

剑桥“英语在用”(English in Use)丛书

CAMBRIDGE

剑桥初级 英语词汇练习

(第二版中文版)

TEST YOUR ENGLISH VOCABULARY IN USE
PRE-INTERMEDIATE & INTERMEDIATE

(Second Edition)

(英) Stuart Redman
(英) Ruth Gairns 著

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

剑桥大学出版社
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剑桥大学出版社
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

北京 BEIJING

京权图字: 01-2007-5790

This is a reprint edition (with Chinese annotations) of the following title published by Cambridge University Press:

Test Your English Vocabulary in Use: Pre-intermediate & Intermediate (ISBN: 9780521536899)

© Cambridge University Press 2003

This reprint edition (with Chinese annotations) for the People's Republic of China (excluding Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan Province) is published by arrangement with the Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

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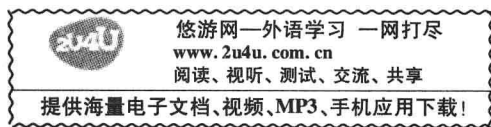
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

剑桥初级英语词汇练习:中文版/(英)雷德曼(Redman, S.), (英)盖尔恩斯(Gairns, R.) 著.—北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2012.1
(剑桥“英语在用”丛书)
ISBN 978-7-5135-1670-9

I. ①剑… II. ①雷… ②盖… III. ①英语—词汇—习题集 IV. ①H313-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2012) 第 007661 号



出版人: 蔡剑峰

责任编辑: 吕游

封面设计: 刘冬

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印刷: 三河市北燕印装有限公司

开本: 787×1092 1/16

印张: 9

版次: 2012 年 2 月第 1 版 2012 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

书号: ISBN 978-7-5135-1670-9

定价: 16.00 元

* * *
购书咨询: (010)88819929 电子邮箱: club@fltrp.com

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联系电话: (010)61207896 电子邮箱: zhijian@fltrp.com

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版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

物料号: 216700001

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剑桥“英语在用”(English in Use)丛书原由剑桥大学出版社出版,是一套享誉全球的英语学习用书,主要包括英语词汇、短语、习语、词汇惯用搭配和英语语法等系列,自出版以来,全球销量已逾千万册,既可用于读者自学,也可用于课堂教学,是许多学习者手边必备的参考书。

剑桥“英语在用”丛书专为非英语国家的学习者编写,作者均为剑桥大学出版社卓有经验的权威,内容实例取材于剑桥国际英语语料库,在编排结构上条理明晰,形式简约,重点突出,注重实用;并采取版面左页讲解、右页练习,书后附参考答案的方式,达到即学即练的巩固效果。

自2001年以来,外语教学与研究出版社从剑桥大学出版社陆续引进了“英语在用”丛书的词汇、语法系列的学习用书及练习册,深受英语学习者和一些培训学校的青睐和好评。近来剑桥大学出版社重新修订、扩充了丛书内容,并推出了新的版本。鉴于“英语在用”丛书在学习者中的口碑和良好的学习效果,外语教学与研究出版社引进了“英语在用”丛书的词汇、语法系列的修订新版以及此前未有的系列(短语、习语等),特此推介给广大的读者,同时稍更改了纸型和版式,使之更便于阅读。希望读者朋友们通过这套高品质的学习丛书,真正提高自己的英语水平。

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- 《剑桥中级英语词汇练习》(中文版)
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语法:

- 《剑桥高级英语语法》(第二版中文版)

附剑桥“英语在用”丛书原出版书目

词汇：

《剑桥初级英语词汇》（中文版）
《剑桥中级英语词汇》（中文版）
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《剑桥初级英语语法》（中文版）
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Acknowledgements

For this edition, we would particularly like to thank Julie Moore for her content editing and valuable comments on the first draft of the manuscript, and Rachel Harrison for her careful editing of the final manuscript.

This new edition has built on the foundations laid by the first edition, and we are very grateful to all the schools, teachers and students around the world who either piloted or commented on the material in that first edition:

Olga Afanasyeva, Moscow, Russia
Brian Cracknell, Language Works, Singapore
Helen Donaghue, Edinburgh, UK
John Dowling, Paris, France
Erryl Griffiths, Cambridge, UK
Jan Krysiak and Tadeusz Wolanski, Gdańsk, Poland
Mary Lewandowska, Elbląg, Poland
Elena Marinina, Moscow, Russia
Geraldine Mark, Cheltenham, UK
Ewa Modrzejewska, Gdynia, Poland
Matthew Norbury, Edinburgh, UK
Chris Robinson, Stockport, UK
Sarah Schechter, Cambridge, UK
Davee Schulte, Seoul, South Korea
Chen Pei Tsen, Tainan County, Taiwan, China
Susan Tesar, Cambridge, UK
Louise Victor, Oxford, UK
Olga Vinogradova, Moscow, Russia

We would like to thank Jane Cordell for co-ordinating the piloting and providing excellent comments on the material, and also Alyson Maskell for her highly professional and efficient editing of the first edition. Finally, we would like to thank Nóirín Burke at Cambridge University Press. Nóirín was responsible for setting up the project in the first place, and has now successfully steered it through both editions. We are very grateful to her.

Introduction 引言

本书的读者对象

《剑桥初级英语词汇练习》旨在帮助学习者检测词汇学习成果，可以作为独立的练习书使用，也可以在学习《剑桥初级英语词汇》后用来检验学习进度。学习者可以独立使用本书，也可以于课堂上在教师的指导下使用。

学习者如未使用《剑桥初级英语词汇》而直接使用本书，最好具备中级英语水平。

本书的结构

Tests 1-3 与《剑桥初级英语词汇》的前三个单元对应，其余的练习单元与《剑桥初级英语词汇》中相应的单元一一对应。目录中标明了这些单元的分类。每个练习单元都是独立的，学习者不必按特定顺序做练习，因为这些练习并没有按难易程度排序。

每个练习单元满分为 30 分，每个练习的分值都已给出。书后附有习题答案。

答案中有些词给出了音标，以帮助学习者练习发音。第 138 页给出了音标表。

书后还有个人笔记页 (Personal diary)，学习者可以在这里写下比较难记住的词。

如何使用本书

如果是单独使用本书，请先看目录，选出最感兴趣的练习单元。你会看到各种词汇练习，如针对构词法的练习、各种主题的练习和单词搭配练习。请试着做各种不同的练习。记住，你不需要按特定的顺序来做。

如果你正在学习《剑桥初级英语词汇》，则可以在学完一个单元后做本书的相应练习。你可以学完之后马上做，也可以隔一段时间，如一个星期，再做练习进行复习。

你可以用铅笔写答案，核对之后擦掉，或者把答案写在另外的纸上，这样你就能反复练习了。

核对答案后，你可以把有问题的词语写在个人笔记页上。

计分方法

第 104 页“答案”的开头部分有计分方法说明，但计分只是让你了解自己对词汇掌握程度的手段，不是必需的步骤。

Learning and revising vocabulary

学习和复习词汇

本页练习与《剑桥初级英语词汇》（第二版中文版）的前三个单元对应。

1-3.1

5 marks

Pictures help you to record and remember the meaning of certain words. Draw pictures of these. 图画可以帮你记录和记忆某些词汇的含义。画出描述下列单词的图。

saucepan knife finger thumb smile

1-3.2

5 marks

You can increase your vocabulary by learning words and their opposites together. Complete the conversations with opposites of the underlined words. Look at the example. 同步学习单词及其反义词有助于增加词汇量。看示例，用画线单词的反义词补全对话。

Example: Did you like the film?

No, I hated it.

1 A: Did they win the match?

B: No, they

2 A: Was the room clean when you arrived?

B: No, it was very

3 A: Do they think inflation will rise?

B: No, they say it is going to

4 A: Were all the staff polite?

B: No, one of the waiters was very

5 A: Did you think the town was beautiful?

B: No, I thought it was really

1-3.3

4 marks

Some words are often used together. Match each verb on the left with two of the nouns on the right. 有些词语常搭配在一起使用。将左侧的每个动词分别与右侧的两个名词搭配。

1 put on

a mistake

homework

2 take

weight

half an hour

3 do

a photo

your gloves

4 make

an exercise

a mess

1-3.4

5 marks

When you learn a new word, you can record the meaning with a translation or a simple definition/explanation. Circle the correct underlined phrase. 学习新词时，可以利用翻译或简单的定义/解释来记住其含义。圈出画线部分中使用正确的短语。

1 If you carry on doing something, it means you do it again / continue doing it.

2 If the price of something rises sharply, it means it rises a lot / a little.

3 If you revise something, it means you study it for the first time / study it again.

4 If you say something aloud, it means you say it to yourself silently / say it so that others can hear.

5 If you guess the meaning, it means you don't worry about it / try to think of the meaning in context.

1-3.5

5 marks

It is important to note down the parts of speech of new words. Complete this table. 记下新词的词性是很重要的。补全表格。

Verb	Noun
explain
.....	choice
define
translate
.....	pronunciation

1-3.6

6 marks

The pronunciation of new words can be difficult. Is the pronunciation of the underlined letters in each pair of words the same or different? 新词的发音可能会很难。下面各组词中画线字母的发音是否相同？

1 homework / lose

4 silent / island

2 eight / receipt

5 ache / choose

3 aloud / round

6 dream / least

Your score

/30

English language words

描述语言的专门词汇

4.1

12 marks

Read the text and identify each underlined part of speech (noun, verb, adjective, etc.). Write your answers in the spaces below. The first one has been done for you. 读短文, 判断画线单词的词性 (名词、动词、形容词等)。将答案写在下面的空白处。第一个答案已给出。

We ⁽⁰⁾walked along the main ⁽¹⁾street between the workers' cottages and ⁽²⁾the only hotel in the town. A few people ⁽³⁾passed by – two women ⁽⁴⁾in smart suits, a very ⁽⁵⁾large man walking a small dog and ⁽⁶⁾a boy pushing his ⁽⁷⁾bicycle while singing ⁽⁸⁾quietly to himself. The weather was still ⁽⁹⁾miserable and we could ⁽¹⁰⁾feel a few drops ⁽¹¹⁾of rain falling as we ⁽¹²⁾turned the corner and saw the station in the distance.

Example: 0 verb

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 4 | 7 | 10 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 | 11 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 |

4.2

6 marks

Answer these questions. 回答问题。

- 1 Is *information* an uncountable noun or a plural noun?
- 2 Is *trousers* uncountable or plural?
- 3 Is *traffic* uncountable or plural?
- 4 What kind of verbs are *get over sth*, *put sth on* and *look sth up*?
- 5 What do we call the base form of a verb, for example *to say*, *to tell* or *to start*?
- 6 What do we call a group of words (a phrase or even a sentence) with a particular meaning that is different from any of the individual words?

4.3

7 marks

Complete these sentences with the correct word. 用正确的单词补全句子。

- 1 In the word *unfriendly*, *un-* is called a
- 2 In the word *comfortable*, *-able* is called a
- 3 *Fantastic* is a of *marvellous*.
- 4 *Large* is the of *small*.
- 5 /dr'saɪd/ and /fæn'tæstɪk/ show words written in symbols.
- 6 The word *decide* has two and *fantastic* has three
- 7 In the words *decide* and *fantastic*, the main is underlined.

4.4

5 marks

What do we call the punctuation marks that are circled in these sentences? Write your answers in the spaces below. 下面句子中画圈的标点叫什么? 在下面的空白处写出答案。

- 1 They arrived on time ①
- 2 What are you doing ②
- 3 I lost my ticket ③ so I had to buy another one.
- 4 Most of the students ④ 15 altogether ⑤ came to the concert.
- 5 They were all very well ⑥ dressed.

Your score

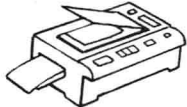
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Classroom language 课堂用语

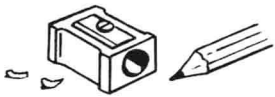
5.1

6 marks

Complete the names of the objects below. 补全下面物品的名称。



1 board 3 photo 5 overhead



2 pencil 4 tape/cassette 6 brief

5.2

6 marks

Complete these definitions. 根据定义补全短语。

- 1 find the meaning of a word in a dictionary = it
- 2 use something and return it = it
- 3 remove writing from the board = it off
- 4 say something again = it
- 5 increase the volume = it
- 6 exchange/change places = places

5.3

8 marks

Find four pairs of objects from the box which have a logical connection, and write down what the connection is. Look at the example first. 从框中选出四对有逻辑联系的物品，并写出它们之间的联系是什么。先看示例。

OHT	plug	cassette	chalk	OHP
file	board	socket	briefcase	tape recorder

Example: You put a cassette in a tape recorder.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

5.4

4 marks

Complete these classroom dialogues. 补全下面的课堂对话。

Teacher to student(s):

- 1 I'd like all of you to write this in your books.
- 2 Maria, could you in the tape recorder and turn it on?

Student to teacher:

- 3 Will you my English if I make any mistakes?

Student to student:

- 4 I've written the wrong word in my book. Could I use your?

5.5

6 marks

Complete these common classroom questions. 补全下面常见的课堂提问。

- 1 You want to know the meaning of the word *damage*, so you ask:
'What?'
- 2 You want to know the correct spelling of a word, so you ask:
'How?'
- 3 You want to know the pronunciation of *bicycle*, so you ask:
'How?'

Your score

/30

6 Prefixes 前缀

6.1

12 marks

Use a prefix from the left and a word from the right to complete the sentences below. 将左框中的前缀与右框中的单词正确搭配，补全下面的句子。

un-	in-	im-	possible	friendly	regular	legible
il-	ir-	dis-	correct	honest	adequate	employed
			patient	responsible	visible	pleasant

- Nobody at the party talked to us – they were very
- I can't read this at all; her handwriting is completely
- It's a very depressed area and almost 20% of young adults are
- You can't see where my jacket was mended. The repair is completely
- I find it very hard to remember the past tense of lots of verbs.
- Bob is so that he's just not prepared to wait for the right opportunity.
- It was very to go out and leave those two children alone.
- He said we lost £300, but these figures must be Could you check?
- His brother steals money and tells lies – he's very
- She says it can't be done, but I don't accept that. Nothing is
- I don't understand him. Usually he's very nice, but sometimes he can be really
- Some of the hotel rooms were totally: much too small, and not very warm.

6.2

6 marks

Replace the underlined words and phrases with a word of the same meaning. Begin with the prefix given. 用同义词替换画线单词和短语。单词前缀已给出。

Example: That child looks very sad.

unhappy

- I'm sure that's against the law.
- The doctor told me to take off my clothes.
- We don't have the same opinion about this.
- His room is always in a mess.
- I'm afraid she doesn't like onions.
- That was very rude, wasn't it?

il
get un
dis
un
dis
im

6.3

4 marks

Match the prefixes in the box with the definitions on the left. (There are *two* prefixes for one of the meanings.) 将框中的前缀与左侧的定义对应起来。(其中一个定义对应两个前缀。)

- do something again
- do something badly or incorrectly
- do the opposite of an action
- do something too much

mis- un- over- re- dis-

6.4

8 marks

Complete these sentences with a suitable verb from the box, using a prefix from 6.3. Put the verb in the correct tense. 从框中选择合适的动词，并使用练习 6.3 中的前缀，补全句子。注意动词的时态要正确。

Example: If she fails her exam, she can retake it in the autumn.

- I wrote the wrong answer because I the question.
- When I I feel even more tired when I wake up.
- I got to the hotel at 4.00 but I couldn't my stuff until later.
- It's closed for the summer, but it will in September.
- The children were here a minute ago, but now they've
- John had a key but it wouldn't the door.
- A: It says here £3, but the man asked me for £5.
B: In that case he has you.
- Do you think I can my homework if it's not very good?

do
take
pack
open
lock
sleep
understand
appear
charge

Your score

/30

8

Adjective suffixes 形容词后缀

8.1 Add the correct suffix: **-able** or **-ible**. 加上正确的后缀: -able 或 -ible.

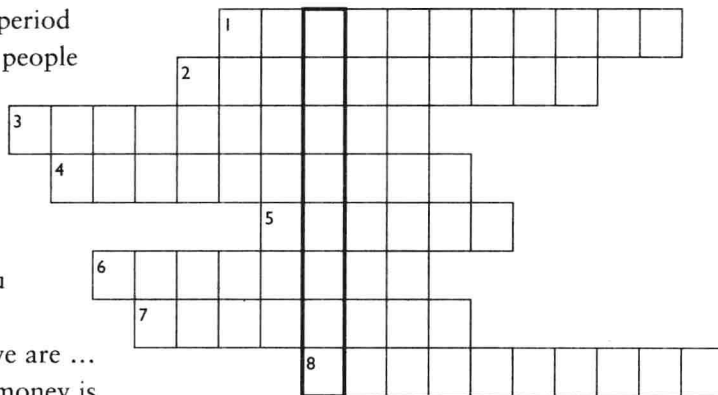
6 marks

- 1 The buses are usually reli.....
- 2 The lines on the road were invis.....
- 3 The film was very enjoy.....
- 4 My bed is very comfort.....
- 5 The doctor's writing was incomprehens.....
- 6 These cups are unbreak.....

8.2 Complete the crossword. The vertical box in bold spells another word containing a common suffix. What is it? 完成填词游戏。加粗的竖框中会呈现一个含有常见后缀的单词。是什么词?

9 marks

- 1 popular, often for a short period
- 2 relating to industry or the people working in it
- 3 pretty to look at
- 4 kind and thinks of others
- 5 well known
- 6 something or someone you can trust
- 7 people with nowhere to live are ...
- 8 something that saves you money is ...

8.3 Circle the correct **underlined** word. 圈出画线部分中使用正确的词。

6 marks

- 1 He can play ten musical / music instruments.
- 2 It is an economic / economical car to run: it can do 20 kilometres on a litre of petrol.
- 3 I'm not sure if this jumper is washing / washable or not.
- 4 He's a member of a small politic / political party, but I can't remember which.
- 5 You have to be created / creative if you want to be successful in advertising.
- 6 I get very emotionable / emotional when I watch certain films.

8.4 Rewrite the sentences using an adjective formed from the words in *italics*. The meaning must stay the same. 用由斜体单词构成的形容词重写句子。不能改变句意。

5 marks

Example: When the *sun* comes out, I always feel better.
When it is sunny, I always feel better....

- 1 There is too much *cloud* to see the stars tonight.
It
- 2 If there's still *fog* in an hour, we'll have to cancel the trip.
If it
- 3 There's a lot of *industry* in the town.
It's a very
- 4 There is a lot of *dirt* in that corner of the room.
That corner of the room
- 5 She knows about the *dangers* of drugs.
She knows that

8.5 Which four words below form adjectives with the suffix **-ful**? 下面哪四个单词可通过加后缀 -ful 构成形容词?

4 marks

pain help enjoy thought love care

Your score

/30

Nouns and verbs with the same form

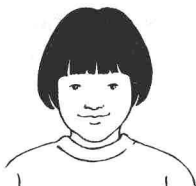
名词与动词同形

9.1

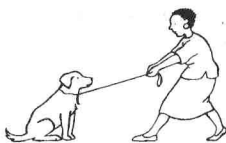
8 marks

Label the pictures with verbs from the box. 从框中选择动词写在相应的图片下。

laugh smell taste smile dream kiss queue pull



1



3



5



7



2



4



6



8

9.2

6 marks

Match the sentence halves. 搭配组句。

- 1 I'm going upstairs; could you answer
- 2 I'm really tired. I'm going to have
- 3 I waited in
- 4 If you don't know, just guess
- 5 You should smell
- 6 You'd better have

- a a rest.
- b the phone?
- c a look at this letter.
- d the fish to see if it's fresh.
- e the answer.
- f the queue for two hours.

9.3

16 marks

Rewrite the sentences below. Use the underlined verbs as nouns and include a verb from the box. Make any changes that are necessary. Look at the example first. 根据示例, 将画线动词用作名词, 并搭配使用框中的动词重写句子。可做其他必要的改动。

have (× 4) give (× 2) wait go on put on

Example: You can kiss the baby.

You can give the baby a kiss.

- 1 Don't brake too suddenly.
- 2 Could you look at this report for me?
- 3 People diet for all sorts of reasons.
- 4 If you don't know the answer, just guess.
- 5 Did you dream about your father?
- 6 Why don't you ring her later?
- 7 We had to queue for ages.
- 8 Let's walk on for a bit, then we can rest.

Your score

/30