑːm] *n.* 臂,臂状物;衣袖;海湾;武器 || *v.* 供给,提供;武装,装备

【例句】Keep the newcomer at **arm's** length at first. 一开



始对新来的人保持一定距离。

【试题】The soldiers had plenty of _____ and ammunition.

A. arms

B. armada

C. armband

D. armet

答案为 A。句意：战士们有很多武器和弹药。

around [ə'raʊnd] *adv.* 周围，到处，大约，左右 || *prep.* 在…周围，四处

【例句】They look around but Mary is already gone. 他们往四周看看，但玛丽已经不在了。

The yard is fenced around. 院子四周都围有篱笆。

【试题】There are many trees _____ the house.

A. round

B. around

C. about

D. besides

答案为 B。上述选项中，round (*adj.*) 环绕的，圆的；about (*prep.*) 作“关于…”讲；besides (*prep.*) 除…之外；around (*prep.*) 在…周围，后面加名词宾语。

The man-made satellite is flying _____ the earth.

A. round

B. around

C. about

D. besides

答案为 A。around 与 round 作介词“在…周围”、“环绕着…”讲时有所区别：around 构成的介词短语表示所修饰的动词有静止性；round 构成的介词短语修饰有活动性的动词。

arrive [ə'raɪv] *vi.* 到达，抵达；成功

【例句】At what time did you arrive at the station? 你是几点钟到火车站的？

He had finally arrived as a designer. 作为设计师他终于成功了。

【试题】We arrived _____ the bridge.

A. at

B. in

C. to

D. on

答案为 A。arrive 指“到达某地”的意思，往往包含目的地，终点的意思，是不及物动词，后面若带宾语需用介词 at (in)，指到达较狭窄的某地方时用 arrive at。另外，arrive at sth. 指“达成或得出某事物”，例如：arrive at an agreement/a decision 达成协议/做出决定；指到达较大的地方（如城镇、城市）时用 arrive in。

as [æs] *adv.* 同样地，被看作，像 || *prep.* 当作 || *conj.* 与…一样，当…之时

【例句】The child sang as sweetly as a nightingale. 这孩子