

剑桥中级 英语词汇练习 (中文版)

TEST YOUR ENGLISH VOCABULARY IN USE
UPPER-INTERMEDIATE

(英) Michael McCarthy

(英) Felicity O'Dell

著

英 语 在 用

● 90 tests correspond to the units of *English Vocabulary in Use: Upper-intermediate*

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剑桥“英语在用”(English in Use)丛书

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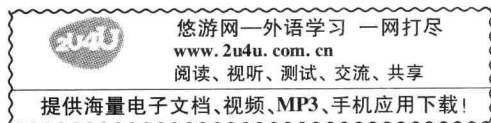
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Introduction to the student

致学习者

为什么要测试词汇？

研究显示，学习者在真正认识一个单词之前，至少要见过这个词 7 次。通过本书提供的各种测试题，你可以练习巩固已见过的单词和短语，这种有效的词汇学习方法可以帮助你强化对单词的长期记忆。

本书测试哪些词汇？

本书提供了一系列练习，从不同角度测试中高级英语词汇。所测试的词汇来自《剑桥中级英语词汇》各单元讲解和练习的单词。在本书的目录页和正文的测试题中都列出了与《剑桥中级英语词汇》各单元的对应关系。本书测试的个别词汇在《剑桥中级英语词汇》中没有出现过。在这种情况下，练习说明会建议你使用词典。当然，如果你没有使用过《剑桥中级英语词汇》而仅仅是想检验自己的词汇水平，也可以使用本书进行测试。

如何计分？

本书每个单元测试练习的总分均为 40 分，书后附有答案和每道题的评分说明。答案清晰地显示了怎样作答才能得分，这样，即使没有老师指导，你也能给自己打分。每个测试中第一项练习的分值为 10 分，建议你首先完成这项练习。如果这项练习的得分低于 5 分，那么建议你先巩固与本测试单元相关的词汇知识，然后再做下面的练习。

尽管每个测试的总分均为 40 分，但你可能会感觉某些测试更简单。这是因为每个人都有相对比较熟悉的词汇领域。另一个原因在于，某些领域的词汇尤其难懂，因此在个别单元，你需要掌握更多的单词和短语，才能得到和其他单元一样的分数。

完成测试练习需要多长时间？

完成每个单元的测试练习需要 20 至 30 分钟。

希望学习者能够喜欢并充分利用本书中的测试，帮助自己学到想要掌握、并且应该掌握的中高级词汇。

Names of English language words

英语语言学词汇的名称

I.1

10 marks

Find each of the following in the text below. 在下面的短文中找出符合要求的单词、短语或句子。

Example: a singular noun *book*

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 an article | 6 an uncountable noun |
| 2 an adjective | 7 an irregular verb |
| 3 one plural noun | 8 an example of a phrase |
| 4 a preposition | 9 an example of a sentence |
| 5 an adverb | 10 an example of a collocation |

The aim of this book is to help you test your knowledge of English vocabulary. Think about the questions carefully and then check your answers in the back of the book.

I.2

5 marks

Draw the following punctuation marks. 写出下列标点符号。

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1 full stop | 4 hyphen |
| 2 apostrophe | 5 colon |
| 3 question mark | |

I.3

5 marks

Name these punctuation marks. 写出下列标点符号的英文名称。

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 () | 4 ; |
| 2 , | 5 " " |
| 3 ! | |

I.4

20 marks

Answer these questions. 回答下列问题。

- What are the prefix, the root and the suffix in *disorganisation*?
- How many syllables are there in the word *monosyllabic*, and which one is stressed?
- Name a noun, a verb, an adjective and an adverb based on the root *wide*.
- Give a synonym and an antonym for *wide*.
- Give a colloquial synonym for *man*.
- What is the main verb in the sentence below? What are its subject and its object?

English has a very large vocabulary, which adds greatly to our opportunities to express subtle shades of meaning and to use different styles.

- In the sentence above, is the verb *adds* used transitively or intransitively? What about *express*?
- Pig-headed* and *determined* can be synonyms. Which of these words is pejorative?
- Who would we normally speak to using informal English?
- What is a collocation?

Your score

/40

2 Suffixes 后缀

2.1

10 marks

Put **-er** or **-or** onto the endings of these words, as appropriate. 在下列单词结尾加上 -er 或 -or。

Example: read **er**

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1 paint..... | 6 work..... |
| 2 doct..... | 7 supervis..... |
| 3 act..... | 8 project..... |
| 4 sail..... | 9 print..... |
| 5 writ..... | 10 pencil-sharpen..... |

2.2

10 marks

Make nouns from these verbs using **-tion**, **-ion** or **-ssion**. 用 -tion, -ion 或 -ssion 将下列动词变成名词。

Example: permit: **permission**

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 pollute | 6 reduce |
| 2 impress | 7 add |
| 3 alter | 8 donate |
| 4 admit | 9 explain |
| 5 complicate | 10 promote |

2.3

10 marks

What do we call ...? 我们将下面的人称为……?

- 1 A person who plays the piano?
- 2 A person who believes in the ideas of Karl Marx?
- 3 The person to whom a letter is addressed?
- 4 A person who types letters and other documents?
- 5 A person who is employed by someone?

2.4

5 marks

Add the **-ness** suffix to these adjectives. 给下列形容词加上后缀 -ness。

Example: tired: **tiredness**

- 1 sad
- 2 happy
- 3 crazy
- 4 hopeless
- 5 ready

2.5

5 marks

Circle the correct suffixed form of these words. 圈出后缀正确的单词。

Example: beautiful beautyise **beautify** beaumaticate

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 refuse | refusation | refusal | refusity |
| 2 forget | forgetful | forgetty | forgetish |
| 3 commercial | commercify | commerciate | commercialise |
| 4 excite | excital | exciteship | excitement |
| 5 scarce | scarcity | scarcedom | scarcement |

Your score

/40

3 Prefixes 前缀

3.1

10 marks

Read horizontally or vertically (not diagonally) to find the meanings of these prefixes in the word-square. 横读或竖读(但不能斜读)单词框, 从中找出下列前缀的释义。

Example: bi as in bicycle

- 1 multi as in multi-national
- 2 pre as in pre-war
- 3 anti as in antisocial
- 4 pseudo as in pseudo-scientific
- 5 semi as in semi-circle
- 6 micro as in microscopic
- 7 mono as in monologue
- 8 mis as in misunderstand
- 9 re as in re-read
- 10 sub as in submarine

W	L	I	R	W	T	A	S
B	I	A	D	R	O	D	O
I	N	G	R	O	N	E	B
A	G	A	I	N	S	T	E
N	H	I	A	G	M	O	F
M	A	N	Y	L	A	E	O
T	L	A	D	Y	L	S	R
W	F	O	F	A	L	S	E
O	U	N	D	E	R	O	N

3.2

10 marks

Add a prefix to a word in the first statement in order to make an opposite word that completes the responses. 给第一句话中的一个单词加上前缀, 构成其反义词, 用来完成后面的答语。

Example: That man's locking the door. No he isn't. He's unlocking it.

- 1 He's quite mature for his age. I don't agree. I think he's
- 2 I think she's reliable. No she isn't. She's very
- 3 Is she wrapping that parcel? No, she's it.
- 4 Is his handwriting legible? No, I find it quite
- 5 Does her father approve of Jack? No, he of him.
- 6 Do you think he's honest? No, I'm sure he's
- 7 Is it convenient to have a chat? No, sorry, it's a bit now.
- 8 Can I replace the vase I broke? I'm afraid not - it's
- 9 Do you like your boss? No, I him intensely.
- 10 Are these mushrooms edible? No, I'm pretty sure they're

3.3

10 marks

Use your knowledge of prefixes to write definitions of the underlined words. 用你掌握的有关前缀的知识写出画线单词的释义。

Although Jim is an ⁽¹⁾ex-soldier, he's only ⁽²⁾semi-literate. When he tries to write a letter, he ⁽³⁾misspells half the words and his wife has to ⁽⁴⁾rewrite it for him. His wife used to work in a ⁽⁵⁾sub-department of the post office where her main job was ⁽⁶⁾redirecting mail. Jim's very ⁽⁷⁾pro-army but he ⁽⁸⁾over-emphasises its good points. His wife, on the other hand, is rather ⁽⁹⁾anti-army and she ⁽¹⁰⁾undervalues its positive aspects.

3.4

10 marks

Which word is the odd one out in each set? 下面每组中哪一个单词与其他3个不同?

Example: legible, loyal, legal, legitimate **loyal** - it forms its opposite with dis- whereas the others use the prefix il-

- 1 insert, internal, inedible, income
- 2 disobey, disconnect, dismount, dissimilar
- 3 uncomfortable, unlock, unfold, unzip
- 4 extract, ex-wife, ex-communicate, exhale
- 5 reversible, rational, reasonable, relevant

Your score

/40

4 Roots 词根

4.1
10 marks

Choose one of the words from the box. Put it in the correct form to complete the sentences. Note that the words in the box are all verbs. Sometimes you have to change the verb into a noun, adjective or adverb. 用方框中单词的正确形式填空。注意方框中的词都是动词，有时需要将动词变成名词、形容词或副词。

advertise	divert	express	introduce	postpone	support
-----------	--------	---------	-----------	----------	---------

Example: Why do you have such a strange expression on your face?

- 1 The meeting until 4 p.m.
- 2 If you are looking for a temporary job, read the in the local paper.
- 3 Our neighbours behaved very when my mother was ill.
- 4 Charlie's arrival created a and I managed to leave without being noticed.
- 5 The shop has a very good offer on a new brand of biscuits.

4.2
16 marks

Complete the box. Use a dictionary if necessary. 完成表格。必要时可使用词典。

verb	person noun	adjective	abstract noun
	oppressor		oppression
prospect			
produce			
	composer		
		deported	
convert	convert		

4.3
5 marks

Match the Latin roots on the left with their meanings on the right. 将左边的拉丁语词根和右边的释义对应起来。

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 duc, duct | a carry, take |
| 2 port | b turn |
| 3 pose, pone | c look, see |
| 4 press | d place, put |
| 5 spect | e lead |
| 6 vert | f press, push |

4.4
9 marks

Find words from one of the roots in 4.3 to fit the definitions. 用上面 4.3 中的词根组成符合下列定义的词汇。

Example: to look up to, admire

respect

- 1 products brought into a country from another country
- 2 a person the police think may have committed a crime
- 3 a person who leads an orchestra
- 4 inward-looking
- 5 to persuade someone to change their beliefs
- 6 the first part of an essay or thesis
- 7 making you feel miserable
- 8 a person who checks that things are done correctly
- 9 to put someone off their throne

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Your score
/40

5 Abstract nouns 抽象名词

5.1 Make abstract nouns from the words in the box below. Put them in the correct column. 用 10 marks
方框中的单词组成抽象名词，填在正确的一栏中。

absurd	achieve	adult	combine	complex	deep	excite	free
friend	friendly	generous	imagine	member	mother	owner	
prosperous	recognise	tender	ugly	wide	wise		

-ment	-ion	-ness	-ship	-ity	-dom	-hood	-th
				absurdity			

5.2 Complete the sentences by forming an abstract noun from the word in brackets at the end of the sentence. 用句末括号中的单词组成抽象名词，完成句子。 10 marks

- Example:* His face was so red with anger that I thought he would have a heart attack there and then. (angry)
- 1 The cat purred with as it drank the cream. (satisfy)
 - 2 Rose has a rather difficult with her father. (relate)
 - 3 His writing shows a great deal of (sensitive)
 - 4 Sal hasn't ever known true with Bill. (happy)
 - 5 Dick hasn't much of a sense of (humorous)
 - 6 Patrick is looking forward to his (retire)
 - 7 Penny always showed great to me. (kind)
 - 8 I wonder if women will ever achieve full (equal)
 - 9 I don't think I've ever experienced (bored)
 - 10 This work is spoiled by the student's (care)

5.3 Put these abstract nouns into the correct column: pleasant or unpleasant. 将下列抽象名词 10 marks
填入正确的一栏: pleasant 或 unpleasant.

discouragement	improvement	hostility	rage	brotherhood	
companionship	faith	bitterness	luck	calm	fear

pleasant	unpleasant
	discouragement

5.4 Add two extra abstract nouns to each of the columns in 5.1. Write down 4 other abstract nouns which do not use a suffix, e.g. love. Do not write down any of the words already on this page. 在上面 5.1 的每一栏中添加两个抽象名词。再写出 4 个没有后缀的抽象名词，比如: 10 marks
love。不要写本页已经出现过的单词。

6 Compound adjectives 复合形容词

6.1

10 marks

Fill in the other part of these compound adjectives. Choose from the words in the box. 将下列复合形容词的另一半补充完整。从方框中选择单词。

controlled	fetched	free	haired	minded
new	pink	proof	top	up
			world	

Example: a far-fetched excuse

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 a shocking-..... blouse | 6 brand-..... clothes |
| 2 a remote-..... toy | 7 a .....-famous star |
| 3 .....-secret information | 8 hard-..... students |
| 4 an absent-..... professor | 9 a bullet-..... car |
| 5 a sugar-..... diet | 10 curly-..... baby |

6.2

10 marks

Find different ways of completing these compounds. Use words from the box. 用不同的方式将下列复合形容词补充完整。从方框中选择单词。

blonde	blue	class	dark	hand	interest
rate	round	short	straight	sugar	tax

Examples: sugar 2 3 4
interest-free-haired-eyed first-
1

6.3

10 marks

Match the adjectives in box A with the nouns they are often used with in box B. 将方框 A 中的形容词和方框 B 中经常与之搭配使用的名词对应起来。

Example: hard-working students

A	air-conditioned	long-distance	B	ideas	rooms
	time-consuming	off-peak		areas	work
	open-necked	built-up		middle classes	strike
	all-out	well-off		runner	phone calls
	cut-price	<u>hard-working</u>		goods	shirt
	far-fetched			<u>students</u>	

6.4

10 marks

Put the words in order to make common compound adjective + noun collocations. Then explain the meaning of the compound adjective. 将单词排序，组成常见的复合形容词 + 名词搭配。然后，解释该复合形容词的词义。

Example: laugh / hearted / light light-hearted laugh: light-hearted = carefree

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1 headed / big / man | ..... |
| 2 coat / worn / out | ..... |
| 3 never / lecture / ending | ..... |
| 4 witted / mind / quick | ..... |
| 5 two / behaviour / faced | ..... |
| 6 shoes / toed / open | ..... |
| 7 rosy / child / cheeked | ..... |
| 8 last / decision / minute | ..... |
| 9 time / part / job | ..... |
| 10 personality / going / easy | ..... |

Your score

/40

7 Compound nouns (I) noun + noun

复合名词 (1) 名词 + 名词

7.1

10 marks

Find a noun that fits in the brackets to make two compound nouns. Use a dictionary if you need to. 找出一个合适的名词填在括号中, 使其能与前后两个单词分别组成复合名词。如需要可使用词典。

Example: luxury (*goods*) train (*luxury goods* and *goods train* are both compound nouns)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 junk (.....) poisoning | 6 air (.....) lights |
| 2 address (.....) token | 7 junk (.....) order |
| 3 cat (.....) alarm | 8 side (.....) works |
| 4 arms (.....) relations | 9 sea (.....) screen |
| 5 god (.....) tongue | 10 income (.....) inspector |

7.2

10 marks

Explain what the difference is between: 解释下列每组两个复合名词的区别:

Example: generation gap and age gap *Generation gap refers to the differences in attitude etc. between different generations. Age gap refers to the difference in ages between, say, a brother and sister, or a husband and wife.*

- 1 blood pressure and blood donor
- 2 kitchen scissors and nail scissors
- 3 sunglasses and wine glasses
- 4 pen-name and pen-knife
- 5 human being and human race

7.3

10 marks

Pair the words in the box to make ten compound nouns. 将方框中的单词配对, 组成 10 个复合名词。

baby	birth	contact	effect	grass
greenhouse	holiday	hostel	control	lens
mark	opener	package	roots	sitter
fever	tin	trade	hay	youth

7.4

10 marks

Complete the blanks to make appropriate compound nouns. 填空, 组成合适的复合名词。

Sam is an elderly business man. He had a heart ⁽¹⁾ last week when he was standing at a bus ⁽²⁾ He had been upset by a letter telling him that his bank ⁽³⁾ was overdrawn and by newspaper articles which he had read that morning about plans to reinstate the death ⁽⁴⁾, to abolish the welfare ⁽⁵⁾ and to ignore the abuse of human ⁽⁶⁾ within the labour ⁽⁷⁾ of his own country. The ambulance almost broke the sound ⁽⁸⁾ getting him to hospital and it also almost had an accident as its windscreen ⁽⁹⁾ were not working and it was raining hard. Fortunately, not all the medical staff of the hospital had joined the brain ⁽¹⁰⁾ and he was quickly and effectively treated.

Your score

/40

8 Compound nouns (2) verb + preposition

复合名词 (2) 动词 + 介词

8.1

10 marks

Match the compound noun on the left with its meaning on the right. 将左边的复合名词和右边的释义对应起来。

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1 breakout | a prospect |
| 2 breakthrough | b reduction |
| 3 check-out | c strike |
| 4 crackdown | d major change |
| 5 cutback | e cash desk |
| 6 drawback | f escape |
| 7 outlook | g money passing through a company |
| 8 shake-up | h disadvantage |
| 9 takeover | i important discovery |
| 10 turnover | j purchase of one company by another one |
| 11 walk-out | k action to prevent something |

8.2

10 marks

Add prepositions to complete the compound nouns in these sentences. 填入介词, 将下列句中的复合名词补充完整。

Example: They fixed a pin up of 'Boyzone' on the classroom wall.

- At the end of his lecture on the effects of fall the professor gave the students a print with some shocking statistics.
- The come of the strike was a shake of personnel.
- He says he became a drop because of the break of his parents' marriage.
- Rapid staff turn this year has led to a fall in the factory's put.
- We went to a new factory let near the pass.

8.3

20 marks

Rewrite the sentences using compound nouns based on the phrasal verbs in the first sentence. 根据每组第一句中的短语动词写出复合名词, 并用它改写句子。

Example: The boss announced that he was cutting back on our budgets to a massive extent.
The boss announced massive cutbacks in our budgets.

- It didn't surprise me when their marriage broke up.
The didn't surprise me.
- Janet works out daily at the gym.
Janet does at the gym.
- A surprising number of people turned out for the lecture.
There was a for the lecture.
- Modern bosses usually ask workers to feed back on new initiatives.
Modern bosses usually ask workers for
- John was there when the war broke out.
John was there at
- Our travel plans were set back by the weather.
Our travel plans suffered
- A tree that fell on the line held up trains all day.
A tree that fell on the line caused a all day.
- The journalist wrote up the incident in an interesting way.
The journalist did
- Our neighbour's house was broken into last night.
There was a last night.
- Their new house is laid out in a very unusual way.
Their new house has

Your score

/40

9 Words from other languages

外来语

9.1

10 marks

Put the words in the box into the appropriate category: 根据分类, 将方框中的单词填入表格。

Food	Clothes and materials	Society
bistro		

anorak	aubergine	bistro	caftan	coup	cuisine
gateau	ghetto	guerrilla	yashmak	yoghurt	

9.2

10 marks

Choose a word from the box that fits in each phrase. 从方框中选择合适的单词完成下列短语。

avant-garde	blitz	chauffeur	confetti	crèche	cruise
cul de sac	fiasco	karate	siesta	theory	

Example: Einstein's theory of relativity

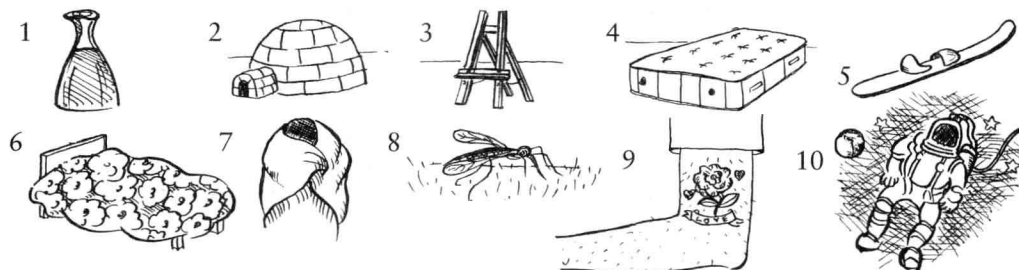
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 to go on a luxury | 6 to take up |
| 2 to leave the baby in a | 7 to throw |
| 3 to have a after lunch | 8 to employ a |
| 4 to live in a quiet | 9 the evening was a |
| 5 to have a on the housework | 10 art |

9.3

10 marks

Match the names to the objects. 将下列单词和图片对应起来。

carafe	igloo	easel	cosmonaut	mosquito
duvet	shawl	tattoo	ski	mattress



9.4

10 marks

Find the odd one out. Explain why it's different. 找出每组中不同类的那个单词, 并解释原因。

Example: embargo yacht ski snorkel the others relate to sport while embargo is a political and economic act

- hippopotamus tycoon jackal lemming
- ballerina judo soprano waltz
- fjord patio steppe tundra
- marmalade dachshund poodle rottweiler
- bazaar boutique sauna kiosk

Your score

/40