大学英语 四级考试词汇

分玩遊忆

王烨 梁媛 等 编

- ●● 电脑分频, 科学高效 ●●●
- ••• 洞悉真题,直击考点 •••
- ••• 轻松记忆,事半功倍 •••



大学英语 四级考试词汇

分頻湿烬



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内 容 提 要

本书依据《大学英语四级考试大纲》,采用分频记忆的方式,利用电脑统计技术将大纲词汇在历年四级考试真题中出现的次数进行科学的分频,同时按照由高到低的顺序编排,重点词汇重点解析,并配有语境例句。同时在每一单元还设置了真题演练和详解。我们相信,读者通过系统而科学的词汇学习,能高效掌握最有用的单词,做到"温故知新、触类旁通、学以致用"。

本书适用于参加大学英语四级考试的读者。

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背单词前先"定位"

现在流行的英语单词记忆方法林林总总,逻辑记忆、联想记忆、分类记忆、循环记忆、卡片记忆、感官记忆、软件记忆、构词记忆、图表记忆、游戏记忆、歌曲记忆、阅读记忆、同义记忆、反义记忆、词典记忆、商标记忆、比较记忆、理解记忆、联系记忆、综合记忆等。面对五花八门的记忆方法,面对各式各样的单词助记手册,不知您如何取舍?

其实,无论哪种方法都不能完全适用于所有单词的记忆!换句话说,不同类型的英语单词应该用不同的方法去记忆;不同功用的单词也要用不同的方法去记忆。

日常英语单词最好的记忆方法——分类记忆

日常生活中使用的英语常处于不同的语境,每个语境或主题往往涉及某种类别的单词。比如谈到饮食,自然会用到主食、蔬菜、水果等相关的单词,更进一步说,主食又会再细分为米饭、面条、面包等具体的单词。不难想到,日常生活中使用的英语单词多具有按类别出现的属性,所以将单词进行聚类,用分类法记忆单词是最明智的。

应试英语单词最好的记忆方法——分频记忆

应试英语中, 无论是哪种题型, 其核心都是考查学生对重点

单词、语法的理解和掌握程度。考试就是对知识的抽查! 聪明的学生一定会领悟这一道理,他们往往把主要精力投入到经常考到的内容范围上,有重点的复习! 学习单词也是一样,优先记忆在考试中出现频次最高的单词,是在有限时间内获得较好复习效果的窍门。

本书立足《大学英语四级考试大纲》,利用电脑统计技术将 大纲词汇在历年四级考试真题中出现的次数进行分频,然后按高 频至低频的顺序编排,重点词汇重点解析,并配有语境例句。在 每一单元还设置真题演练和解析,帮助考生活学活用。

本书由王烨、梁媛主编,马云秀、王建军、王海娜、王越、白云飞、刘梅、张世华、张红燕、张娟娟、张静、李光全、李良、李翔、李楚、陈仕奇、罗勇军、姜文琪、董敏、蒋卫华等参加了本书的编写。希望通过本书的学习,能给读者带来更多的惊喜,全面攻克单词记忆难关,成为大学英语四级考试战场的英雄!

王 烨 2009年3月

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单词详解

case [keis] n. 事例,实例; 盒子

《搭配》in case 以防;可能;倘若 in case of 如果;万一 in the case of 就……而言 in any case 无论如何,不管怎样 in no case 无论如何都不,绝不

〖例句〗Is that the case? 是这么回事吗?

真题演练

. 79	dy cest technologic en traktist fred my de programme en de programme en de fred de fre	
1.	I was advised to arrange for ins	surance I needed
	medical treatment. (1999.1)	
	A) nevertheless	B) although
	C) in case	D) so that
2.	He always did well at school	having to do part-time
	jobs every now and then. (2001.	1)
	A) in spite of	B) regardless of
	C) on account of	D) to case of
3.	He will surely finished the job or	n time he's left to
	do it in his own way. (2001.1)	

大学英语四级考试词汇分频记忆宝典

	A) in that	B) so long as
	C) in case	D) as far as
4.	the storm, the sh	ip would have reached its
	destination on time. (2003.6)	
	A) But for	B) In case of
	C) In spite of	D) Because of
5.	Don't let the child play with scisso	he cuts himself.
	(2003. 6)	
	A) in case	B) so that
	C) now that	D) only if
6.	recent developments we	do not think your scheme is
	practical. (2005.12)	
	A) In view of	B) In favor of
	C) In case of	D) In memory of
7.	It may be necessary to stop	in the learning process
	and go back to the difficult point	
	A) at a distance	B) at intervals
	C) at case	D) at length

真题答案

1~7 CABABAB



单词详解

attach [ə'tætʃ] v. 系, 贴; 附上

〖搭配〗attach to 加入,参加;加于……之上 be attached to sb. 喜爱某人,依恋某人

〖例句〗You'll be attached to this department until the end of the year.

你在年底前将暂时属于这一部门。

lest [lest] conj. 唯恐, 免得

〖例句〗I obeyed her lest she should be angry. 我得顺着她,免得她生气。

transfer [træns'fə:] n. 转让, 转移, 中转 v. 转移, 迁移, 转让

〖搭配〗transfer to 迁移;调任;转移

〖例句〗Can I have a transfer to a new office? 我能调换到一个新办公室去吗?

〖义辨〗 transfer, transport, transform, transmit

transfer "转移",指从一处移到另一处,常指升迁、搬迁等;

transport "运输",指用火车、船只等交通工具输送人员或货物到达另一个地方;

transform"使变形,使改观";

transmit "传送,输送",强调一种设备或其他媒介物的传导、输送能力。

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〖词根记忆〗fer (词根)"带来"→transfer (转让)

 access ['ækses] n. 通路, 入口;接近……的方法或权利

 vt. 存取

《搭配》give access to 接见;准许出入 have/gain access to 可以获得(或接近)…… be easy/hard of access 易于/难于靠近

〖例句〗There is no access to the street through that door. 穿过那个门没有通向大街的路。

reserve [ri'zəːv] n. 储备 (物), 储藏量; 预备队 vt. 储备, 保存, 保留; 预定, 预约

〖搭配〗in reserve 备用的

〖例句〗This question must be reserved for further consideration. 这个问题必须留待进一步考虑。

〖词根记忆〗serve (词根) "服务,保持,留意"→reserve (保存,预定)

exhaust [ig'zə:st] *vt*. 用尽, 耗尽, 抽完; 使筋疲力尽 *vi*. 排气 *n*. 排气, 排气装置

『搭配』be exhausted by/with 因……而疲劳 feel exhausted 感到疲劳

〖例句〗The enemy troops were exhausted and demoralized. 故军疲劳不堪,士气低落。

《义辨》exhausted, exhausting, exhaustive exhausted a. 感到筋疲力尽 exhausting a. 令人筋疲力尽 exhaustive a. 彻底的,详尽的

真题演练

1. Science and technology have _____ in important ways to the improvement of agricultural production. (2005.1)

	A) attached	B) assisted
	C) contributed	D) witnessed
2.	Although many experts agree	e that more children are
	overweight, there is debate over	r the best ways to
	the problem. (2006.6)	
	A) relate	B) tackle
	C) file	D) attach
3.	You would be a risk to	let your child go to school by
	himself. (2002.6)	
	A) omitting	B) attaching
	C) affording	D) running
4.	He was punished he s	hould make the same mistake
	again. (2001.6)	
	A) unless	B) lest
	C) if	D) provided
5.	We booked rooms at the hotel	we should find no
	vacancies on our arrival. (2003	.9)
	A) whenever	B) if
	C) since	D) lest
6.	Many people believe we are head	ing for environmental disaster
	we radically change w	yay we live. (2005. 6)
	A) but	B) although
	C) unless	D) lest
7.	We'll visit Europe next year	we have enough
	money. (1999.1)	
	A) lest	B) until
	C) unless	D) provided
8.	receiving financial sup	port from family, community
	or the government is allowed, i	t is never admired. (2001-1)

		î de la companya de
	A) As	B) Once
	C) Although	D) Lest
9.	Jessica was from the	warehouse to the accounting
	office, which was considered a	promotion. (2005. 12)
	A) delivered	B) exchanged
	C) transferred	D) transformed
10.	Its British government often	says that furnishing children
		nation superhighway is a top
	priority. (2003.9)	
	A) procedure	B) protection
	C) allowance	D) access
11.	Only a few people have	to the full facts of the
	incident. (2003.12)	
	A) access	B) resort
	C) contact	D) path
12.	Over a third of the population	on was estimated to have no
	to the health service	
	A) assessment	B) assignment
	C) exception	D) access
13.	In previous times, then fresh	meat was in short,
	pigeons were kept by many ho	useholds as a source of food.
	(1999. 6)	
	A) store	B) provision
		D) supply
14.	All their attempts to	the child from the burning
	building were in vain. (2003.)	(2)
		B) recover
	C) rescue	D) reserve
15.	It is said in some parts of th	
	cows, serve as a vital	of milk. (2005.12)

	A) storage	B)	source	
	C) reserve	D)	resource	
16.	His business was ve	ry successful,	but it was at the	
	of his family life.	(2004. 6)		
	A) consumption	B)	credit	
	C) exhaustion	D)	expense	
17.	As he has	our patience,	we'll not wait for	him any
	longer. (2005.1)			
	A) torn	B)	wasted	
	C) exhausted	D)	consumed	

真题答案

1~5 A B D B D

 $6\sim10$ CDCCD

 $11\sim15$ A D D C B $16\sim17$ D C



单词详解

transport [træns'po:t] vt. 运输,运送;流放

〖例句〗The goods were transported by air.

货物是用飞机来运输的。

adapt [əˈdæpt] v. 使适应, 使适合 vt. 改编, 改写

〖搭配〗adapt sth. /oneself to 使(自己)适应……

〖例句〗We must adapt our methods to the new problem. 我们必须使我们的方法适应新问题。

grant [graint] vt. 授予, 同意, 准予

〖搭配〗take... for granted 认为……是理所当然; (因视作当然 而) 对……不予重视

〖例句〗 I grant the genius of your plan, but you still will not find supporters.

我承认你的计划有创意,但你还是不会找到支持者。

〖义辨〗grant, concede, award 这些动词指作为帮助、特权和权利而给予。

grant 通常暗含着施与者比接受者处于更高的位置,作为一种权威,他或她表现出公正,仁慈或慷慨;

concede 通常暗指为了回应强烈的要求而不情愿地给予; award 意指被授予的事物是正确的、值得称赞或合宜的。

range [reind3] n. 幅度, 范围 vi. (在某范围内) 变动 〖搭配〗a (wide) rang of 广泛的,各式各样的 on a (wide) range of 在 (大的) 范围内 range from... 在 ·······范围内变化, 范围包括从 ······到 ······ range over 范围涉及到,论及

〖例句〗Our conversation ranged over many topics. 我们的谈话涉及很多话题。

witness['witnis] n. 目击者;证据 vt. 亲眼所见;证明

〖搭配〗witness for/to 作证;连署;表示,表明be witness to sth. 目击某事物

〖例句〗Severe damage witnessed the destructive force of the storm.

严重的损失表明了这场暴风雨巨大的破坏力。

account [əˈkaunt] n. 账目; 描述 vi. 说明, 解释 vt. 认为

〖搭配〗account for 导致;做出解释
on account 以赊欠方式
on account of 由于,因为
on no account 决不,绝对不,在任何条件下都不
take into account 考虑;顾及
account for 解释,说明
bring (sb.) to account (for) 解释;惩罚

【例句】She could not account for her mistake.
她无法解释其错误。

intensive [in'tensiv] a. 强烈的,密集的,彻底的

〖例句〗Intensive care in hospitals is given to the seriously ill. 在医院里危重病人得到加强的护理。

regardless [ri'go:dlis] a. 不管, 不顾; 不注意

〖搭配〗regardless of 不管……的,不顾……的

〖例句〗I protested, but she carried on regardless. 我极力反对,但她仍一意孤行。

deliver [di'livə] v. 递送,交付;发言;发动

〖搭配〗deliver (oneself) of 讲,表达

deliver sth. to sb. 把某物交付给某人

《例句》 Please deliver the baggage to my hotel. 请把行李送到我住的旅馆去。

consider [kən'sidə] vt. 考虑, 照顾, 认为

《搭配》consider over 考虑

〖例句〗I consider it a great honor. 我认为这是极大的荣幸。

abandon [ə'bændən] vt. 放弃, 遗弃 n. 放任, 狂热

『搭配』abandon oneself to 沉溺于…… with abandon 放任地,放纵地;纵情地

〖例句〗They abandon themselves to drinking. 他们沉湎于饮酒。

《义辨》abandon, desert 这两个动词的一般含义是"丢弃"。 abandon 确切含义是失去控制,或丧失了占有的能力, 或"放弃"某物而不准备再要了; desert 的确切含义是"过去占有过"或"过去是伙伴"; 狭义地讲,这个词指"抛弃自己的义务"。

真颞澝练

1.	The beam that is	by a laser differs in several ways
	from the light that comes of	ut of a flashlight. (2003.9)
	A) emitted	B) transported
	C) motivated	D) translated
2.	The newcomers found it imp	possible to themselves to
	the climate sufficiently to m	nake permanent homes in the new
	country. (1998.1)	
	A) suit	B) adapt
	C) regulate	D) coordinate
	10 -	