怎样学好考好大学英语



兴界图出出版公司

怎样学好考好大学英语

——词汇篇

王忠樑 编著



责任编辑:金 舫 封面设计:盛文钢

怎样学好考好大学英语——词汇篇

王忠樑 编著

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:9.5 字数:180 000 1998年12月第1版 1998年12月第1次印刷印数:1-10 000 ISBN:7-5062-3966-3/H·159 定价:11.80元

词汇是基础,语法是关键。这两方面是学好、考好大学英语的重要环节,是走向成功的基本要素。因此,这类书籍琳琅满目,几乎占据了英语书架的半壁江山。然而,有些书籍理论脱离实际,有些书籍则是试题汇编,难免使学生们只知其一,不知其二。

本书以《大学英语考试大纲》为准绳,在系统分析历年大学英语四、六级考试试卷,以及多所全国重点院校英语试卷的基础上,分析讲解各类词汇题型;通过实例,分析、讲解词义的区别;各种题型兼顾。从客观题着手,向主观题过渡,以求达到运用自如,走向成功。

本书分成 8 大类,前 5 大类按词汇到词组排列,每一大类分成若干细类,附有练习和解答,讲解力求循序渐进、由浅入深。练习编写过程力求从感性着手,向理性发展,再到感性,以求飞跃。后 3 大类虽为综合练习,但不重复。练习不是根本目的,而是通过练习,发现问题;通过讲解,以求掌握。

因此,本书既非试题汇编,亦非试题精解,而是向读者分析、展示词汇考试的种类,及命题人员的思路、要求。最终目的是让考生把学习精力多放在语言的应用能力上,而不是应试上。

参加本书编写的还有钟亮、李芳和林尺等老师。

本书在编写过程中还得到许多同仁的帮助与指教,在此一并表示衷心感谢。 有错之处,请不吝赐教。

编 者 1998年2月于上海交通大学

录 意文

第-	-章 词汇	总论	
	一、词义是在	E发展的 ······(1))
	二、词义是由	i 读者自己决定的 ······(1))
	三、词义的雷	[同是相对的 ······(1])
	四、词义是与	j语法相辅相成的 ······(2))
	五、词义是不	能离开上下文的(2))
第二	二章 选择	技巧)
	一、辨义能力	J)
	二、语法能力	J)
	三、固定用法	长的能力)
		J (3)
		J (4)
	六、词组能力	J (4)
第三	三章 如何	正 确理解句意 (5))
	一、同义关系	§ (5)
		§ (5)
	三、因果关系	§ (6)
		ξ ······ (6)
	五、上下文美	长系)
	六、举例关系	₹ (7)
	七、重述关系	£ ······ (7)
		₹ (8)
	九、综合分析	斤和理解 ························(8	()
/ 笙!	四章 如何	分析选项 ······(10	\
⊅ ₽	ロ キ 知问 一、押头韵	(10	•
	二、押脚韵	(11	Ť
	三、构词法	(11	·
	四、同义词和		Ī
		,	

五、信息处理(13)
六、搭配关系(14)
七、句法与语法(15)
八、反义关系(16)
× = 1 = 1/2 (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	17)
十、辨义(18)
十一、综合练习(18)
	23)
	23)
二、测试考生对词组的运用能力(23)
三、测试考生对词组前后呼应的能力(24)
	25)
五、测试考生对约定俗成的复合表达法的了解(25)
六、测试考生对介词短语中介词的掌握情况(26)
七、词组、短语与介词搭配综合练习(26)
(一)综合选择练习(26)
	30)
第六章 介词的用法 ·······(:	32)
	(32)
, , , _	(36)
第七章 词汇综合选择及答案(38)
节 12 两亿冰日及许久日来	,
第八章 介词填空及答案(1	19)
第八章 介词填空及答案·······()	17/
	1
第九章 词形变化综合填空(构词法)及答案	35)

ful; Their 无拈是延 of infin 的之 对 中

wheres

in t

义,

stu the "说

1.

第一章 词汇总论

一、词义是在发展的

一位英国著名语言学家说:"Words can be meaningless and they can be all powerful; they come, they go, sometimes they stay and sometimes even become their opposites; Their origins can be obvious or they can be lost in mystery."意思是说:"英语单词可以是无意义的,也可能是高深莫测的;它可以是狭义的,也可能是广义的;有时候词义拈手可得,有时候却是搜肠刮肚也未必有所得;其词源可能是显而易见的,也可能是神秘地失之东隅。"极其生动、形象地描绘了词义的内涵,以及它所能达到的外延。另一位学者则这样写道:"Words are living things, the bodies in which ideas and emotions become materialized. Once an idea or emotion has been put into words, it acquires infinitely more strength and persuativeness than it possessed before."意思是说:"词义是活的东西,是一种思想、感情变得充实、具体的载体。一旦思想或者感情注入于词义之中,词义毫无疑问获得了前所未有的威力;更强的说服力。"从以上所述,我们不难看出词义是在发展的。在科学日新月异的今天,要想在 60 年代出版的词典当中,找到 90 年代的新词义有时是荒谬的、可笑的。学生们要审时度势地断定词义,跟着时代跑,方能掌握词的新用法、新含义。

二、词义是由读者自己决定的

一位美国语义学家这样说道: "The word lying is used with two different meanings in the following statement: Dave's not really ill, he spends most of his time lying in bed when anyone visits him." This is a pun (双关语) on the word lying, which can mean either resting or saying something which is not true."这里 lying 表示"卧病不起",还是表示"信口撒谎",是靠读者自己去理解,因为它没有上下文。在另一个例句中,"One study showed that forty percent of those killed in auto accidents could have been saved if they had been wearing seat belts." study 既不表示"学习",也不表示"研究",而是表示"调查"。这符合我们平时常说的:一项调查表明;与 investigation 同义。

三、词义的雷同是相对的

manner, attitude 和 behaviour 在下面的句子中:

1. I don't like your manner towards your wife.

(13)

(14)

(15)

(16)

(17)

(18)(18)

(23)

(23)

(23)

(24)

(24)

(25) (25)

(26)

(26)

(26)

(30)

(32)

(32)

(36)

(38)

19)

35)

1. 2 A A A

J. H. S. W. H. S.

我不喜欢你对妻子的态度。

- 2. He has an unfriendly attitude towards all of us. 他对我们大家的态度很不友好。
- 3. His behaviour towards me shows that he does not like me.

他对我的态度表明他不喜欢我。

词义是雷同的,搭配是一样的。试作下列一题:

He stood there in a threatening _____.

A. manner

B. attitude

C. behaviour

D. way

这些词看上去词义雷同,但是换个角度,所谓雷同是相对的。首先,behaviour是不可数名词,语法错误;其次,attitude除表示"态度"外,还可表示"姿势、姿态",即"姿势吓人";再其次,manner本义是指"方式、方法",也可表示"态度、举止",即"举止吓人"。选 B 很显然比较妥当。再拿前三句作个比较:(1)manner towards your wife表示"具有大男子主义的态度",试比较:His manner showed his anger.;(2)behaviour towards me表示"具有一举一动都不顺眼的内涵",试比较:I am highly appreciative of his behaviour towards his friend.;(3) attitude towards all of us具有中性含义,需使用形容词加以修饰,加 friendly表示"和蔼可亲",试比较:I can hardly believe that is our official attitude.。

四、词义是与语法相辅相成的

A. playing

B. moving

C. reflecting

D. bouncing

全句译成:当明媚阳光晖映在水面上太美了。从字面上讲,当选 C,但是 reflect 是个及物动词,显然错了。选 A,表示"斑斑点点,真是美极了"。所以,离开了语法,平添了几分难度。

五、词义是不能离开上下文的

以简单的一句话为例: Will you develop this film? 可译成:1.这卷胶卷要冲洗吗? 2.你们要开发这种软片吗? 3.你们要研制这种薄膜吗? 4.你们要推广这类电影吗? 如果脱离了上下文,不从多方位去考虑问题,不利用成年人的丰富想象力,逻辑思维能力,又怎能选择适当的词,去保持原义呢?

第二章 选择技巧

一、辨义能力
In spring holiday, all the students of our class went a day to a beautiful na-
tional park.
A. journey B. trip B. trip D. tour D. tour
在这一题中,编者是测试考生的辨义能力。A 指长途旅行,B 指短途旅行,C
指一日游或者徒步旅行,D指周游。如果老师课堂上没有加以比较,那么考生是
无法人手的。选择技巧是根据大学英语四、六级考试属于等级考试这一点出发,
以选择四、六级新词汇为宜,所以选 C。而 A、B 均属于中学词汇。
二、语法能力
New difficulties kept as they built the railway tunnel.
A. arising B. raising C. arousing D. rising
在这一题中,编者的目的不在于辨义,而是语法在词汇中的运用。B、C 是及
物动词,显然是不正确的。A与D的区别在于前者表示"出现",后者表示"上升",
所以应选A。
三、固定用法的能力
The title of the book was on the of my tongue, but I just couldn't recall it.
A. peak B. point (C.) tip D. top
在这一题中,编者是测试考生对固定用法的能力。如 the point of a needle 指
"针尖", the tip of my tongue 指"舌尖", top of the class 指"班里的顶尖学生", peak of
the mountain 指"山的尖顶部",这已是约定俗成的用法。考生只能牢记这些固定用
法,以此作为选择依据。
四、搭配能力
Professor Leech all his energies on his research work.
A. devoted to B. contributed to C. concentrated D. derived from
在这一题中,编者是测试考生对前后搭配的运用能力。因为 A 与 B 的介词搭

配是 to, C 是 on, 而 D 则是 from, 也就是说 on 决定了选项。

五、词汇能力

Get a shirt one size larger than you usually wear, because this material _____ when you wash it.

A. recoils

B. shrinks

C. contracts

D. compresses

在这一题中,编者是测试考生的词汇量。因为这四个词都具有"缩"的共性,即 A 表示"畏缩、退缩",B 表示"收缩、缩水",C 表示"紧缩、收缩",D 表示"凝缩、压缩"。只有正确理解句意,方能正确选择,所以应选 B。

六、词组能力

It is generally believed that increased production can _____ increased employment.

But this is not always true.

A. bring about B

B. bring forth

C. bring forward D. bring up

在这一题中,编者是测试考生对词组的掌握情况,因为这些词相互并不干扰,只要掌握其词义,就不难选择。这里 A 表示"带来、造成",B 表示"使产生、开花", C 表示"提出、显示",D 表示"教育、培养",所以正确答案是 A。

一亚南欧湾

第三章 如何正确理解句意

在阅读过程中,碰到生词是正常的;即使是已学过的单词,不知道其词义也是正常的,很难找到一位完全掌握"take"96种用法的人。要理解句意,既需扩大词汇量,又需掌握句内关系,这些关系有同义关系、反义关系、因果关系、构词关系、上下文关系、举例关系、重述关系等。

一、同义关系

The new city colleges are intended to <u>forge links</u> between education and industry, it is vital to <u>create</u> these links if education is to meet industry's future needs.

句中, forge links与 create these links同义,表示"建立联系"。

The non-stop two-way crossing of the English Channel has been made by Cindy Nicholas, cutting a staggering 10 hours and 5 minutes.

句中, staggering 与 two-way crossing 同义。此句表示"辛迪·尼古拉斯不停顿地来回跨越英吉利海峡,把横跨缩短到 10 小时 5 分钟。(注:现在,词典中查不到该词义。)

Modern computers can not only <u>perform</u> millions of operations in a second but also <u>execute</u> programs of various kinds.

句中, execute 与 perform 同义,表示"执行、实施"。

所谓同义关系是指作者在一篇文章、一个章节乃至一句句子里,为了避免重复而使用一对乃至几对同义词。

二、反义关系

The half-year examinations are really intended for practice, and so the results are <u>not</u> very important. However, the finals are <u>crucial</u>. If you fail them, you fail the whole course.

句中, not very important 与 crucial 放在 however 前后, 形成反义关系, 前者表示 "不很重要", 后者表示"极其重要"。 half-year examinations 与 finals 也一样, 前者表示"期中考试", 后者表示"期末考试"。

In the winter the thick walls <u>absorbed</u> the sun's warmth $\underline{\text{during the day}}$ and $\underline{\text{radiated}}$ the heat at night .

句中, radiate 与 absorb, during the day 与 at night 均成反义关系。即 radiate 表示"散发", absorb 表示"吸收"; during the day 表示"白天", at night 表示"夜晚"。

Many students are <u>reluctant</u> to say anything at all in seminar discussions, but a sensitive teacher can truggle most students to make some kind of contribution.

句中, truggle 与 be reluctant to say 成反义关系。前者表示"谆谆诱导,畅所欲言",而后者表示"吞吞吐吐,欲说不达"。

三、因果关系

Most of the arguments against examinations have been <u>demolished</u> as other means of assessment have proved even more unsatisfactory.

句中, demolished 可根据因果关系来推测。即:由于其它的评估手段已证明远不如考试, 所以考试不会被取消。

Many colleges have received less money from the government than they expected this year; as a result, some of them have <u>curtailed</u> their plans for expansion.

句中, curtail 也可根据因果关系来推测。即:许多学校今年从政府那里得到的拨款比预料的要少,因此有些学校已经削减了扩建计划的支出。

Most students have to spend a large amount of time reading in their subjects; therefore, the ability to read quickly is major asset to study.

句中,asset 可根据因果关系来推测。即:有大量的东西要看,因此如何快速阅读成了研究的主要对象。

四、构词关系

The new teacher was <u>unsparing</u> in his efforts to ensure that every student passed the course through his help.

句中, unsparing 一旦拆开, 就成了 un-spare-ing。 spare 表示"余、剩", 相加起来表示"不遗余力地保证每一位学生在他的帮助下通过考试"。

Once your English reaches an intermediate level, you should try to avoid using a bilingual dictionary.

句中, bilingual 可拆成 bi-linguist-al, 相加起来表示"应尽量避免使用双语言词典"。如英汉词典。

That room is spacious enough to be a good place for the party.

句中, spacious 可拆成 space-ious,即 space 加上形容词后缀,表示"有足够的空间从而成为开派对的好地方"。

五、上下文关系

The door is so low that I hit my head on the lintel.

句中,上文讲到"门很低",下文讲到"我的头撞在门框上"。

He always lives by the lake. and he is at home in the water.

句中, and 不表示并列关系, 而是因果关系。上句表示"他一直生活在湖边", 下句表示"因此他非常熟悉水性"。

A middle-aged woman of tremendous girth could hardly sit down in front of the doctor inquiring of the way to reduce the weight.

句中, girth 的词义可根据"减肥"这一下文来推测, 指"这位腰围肥大的中年妇女几乎坐也坐不下"。

六、举例关系

I like to eat vegetables such as asparagus, lettuce, carrot, and soybean.

句中, asparagus 与 vegetables 的关系通过 such as 交代得非常清楚。因为 such as 表示一种举例关系,也就是说 asparagus 是一种具体蔬菜名,表示"芦笋"。

The country's whole education system is going to be revamped, for example, the curriculum will be revised, teachers will be retrained, and so on.

句中,通过"课程将重新设计,教师将重新培训"等等例子看出国家的整个教育体系将进行 revamped 即"改革"。

There are several other wonders such as the <u>Great Wall</u> that have not been included in the seven ancient wonders of the world.

句中, such as 表示"诸如长城这类奇迹未被列入世界七大古代奇迹之中"。

七、重述关系长成之来一点正本被列入世界

Cream of tartar, a weak acid, can be added to egg whites to help them to foam when they are beaten.

句中, tartar 的含义可根据 a weak acid 来推测。名词与名词之间用逗号逗开,表示一种重述关系,语法上称之为同位语。

These black and white stripes on the can can be read by an optical scanner, or computer.

句中,or并不表示"或者",而是表示"即",是一种重述关系。表示重述词语的词还有 that is, namely, so called…it means that 等等。

The remaining 20 percent of elderly citizens were defined as "casualties"—over-

whelmed by the difficulties of old age.

句中, casualties 通过破折号表示与 overwhelmed by the difficulties of old age 是一种重述关系。表示重述关系的标点符号还有圆括号(), 冒号:等等。

除了以上所述以外,还有指代关系、定义关系、上下文关系、比较关系等等。

八、其它关系

1. Some written examinations last between two and three hours. This is not a good idea because during such a long stint students become mentally exhausted and unable to concentrate.

句中, such a long stint 指前面的 two and three hours,是一种指代关系。

2. A thermometer is an instrument that measures temperature.

句中,主语与表语是一种定义关系,指"温度计是一种测量温度的仪器。"

3. The Kaibab has a storybook forest of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, white fir, blue and Englemann spruce.

句中, pine, fir 以及 spruce 即松、杉以及云杉均是树,是构成林(上义词)的组成部分(下义词)。

4. The cities of the 19th century were dirty and, in many ways, filthier than today.

句中, filthier 是 dirty 的比较级,没有原级,就不存在比较级;同样,也没有最高级。

九、综合分析和理解

利用刚才所述的各类技能来推测下列划线部分词的含义:

- 1. The court ordered the boy to be looked after in a home during his minority.
- 2. The police think that the missing woman must have been abducted.
- 3. The year's study concluded that, at age 65 and after 40 years' work in a noise of 90 decibels, 11 percent of otalgically normal people would suffer a hear handicap.
- 4. The flagpole toppled over, and a crane had to be used to erect it.
- 5. I am a careful man by nature, and only theoretically adventurous.
- 6. This agreement shall come into effect after signature and seals are affixed to it.
- 7. He saw the glass in the shop window shattered into a thousand pieces as the thief threw a stone at it.
- 8. It's no use trying to reason with June. She's much too <u>pigheaded</u>, you'd better give up as early as possible.

- 9. Most doctors were dubious about the effectiveness of the new medicine.
- 10. The attack on For Sumter near Charteston provoked a sharp response from the North, which led to the American Civil War.

key:

- 1.构词——mini 是词根,表示小;如 minor, minimum, minimize 等等。
- 2.构词——duct 是词根,表示引导,如 induce, introduce 等等; ab 则是前缀,表示离开,如 absent 离开现场,即缺席; abnormal 离开正常,即反常。
- 3.上下文——decibel 与 noise 相关,表示"噪音达 90 分贝"。otalgically 与 hear 相关,表示"听力正常的人"。而 handicap 与 suffer 相关,指"受听力减弱之苦"。
- 4.因果——先从 erect 的词根看出词义, rect 如 correct, 表示"正、直"; e 表示强调, 如 estop, 再反推断, 旗杆倒了, 所以要用起重机重新竖起。
- 5.反义——adventurous 与 careful 成反义关系,前者表示"乐意冒险",而后者表示 "处世谨慎"。
- 6.上下文——句中 seals 与 signature 相呼应,指"签名、盖章"。而 affixed 是动词,其 词根是 fix, af 表示"强调",如 affirm 等等。
- 7.上下文——上文讲到小偷向橱窗扔了一块石头,下文必然是玻璃碎成许多小玻璃片。
- 8.上下文——这里 pig-headed 不是指猪脑子,而是表示"牛脾气、倔强"。上文讲到 这个人不可理喻,他很倔。
- 9.因果——即大多数医生对这个新药的有效性表示怀疑。
- 10. 因果——对于 For Sumter 的进攻激起了北方人的强烈反应,从而导致了美国南北战争。

第四章 如何分析选项

一、押头韵

即四个选项的词,	均押在相同的音节	上,但词义各异。	
) 1 . The rain yesterday was	rather heavy and	the land was flo	oded.
		C. contemporarily	
选 A。con 为其头	韵, consequently 表示	"因此"。	
2. Government policy has	created a very	change in attitudes to	wards work.
SM. sufficient	B. successful	C. substantial	D. subsequent
№ 选 C。sub 为其头			
3. The announcer	the radio music to g	ive a special piece of new	rs — the result of the
general election.		- Ver	
A. interrupts	B. interacts	C. interferes	D. interposes
选 A。inter 为其乡	k韵,interrupt 表示"	中断"。	
4. The number of United			
•		C. enforced	D. entitled
	韵, encouraged 表示'		
5. I heard that the case a	against Robert Jones l	had been for the	lack of evidence.
A. discarded 17	为B. discharged	C. dismissed 题。	D. disengaged
选C。di为其头	韵, dismissed 表示"!	义包"。	
		and the second second	
	,有一个例外,不符	合押头韵的规则,则	<u> </u>
四、六级词汇考试中:			
1. Whether the giant Par	nda belonged to the be	ear or raccoon families wa	as a matter of zoologi
cal for years.			.
		C. confusion	D. examination
选 A。绝对不会,			<i>,</i>
2. It's most of			.
A. improbable		C. impolite	D. impatient
选A。不可能是	B_{\circ}		

fair 东京

二、押脚韵

1. If the rule is also								
A. available of A) A	B. advisable	C. applicable	D. preferable					
选 C。able 为其脚	韵, applicable 表示"	适用于"。						
2. I haven't got the	the idea of what y	ou mean. Would you pl	ease make it clear to					
me?								
A. furthest	B. fairest	C. faintest	D. damptest					
选C。est 为其脚部	句, faintest 表示"一点	儿也不懂"。						
3. While walking along the	e icy river, we could	see cracks in the ice	in all direc-					
tions.								
A. splitting	B. radiating	C. transmitting 开"。	D. scattering					
选 A。ing 为其脚t	韵,splitting 表示"裂	开"。 化传送	传通					
4. Only by the act of using	g the language can w	e the ability to	use a language.					
A. inquire	B. require	C. acquire	D. perquire					
选 C。quire 为其肤	P韵,acquire 表示"掌	'握"。						
5. The government is tryin	ng its best to	its policy helping the un	nemployed.					
A. complement	B. implement	C. supplement	D. compliment					
选 B。plement 为其	脚韵,implement表:	示"贯彻执行"。						
要是其中一个不符	F合其中规律,作为:	答案的可能性就很小	。、国家四、六级词					
汇测试中有这两道题:								
1. A course of English for	r specific purposes is	designed to make the	most effecient use of					
time for learning	ng.		$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \right)$					
A. adequate	B. acceptable	C. available	D. adaptable					
选 C。A 与其它选择不押韵,应加以排除。available 表示"可用于"。								
2. The phrase "despite of" has already not to present-day usage.								
A. conformed	B. deformed	C. confirmed	D. informed					
选 A。C 与其它选	项中 formed 来一样	外籍在16一个韵味。	上。conformed 表示					
"一致"。								
在 TOEFL 考试中,这种现象更甚。由于版权所有,不作选例。								

三、构词法

所谓构词法,是指四个选项出于同一词源,只不过变化各异,作用不同而已。