

# 托福字彙試題

VOCABULARY



巨擘留學英語

托福字彙 2300 題

定價：新台幣 ~~250~~ 貳拾伍元整

編 者：沈 威

發行人：陳 淑 媛

地 址：台北市羅斯福路 3 段 302 號 7 樓

總 經 銷：巨暉英語中心

地 址：台北市羅斯福路 3 段 302 號地下樓

印 刷 所：梅迪打字印刷企業公司

地 址：台北市金山街 93 巷 13 之 2 號

郵撥帳號：0103312-7 陳淑媛

版權所有 • 翻印必究

# 發行人序

你討厭背單字嗎？

你想背單字却無法專心背10分鐘嗎？

不願枯燥背單字而又想托福高分的人

——有救星了——

本書擁有的2000餘題字彙歷屆考題

能幫助你自然記憶

多達10000常考字而且還印象深刻！

因為全部用考的所以不必死背！

\*

\*

\*

用法注意：每題的劃線字與答案字均標於該題  
下方，且均註明各字的近義字或同義字。

發行人 陳淑媛

謹識于台北

1. Elizabeth Blackwell founded an academy to train women physicians in 1868.

(A). a philosophy (B). a clinic  
(C). a school (D). a company

\*academy: school, college, university, educational establishment

(C). school: academy, educational establishment

2. In a blockade action naval vessels are often used to cut off access to a coast.

(A). entrance (B). connection  
(C). supplies (D). shipping

\*access: entrance, entry, inlet, ingress

(A). entrance: admission, admittance, access

3. Ron O'Neal received widespread acclaim for his acting in productions of Dream on Monkey Mountain.

(A). recognition (B). confidence  
(C). reimbursement (D). training

\*acclaim: applause, ovation, praise, eulogy, recognition

(A). recognition: apperception, applause, praise

4. When he was director of the company, his first accomplishment was to bring about better working conditions.

(A). accumulation (B). achievement  
(C). defeat (D). job

\*accomplishment: acquirement, achievement, acquisition

(B). achievement: acquirement, accomplishment, attainment

5. Thoreau said that he required from every writer a simple and sincere account of his own life.

(A). analysis (B). impartation  
(C). description (D). arrangement

\*account: statement, description, delineation, portrayal, report

(C). description: account, narrative, story, tale

6. It is now generally assumed that the planets were formed by the accretion of gas and dust in a cosmic cloud.

(A). separation (B). reaction  
(C). accumulation (D). motion

\*accretion: growth, accrual, accrument, accumulation

(C). accumulation: increase, growth, build-up, accretion, pile-up

7. Usually, in an attack of influenza, the patient's limbs ache.

(A). hurt (B). stiffen  
(C). get numb (D). get hot

\*ache: throb, hurt, smart, gnaw, twinge, pinch

(A). hurt: ache, smart, burn, sting, bite, nip, pinch

8. Before his defeat at Moscow, Napoleon had attained the acme of success.

(A). highest point (B). achievement  
(C). glory (D). jubilation ✓

\*acme: zenith, climax, culmination, apex, vertex, apogee

(A). highest point: acme, climax, summit

9. Lindbergh's first non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean was an act of great daring and courage.

(A). a plight ✓ (B). a feat  
(C). a deck (D). a gust

\*act: exploit, deed, gesture, achievement, step

(B). feat: adventure, exploit, gesture, achievement, act

10. One of the most striking phenomena of vision is the dark adaptation of the eye.

(A). adjustment (B). absorption  
(C). exertion (D). destination

\*adaptation: adjustment, modification, moderation, accommodation

(A). adjustment: adaptation, fit, accommodation, agreement

11. Treasurer of the United States Katherine Ortega delivered the keynote address at the 1984 Republican National Convention in Dallas, Texas.

(A). bid (B). speech  
(C). envelope (D). nomination

\*address: speech, oration, discourse, declamation, eulogy

(B). speech: talk, oration, address, declamation

12. Ronald Reagan is a fervent adherent to Supply-Side economics.

(A). optimist (B). pessimist  
(C). follower (D). pioneer

\*adherent: follower, supporter, disciple, pupil,

(C). follower: adherent, disciple

13. Artist Isamu Noguchi is best known for his abstract sculptures designed as adjuncts to architectural works.

(A). additions to (B). adaptations of  
(C). advertisement (D). advancements in

\*adjuncts to: annexments to, additions to, extensions to

(A). additions to: superadditions to, affixtures to  
attachments to, annexations to

14. The adulation of rock stars by vast audiences is a display that puzzles earlier generations.

(A). eminence (B). indecency  
(C). flattery (D). indignation

\*adulation: flattery, sycophancy, blandation, cajolery, blandishment

(C). flattery: eulogy, panegyric, adulation

15. The prehistoric art of inscribing figures and designs on rock surfaces seems to have slowly disappeared with the advent of agriculture, which required a large amount of time and energy.

(A). coming (B). arrest  
(C). financing (D). stability

\*advent: approach, access, accession, coming

(A). coming: advent, approach, accession, access, nearing

16. Martin Luther King, influenced by Mahatma Gandhi, made many adversaries in his nonviolent quest for equality.

(A). friends (B). advances  
(C). improvements (D). foes

\*adversary: opponent, antagonist, enemy, foe

(D). foe: enemy, opponent, antagonist, adversary

17. Adversity was widespread during the Great Depression of the Thirties.

(A). bribery (B). disillusion  
(C). patriotism (D). misfortune

\*adversity: misfortune, affliction, hurt, harm, ruin

(D). misfortune: affliction, adversity, hurt, harm, woe

18. Because of its affinity for water and its high viscosity, glycerol is a valuable constituent of stamp-pad inks.

(A). repulsion for (B). attraction to  
(C). tincture in (D). solubility in

\*affinity: natural liking, attraction, inclination, predilection

(B). attraction to: affinity, inclination, tendency

19. Vaccination is prophylactic in the sense of entirely circumventing an affliction.

(A). an affection (B). medication  
(C). suffering (D). malpractice

\*an affliction: suffering, distress, torment, torture, agony

(C). suffering: affliction, agony, torture, torment

20. The affluence of most American people is astonishing.  
 (A). essence (B). ostentation  
 (C). wealth (D). poverty  
 \*affluence: wealth, opulence, riches, fortune  
 (C). wealth: opulence, affluence, richness
21. Meetings of a corporate board of directors will first follow a set agenda, and only afterwards will allow discussion of new business.  
 (A). agreement (B). schedule  
 (C). issue (D). rules  
 \*agenda: programme, schedule, outline, timetable, plan  
 (B). schedule: agenda, programme, plan, itinerary
22. The partnership between the cleaning fish and the large predatory fish plays an important role in promoting local aggregations of fish.  
 (A). confrontations (B). gatherings  
 (C). anomalies (D). emigrations  
 \*aggregation: gathering, collection, amassment, accumulation  
 (B). gathering: assemblage, aggregation, accumulation
23. Chlorpromazine is a drug prescribed by doctors to reduce agitation.  
 (A). swelling (B). nervousness  
 (C). infection (D). discomfort  
 \*agitation: disquiet, unrest, disturbance, excitement, nervousness  
 (B). nervousness: perturbation, agitation, upset, disquiet, distress, worry
24. Unless the agreement contains a provision for a United Nations peace-keeping force to patrol the borders, the General Assembly is not likely to ratify it.  
 (A). creed (B). conjecture  
 (C). concord (D). conversion  
 \*agreement: mutual understanding, accord, accordance, concord  
 (C). concord: agreement, accord, accordance, compliance, conformity
25. Herbal medicine has been used through the ages for treating ailments.  
 (A). doctors (B). diseases  
 (C). patients (D). livestock  
 \*ailment: malady, disorder, complaint, disease, infection, morbidity  
 (B). disease: malady, illness, sickness, ailment

26. Many modern ailments can be linked to today's environment and the way we live.

(A). accidents (B). illusions  
(C). illnesses (D). symptoms

\*ailments: illnesses, sicknesses, indispositions, afflictions

(C). illness: sickness, ailment, malady, disorder, disease

27. In wartime, laws governing aliens, particularly those from enemy countries, are usually stricter.

(A). immigrants (B). foreigners  
(C). emigrants (D). expatriates

\*aliens: foreigners, outsiders, strangers

(B). foreigners: aliens, non-natives, outlanders, outsiders, strangers

28. Ocean-going vessels have often used flags to indicate their national allegiance.

(A). loyalty (B). destination  
(C). cargo (D). allowance

\*allegiance: loyalty, fidelity, faithfulness, constancy

(A). loyalty: allegiance, patriotism, devotion, dedication

29. The allies face elemental problems that should not be minimized.

(A). confederates (B). aliens  
(C). opponents (D). foes

\*allies: confederates, partners, comrades, associates, consociates

(A). confederates: leagues, allies, partners, comrades

30. The altercation ended after only a few minutes.

(A). pleasant discussion (B). inspiring talk  
(C). religious observation (D). angry dispute

\*altercation: quarrel, bickering, dispute, controversy

(D). angry dispute: quarrel, wrangle, altercation, clash, bickering, squabble

31. Several alternatives to the governor's proposal were suggested.

(A). solutions to (B). drawbacks to  
(C). substitutes (D). ramifications of

\*alternative to: choice to, option to, selection to, substitute for

(C). substitute for: replacement for, alternative to, succedaneum, surrogate, deputy, scapegoat



- ✓ 32. A fully developed person is a complicated amalgam of drives, motivations, skills, and emotions.

(A). being (B). mixture  
(C). structure (D). intersection

\*amalgam: mixture, combination, blend, fusion, coalescence, union

(B). mixture: combination, amalgamation, assimilation, incorporation

33. Athletes who compete in the Olympic games are supposed to be amateurs.

(A). well trained (B). novices  
(C). physically fit (D). nonprofessionals

\*amateur: nonprofessional, layman, dilettante, novice, neophyte

(D). nonprofessional: amateur, dabbler, dilettante

- ✓ 34. His ambivalence prevented him from making a decision.

(A). morbid fear (B). mental deterioration  
(C). lack of information (D). conflicting feelings

\*ambivalence: conflict, contradiction, opposition, antinomy, paradox

(D). conflicting feelings: disagreement, discord, dissension, conflict

- ✓ 35. Nowadays, in America, most dwellings are provided with all the amenities.

(A). accommodations (B). facilities  
(C). conveniences (D). excitements

\*amenities: pleasantness, agreeability, affability, refinement

(C). conveniences: utilities, usefulness, adaptability

36. The amenities of civilization are left behind when an individual embarks on a camping trip in a remote area.

(A). activities (B). rules  
(C). comforts (D). signs

\*amenities: pleasantness, pleasurable, comforts

(C). comforts: enjoyment, cheer, snugness, cosiness

- ✓ 37. In infantile amnesia, one finds strange mythological fragments that also often appear in later psychoses.

(A). deterioration of health (B). loss of memory  
(C). lack of vitality (D). paralysis

\*amnesia: loss of memory

(B). loss of memory: amnesia, inability to recall, inability to remember

38. He states the paper logically and draws an analogy between an eye and a camera.  
 (A). a simplicity (B). a similarity  
 (C). a difference (D). a significance  
 \*analogy: likeness, resemblance, semblance, similarity  
 (B). similarity: analogy, approximation, parallel, homogeneity, uniformity, consistency
39. The fear of smallpox, which terrorized the eighteenth century, has no analogy today.  
 (A). occurrence (B). remnants  
 (C). witnesses (D). parallel  
 \*analogy: similarity, parity, parallel, equivalence, likeness  
 (D). parallel: correspondence, analogy, similitude, similarity, likeness, resemblance
40. The Chinese people worship their ancestors.  
 (A). fossils (B). elders  
 (C). forefathers (D). heirs  
 \*ancestor: forefather, forbear, progenitor, primogenitor  
 (C). forefather: ancestor, forebear, grandfather, progenitor, primogenitor
41. There is a famous anecdote that Newton was led to the discovery of the law of gravitation by the sight of an apple falling from a tree.  
 (A). maxim (B). epigram  
 (C). parody (D). brief story  
 \*anecdote: short story, sketch, narrative, relation, tale  
 (D). brief story: short story, anecdote, tale, narrative
42. Left to itself and without the human response from conscious, they can destroy its own gifts and sooner or later sweep them into annihilation.  
 (A). erosion (B). jeopardy 危险  
 (C). destruction (D). existence  
 \*annihilation: extermination, obliteration, extinction, destruction  
 (C). destruction: annihilation, discreation, extermination, extirpation
43. Among the 50 states, New Hampshire is an anomaly, and a pleasant one, because it has no sales or income tax.  
 (A). a good example (B). an irregularity  
 (C). an asset (D). a burden  
 \*anomaly: abnormality, abnormity, irregularity, variation  
 (B). irregularity: anomaly, aberration, perversion, abnormality

44. Although many people had long regarded the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem, it was not officially designated as such until 1916.

(A). symbol (B). hero  
(C). motto (D). song

\*anthem: hymn, sacred song, psalm, paean

(D). song: melody, tune, air, chorus, anthem, paean, cantata

45. Archeologists engage in the search for ancient coins, cooking utensils, fragments of buildings and monuments, and other antiquities.

(A). objects (B). souvenirs  
(C). ornaments (D). ancient relics

\*antiquities: relics, artifacts, fossils, archaisms, ruins,

(D). ancient relics: remains, ancient objects, vestiges, antiquities

46. Zero is the first of ten symbols with which we are able to represent any of an infinitude of numbers.

(A). most (B). a number  
(C). some (D). all

\*any: every, all

(D). all: any, any whatever, any and every

47. Screw shells are beautiful examples of shells with many whorls that expand very gradually towards the aperture.

(A). top (B). opening  
(C). mid point (D). bottom

\*aperture: opening, hole, eye, puncture, perforation, interstice

(B). opening: hole, cavity, aperture, orifice, interstice, pore

48. Birthplace of Spinoza and residence of Rembrandt, Amsterdam reached its apex as a cultural center in the 17th century.

(A). goal (B). culmination  
(C). destination (D). aim

\*apex: acme, zenith, maximum, climax, culmination

(B). culmination: summit, apex, vertex, apogee, crest, spire

49. The apex of Mount Everest is 29,028 feet above sea level.

(A). summit (B). trail  
(C). attitude (D). length

\*apex; acme, zenith, summit, climax, crest

(A). summit: apex, vertex, apogee, crest, pinnacle, peak, spire

50. By the 1850s photographs were being used for magic lantern slides, and the introduction of electricity allowed for strong and more constant light for the projection apparatus.

(A). cameras (B). lenses  
(C). booths (D). tools

\*apparatus: equipment, instruments, tools, utensils, gear, paraphernalia

(D). tools: implements, instruments, utensils, apparatus, devices

51. When apprentices in colonial America satisfactorily completed their training periods, each received two sets of apparel as a graduation gift.

(A). clothes (B). credentials  
(C). wages (D). tools

\*apparel: clothing, clothes, attire, wear, garments, vestments

(A). clothes: apparel, wearing, dress, attire, garb, clothing

52. Death row inmates usually try to appeal their convictions.

(A). evade (B). plea 清展  
(C). confront (D). perplex

\*appeal: attract, charm, allure, fascinate, plea

(B). plea: appeal, entreat, request, petition, solicit

53. Since he had never been in such a situation before, his apprehension was understandable.

(A). eagerness (B). fear  
(C). hesitation (D). excitement

\*apprehension: fear, foreboding, presage, solicitude, suspicion

(B). fear: apprehension, misgiving, uncertainty, suspicion, mistrust, qualms

54. Samuel Morse requested from the Congress of the United States an appropriation to construct an experimental telegraph line.

(A). guidance (B). funding  
(C). property (D). power

\*appropriation: property, grant, allotment, allowance, assistance, stipend

(C). property: possessions, belongings, stipend

(C). property: ownership, dominion, propriety, possession

55. During a divorce case, an arbiter will make the settlement.

(A). a lawyer (B). a couple  
(C). a witness (D). a judge

\*arbiter: judge, determiner, decider, adjudicator, moderator, umpire, referee, negotiator

(D). judge: arbiter, determiner, decider, moderator

56. Wherever Carl G. Jung observed meaningful coincidences in an individual's life, it seemed that there was an archetype activated in the unconscious of the individual concerned.

(A). agony (B). antagonism  
(C). antipathy (D). original pattern

\*archetype: pattern, paradigm, form, mould, model, standard

(D). original pattern: original, archetype, matrix, prototype, paragon

57. Venus's-flytrap is a plant found in a small area of coastal North South Carolina.

(A). stream (B). vicinity  
(C). amount (D). base

\*area: locality, district, neighborhood, vicinage, vicinity

(B). vicinity: locality, area, district, neighborhood, vicinity

58. The "problem play" has brought the theater into the arena of social reform.

(A). phase (B). role  
(C). background (D). sphere

\*arena: batterfield, field of conflict, sphere of action

(D). sphere: field, domain, realm, district, arena

59. Coffee is famous for it's wonderful aroma that can be smelled from long distances away.

(A). sight (B). taste  
(C). vapor (D). pleasant odour

\*aroma: odour, scent, fragrance, perfume, smell, redolence

(D). pleasant odour: smell, scent, aroma, fragrance, perfume

60. Located in Washington, D.C., the Library of Congress contains an imposing array of books on every conceivable subject.

(A). history (B). catalog  
(C). shelf (D). collection

\*array: assembling, amassing, amassment, collection, agglomeration, aggregation

(D). collection: set, series, array, assortment, amassment

61. There are entertainers like Rich Little and Lily Tomlin whose arsenal of impersonations enchant their audiences.

(A). wisdom (B). performance  
(C). repertory (D). adaptation

\*arsenal: depository, repository, repertory

(C). repertory: inventory, repertoire, arsenal

62. The college offers several courses designed to further the career aspirations of its students.  
 (A). opportunities (B). choices  
 (C). plans (D). desires  
 \*aspirations: desires, yearnings, longings, cravings  
 (D). desires: attractions, aspirations, emulations, ambitions
63. As nineteenth-century American cultural aspirations expanded, women stepped into a new role as interpreters of art, both by writing works on art history and by teaching art.  
 (A). patronage (B). imagination  
 (C). ambitions (D). opportunities  
 \*aspirations: ambitions, goals, aims, objectives, targets  
 (C). ambitions: aspirations, hopes, wishes, desires, covetousness, yearnings
64. The President's greatest asset was his reputation for honesty.  
 (A). deception (B). advantage  
 (C). liability (D). pride  
 \*asset: boost, edge, advantage, plus  
 (B). advantage: asset, benefit, good, comfort
65. The word fiduciary applies to a person or firm handling assets of a third party, like a trustee, executor, guardian or anyone else in a position of trust.  
 (A). lands (B). children  
 (C). legal transactions (D). items of property  
 \*assets: resources, property, goods, possessions, holdings, wealth  
 (D). items of property: means, investments, assets, fortune
66. One is not always able to choose one's associates.  
 (A). colleagues (B). neighbors  
 (C). superiors (D). students  
 \*associates: colleagues, affiliates, fellows, peers  
 (A). colleagues: associates, peers, mates, assistants
67. The bank heeded some assurance that the loan would be repaid.  
 (A). reliance (B). approval  
 (C). guarantee (D). presence  
 \*assurance: guaranty, guarantee, warrant, contract, bond, attestation  
 (C). guarantee: assurance, warrant, contract

68. In general, formal attire is required of guests at state functions in the White House.

(A). dress (B). speech  
(C). invitations (D). introductions

\*attire: apparel, wear, clothes, dress, garb, costume

(A). dress: clothing, apparel, garb, attire, dress, gear

69. Students on campus can consult with a student attorney any time of the day.

(A). psychologist (B). specialist  
(C). lawyer (D). doctor

\*attorney: lawyer, legal advisor, counsel, barrister, solicitor, deputy

(C). lawyer: attorney, legal advisor, counsel

70. All living things have certain attributes that are passed on from one generation to the next.

(A). cells (B). viruses  
(C). traits (D). flaws

\*attributes: characteristics, characters, features, traits, graces, virtues

(C). traits: characteristics, qualities, features, attributes, properties

71. The International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was set up under the auspices of the United Nations to encourage the free exchange of non-military nuclear data among scientists.

(A). guidance (B). superintendence  
(C). sponsorship (D). command

\*auspices: patronage, support, sponsorship, protection, aegis

(C). sponsorship: backing, aegis, auspices, patronage

72. The salon was the most elegant room Madeline had ever seen, despite its austerity.

(A). flexibility (B). design  
(C). decoration (D). simplicity

\*austerity: simplicity, plainness, unadornment, commonness

(D). simplicity: plainness, modesty, unadornment, austereness

73. Each year, the IBM corporation gives out many awards to gifted university students.

(A). positions (B). jobs  
(C). grants (D). assistance

\*awards: grants, allotments, scholarships, fellowships

(C). grants: awards, tributes, honorariums, offerings, bounties

1. Some hotels in the United States have imposed a ban on cigarette smoking.

(A). restriction (B). guarantee  
(C). fine (D). prohibition

\*ban: prohibition, interdiction, interdict, forbiddance, taboo, embargo

(D). prohibition: ban, embargo, proscription, disallowance

2. In certain types of quartz, bands of color form an irregular pattern.

(A). shades (B). grains  
(C). drops (D). stripes

\*bands: stripes, streaks, striation, strokes, lines, strips

(D). stripes: strips, braids, tapes, strings, strata

3. Primates are almost always found in bands consisting of several males, a larger number of females, and dependent young of both sexes.

(A). groups (B). wide areas  
(C). flat terrains (D). arid regions

\*bands: company, groups, bodies, assemblage, aggregation, swarms

(A). groups: teams, crews, bands, troupes, squads, gangs

4. It is customary to give a retiring employee with over 30 years experience a banquet.

(A). memorial (B). gift  
(C). dancing party (D). feast

\*banquet: feast, repast, meal, treat, festival

(D). feast: banquet, repast, collation, meal, fare

5. Humanitarians tried to remove all the barriers.

(A). obstacles (B). targets  
(C). measures (D). discards

\*barriers: bars, checks, obstacles, hindrances, impediments, obstructions

(A). obstacles: barriers, barricades, obstructions, blockades, impediments, hindrances

6. The Great Wall of China is a defensive barrier that stretches for thousands of miles.

(A). barricade (B). design  
(C). boarder (D). limitation

\*barrier: barricade, blockade, stopper, bar, check

(A). barricade: barrier, obstacle, hindrance, rampart



7. On the scales of most fishes there is a thin, mucus-covered layer of skin which provides an effective barrier against the entry of disease-carrying organisms.

(A). obstrucción (B). antibody  
(C). surface (D). resistance

\*barrier: 'bar, check, obstacle, hindrance, obstruction

(A). obstruction: obstacle, impediment, barrier, stop, hindrance

8. Life in the forest is a constant battle for survival.

(A). flight (B). struggle  
(C). option (D). guess

\*battle: clash, struggle, strife, contention, brawl

(B). struggle: battle, fight, combat, altercation

9. The bedrock on which psychoanalysis rests is a belief in the unconscious.

(A). impasse (B). foundation  
(C). bias (D). viewpoint

\*bedrock: base, foundation, ground, substratum

(B). foundation: base, bedrock, ground, basis

10. According to legend, Betsy Ross made the first American flag at the behest of George Washington.

(A). on behalf (B). in defense  
(C). at the request (D). at the inauguration

\*the behest: solicitation, requisition, request, proposal, petition

(C). at the request: upon the requisition, at the behest, upon the demand

11. The struggle of the Polish people offers a choice of great costs or great benefits.

(A). sacrifices (B). victims  
(C). advantages (D). awe

\*benefit: advantage, behoof, interest, good, well-being

(C). advantage: benefit, behoof, good, profit, advancement

12. Soon after the colonists arrived in the New World, they learned to produce beverages from fruit and grain.

(A). cakes (B). medicines  
(C). drinks (D). jellies

\*beverage: drink, potable, soda, liquor

(C). drink: beverage, liquor, liquid