

编著:浩瀚英语研究所

# 英语关键词考点金典

**KEY WORDS FOCUS ON** Gold-Awarding Series



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## 英语 关键词 考点金典

### 自考词汇

编 著 浩翰英语研究所

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#### 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,依据历年自考大纲的内容,对一些重要的自考英语词汇加以全面、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自学英语考试,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。



### A

#### **□ a** [ei.ə]

(one; any, every; a kind of)

搭配 a lot 许多 a bit/little/few 一些 a great many 许许多多 all of a sudden 突然 for a while 一会儿 take a walk 散步

▲要点 1. a/an 常用在 many, such, so, as, half, rather, quite, what, how, too 等词的后面。如: Many a soldier was reluctant to take part in the battle. 许多士兵不愿意参加这次战斗。/It was so warm a day that we decided to go to the sea. 那天天气暖和, 所以我们就决定到海边去了。2. 用于抽象名词前, 此时抽象名词变为普通名词,表示具体的事物、具体的情况或概念,或具有某种性质的人。如: He is an honour to his school. 他是个替学校增光的人。

#### **例解** art. 1. 一个

Rome was not built in a day.

罗马不是一天建成的。

- 2. 任何一个
- A bicycle has two wheels.

一辆自行车有两个轮子。

3. 每,每一

The train can run 120 kilometers an hour.

这列火车每小时能跑120公里。

#### 辨异』与one

a 和 one 都可以作"一(个)"讲,不定冠词所表达的"数量"这一概念,远不如 one 这个数字来得明确和恰当,a 或 an 是 one 的弱势形式。试比较: Give me an apple, will you? 给我一个苹果,好吗? (与 some 或 any 相对而言) Give me one apple, will you? 给我一个苹果,好吗? (与 two, three...相对而言)。

#### 【典型考题】

Brush	your	teeth	twice		day	least.
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A. one

B. a

C. the

D. this



《解析》答案 B。你每天最少要刷牙两次。a 在此指"每一个",符合题意;one 指"一(个)",the 是特指,this 指"这(个)",均不合题意。

Labor's concern over automation arises from uncertainty about its effects on employment, and fears of major changes in jobs. In the main, labor has taken the view that resistance to technological change is futile. In the long run, the result of automation may well be an increase in employment, since it is expected that vast industries will grow up around manufacturing, maintaining, and repairing automation equipment. Unquestionably, however, there will be major shifts in jobs within plants, and displacement of labor form one industry to another.

abandon [ə'bændən]

(to give up, esp. without finishing; stop; to leave complete)

|| **形近词** | abandoned [ə'bændənd] adj. 被抛弃的,被遗弃的,自我放任的 abandonment [ə'bændənmənt] n. 放弃,抛弃,放任,放纵

搭配 abandon oneself to sth. 沉湎于某事 with abandon 尽情地

▲要点 作"放弃"讲时,后常接表示事物的名词;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

He abandoned medicine for literature in his early days. 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。

#### 【典型考题】

Mary had to \_\_\_\_\_ the plan for lack of money.

A. leave B. quit

C. abandon

D. desert

〖解析〗答案 C。由于缺钱,玛丽不得不放弃这一计划。abandon 丢弃(信仰),遗弃(亲朋),离弃(家园、船只、飞机等),放弃(计划、行动);leave 强调"离开","遗留下来";quit 停止,中止,放弃,如:quit school 退学;desert 抛弃,遗弃某人,此用法同 abandon,但不用于放弃计划、打算等。



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

#### able ['eibl]

(having the power, skill, knowledge, time, etc., necessary to do something; intelligent; skilled)

形近词 capable a. 有能力的

搭配 be able to do sth. 能够做某物

▲要点 1. 多做表语用,后接 to do. He is able to swim. 他会游泳。2. 它与 can 意思相近,但 be able (to do)有各种时态形式,而 can 只用于现在时和将来时。able 还可和情态动词以及某些系动词连用。3. 表示过去有某种能力时,若无时间、条件等状语限定,一般不用 could,而用 was (were) able to do sth.。

**例解** a. 有能力的,能干的,显示出才华的

I hope our new factory director is an able leader.

我希望我们的新厂长是一个有才干的领导人。

They will be able to finish the work tomorrow.

他们可以在明天完成这项工作。

#### 辨异 able, capable

able 不能接用被动语态的不定式短语,也就是说,不能用于非人称结构,只能接用带 to 的原形动词; capable 可搭用由 of 引导的动名词结构,主动、被动形式均可,既可用于人称结构,也可用于非人称结构。 试比较: The people of the afflicted areas were able to overcome the difficulties. 灾区人民能够克服困难。 The difficulties were capable of being overcome by the people of the afflicted areas. 这些困难灾区人民是能够克服的。

#### 【典型考题】

He is to run faster than I.



A. can

B. may

C. able

D. capable

〖解析〗答案 C。他跑得比我快。be able to do 是固定搭配,意为"能够做某事",符合题意和句法。capable 后只接 of + 动名词,不接不定式;而 can 和 may 是情态动词,不合句法。

Besides aiding conservation, technology is allowing scientists to study the behavior of animals that do their behaving out of sight. For 25 years, how and why seals dive as deep as 1,000 feet had been a mystery. Mammals should not be able to stay submerged for so long. To solve the puzzle, marine biologist Randall Davis of Texas A&M University worked with colleagues to develop a device that records time and depth while a camcorder mounted on a seal's head records where the animals go and what they do.

#### about [ə'baut]

(on the subject of; a little more or less than; for)

【构词】ab-(近旁) + out (出,处)→在外围附近→附近,大约

<u>搭配</u> how/what about...?……如何?……怎么样? be about to do 正要(将要)

▲要点 about 用在"be about + 动词不定式"的结构中,表示"马上就要,正要"。

例解 1. 在周围,附近,到处

They go about together most of the time.

他们大多数时候都在一起到处走走。

There were few people about .

附近没有什么人。

2. 大约,差不多

It's about the only thing left for me to do.

这差不多是留给我做的惟一的一件事情了。

辨异about, on

这两个词都有"关于"的意思,可以互相替换,但是 on 多暗示内容属于专门性,而 about 则多用在内容或观点比较一般性的情形。如:a lecture on economics 经济学的演讲课;a talk about money 有关钱的谈话。



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I was \_\_\_\_\_ to go to bed when he called me up.

A. about

B. above

C. around

D. along

〖解析〗答案 A 。我正要上床睡觉,他打电话来了。be about to do 是固定搭配,意为"正要……",符合题意,above, around 和 along 均无此用法。

The interest of labor lies in bringing about this transition with a minimum of inconvenience and distress to the workers involved. Also, union spokesmen emphasize that the benefit of the increased production and lower costs made possible by automation should be shared by workers in the form of higher wages, more leisure, and improved living standards.

#### abroad [ə'broɪd]

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

【构词】a-(往外) + broad (广阔的,辽阔的)→到广阔的地方→到国外

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

搭配go abroad 到国外,出国at home and abroad 国内外from abroad 从国外来

例解 ad. 1. 到国外,在国外

He lived abroad for many years.

他住在国外好多年。

2. 到处

The happy tidings soon got abroad.

喜讯不久就传播开来。

#### 【典型考题】

The writer is famous at home and \_\_\_\_\_

A. aboard

B. abroad

C. about

D. above

〖解析〗答案 B。这位作家闻名国内外。abroad 指"在国外",符合题意; aboard 指上船(车、飞机); about 作副词,指"到处"; above 指"上面"。

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.



absorb [ab'sorb]

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

【构词】ab-(离开)+sorb(吸收)→被吸过来→吸收

吸收

搭配 he absorbed in 全神贯注于

▲要点 1. 作"吸收"解时,宾语常用液体、光线、知识、思想意见等名词。2. 作 "聚精会神、专心"解时、宾语是人。常用 be (get) absorbed in (全神贯 注,专心致志于)3. 作"合并、并入"解时,常用 be absorbed into。

**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力。

His business absorbs him.

他专心干生意上的事。

be absorbed in 专心于

She was completely absorbed in her own affairs.

她完全专注于她自己的事情。

#### 【典型老题】

A woman was \_\_\_\_\_ in taking down the data shown on an instrument.

A. absorbed

B. attracted

C. focused

D. digested

〖解析〗 然宏 A。一位妇女正专心致志地记录仪表上显示的数据。be absorbed in 是固定搭配, 意为"全神贯注于……"符合题意; attract 指"吸引"; focus 指"集 中":digest 指"消化",均不能用于此结构。

When several elephants are being trained at one time, it is customary for the new arrival to be placed between the stalls of two captives whose training is already well advanced. It is then left completely undisturbed with plenty of food and water so that it can absorb the atmosphere of its new home and see that nothing particularly alarming is happening to its



companions.

#### abundant [a'bandant]

( more than enough)

【构词】abundance 的形容词

**形近词** abundance n. 丰富,大量 abundantly ad. 丰富地、充足地

搭配 (be) abundant in 富于,很丰富

▲要点 abundant 常用在 be abundant in/with 的搭配中,表示"富于……,有大量的……"。

#### 例解 a. (in) 丰富的,充分的,充裕的

Rice is abundant in the river valleys.

稻米盛产于河谷。

China is abundant in minerals.

中国矿产丰富。

#### 【典型考题】

Middle East is in petroleum deposits.

A. plenty

B. abundant

C. sufficient

D. enough

解析》答案 B。中东有丰富的石油储藏。be abundant in 盛产……; plenty 多用作名词,与 of 搭配,表示"充足的"。此句可表示为"There' re plenty of petroleum deposit in Middle East."。sufficient 足够的,充分的,强调刚好能满足需要。sufficient 多用于 be sufficient for 足以(满足)……; sufficient 当定语使用时,直接加名词,如:sufficient petroleum 足够的石油; enough 足够的,用法同 sufficient。

Maritime tropical air masses form over the oceans at latitude 30 degrees north and south and may later be transported thousands of kilometers from their origin to create abnormally warm and humid periods of time and to supply abundant sources of water for clouds and rain in middle and high latitudes.

#### access ['ækses]

(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|| accessionn. 靠近:到达:取得 accessory (accessary)n. 附件;附属的

搭配 access to通路,办法;接近 an access of 发作.爆发 have (get) access to可 以获得 allow sh. access to 允许某人进入 give access to 准许……出入。

▲要点 在 have/gain access to 这个词组中, to 是介词, 而不是动词不定式的标 记。

**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. 诵路

The avalanche cut off the access to the mountain village.

雪崩切断了诵向山村的路。

3. 接近(或进入)的方法

The only access to the farmhouse is across the fields.

要到农舍夫的唯一通路是穿过田间。

have/gain access to 可以获得

Students have access to the library during the vacation.

学生假期中可以使用图书馆。

#### 【典型考顯】

Every student has free access \_\_\_\_\_ the library.

A. to

B at

C with

D. from

〖解析〗答案 A。每个学生都可以自由地利用图书馆。access 后一般只接介词 to,而不接 at, with 和 from。

The only dark side to this glowing picture: these scenes are taking place in Ireland, not the United States. In fact, American companies have laid off U.S. workers in order to open back-office operations here, in a country where people speak English, computer links offer instant access to American networks, and wages are cheaper. In the 1970s and 1980s, many blue-collar workers lost their jobs to overseas competitors.

#### 🚯 🖅 accomplish [a'kAmplif]

(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** completer. 完成 complement n. 补充 accompany v. 陪伴,伴随;附带 accomplishment n. 完成,实现

搭配 accomplish a design完成设计 accomplish one's purpose达到目的 accomplish a promise履行诺言

▲要点 accomplish 含有成功地做成某事的意思。

**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。

#### 【典型考题】

A	lazy	man	would	never		anything.
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A. accompany B. accommodate

B. accommodate C. accomplish D. account

〖解析〗答案 C。懒惰的人永远一事无成。accomplish 指"完成,实现",符合句意。accompany 指"陪伴",accommodate 指"能容纳……",account 指"说明(原因)。"

Lawyers around the country report increased difficulty conveying to clients just what they as lawyers can and cannot accomplish. If Perry Mason can wrap up a case successfully in an hour, why can't they? And many legal officials are concerned that jurors will expect definite resolutions of cases as a result of TV lawyer's freeing their clients by breaking down witness on the stand and then pointing to the actual criminal before the startled eyes of judge and jury.

#### accordance [ə'kəidəns]

(agreement)

【构词】accord 一致 + ance 表示"行为、性质、状态"的抽象名词后缀

形近词 according ad. 按照,由于 accordingly ad. 因此;适当地,照着 accordant

a. 一致的,和谐的

搭配 in accordance with 依照,根据,与……一致 out of accordance with 违反,和



.....不一致

#### 例解 n. 一致

Everything has been done in accordance with the rules.

一切都是按照规则做的。

in accordance with 与…一致

In accordance with your instructions, we have suspended our work.

根据你方的指示,我们已中止了我们的工作。

#### 【典型考题】

your requirement. I am sending you sample pages of the dictionary.

- A. According with B. In accordance with
- C. Together with D. In agreement with

〖解析〗答案 B。根据你的要求,现寄上词典的样张。in accordance with 指"根据,依照",符合句意; according with 不存在; according to 与 in accordance with 同义, together with 指"同…一起"; in agreement with 指"与……一致"。

#### account [ə'kaunt]

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

【构词】ac-加强,从事(ad-的异形) + count 计数,计算

**形近词** accountable a. 有责任的;可解释的 accountancy n. 会计工作 accountant n. 会计师 accounting n. 会计(学)

搭配 on account of 因为,由于on all accounts 无论如何 on no account 决不take into account 考虑到,估计account for 说明(理由等)

▲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。

**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.

她把她与医生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。

on account of 因为,由于

I was thinking of going down to Richmond for a fortnight, on account of my health.

因为健康原因,我正考虑南下里土满两个星期。

()n account of holiday our store will be closed tomorrow.

由于明天是假日,我们的商店停止营业。

take...into account 考虑

This is not a heavy stone, its size being taken into account.

从体积考虑,这不是一块很重的石头。

#### 【典型考题】

Today's newspaper carries an exciting of the match.

A. account

B. accounting

C. accountant

D. accountancy

〖解析〗答案 A。今天的报纸刊载了这场比赛的精彩报道 account 在此指"叙述,说明",符合句意; accounting 指"会计学"; accountant 指"会计师"; accountancy 指"会计工作"。

Author Bill Lessard, who co-wrote "Net slaves," a grumpy firsthand account about the travails of working in Web Ville, says options are basically used as a carrot to get people isn't kept, the carrot looks less tasty. Gray, for example, had 20 shares of stock when she left worth only around \$250. Increasingly, new hires at Web firms are distressed to learn that the numbers of options they get are so paltry as to be insignificant.

#### achieve [ə'tʃiːv]

(to finish successfully (esp. something, anything, nothing); to gain (an aim, etc.) as the result of action)

【构词】a-到 + chieve 头→从头到尾→完成

**形近词** achieveable adj. 可完成的 achievement n. 完成,成就

A



▲要点 achieve 尤指成功地完成某事或实现目标、达到目的等。后面不接不定式、动名词或宾语从句。

**例解** v. 1. 完成

I've achieved only half of what I hoped to do.

我仅完成了我希望完成的一半。

2. 达到,达成,获得

They are capable of achievin g this by stubborn and consistent work.

他们能够依靠坚韧不拔的努力达到这一目标。

#### 【典型考题】

No	one can	any	ything	without	effor
NO	one can	any	ytning	without	emo

A. do

B. make

C. achieve

D. possess

〖解析〗答案 C。没有人能够不努力而有所成就。achieve 指"完成,成就",符合句意;do 指"做";make 指"制作";possess 指"拥有"。

The approach achieves results: at 53 his face may be more rough than it used to be, but his fans haven't noticed. They continue to pack out his concerts, and buy his records by the score. Indeed, his latest album, "Tango", went gold in seven countries and platinum in nine others within three months of its release in early 1997. Sales were helped by an international tour in which the singer performed dance routines on stage which left his fans gasping.

#### acknowledge [sk'nolidz]

(to accept or recognize; recognize the fact or existence (of))

【构词】know v. 知道,了解→knowledge n. 知道,了解→acknowledge v. 承认

形近词 acknowledged a. 公认的 acknowledgement n. 承认;答谢

搭配 acknowledge...as 认为……是acknowledge...to be + adj. 认为……是acknowledge doing sth. 承认做某事

▲要点 acknowledge 通常指承认某件事情属实。



**例解** v. 1. 承认

He openly acknowledged his fault.

他公开承认自己的过失。



He refused to acknowledge that he was defeated. 他不承认他被打败了。
2. 致谢

His long service with the company was acknowledged with a present.

赠送一件礼物,感谢他为公司的长期工作。

#### 【典型考题】

She \_\_\_\_\_ having being defeated.

A. confessed

B. acknowledged C. recognized

D. refused

〖解析〗答案 B。她承认输了。acknowledge 指公开承认曾经隐瞒或否认的事。confess 通常指认错或自愿认罪;recognize 公开承认主权、权利等;refuse 拒绝,后接不定式。

If you fall into this category, it's important to put the unrealistic evaluations you receive to attention and then to seek out more supportive people who will acknowledge your value as well as point out your shortcomings. Doing so is often a quick and sure boost.

#### racquire [ə'kwaiə]

(to gain or come to possess by one's by one's own work, skill, action, etc.) 【构词】ac-到,向+quire [L]求取,要求

形近词 inquire v. 询问 require v. 需要,要求 acquirement n. 获得,技能

<u>搭配</u> acquire an (education experience, good habits) 接受教育(获得经验,养成好习惯)

▲要点 acquire 多指经过一段时间的艰苦努力而获得,获得的内容多是抽象的东西,并且一经获得就很难失去,如知识等。

#### **例解** v. 1. 取得,获得

It is sometimes possible for a student to master English grammar and acquire a large vocabulary, even without the help of a teacher. 有时候学生在没有老师的帮助下掌握英语语法和获得大量词汇是可能的。

#### 2. 学到

Usually we can acquire the knowledge through experience.

通常我们可以从经验中学到知识。

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