

四级新路丛书

A NEW WAY TO BAND 4

阎传海 张梅娟 编著

大学英语四级新路

词汇库

VOCABULARY

WRITING

GRAMMAR

READING

MODEL TESTS

TRANSLATION

LISTENING



55
0)

西北工业大学出版社

大学英语四级新路

词 汇 库

阎传海 张梅娟 编著

西北工业大学出版社

2000年6月 西安

(陕)新登字 009 号

【内容简介】 本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》(1999年9月修订本)的要求和大学英语四级考试的最新变化而编写。书中收录了从最新大学英语教学大纲词表中选编出的对中国学生学习掌握有一定难度的1000个单词,每个单词附有音标、注释、同义词、反义词,书后设有词汇练习及总复习,针对性、实用性很强,有助于考生对这些难词在较短的时间内有一个突破。

本书是参加全国大学英语四级考试学生的应试指导书,也可供具有同等英语水平的自学者使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级新路·词汇库/阎传海编著. —西安:西北工业大学出版社,1999.7

ISBN 7-5612-1154-6

I. 大… II. 阎… III. 英语-词汇-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(1999)第46546号

©1999 西北工业大学出版社出版发行

(邮编:710072 西安市友谊西路127号 电话:8493844)

陕西省新华书店经销

西安市向阳印刷厂印装

开本:850毫米×1168毫米 1/32 印张:10.4375 字数:266千字

1999年11月第1版

2000年6月第2次印刷

印数:6001—10000册

定价:13.00元

购买本社出版的图书,如有缺页、错页的,本社发行部负责调换。

前 言

词汇学习是大学英语学习过程中极为重要的一个组成部分。无论采用何种教材、何种教学方法,词汇学习在教学中都占有相当的比重。同时,词汇掌握的程度亦是最易量化考核的。故无论在何种考试中,词汇测试均是一项重要的考核内容。对于绝大部分把英语作为外语学习的中国学生来说,词汇学习又是最为突出的一个障碍,我们通过对大学英语词汇部分进行的教学研究发现,绝大部分大学本科二年级的学生掌握的大纲词汇为 3 000~3 300 个,要达到大纲的词汇量标准始终存在着词汇学习的瓶颈问题。本书根据这一现象,从最新大学英语词表中选编了 1 000 个难词,并据此编写了大量词汇练习,以帮助学生在考前相对集中的一段时间内对这些单词进行强化学习,使考生的词汇量在较短的时间内能有较大的增长,并使学生尽快掌握这些难词,突破大学基础阶段词汇学习的瓶颈难关。

需要指出的是,任何一本词汇学习的书籍对于扩大学习者词汇量的作用都是有限的,本书也不例外。词汇量的扩大除通过一些专门的词汇练习外,还需要通过其他途径强化,如阅读、听与说等。只有通过多方面的学习,这些词汇才会最终内在化(internalized),成为自己的词汇。

本书共有 67 个单元。在每个单元中,包括有 15 个单词注释、例句和练习(由多项选择、填空练习构成)。在书后,每 5 个单元为一组,编者专门设计编写了相应的总复习,以供使用者复习与自测。在本书选编的 1 000 个单词中,新修订的大纲中所增添的新选单词(除极个别外)均被编入。在各个单词的语义选择中,我们不仅注重选择对学生较难的单词,而且也注意选择那些对学生来说

词形较熟悉但个别常用词义较为生疏的单词。在本书多项选择的测试练习中,其绝大部分干扰项均为四级词汇,仅在后三分之一的多项选择练习中增添了部分常用但未归入大纲新词表的单词。

为了帮助学习者有更多的机会使用和熟悉更多的词汇,本书在一些单词的注释中专门安排了提示性的同义词(简写为:同),反义词(简写为:反)和易混词(简写为:混)的注释,以期帮助学习者增加记忆效果,扩大词汇的范围。

本书可作为大学英语四级考试的考前强化训练教材,亦可供参加其他考试的考生考前复习使用。

本书在编写过程中曾得到多位大学英语教师的帮助,在此表示由衷的感谢。由于作者水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者不吝指正。

编 者

1999 年 10 月

目 录

Unit 1	1	Unit 25	108
Unit 2	6	Unit 26	112
Unit 3	11	Unit 27	117
Unit 4	16	Unit 28	122
Unit 5	19	Unit 29	127
Unit 6	23	Unit 30	130
Unit 7	28	Unit 31	134
Unit 8	32	Unit 32	139
Unit 9	37	Unit 33	144
Unit 10	41	Unit 34	149
Unit 11	45	Unit 35	152
Unit 12	50	Unit 36	156
Unit 13	55	Unit 37	161
Unit 14	59	Unit 38	166
Unit 15	63	Unit 39	171
Unit 16	67	Unit 40	175
Unit 17	72	Unit 41	179
Unit 18	77	Unit 42	184
Unit 19	82	Unit 43	189
Unit 20	86	Unit 44	194
Unit 21	90	Unit 45	198
Unit 22	95	Unit 46	202
Unit 23	100	Unit 47	207
Unit 24	104	Unit 48	212

Unit 49	217	Unit 61	265
Unit 50	220	Unit 62	269
Unit 51	224	Unit 63	273
Unit 52	229	Unit 64	277
Unit 53	234	Unit 65	280
Unit 54	238	Unit 66	283
Unit 55	242	Unit 67	286
Unit 56	246	General Review	289
Unit 57	251	Keys to the Exercises	
Unit 58	255	and General Review ...	310
Unit 59	259	References	327
Unit 60	262		

Unit 1



1. **priority** [praɪ'ɒrɪti] *n.* 优先, 重点

My first priority is to find a job in this city.

混: privilege 特权

2. **violin** [ˌvaɪə'lin] *n.* 小提琴

The violin is the highest-sounding instrument in the violin family.

3. **virus** ['vaɪrəs] *n.* 病毒

Evidence suggested that the AIDS virus was spreading very quickly among the homosexual(同性恋) community.

混: germ, bacteria(细菌)

4. **rubbish** ['rʌbɪʃ] *n.* 垃圾, 废物. 废话

Don't believe him. What he said is all rubbish.

同: garbage, trash

5. **scope** ['skəʊp] *n.* 范围, 场所, 机会, 眼界

I am afraid this problem is beyond the scope of our research project.

同: range, coverage, extent

6. **flourish** ['flʌrɪʃ] *v.* 繁荣, 茂盛, 兴旺

Nothing seems to flourish in this area; the weather is too dry and the soil is too poor.

同: bloom, thrive

7. **council** [kaʊnsəl] *n.* 理事会, 委员会

The United Nations Security Council are discussing the situation in the Persian Gulf today.

同: committee

8. **rust** [rʌst] *n. /v.* 锈, 生锈 *adj.* rusty

The underneath(下部) of the truck is badly rusted and you have to spend a lot of money if you want to use the truck again.

9. **bankrupt** ['bæŋkrʌpt] *n. /adj. /v.* 破产(者), 使……破产
n. bankruptcy

Many small businesses went bankrupt during the recession(衰退, 萧条) in 1997.

10. **radioactive** [reɪdiəʊ'æktɪv] *adj.* 放射性的

The biggest problem for the nuclear power-station is how to deal with the radioactive waste.

11. **studio** ['stju:diəʊ] *n.* 影室, (电影)制片厂

This company grew to be one of American's foremost studios within ten years.

12. **grasp** ['grɑ:sp] *v.* 抓, 抓住, 抓紧

He reached out, grasped my hand, and shook it.

同: catch, hold, seize

13. **geometry** [dʒi'ɒmitri] *n.* 几何(学) *adj.* geometrical

In order to measure the land flooded by the Nile, the ancient Egyptians began to learn geometry slowly.

混: geology 地质学, geography 地理

14. **smash** [smæʃ] *v.* 打碎, 粉碎, 击溃, 破碎

That naughty(调皮的) boy smashed the window with his bare fist.

同: break, collide, crash, crush

15. **spit** [spɪt] *v.* 吐唾液, 吐痰

Children sometimes spit just for fun, not for showing their emotion.

Text 1. 选词填空

1. I shall go _____ if you carry on spending like this.
A. rejected B. bankrupt
C. sacrifice D. sake
2. The firemen _____ in a door and tried to save the people trapped in the burning building.
A. scanned B. slided
C. sloped D. smashed
3. When you travel in this country, you are not supposed to _____ in any public places.
A. withdraw B. withstand
C. tide D. spit
4. Economics is a subject beyond the _____ of a child's understanding.
A. scope B. fabric
C. moisture D. cable
5. It will _____ easily if you always leave the machine out in the rain.
A. faint B. diminish
C. rust D. mobile
6. Their business seemed to _____ but in fact they had a lot of troubles.
A. canal B. flourish
C. switch D. quit
7. The local _____ are discussing the affairs of building a new road this year.
A. swear B. pulse
C. council D. tragedy

8. A person who _____ at too much may lose everything.
A. phases B. skimmings
C. suspends D. grasps
9. The management in this company does not seem to consider office safety to be a _____.
A. priority B. saint
C. strap D. hazard
10. In humans, _____ cause such illnesses as the common cold, flu and measles.
A. oval B. senators
C. guys D. viruses
11. Helen visited the Universal _____ several times when she was in Los Angeles.
A. Elbow B. Studio
C. Gene D. Torch
12. Generally, the word _____ is the same as the word garbage or trash in meaning.
A. rubbish B. tremble
C. infant D. copper
13. The storage of _____ waste is still a major international environmental issue for every country in the world.
A. relevant B. radioactive
C. religious D. remote
14. She likes _____ very much. She began to play it when she was two years old.
A. scandal B. remedy
C. violin D. tent
15. _____ is a branch of mathematics that deals with the measurement, properties, and relationships of points,

lines, angles, surfaces and solids.

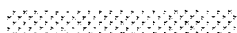
A. Variable

B. Grand

C. Geometry

D. Veteran

Unit 2



1. **substitute** ['sʌbstɪtju:t] *v.* 代替, 替代 *n.* substitution

This doctor always substitutes cheap medicine for more expensive one.

同: replace

混: substance 物质

2. **fade** [feɪd] *v.* 褪色, 消褪, 消逝

All the memories of his childhood had faded from his mind by the time he was sixty-five years old.

混: fabric 纺织品, 结构, 组织, faint 微弱的, 晕倒, feeble 虚弱

3. **moderate** ['mɒdərɪt] *adj.* 适度的, 温和的

Although the traffic is not busy in this area, he likes to drive at a moderate speed.

混: modern 现代的, moisture 潮湿, mobile 运动的, 机动的

同: modest 谦虚的, 适中的

4. **tunnel** ['tʌnl] *n.* 隧道, 地道

This river is so big that it is impossible to build a tunnel under it without modern technology.

混: canal 运河, channel 海峡, 航道, cable 电缆, 缆, 索, 拍电报

5. **battery** ['bætəri] *n.* 电池

The battery is nearly dead, so I can not start the car again.

混: bake 烘, 烤, beam (光线)束, bean 豆子

6. **bind** [baɪnd] *v.* 捆, 绑, 扎(在一起)

The prisoner was bound hand and foot but finally he still escaped even without any help.

同: attach, bandage, fasten, tie, wrap

7. **novel** ['nɒvl] *adj.* 新奇的, 新颖的, *n.* 小说 *n.* novelty

He always has a lot of novel ideas in his mind, and sometimes we do not even know what he is thinking about.

同: innovative, original

反: old-fashioned, ordinary, usual

8. **anniversary** [ˌæniˈvɜ:səri] *adj.* 周年纪念(日)

They always celebrate their wedding anniversary with dinner in an expensive restaurant.

9. **chew** [tʃu:] *n./v.* 嚼, 咀嚼

Chew your food well before you swallow it, or you will get indigestion.

10. **crust** [krʌst] *n.* (硬)外壳, (硬)表层

Be careful. The thin crust of the frozen snow is not strong enough for you to drive on.

同: layer, exterior, film, coat, shell, surface

11. **federal** [ˈfedərəl] *adj.* 联邦(的)

In the United States, the foreign policy is decided by the federal government, not by each state.

混: union 工会, 同盟

12. **caution** [ˈkɔ:ʃən] *n./v.* 小心, 谨慎, 警告 *adj.* cautious

You should proceed with extreme caution when driving in fog. We have already had several traffic accidents these days.

同: care, carefulness, precaution

反: carelessness, recklessness

13. **slice** [slais] *n.* 薄片, 片

Would you please give me another slice of bread and ham(火腿)?

同: piece, portion

14. **breeze** [bri:z] *v.* 微风(吹), 和风(吹)

Every evening we went to the beach and enjoyed the pleasant sea breeze.

混: cyclone 旋风, typhoon 台风, hurricane 飓风 tornado 龙卷风

15. **seminar** ['seminɑ:] *n.* 研讨会

I attended virtually every lecture and seminar when I was a student.

Test 2. 选词填空

1. This company always illegally _____ cheap materials for the more expensive ones.
A. blooms B. thrives
C. prospers D. substitutes
2. The central _____ government not only decides the foreign policies but also the taxes and laws for the whole country.
A. stuff B. federal
C. strict D. site
3. Two _____ of bread is not enough for such a small boy, not to mention a man too hungry now.
A. piles B. heaps
C. slices D. mills
4. I am going to give a _____ on the latest developments in genetic engineering next week, which often surprises her friends.
A. seminar B. bold

- C. bean D. layer
5. Several policemen _____ the boy to a tree and threatened to kill him.
A. mist B. bound
C. hedge D. heap
6. This apartment is of _____ size. But it is still big enough for a small family.
A. famine B. fabric
C. corridor D. moderate
7. _____ gum is a sweet that you keep in your mouth and chew to get its flavour for fun.
A. Chewing B. Biting
C. Swallowing D. Sucking
8. The smoke was scattered by the _____.
A. workshop B. worm
C. breeze D. wit
9. Do you understand the sign “_____, High Voltage”; or “Caution, Wet Floor”; or “Caution, Wet Paint”.
A. Tissue B. Caution
C. Thread D. Tame
10. If you drive on the mountain road, you will go through a lot of _____.
A. tunnels B. canals
C. valleys D. peaks
11. The solar _____ is becoming popular in some areas.
A. idle B. battery
C. waterfall D. faculty
12. Tomorrow is the fiftieth _____ of the People's Republic of China.

- A. facility B. bold
C. anniversary D. fade
13. If you always hang your T-shirts out in the bright sun, they will _____ soon.
A. faint B. portion
C. fade D. feeble
14. This is a very _____ suggestion. We may try to see whether it is possible.
A. novel B. dump
C. durable D. delete
15. The _____ of the earth is its hard outer layer that consists mainly of rock.
A. crust B. layer
C. coating D. deck