

506

H313.1

H25a6

英语 关键词 考点金典

大学四级词汇

编 著 浩翰英语研究所
策 划 北京聚骄文化发展有限公司



A0975654

世界图书出版公司

广州·北京·上海·西安



教育科学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语关键词考点金典. 大学四级词汇 / 浩瀚英语研究所编著. —广州:
广东世界图书出版公司, 2002. 1
ISBN 7-5062-5394-1

I. 英...

II. 浩...

III. 英语—词汇—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料

IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 005326 号

英语关键词考点金典——大学四级词汇

编 著: 浩瀚英语研究所

责任编辑: 戴华国 王志燕

封面设计: 陈 涛 赵 昱

出版发行: 广东世界图书出版公司

(广州市新港西路大江冲 25 号 邮编: 510300)

电 话: 020-84451969、84451010 010-62116800

E-mail: gzwpcgd@public1.guangzhou.gd.cn

经 销: 各地新华书店和外文书店

印 刷: 北京世界图书出版公司印刷厂

版 次: 2002 年 3 月第 1 版

2002 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

规 格: 850×1168 1/32

印 张: 16.5

书 号: ISBN 7-5062-5394-1/H·0295

出版社注册号: 粤 014

定 价: 23.20 元

如发现因印装质量问题影响阅读, 请与承印厂联系退换。

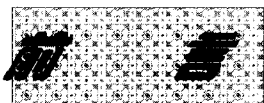
《聚焦英语》总顾问：薄冰 翟象俊

薄冰

北京外国语大学英语系教授，从事英语教学工作 50 余年，尤其专长英语语法的教学与研究，对英汉翻译亦有较深的造诣。现主持《英语世界》、《英语沙龙》和《大学英语》等刊物的咨询专栏，其主要论著如《英语语法手册》、《英语时态详解》、《高级英语语法》、《薄冰英语语法(袖珍本)》等，几十年来，一直是广大英语学习者首选的优质工具书。

翟象俊

1960 年复旦大学外文系本科毕业，1966 年研究生毕业。曾任复旦大学英语部主任兼外文系副主任、教授、硕士生导师，享受国务院特殊津贴。上海市翻译家协会副会长，曾参与《英汉大词典》、《英汉双解英语短语动词词典》的编写。主编《大学英语》(精读)及“九五”国家重点教材《21 世纪大学英语》(共 16 册)；译著有《乱世佳人》、《钱商》和《阿马罗神父的罪恶》及英、美作家海明威、霍桑、贝克等的作品。



Introduction

词汇学习是英语学习的一个重要环节。我们在记忆单词时,如果能了解单词的构成及其含义,那么就能很快记住单词,从而扩大词汇量。同时,我们还要懂得单词的用法、使用场合以及与其他同义词之间的异同,这样,就能更深入地学会单词,达到正确使用、牢固掌握的程度。

本书作者根据自己多年来的教学经验,依据历年大学英语四级考试大纲的内容,对一些重要的常考四级词汇加以全面、系统地讲解。所列单词标有英文解释、构词([L]为拉丁语,[G]为希腊语,[OE]为古英语)、形近词、搭配、释义及例句,同时还有典型考题及解析、相关阅读片断,使读者记住该单词的同时,也记住其他相关单词,并通过例句、考题和阅读片断了解单词的使用场合,真正达到举一反三、牢固掌握的目的。



要掌握一定的词汇量并顺利通过大学英语四级考试,不可能一蹴而就,也不能全靠死记硬背。相信本书给你提供的是学习和记忆单词的一条有效的途径,会使你收到意想不到的效果。

编者



abandon [ə'bəndən]

(to leave completely and forever; to give up, esp. without finishing)

形近词 abandoned *a.* 被抛弃的, 放荡的, 放任的; 无耻的 abandonment *n.* 放弃, 遗弃; 自暴自弃

搭配 abandon smoking (ship, one's friends) 戒烟(弃船、抛弃朋友)

▲ **要点** 作“放弃”讲时, 后常接表示事物名词; 作“抛弃, 遗弃”讲时, 后常接表示人或事物、场所、地点的名词。

例解 *v.* 1. 放弃

In his early days he abandoned medicine for literature.

他早年弃医学文。

2. 抛弃

He abandoned his wife and went away with all their savings.

他抛弃了妻子并带走了他们所有的积蓄。

辨析 abandon, desert, forsake, give up

abandon, desert, forsake, give up 均有“放弃”的意思。abandon 指完全、最终和永久的放弃。They abandoned the wrecked plane. 他们放弃了失事的飞机。desert 强调故意逃避应尽的义务和职责违背誓言, 含有非难或指责之意。He deserted his country and helped the enemy. 他叛国投敌。forsake 正式用词, 强调断绝情感上的联系、依恋, 但无责备之意。在表示“遗弃”时, 以上三个词用法相同; 在表示“停止做某事”时, abandon 与 give up 同义。give up 为常用词, 常用于口语。They had abandoned (given up) all hope. 他们放弃了一切希望。quit 强调“主动或自愿地放弃”, 常指“停止”。She quitted her job. 她放弃了自己的工作。

【典型考题】



A good mother would not _____ her baby.

A. abandon

B. leave

C. desert

D. quit

【解析】答案 A。一个好的母亲是不会丢弃自己的孩子的。abandon 指因外界压力/影响而完全、永久地“放弃(某物/做某事)”,此物/事一般是本人所感兴趣的;leave 强调“离开(某地)”或“留下(某物)”;desert 指某人/物在困难或困境中被“遗弃”;quit 指“突然放弃”,亦含有在感情上“舍弃”之意。

相关阅读片段

Looking back on my childhood, I am convinced that naturalists are born and not made. Although we were all brought up in the same way, my brothers and sisters soon abandoned their pressed flowers and insects. Unlike them, I had no ear for music and languages. I was not an early reader and I could not do mental arithmetic.

ability [ə'bilɪti]

(power and skill, esp. to do, think, make, etc.)

【构词】able 的名词形式

搭配 to the best of one's ability 尽力,竭力 demonstrate (display) one's ability 表现自己的才能 develop one's ability in music 发挥自己音乐才能 a-bility for (in) some work……工作的能力

▲ **要点** ability 尤指制作、思考、创造等的能力,且后面总是跟动词不定式,而不是 of 介词短语。而在表示“某方面的能力”时,用 ability in/for。如 ability for/in sth. (做某事的能力)。

例解 n. 1. 能力,智能

She has the ability to go to college, but she doesn't want to.

她有能力上大学,但她不愿去。

2. 才能,才干

From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work.

各尽所能,按劳分配。

辨析 ability, capability, faculty

ability 主要指体力或脑力劳动的“能力”,包括先天和后天的能力,也指才智、才干和才能,其含义最广,后接 to do 或 in, for, as. The young girl shows the

considerable ability to sell anything. 这位年轻姑娘颇有推销能力。We have faith in her ability to handle this affair. 我们相信她有能力处理这件事。capability 的意义与 ability 基本相同,但有时还指尚未发挥的才能、潜在的能力或未显露的性能,后接 of 或 for,也接 to do; 如 As a scientist, he has capability of doing important research. 作为一名科学家,他有能力进行重要的研究工作。capacity 能力,主要指容纳或吸收的能力,也指学习理解或掌握的能力,可用于人也可用于物。一般说来 ability 比 capacity 更积极,但 ability 可通过学习、实际训练获得,而 capacity 不能,通常指一个人生来就有的天赋才能;capacity 后接 for 或 of + 名词或 doing 也可接 to do. This book is within the capacity of ordinary readers. 这本书一般读者也可以读懂。faculty 常指先天或后天的心智、技能或能力,表示在运用技巧方面与众不同。He has a great faculty for learning languages. 他很有学习语言的才能。

【典型考题】

She had the _____ to speak English fluently.

- A. capacity B. ability C. abilities D. the ability

【解析】答案 B。她能流利地说英语。说某人具有某种能力时,ability 后用不定式;做某人的“整体能力”解时,ability 是不可数名词;意为“某种能力”时,ability 为可数名词。

相关词块片段 The traditional appeal of the income tax has come from its wide acceptance as a fair tax, closely related to an individual's ability to pay. For many years the income tax provided large federal income without imposing heavy burdens on the great majority of people.

abroad [ə'brɔ:d]

(to or in another country; over a wide area, everywhere)

【构词】a-在……上 + broad 宽广的

形近词 aboard *ad.* 在船(火车、飞机等)上 *prep.* 搭乘(船、火车、飞机等)

board *n.* 木板

搭配 at home and abroad 在国内外 be all abroad 茫然,不解,离题太远 go a-broad 到国外;外出;传开 from abroad 从国外,从海外

例解 *ad.* 1. 到国外,在国外



She lived abroad for many years.

她在国外住了许多年。

2. 到处

The happy tidings soon got abroad

喜讯不久就传播开来。

【典型考题】

On our trip _____ we visited relatives in Beijing.

- A. aboard B. abroad C. overseas D. board

【解析】答案 B。我们在北京旅行时拜访了一些亲戚。abroad 在国外或在海外,一般只用作副词,但也可以用作形容词,常放在名词后;aboard 在船(或飞机、车)上;overseas 作副词时与 abroad 用法基本相同,但作形容词时,常放在名词之前;board 木板。

相关阅读片段 In 1996 Washington adopted laws governing American arms traders abroad, but so far no one has been brought to trial. Such laws, and the will to enforce them, are important, as Western nations are the only participants in this global problem with working courts and the possibility of being shamed into ending their role in Africa's misery.

absence ['æbsəns]

(the state of being away or of not being present; non-existence, lack)

形近词 absent *a.* 缺席的,不存在的

搭配 absence from (school, office) 缺课,旷职(工) absence of mind 心不在焉
absence without leave 擅离职,开小差 in the absence of 在没有……时
leave of absence 请假,准假

例解 *n.* 1. 缺席,不在场

In the absence of the Manager, Mr. Smith is in charge of the business.

在经理离开期间,由史密斯先生管理业务。

His absence from school was caused by illness.

他缺课是因为生病。

2. 缺乏,没有



In the absence of exact data, these discussions are bootless.

在缺乏精确资料的情况下, 这些讨论是徒劳的。

【典型考题】

We were obliged to accept it as true in the _____ of other evidence.

- A. presence B. absence C. lacking D. shortage

【解析】答案 B 我们在缺少其他证据的情况下, 被迫接受了这个事实。in the absence of... “在缺乏(或没有)……的情况下”; in the presence of... “当着……的面, 在……在场的情况下, 在……面前”; lacking “缺乏……的”; 不说 in the shortage of.

相关阅读片段 People with strong social ties live longer and have better health than those without such ties. Studies over a range of illnesses, from depression to heart disease, reveal that the presence of social support helps people fend off(挡开) illness, and the absence of such support makes poor health more likely.

absolute [ˈæbsəlu:t]

(complete, perfect; not depending on or measured by comparison with other things)

【构词】ab-离开 + should[L] 放松, 分解(开) + -e

形近词 absolutely *adv.* 绝对地, 完全地

搭配 absolute temperature 绝对温度 absolute truth 完全信任 an absolute fact 确实的事实

例解 a. 绝对的, 完全的

He is a man of absolute honesty. 他是一个绝对诚实的人。

In absolute term, wages have risen, but not in comparison with the cost of living.

以绝对数字来看, 工资已经提高了, 但同生活费用相比时就不然了。

【典型考题】

You may take it as a/an _____ fact.

- A. complete B. perfect C. absolute D. thorough



【解析】答案 C。你可以把它当作一个绝对的事实。absolute 指事物完全不掺杂别的成分,绝对真实,只作定语,语义很强;complete 着重强调事物各部分都齐备无缺;perfect 指人或事完美无缺,一般是褒义,如作贬义时,指事物完全不好;thorough 指各个方面都很完美或完善,尽善尽美。

相关阅读片段 A low rate of increase during the 1930s was followed by a postwar marriage boom that gave rise to an acceleration in the rate of growth, reaching a peak during the mid-1960s. Since 1964 a considerable fall in the birth rate has brought about a dramatic decline in growth, even giving rise to an absolute decline between 1974 and 1978.

 **absorb** [əb'sɔ:b]

(to take or suck in, to take up all the attention of)

【构词】ab-离开,去掉 + sorb[L]吸收

形近词 absorbable *a.* 可吸收的 absorbent *a.* 会吸收的(of);有吸收能力的
n. 吸收剂 absorbing *a.* 会吸收的,引人入胜的,非常有趣的

搭配 be absorbed in 专心致志于

例解 *v.* 1. 吸收

The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge that his teachers could give him.

那聪明的男孩把他老师所能教他的知识完全吸收了。

2. 吸引,使专心

The book absorbed his attention.

这本书吸引了他的注意。

His business absorbs him.

他的业务使他全神贯注。

辨析 absorb, soak (up), suck

absorb, soak (up), suck 均有“吸”的意思,可通用。absorb 和 soak up “吸”表示用物体去“吸”;而 suck 除物体吸外,还表示用人嘴去“吸,吮,饮”,它还表示“舔食”;soak 表示“浸泡”,而 absorb 没有这类词义。

【典型考题】

John was so _____ in his book that he did not hear the door bell ring.



A. engaged B. delighted C. absorbed D. concentrated

【解析】答案C。约翰这么全神贯注于书中，以致于没听到门铃声。be absorbed in“全神贯注于，专心致力于”；be engaged in...“忙于，正在做……”；concentrate“集中”；可以说to delight in“喜欢(做某事)”或“(因某事而)高兴”；也可以说be delighted with...“对……感到高兴”，一般不说be delighted in sth.。

相关阅读片段

As the New York experience shows, recycling involves more than simply separating valuable materials from the rest of the rubbish. A discard remains a discard until somebody figures out how to give it a second life—and until economic arrangements exist to give that second life value. Without adequate markets to absorb materials collected for recycling, throwaways actually depress prices for used materials.

access [ˈæksəs]

(a means of entering, way in, entrance; means or right of using, reaching, or entering)

【构词】ac-朝,向(ad-的异形)+cess[L]走,行走,进行

形近词 accession *n.* 靠近,到达,取得 accessory *n.* 附近 *a.* 附属的

搭配 access to 通路,(利用或接触的)权利,机会,办法,接近;会见 an access of (病)发作,(怒气等)爆发 have (get) access to 可以获得 allow sb. access to 允许某人进入 give access to 准许……出入 seek access 寻找途径 open access 自由出入 quick access 快速的方法

例解 *n.* 1. 接近,进入

He is a man of difficult/easy access. 他是个很难(容易)接近的人。

2. 入口,通路

The avalanche cut off the access to the mountain village.

雪崩切断了通向山村的路。

3. 接近(或进入)的方法

The only access to the farmhouse is across the fields.

要到农舍去的惟一通路是穿过田间。



辨析 access, approach

access 与 approach 都表示“接近”。前者指“接近”的自由或权利,如对人可自由会见,对地方可自由出入,而后者指“接近”的动作。She gave me access to her records. 她答应我借用她的唱片。The time for graduation is approaching. 毕业的日子近了。

【典型考题】

Teachers have free _____ to the library.

- A. accuse B. accessible C. access D. approach

【解析】答案 C 教师可以自由使用图书馆。accuse 谴责;accessible 是 access 的形容词,指可接近、得到或使用;approach 接近。

相关阅读片段 At a time when many companies are posing job opportunities on the Internet and are requesting that job applicants submit their resumes via e-mail, a new study has found that less than half of the working poor in the US have access to the Internet or a computer at work or at home.

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni]

(to go with, as on a journey; to happen or exist at the same times as; to make supporting music for)

【构词】ac-朝,向(ad-的异形) + company 同伴,陪伴

搭配 be accompanied by 陪伴,附有,伴随 be accompanied with (a thing) 附带着,带有兼有

例解 v. 1. 陪同,伴随

He was accompanied by his secretary. 他由秘书随行。

2. 为……伴奏

The Singer was accompanied at the piano by Mr. More.

那位歌唱者由穆尔先生钢琴伴奏。

辨析 accompany, attend

accompany 指陪同某人活动,陪伴地位相同或较高的人。attend 含有“照料,服侍”的意思。We would be pleased to accompany your representative to our



manufacturing plants. 我们乐意陪伴你方代表参观我方的制造厂。Noble ladies attended (upon) the Queen. 王后由贵妇人们随侍着。

【典型考题】

I _____ him _____ the park.

- A. accompanied... to go B. accompanied... to go to
C. accompany... to D. accompanied... to

【解析】答案 D 我陪伴他去公园。accompany 的准确含义为“陪伴……去……”(= go with), 因此已有 go 的含义, 本题 to 后不能再加 go to, 否则重复。C 项的 accompany 时态不对。

相关阅读片段 Under some conditions, such as existed at Hiroshima (广岛) but not at Nagasaki (长崎), many individual fires can combine to produce a fire storm similar to those that accompany some large forest fires. The heat of the fire causes a strong updraft, which produces strong winds drawn in toward the center of the burning area.

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ]

(to succeed in doing; finish successfully)

【构词】ac-朝, 向, 加强, 从事(ad-的异形) + compl [L] 充满, 完成 + ish 表示“做……, 使……”的动词后缀

形近词 accomplished *a.* 完成的; 实现的; 熟练的; 有造诣的; 有修养的
complete *v.* 完成 complement *n.* 补充

搭配 accomplish a design 完成设计 accomplish a feat 立下功绩 accomplish a promise 履行诺言 accomplish a journey 结束旅程

例解 *v.* 完成

We tried to settle the argument but accomplished nothing.

我们试图解决争端, 但没起什么作用。

辨析 finish, complete, conclude, accomplish

finish 指把一件事或一个动作做完, 也带有最后加工修饰, 使之更完善; complete 较正式用词, 暗示完成一件指派或预定的任务或完成、完善、完整某事(物)未完成的部分, 补足缺少的部分等, 因此, 有时 finish 不能代替 complete。



此外,前者可接动名词,后者不能;conclude 与 finish 含义相近,是正式用词,指论文、著作、演说、会议、事物或动作、工作等的正式结束,也指在逻辑上做出的结论;end 为普通用词,指一个动作或一件事情的结束或终止,也指在完成以前因某种原因而宣告结束,还指“以……为结尾”,着重指事物不再进展或延续下去;accomplish 指成功地“完成,做完,做成功”,达到预期目的或效果,其宾语常是 task, aim 等。When do you finish college? 你何时读完大学? The bridge isn't completed yet. 这座桥至今尚未完工。He concluded his speech with some amusing remarks. 他说了一些有趣的话结束他的演说。We tried to settle the argument but accomplished nothing. 我们试图解决争吵,但未成功。The play ended at ten o'clock. 那出戏演到10点钟结束。

【典型考题】

Mary _____ what she set out to do.

- A. finished B. achieved C. completed D. accomplished

【解析】答案 D。玛丽完成了她所要做的事。accomplish 一般指成功地完成预期的计划、任务等;finish 主要指完成应做的事,强调事情的了结、终止;achieve 指完成计划、大业等,多指完成伟大功力;complete 主要指使事物完善,完整。

相关词组片段 In fact, “learning to use a computer” is much more like “learning to play a game”, but learning the rules of one game may not help you play a second game, whose rules may not be the same. There is no such a thing as teaching someone how to use a computer. One can only teach people to use this or that program and generally that is easily accomplished.

account [ə'kaunt]

(a record or statement of money received and paid out, as by a bank or business; to give an explanation or reason for)

【构词】ac-加强,从事(ad-的异形) + count 计算,计算

形近词 accountant *n.* 会计员 accountable *a.* 有责任的;可以说明的;可解释的

▲要点 account 表示“叙述,说明”时,指如实地描写,而不添枝加叶。



account 表示“说明,解释”时,属不及物动词,所以跟宾语时要先接介词 for。

搭配 account for 说明(原因) by (from) all accounts 据大家所说,据报载,据说 on account 赊账 on account of 由于……,因为…… on any account 无论如何 all accounts 无论如何,总之 on no account 决不 on one's account 为(某人)利益,依靠 take... into account (或 take account of) 考虑,重视 turn sth. to account 利用

例解 I n. 1. 帐(目,户)

I opened an account with the People's Bank of China.

我在中国人民银行开立了一个帐户。

2. 叙述,说明

She gave him a full account of her conversation with the doctor.

她把她的谈话都一五一十地告诉了他。

II v. 说明,解释

He couldn't account for his absence from school. 他不能说明缺席的原因。

【典型考题】

She told her children that they must not, _____, play with matches.

A. on any account

B. to good account

C. in no sense

D. by no means

【解析】答案 A 她告诉她的孩子们决不能玩火。on no account/not on any account“决不”,可以说 turn/put sth. to good account“对……加以很好地利用”;in no sense“怎么说也不,一点也不”;by no means“完全不,一点也不,绝不”。

相关阅读片段

To make ordering easier, why not apply for a credit account at Whiteside? Fill out, sign, and mail the enclosed background data form. As soon as the completed form is received, careful attention will be given to your request. Purchasing with a credit account will make your future ordering more convenient.

accurate ['ækjʊrɪt]



(careful and exact; exactly correct)

【构词】ac-加,从事(ad-的异形)+cur(e) 仔细,谨慎+ -ate 表示“具有……性质的充满”形容词后缀

▲要点 accurate 指通过努力而达到的准确性。

例解 a. 精确的,准确的

He is always accurate in what he says and does. 他说话做事都很精确。

辨异 correct, accurate, exact, precise

correct “正确”,指按照一定的标准或规则,没有错误,语气最弱。He gave correct answers to the questions. 他对这些问题给出了正确的答案。accurate “准备,精确”,指与某一标准或与客观事实相符合,没有差错,而且还表示细心而谨慎地达到这一要求。He is accurate in his observation. 他观察准确。exact “精确,确切”,是强调完全符合标准、客观事实、丝毫没有差错,指数量或质量上高度准确,语气最强。an exact typist 准确率高的打字员,an exact estimate 准确的估计,an exact description 精确的描述。precise “精密”,着重指具有高度的精确度和准确性,如: precise instruments 精密仪器, The exact length of the pipe is 20.56 metres. 这管子的精确长度是 20.56 米。On matters of science you must try your best to be precise. 在科学问题上,你必须力求严谨。The assembling of the parts of a watch must be precise. 手表零件的装配必须十分精密(确)。

【典型考题】

He is _____ in his judgment.

A. sure

B. certain

C. accurate

D. content

【解析】答案 C 他的判断准确无误。be accurate in... 指“在……方面准确无误”,符合句意和句法,其它选项 sure, certain, content 不与 in 搭配。

相关阅读片段

But what is the purpose of this ageing suit? The Wonderful Ageing Club claims that it gives a very accurate representation of what being old is really like, and that, when it comes to planning for the next century, that experience will be of enormous value.

☞ accuse [ə'kju:z]



(to charge someone with doing wrong or breaking the law)

【构词】ac-在……上(=ad-)+cus[L]原因,理由+e后缀

形近词 accusation *n.* 指控,告发;谴责,指责 (the) accused 被告

excuse *v.* 原谅 because *conj.* 因为

▲要点 accuse 后不可接 that 从句,在宾语后接 of 表示控告或指责的内容。

如 accuse (a person) of theft 或 telling lies 告发(某人)偷窃或指责(某人)说谎。

例解 *v.* 控告,谴责

The police accused him of stealing.

警察指控他偷盗。

The president accused Congress of the delay in passing his programme.

总统指责国会推迟通过他的方案。

辨析 accuse, charge

accuse 和 charge 都有“控告”、“指控”意思。但程度不同。charge 用于法律上控告的正式用语,对严重错误或罪行而言;也可用于指违反行为准则,后接 with。而 accuse 不一定指很严重的事,也用于法律上的控告,也有一般的“指责”、“谴责”的意思,后接 of;如接 for,表示指控的原因,但不接宾语从句。A neighbour accused him of playing his radio too loudly. 邻居指责他把收音机开得太响了。He was charged with murder. 他被指控杀人。

【典型考题】

The customer _____ one of the hotel servants of stealing the money.

A. denounced B. complained C. accused D. charged

【解析】答案 C 顾客指控饭店的一个服务员偷了他的钱。

accuse 常与 of 连用 accuse sb. of (doing) sth., 表示直接而尖锐地指控或指责某人有罪或有错;denounce 主要强调公开指责或向当局告发;complain 抱怨;charge 正式向司法部门提出起诉或对某种违犯公认准则的行为进行非正式指责,用法为 charge sb. with sth. 或 charge 后跟 that 从句。

相关阅读片段 A wife nags her husband to the more ambitious and makes him feel like a failure because he prefers craftsmanship or community projects to the competitive business world. Or a husband accuses his wife of wasting time whenever she gets together with a friend: 'Why isn't