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大学英语四、六级考试

词义辨析

词语搭配


外教社

上海外语教育出版社

大学英语四、六级考试

词义辨析

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前 言

本书是为准备大学英语四、六级考试的学生编写的词汇学习用书。英语词汇掌握得如何,除了在三、四级考试中的 Vocabulary 部分中直接得到检验以外,还会影响考试中的其他题项,如听力、阅读理解和写作等。因此,大词汇量是取得好成绩的基础。为帮助大学生熟练运用大学英语的词汇,我们根据最新的《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》(上海外语教育出版社 高等教育出版社),编写了词汇考试题型和特点、词义辨析、词语搭配,四、六级模拟试题等章节。

本书中的词汇,有的不标有符号,有的标有符号。不同的符号代表不同的等级,如 desert (离开,舍弃), * access (接近,进入), ▲denounce (谴责,指责), ◆grumble (抱怨,发牢骚), 它们分别属于四级前词汇,四级词汇,六级词汇以及六级后词汇。这些符号的标志与《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》中所使用的符号完全相同,因此学生可有针对性地根据不同等级的词汇进行学习和复习。希望进行高强度训练的学生也可超越词汇等级的界限,以取得事半功倍的效果。本书中的四、六级模拟试题,紧扣教学大纲,难度与大学英语四、六级考试相仿,决不用超出教学大纲所规定的词汇来难倒学生。因此,每做完一套试题即可知道自己四、六级词汇掌握的真实情况。学生通过使用本书,在词汇掌握和运用上有一个飞跃,从而促进听、说、读、写、译五项技能的发展。

本书的编写得到华东师范大学大学外语教学部的李慧琴教授的帮助和支持,借此表示真挚的谢意。书中疏漏之处敬请广大读者指正,以便以后修正完善。

编 者

2002 年 6 月

于华东师范大学

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第一章 词汇考试题型和特点

大学英语四、六级考试中的词汇测试项目是检查考生对大学英语教学大纲所规定的词汇的认知和应用能力,如对多义词的理解和掌握,词汇在特定的语境中的词义,区分同义词、近义词的差别,辨别音近形似词的不同含义,掌握词与词的正确搭配,如形容词、动词、名词分别与介词的搭配,动词与副词的搭配,动词与名词的搭配,形容词与名词的搭配等。许多考生在大学英语四、六级考试中成绩不够理想,究其原因,往往强记硬背英语单词的中文释义而忽略词与词的习惯搭配使用关系,不注意同义词、近义词使用时的特定语境,混淆音近形似词等。表面上,他们的词汇量不少,实际上有时只知其表面意思,实际运用时就会词不达意,笔不从心。

下面我们就近年来大学英语四、六级考试中词汇部分的考试题型和特点进行分析、归纳、总结,以引起考生的注意,便于考前准备时有的放矢,达到触类旁通,事半功倍的效果。

I. 近形异义词汇

这类题型的特点是利用词形部分相近的词,包括含有相同前缀、后缀的词或同根词,从“形似”上进行选项的干扰。

例如:

1. Some diseases are ____ by certain water animals. (2001. CET—4)

A) transplanted B) transformed C) transported D) transmitted

答案为 D) transmitted 传染,传播,其他三项选择的意思分别为:A) transplanted 移栽(植物等),移植(器官); B) transformed 改革,改造; C) transported 运输,运送。

2. The old gentleman was a very ____ looking person, with gray hair and gold spectacles. (2001. CET—6)

A) respectful B) respected C) respective D) respectable

答案为 D) respectable 受人尊敬的,体面的,其他三项选择的意思分别为:A) respectful 恭敬的,有礼的; B) respected 尊敬(respect 的过去式或过去分词); C) respective 各自的,分别的。

II. 异形近义词汇

这类题型的单词选项词形虽不相同,但至少有两个选项的意义相近或相同,需要通过题干中特定的语境、句子结构和习惯搭配等才能排除干扰。有时题干中没有语境线索,答题难度较大。

例如:

1. Putting in a new window will ____ cutting away part of the roof. (2000. 6 CET—4)

A) include B) involve C) contain D) comprise

答案为 B) involve, 这四个选项中文释义有相似之处,可能会使考生答题时有点左右为难,因四个选项在他们的记忆中都有“包含”的意思,但英语句子结构或语感较强的学生就会选择 B) 项,

因为 involve 后接动词的 ing 形式是一个常用的结构。四个选项的具体意思是:A) include 包括、包含;B) involve 包含;需要;C) contain 包含,容纳;D) comprise 包括,包含;构成。

2. The old lady has developed a _____ cough which cannot be cured completely in a short time. (2001.1 CET—6)

A) perpetual B) permanent C) chronic D) sustained

答案为 C) chronic。这四个选项意义相近,都表示“永久的,长久的,持续的”,但在本句特定的语境中,用在表示疾病的名词 cough 前,只能选用 chronic,含有“慢性的”意思。四个选项具体的意思分别为:A) perpetual 永久的、永恒的,B) permanent 永久的,固定的;C) chronic (疾病)慢性的、长期的;D) sustained 持续的、持久的。

III. 固定结构或习惯搭配词语

这类题型的试题四个选项虽然都是单词,但实际上考的却是固定结构或习惯搭配知识。如果考生一味在四个单词上来回琢磨、辨义,恐怕得到的是事倍功半的结果。

例如:

1. The British constitution is _____ a large extent a product of the historical events described above. (2000.6 CET—4)

A) within B) to C) by D) at

答案为 B) to a large extent,意为“在很大程度上”,类似常用短语还有:“to some extent”,“to a certain extent”,“to a great extent”,“to such an extent that...”等,其他三项选择均不能与 extent 构成短语。

2. If you want to set up a company, you must _____ with the regulations laid down by the authorities. (1999.6 CET—6)

A) comply B) adhere C) confirm D) accord

答案为 A) comply,与 with 连用:comply with 遵守,遵从,依从(法律、规定、愿望等)。B) 与 to 连用:adhere to 坚持,遵守;C) confirm 证实,为及物动词,从句子结构上看显然不合适;D) 与 with 连用:accord with 与……一致,与……相符合。因此,在考生已知正确搭配的情况下,本题只需在 A)和 D)项之间稍作辨析。

IV. 短语动词

这类题型的试题四个选项通常有以下几种形式出现:1. 相同的动词+不同的介词或副词;2. 不同的动词+相同的介词或副词;3. 不同的动词+不同的介词或副词。

例如:

1. Under the present system, state enterprises must _____ all profits to the government. (2000.6 CET—6)

A) turn down B) turn up C) turn out D) turn in

答案为 D) turn in 上交,交还。其他三项选择的意思分别为:A) turn down 关小,调低;拒绝;B) turn up 开大,调大;出现,来到;C) turn out 结果是,证明是;关掉(电灯等);生产。

2. Without proper lessons, you could _____ a lot of bad habits when playing the piano. (2001.1 CET—4)

- A) keep up B) pick up C) draw up D) catch up

答案为 B) pick up 获得,学会,本句中可引申为“染上(习惯)”。其他三项选择的意思分别为: A) keep up (使)继续下去,保持; C) draw up 起草、拟订; (使)停住; D) catch up 赶上,追上。

3. The detective and his assistant has begun to ____ the mysterious murder.

(2001. 1 CET—6)

- A) come through B) look into C) make over D) see to

答案为 B) look into 调查。其他三项选择的意思分别为: A) come through 经历……仍活着; 成功地完成; C) make over 转让(财产等),移交; D) see to 注意,照料。

短语动词由两个词构成(two-word verb), 如 call off, put on 等,也由三个词构成(three-word verb), 如 look down on, put up with 等。

例如: The early pioneers had to ____ many hardships to settle on the new land.

(2000. 6 CET—4)

- A) go along with B) go back on C) go through D) go into

答案为 C) go through 经历,经受。其他三项选择的意思分别为: A) go along with 赞同; B) go back on 违背(诺言等); D) go into 从事(某种职业),进入(某行业); 深究,彻底调查。

V. 短语介词

这类题型的试题选项采用的都是短语介词,考生对此颇感困难。他们平时只背单词,没有养成把短语作为最小的语言单位去记忆的习惯,以为只要认识了单词就自然会认识由单词组成的短语,其实绝大多数的短语介词很难望词生义。

例如:

1. He always did well at school ____ having to do some part-time jobs every now and then.

(2001. 1 CET—4)

- A) in spite of B) regardless of C) on account of D) in case of

答案为 A) in spite of 虽然,尽管……(仍……)。其他三项选择的意思分别为: B) regardless of 不考虑,不顾; C) on account of 因为,由于; D) in case of 万一,如果。

2. The tenant must be prepared to decorate the house ____ the terms of the contract.

(2001. 6 CET—6)

- A) in the vicinity of B) in quest of
C) in accordance with D) in collaboration with

答案为 C) in accordance with 依照,根据。其他三项选择的意思分别为: A) in the vicinity of 在……附近,在……左右; B) in quest of 寻找,探索; D) in collaboration with 与……合作,与……勾结。

VI. 大纲中未列词汇

这类试题的选项里包含《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》中未列出的词汇,如选择项中会出现 perplexity, triumphantly 等词汇,而大纲词汇表中只列出 perplex, triumph 的词形。这种现象在六级考试中尤为常见,有的作为干扰项,有的还是正确答案。但这类题型的命题仍符合大学英语教学大纲的要求。教学大纲规定学生在达到大学英语四级或六级词汇量的同时,还

须“具有按照构词法识别生词的能力”，因而这一题型正是测验学生这方面的能力。

例如：

1. When people become unemployed, it is _____ which is often worse than lack of wages.
(1999. 6 CET—4)

A) laziness B) poverty C) idleness D) inability

答案为 C) idleness 闲散, 空虚, 无聊。其他三项选择的意思分别是: A) laziness 懒惰, 无精打采; B) poverty 贫困; D) inability 无能, 无力。以上 A)、C) 和 D) 选项均为《大纲词汇表》中未列词汇,《大纲词汇表》中分别只列出 lazy, idle 和 ability。

2. Most people tend to think they are so efficient at their job that they are _____.
(2001. 6 CET—6)

A) inaccessible B) irreversible C) immovable D) irreplaceable

答案为 D) irreplaceable 不可替代的。其他三项选择的意思分别是: A) inaccessible 难到达的, 不可及的; B) irreversible 不可反转的, 不可更改的; C) immovable 不可移动的, 不可改变的。以上四个选项在《大纲词汇表》中均为未列出的词汇,《大纲词汇表》中分别只列出 access, reverse, move 和 replace, 考生要答对此题, 必须“具备按照构词法识别生词的能力”, 在本题中既要有识别后缀的能力, 又要有识别前缀的能力。

VII. 越级词汇

这类题型的选项里含有越级词汇, 有的还是正确答案。是偶然, 还是今后命题的趋势, 一种新的考点? 我们只能拭目以待。总之, 考生在准备四、六级词汇时, 不妨有意识地超越一点, 以免措手不及, 陷入尴尬境地。

例如：

1. Purchasing the new production line will be a _____ deal for the company.
(2001. 6 CET—4)

A) profitable B) tremendous C) forceful D) favorite

答案为 A) profitable 有利可图的, 有利润的。其他三项选择的意思分别是: B) tremendous 巨大的; C) forceful 强有力的; D) favorite 最喜爱的。“profitable” 在《大纲词汇表》中标有六级词汇的符号, “forceful” 在《大纲词汇表》中属未列出词汇。

2. The author of the report is well _____ with the problems in the hospital because he has been working there for many years.
(2002. 1 CET—4)

A) informed B) acquainted C) enlightened D) acknowledged

答案为 B) acquainted, 短语 be acquainted with 意为“了解, 熟悉”。其他三项选择的意思分别为: A) informed 见多识广的; C) enlightened 有见识的, 开明的; D) acknowledged 公认的。“acquaint” 和 “enlighten” 在《大纲词汇表》中均标有六级词汇的符号。本题有两项选项为六级词汇, 出现在 CET—4 中, 故难度较大。

以上是我们对近年来大学英语四、六级考试中词汇部分的题型和特点的粗略分析, 考生还可能遇到其他类型的词汇题, 只是上述某种题型的稍稍变异而已。随着大学英语整体水平的提高, 词汇题型必将更多样化, 难度必将更大, 考生应作好思想准备, 平时应勤学苦练, 奠定扎实的语言功底, 才能在考试时遇事不慌, 作答自如, 顺应百变。

第二章 词义辨析

1. 同义、近义词辨析及练习

英语同义词、近义词一直是多项选择题的迷津所在,是学生在英语学习过程中遇到的一大难题。造成这一困难的原因很多,主要原因是学生的学习方法不当。他们在学习词汇的过程中往往只注意英语词汇的汉语释义,而忽略其本身的内在含义。有些英语单词本身的用法不同,却有相同或相近的汉语释义,如 *doubt* (怀疑)和 *suspect* (怀疑); *ignore* (不理,忽视)和 *neglect* (忽视;忽略)等,这种相同或相近的汉语释义使学生在实际运用中屡屡发生错误,造成费解或误解。为消除学生对同义词、近义词的困惑,我们根据《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》,共编写了同义词、近义词 192 组。我们认为,只有通过对比同义词、近义词进行比较,通过大量的实践运用,才能真正体会它们之间的细微差别。

1.

- * abandon** *vt.* 1. 抛弃,离开(同 *desert*)
When the fire got out of control, the captain decided to abandon the ship.
2. 放弃
The bad weather forced them to abandon their search.
- ▲ abolish** *vt.* (通过法律途径)废除,废止
Slavery was abolished in the US in the 19th century.
- desert** *vt.* 1. 离弃,舍弃
There was no one on the silent deserted streets on this cold winter night.
2. (在困难时期)背弃,(残忍地)遗弃
The baby's mother deserted him soon after giving birth.
- drop** *vt.* (因不利或有人反对而)中止
Let's drop the subject and discuss something else.
- ◆ forsake** *vt.* (forsook, forsaken) (文学及圣经用语)放弃,遗弃
She forsook the religion of her family in favor of that of her new husband.
- * quit** 1. *vi./vt.* (quit/quitted) (因无必要再继续而)中止,放弃,离开
Would you quit your job if you inherited lots of money?
2. *vt.* (quit doing sth.) 停止(做某事)
I'm going to quit smoking next week.

1. We shall never _____ the freedom that we have won.

2. The company decided to ____ the project in view of the ever-increasing cost.
3. Bob was cold, hungry and tired and he wanted to ____.
4. Because of strong opposition, the government has ____ plans to increase taxes.
5. New Zealand ____ the death penalty for murder in 1941.
6. He felt guilty at ____ his wife.
7. I don't think that John would ____ his friends if they were in trouble.
8. On his return from his office, he found the house ____.
9. She pleaded with her husband not to ____ her.
10. The manager ____ his job for a better position.
11. Martin considered ____ his medical course and taking up physics.
12. When he was lying in the hospital, he decided to ____ drinking.

2.

- * **ability** *n.* 能力(强调人或动物所具有的能力)
His organizing ability is very great.
- * **capability** *n.* (能胜任、有力量或有可能而具有的,尤指可表现出来的)能力,才能,性能
My manager always doubts my capability for the job.
Our country now has the necessary nuclear capability.
- * **capacity** *n.* 1. 能力(侧重内在的潜力,可用于人和物)
They had an infinite capacity for patience.
2. (设施及设备的)能力或容量
The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,000 people.
- * **faculty** *n.* (尤指天赋)才能,能力(强调心智能力,如记忆力、听力等)
He has the faculty to learn languages easily.
- gift** *n.* (天生的)才能,天赋
Mozart showed a gift for music when he was very young.
- power** *n.* 力量;能力;脑力
Knowledge is power.
To raise wages means increasing purchasing power.
He felt as though he had lost his power of judgement.
- * **talent** *n.* (特殊的,天生的)才能,天赋(强调表现出来的才能)
She has great artistic talent.

1. My ____ for mathematics is negligible.
2. The country has the ____ to defeat any aggressor.
3. The child's reading ____ was satisfactory for his age.
4. He has lost all his faith in his ____ to succeed.
5. He lost his ____ of speech in the face of disaster.
6. Susan has the ____ to say the right thing at the right time.
7. Mary has a wonderful ____ for music.

3.

able

a. 1. 能够……的 (be able to do sth.)

The patient soon was able to sit up and read.

2. 能干的, 有水平的

The general impression at the studio was that he was able.

* accomplished

a. 有才艺的, 有造诣的

He was an accomplished writer whose novels have been published in several languages.

* capable

a. 1. 有能力的, 有可能(做出某事)的 (be capable of sth. / doing sth.)

There was only one man in the city capable of lending him the two hundred pounds.

Only David is capable of running the company successfully.

You should be very careful, as he is capable of any crime.

2. 能干的, 有能力的

John is a capable but not outstanding writer.

* competent

a. 能胜任的, 有能力的

We have to admit that he was a highly competent electrician.

[辨析]

be able to 除了能用各种时态表示比 can/could 变化更丰富的时间概念之外, 还强调在某种特定情况下的能力, 而 can/could 则侧重于平时或一般情况下固有的能力, 如: He could speak some French, so he was able to help that French lady. able 作定语修饰人时所表示的“能干”要比 capable 的语气强; be capable of 还可以表示工厂等的生产能力; 此外, be capable of 常后接某些不好的行为, 表示“做得出这样的事”; accomplished 强调经过实践或练习所具备的能力; competent 更强调职业和工作上的胜任。

1. I don't believe you are ____ of winning it.

2. He could swim so he was ____ to save that child.

3. Do you dare to suggest that I am ____ of such an act?

4. I did not feel at all ____ to discuss this matter with them.

5. Napoleon was one of the most ____ generals in the world.

6. The shipyard is ____ of producing five submarines each year.

7. I have three sons who all became highly ____ musicians and composers.

4.

▲ abolish

vt. (通过法律) 废除

They passed the law to abolish capital punishment.

* cancel

vt. 1. 取消

The meeting was cancelled because of poor attendance.

2. 抵消 (cancel out)

The increase in the strength of their navy is canceled out by that of our air force.

◆ **repeal** *vt.* 废除(法令)

Parliament finally repealed the obsolete law.

1. If the government _____ the law, it ceases to be a law.
2. They have to _____ the party as all will be busy preparing for the exam these days.
3. This sum of money will _____ out your debt to me.
4. There are many bad customs that ought to be _____.
5. I think violent sports like bullfighting and boxing should be _____.

5.

* **absorb** *vt.* 1. 吸收(水分, 养料等)

Ozone absorbs heat from the sun.

2. 吸收(知识等)

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

3. 吸引(注意力)(be absorbed in)

The book absorbed his attention.

She was so absorbed in the game on TV that she didn't even hear the doorbell ring.

* **digest** 1. *vt.* 吸收, 理解

He read rapidly but did not digest anything.

2. *vt. / vi.* 消化

Some people find that they cannot digest meat easily.

1. Have you _____ everything that is important in the book?
2. In fluorescent materials energy previously _____ is emitted again as light.
3. I was _____ in a book and didn't hear you call.
4. It took her a while to _____ the bad news.
5. In the process the plant _____ carbon dioxide.
6. Have you _____ all the details of the plan?
7. I was completely _____ by your letter.
8. Some foods _____ much more quickly than others.

6.

* **abstract** *n.* (文章等的)摘要

Please write an abstract of this scientific article.

* **digest** *n.* 文摘, 摘要

The digest of the novel included the most exciting scenes.

* **outline** *n.* 提纲

Make an outline before trying to write a composition.

* **sketch** *n.* 简单描述, 要点

I will give you a sketch of what has happened.

* **summary** *n.* 大意, 概括

His summary of the case omitted the most important facts.

[辨析]

abstract 往往非常短,几百字就能概括几千甚至上万字的内容;digest 则指摘录原文的部分文字,或将主要内容和信息摘要记录,长短不一定;outline 强调提纲,没有成段的文字;sketch 和 summary 都指要点和大意,但 sketch 强调描述,summary 强调概括。

1. He gave the ____ of his speech to the professor for comment.
2. He read through the paper and made a(n) ____ of its contents.
3. They gave us a(n) ____ of their plans for the expedition.
4. In ____, life in that small village is most unforgettable.
5. The students are required to present a(n) ____ together with their papers.
6. A(n) ____ of the findings of the research has been made available to the press.
7. A(n) ____ of the article will help us understand the organization of the ideas.

7.

- * **abundant** a. 大量的;丰富的
 There are abundant supplies of firewood in the forest.
 People can enjoy a cultural life that is more varied and abundant in large cities than in small towns.
- * **adequate** a. 足够的;能够胜任的,让人满意的
 My salary is adequate to support a family of three people.
 His English is adequate for the job, although he is not very fluent in the language.
- enough** a. 足够的
 We had enough money to buy a car.
 One mad action is not enough to prove a man mad.
- * **plentiful** a. 丰富的,多的,富裕的
 Strawberries are plentiful in the summer.
- * **sufficient** a. 足够的
 Is five hundred *yuan* sufficient for the expense of your journey?

[辨析]

adequate 除了指数量上足够之外,还可表示质量良好; abundant 和 plentiful 表示比“足够”还要多; sufficient 比 enough 更为正式。

1. We have ____ seats for all the guests.
2. Our apartment is not luxurious, but it is ____.
3. Rice is ____ and cheap in South China.
4. There was ____ rain and snow for the crops last winter.
5. Do they still have ____ fuel for the trip?
6. You should have a(n) ____ supply of things to keep the children amused when you go on long journeys.

8.

* **accelerate** *vi. / vt.* 加速

The car can accelerate from 10mph to 60mph in eight seconds.

I used a new kind of fertilizer to accelerate the growth of the flowers.

quicken *vi. / vt.* 加快

Fear quickened her pulse.

This kind of music will make your pulse quicken.

speed (sped/speeded) 1. *vi.* 快速前往, 赶赴

The ambulance sped to the hospital.

2. *vt.* 加快, 加速 (speed up)

He sped the car through the streets.

The best thing you can do to speed your recovery is to rest.

We have succeeded in speeding up our production rates in the last few months.

3. *vi.* 超速行驶(一般用进行式 speeding)

He was fined for speeding.

[辨析]

accelerate 指速度越来越快; quicken 常与 pulse, pace, step 等搭配, 指节奏的加快; speed 指加快速度, 但也可表示动作迅速, 过去式常用不规则动词词形 sped, 当与 up 连用时, 过去式则用 speeded 词形。

1. He ____ his steps when he heard the noise.
2. Inflation is likely to ____ this year, adding further upward pressure on interest rates.
3. The heat causes the reaction to be ____.
4. The train ____ up and recovered some of the time lost by the delay.
5. We'll have to ____ the pace if we want to keep up with him.
6. I wasn't aware that I was ____ when I was stopped by the police.
7. After the robbery, the two thieves ____ off in a waiting car.

9.

accept *vt.* 1. 接受

I offered her an apology, but she wouldn't accept it.

2. 认可; (接受或) 同意(某种意见)

I accept full responsibility for the failure of the plan.

receive *vt.* 1. 收到; 得到, 受到

I like to receive presents on my birthday.

His novel received an unexpected attention from foreign countries.

2. 接待, 欢迎

She stood by the entrance to receive her guests as they arrived.

The prime minister's speech was warmly received by the conference delegates.

1. I ____ that this is the basis for the decision.
2. Her suggestions were coldly ____.
3. Some supermarkets ____ credit cards from other banks.
4. The police refused to ____ her version of the story.
5. He ____ a knighthood for his services to industry.
6. She ____ a gift from her former husband, but she did not ____ it.
7. The returning soldiers were ____ as heroes.

10.

* access

n. 1. 通路

The only access to that town is across a narrow bridge.

2. (能接近、进入或使用的)权利

Students still have access to the library during the vacation.

* approach

n. 1. 接近

We were warned of the enemy's approach.

2. 处理方法

The new approach to language teaching lays more emphasis on oral communication skills.

3. 通路(同 access)

All the approaches to the Palace were guarded by soldiers.

1. This is an interesting ____ to this kind of difficulty.
2. Only high officials have ____ to the secret information.
3. There is no ____ to the house except from the back street.
4. With the ____ of the Spring Festival, people began to prepare for the holiday.
5. The only ____ to the mountain pass has been blocked by the enemy.
6. The system has been designed to give the user quick and easy ____ to the required information.

11.

accident

n. 事故;偶然的事情

His parents were killed in a traffic accident.

The discovery of this new element is a happy accident.

event

n. 1. (较重大的)事件

The important event of the week was the big storm.

2. 比赛项目

Chinese athletes entered for most of the events in last year's Olympic Games.

happening

n. 事情,发生的情况

What a strange happening!

* incident

n. (不寻常的或不愉快的)事情;(政治性)事件

A man was killed in a shooting incident outside a pub last night.

The demonstration passed off without incident.

* **occurrence** *n.* 1. 事情, 事故

A snowstorm is an unusual occurrence at this time of year.

2. (事情的) 发生

We will take measures to prevent the occurrence of similar accidents.

1. The attack on defenceless civilians was an isolated ____ which will not happen again.
2. The strange ____ of the phenomenon attracted the scientists' attention.
3. The Chinese Revolution is one of the most important ____ in history.
4. We met by ____ in a restaurant near our school.
5. The next ____ will be 100-meter race.
6. I witnessed the ____ so the police asked me to describe the car that ran into the wall.
7. There were several ____ on the frontier between the two countries recently.
8. Street-fights are an everyday ____ in this area of the city.

12.

* **accomplish** *vt.* 完成, 取得, 实现

Although I did not get the prize, I knew I had accomplished something after all.

achieve *vt.* (尤指经过很多努力而) 取得, 实现, 完成

He had to go back even though he did not achieve any success.

complete *vt.* 完成

I have just completed the painting.

* **fulfil** *vt.* 实现(愿望), 尽到(责任), 满足(需求), 达到(目标)

It will be a great happiness to her to fulfil her father's wishes.

[辨析]

accomplish 强调成功地完成某事; achieve 常用于搭配 ambition, objective, success, goal 等词汇; complete 强调把做了一部分的事情全做完, fulfil 的对象往往是某种预期。

1. If he is lazy, he'll never ____ his ambition to become a doctor.
2. We had to work hard to ____ a balanced budget.
3. I feel as if I've ____ nothing since I left my job.
4. The best way to ____ this goal is to unite as many people as possible.
5. When will the work on the new railway line be ____?
6. The students ____ the task in less than ten minutes.
7. The government's policy was ____ the objectives of increasing skills and providing for Britain's industrial future.

13.

* **account** *n.* 1. 账户

My salary is paid directly into my bank account.

2. (复数) 账目

The accounts show that business is improving.