

SOLUTIONS TO

英语考试解题 题典

本科学生四级考试专用

ENGLISH EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

高克东 / 主编



吉林科学技术出版社

五、六级英语听力题

英语考试真题 题典

全国英语等级考试专用

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序 言

根据国家教育部隆重推出的最新《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本,供高等学校本科使用)的要求,我们编写了供本科学生英语四级考试专用的《英语考试解题题典》。

修订后的《大学英语教学大纲》不分文理;语言能力由原来的三个层次的要求,改为多个层次,修订增加了 1600 多个词条;“语法结构表”和“功能意念表”也做了修订;“语言技能表”代替了“语言微技能表”。本《英语考试解题题典》和《英语考试解题题典(本科学生英语六级,六级后考试专用)》正是这些新的举措和更高的要求实例体现:书中含有《新大纲》要求的 1~6 级,6 级后(硕士生入学考试)单词 6500 多个,短语和词组 10 000 余个。每个单词下都有词条拼写、国际音标、词类、英语释义、汉语释义、英文例句、汉语译文、短语、知识点、语法、同义词辨析、惯用法、同义词、反义词、派生词、试题、答案等内容。《英语考试解题题典》中的这些内容是实现大纲中规定的“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听,说,读,写,译的能力,使学生能用英语交流信息”的培养目标的必不可少的教授和训练手段。

《英语考试解题题典》融教科书、教师讲授教案、语法书、典型试题解析、各种工具书于一体,形式新颖,使用极其方便,是大专生、本科生、硕士生学习英语,提高英语应用能力,通过四、六级、硕士生入学考试的宝典,是教师备课、授课、出题、科研难得的一套工具书。

编 者

体例说明

《英语考试解题题典》(本科学生四级考试专用)是根据国家教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》修订本的内容要求编写的。

一、词条前的符号说明

1. 无标号: 中学已学词汇

2. ※号: 四级词汇

二、词条

词条按字母顺序排列。

三、音标

音标采用国际音标, 列示在“[]”内。

四、英语释义

英文释义均排在词性之后, 释义在两个以上者, 根据其重要程度按顺序排出 1, 2, 3, ...。

五、汉语释义

中文释义排在英文释义之后, 释义在两个以上者, 均排在相应的释义 1, 2, 3, ... 之后。

六、英语例句

英文例句列在中文释义之后, 与词条的释义相符。

七、汉语译文

中文译文列在英文例句之后, 译文与英文例句相符。

八、同义词

Syn. 后列出与上面释义相同的同义词。

九、反义词

Ant. 后列出与上面释义相反的反义词。

十、派生词

Der. 后列出的是从上面词条为词根派生出来的派生词。

十一、习惯用语

英文在前, 中文释义在后。

十二、—— 语 法 ——

词条中要求掌握的语法内容。

十三、—— 惯用法 ——

与词条有关的习惯用法。

十四、—— 辨 析 ——

与词条易混淆的词或短语。

十五、—— 试 题 ——

考查学生对词条掌握和运用程度的手段。

十六、()

题后的圆括号()内是试题答案。

A

a/an [ei, ə/æn, ən]

art. 1. one 一, 一个: an hour 一小时. I need a book. 我需要一本书。

2. any (一类事物中的) 任何一个: A triangle has three sides. 三角形有3条边。

3. for each 每一: The mailman comes twice a day. 邮递员每天来两次。

—— 试 题 ——

用 a, an, the, - 填空

1. What _____ lovely weather it is! Let's go for _____ walk. (-, a)

2. The author imagined that the Venusian scientists managed to land _____ satellite on _____ Earth. (a, -)

3. The escaped man walked _____ whole day in _____ snow. (a, the)

4. What _____ shame! You haven't _____ least concern for _____ others. (a, the, -)

5. Our culture is _____ people's culture. It reflects _____ struggle and _____ aspiration of _____ people. (a, the, the)

6. I don't eat much for _____ breakfast. If I have _____ big breakfast, all I need for _____ lunch is _____ green salad and _____ glass of milk. (-, a, -, a, a)

7. Peter has _____ great interest in _____ literature, especially _____ literature of _____ early renaissance. (a, -, the, the)

8. Almost every layman I have ever met exhibits _____ real curiosity about _____ 2 _____ songs and how they are written. It is _____ 3 _____ standing joke among

4 _____ authors and _____ 5 _____ composers: when they meet _____ 6 _____ people _____ 7 _____ first question asked of them is "which comes _____ 8 _____ first, _____ 9 _____ words or _____ 10 _____ music?" Perhaps it is _____ 11 _____ high time

that one of us stopped laughing at _____ 12 _____ classic question and provide _____ 13 _____ sensible answer to it. There is nothing foolish about _____ 14 _____ question. _____ 15 _____ song is _____ 16 _____ wedding of _____ 17 _____ two crafts, and it is _____ 18 _____ natural thing to wonder how they meet and live together.

1. a, 2. -, 3. a, 4. -, 5. -, 6. -, 7. the, 8. -, 9. the, 10. the, 11. -, 12. the, 13. a, 14. the, 15. A, 16. a, 17. -, 18. a

※ abandon [ə'beɪndən]

v. to give up, esp. without finishing; to leave completely and for ever 放弃, 抛弃: The sailors abandoned the burning ship. 船员们放弃了着火的船。He abandoned his wife and went away with all their money. 他抛弃了太太, 带走了所有的钱。

Syn. desert, discontinue, quit

Ant. reclaim, cherish

Der. abandonment n.

—— 辨 析 ——

abandon, leave

1. abandon 用作动词, 表示“放弃, 离开”时, 与 leave 同义, 表示“放弃想法”时与 give up, quit 同义, 当用 abandon 表示“放弃计划”时, 又与 cancel 同义。

2. leave 用作动词, 只能表示“离开, 放弃”之意。

—— 试 题 ——

1. We must _____ all hope of reaching our production target this year.

A. release B. retract
C. resign D. abandon (D)

2. He invented a new system for painting, but he was not satisfied with the result and _____ the undertaking.

A. proposed B. encouraged
C. spoiled D. abandoned (D)

3. The plan was _____ when it was discovered just how much the scheme would cost.

A. resigned B. abandoned
C. surrendered D. released (B)

4. The lost of car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

A. vanished B. abandoned
C. scattered D. rejected (B)

5. They built the model on the edge of an abandoned village.

A. immense B. deserted
C. well-run D. remove (B)

6. The students cheered _____ with abandon, waving their arms and shouting.

A. disorderly B. enthusiastically
C. in agitation D. in fear (B)

※ ability [ə'biliti]

n. 1. power, strength or knowledge to do something 能力: Bruce has the ability to score a goal, but will he do it? 布鲁斯有踢进一球的能力, 但他会不会去做呢?

2. talent 智能: He has high ability of mind. 他智能很高。

3. skill or power in sufficient quantity 才能: My father is a man of ability. 我父亲是一位有才能的人。

—— 辨 析 ——

ability, capacity, capability

1. ability 含义较广。指智力(或体力)上的“能力”,主要指人,说明他能否做一件事,后面接不定式,或前置词 in, for, 但不能接 of + doing. To do the work well will require political zeal as well as the *ability* to grasp what is essential. 要做好这项工作不仅需要抓住要点的能力,还需要有政治热情。He shows considerable *ability* in (for) organization. 他颇有组织能力。

ability 用作复数时只能指智力方面的能力。In capitalist society the masses never have a chance to develop their natural *abilities*. 在资本主义社会,群众的天才没有发展的机会。

与 ability 合成的短语: to the best of one's *ability* “尽力”。Although the translation is not perfect, he did it to the best of his *ability*. 虽然这翻译并不尽善尽美,但他已尽力而为了。

2. capacity 主要指能够容纳或吸收的“能力”,可以用于人,也可以用于物,后面接 for. He has a *capacity* for mathematics. 他有学数学的能力(着重脑中的容纳力)。The auditorium has a seating *capacity* of two thousand. 礼堂能容纳 2000 人。The theatre was filled to *capacity*. 剧院人满。(意思是不能再容纳了。)

3. capability 指体力上,智力上,道德法律上有能力或某一特殊功能: The ear has the *capability* of distinguishing pitches. 耳朵有区别音高低的能力。

—— 试 题 ——

1. The _____ to make a freehand drawing or sketch is an essential skill for every engineer.

- A. power B. wisdom
C. strength D. ability (D)

2. Franklin's talent as an inventor was matched by his _____ as a statesman.

- A. identity B. recognition
C. dedication D. ability (D)

able ['eɪbl]

a. having enough strength or knowledge or time to do something 有能力的; 能干的: The patient was soon *able* to sit up. 病人很快就能坐起来了。I haven't been *able* to go. 我没有能去成。He was an *able* actor. 他是一位有才能的演员。

Der. ably *ad.* 能干地, 干练地

Ant. unable

—— 辨 析 ——

able, capable

二者都有“能够”的意思。

1. 在用作定语时, able 包含“能干”的意思较强, 而 capable 较弱。He is an *able* student. 他是个很能干的学生。若说 *capable* student, 意思是“还能干”。

2. able 后面接不定式, 意思是“能”、“有能力”。I am *able* to handle this alone. 我一个人就能照顾这事了。

在一般情况下, 将来时和完成时用 not *able*, 不用 *unable*。

able 的反义词是 *unable*。名词的反义词是 *inability*。

capable 后接 of 加名词或动名词。I am *capable* of looking after myself. 我自己可以照顾自己。

capable 的反义词是 *incapable*。

3. capable, incapable 和 able, unable 的区别主要有以下几方面:

1) able 一般用在正面意义, capable 可以指好事, 但在很多场合指坏事。Landlord Wang was *capable* of the basest tricks. 地主王大户什么卑鄙的勾当都干得出来。

2) able “有此能力”, capable 指“有此可能性”。He is *able* to catch every word the announcer says, however fast the latter may speak. 不管广播员说得多么快, 他每个字都能听得到。The theme is *capable* of enlargement. 这题目还可加以补充。(还有引申扩充的可能。)

3) able 指暂时现象; capable 指经常现象。I shall not be *able* to take part in the voluntary labour tomorrow. 明天我不能参加义务劳动。(因为暂时有别的事。) He is *incapable* of manual labour. 他不能从事体力劳动。(因为某种永久性的原因, 如瘫痪。) 同样, “他不能来”, 应说 “He is *unable* to come.” 因为太忙等暂时原因。不能说 “He is *incapable* of coming.”

—— 试 题 ——

1. He was a good runner so he _____ escape from the police.

- A. might B. succeeded to
C. would D. was able to (D)

2. The writer of this article says that within the foreseeable future, people can be able to visit the

- A B
moon and even stay for short periods of time. (B)
C D

3. Medical researchers have not yet been able

- A
to have developed an effective vaccine against influenza. (B)
B C D

4. You _____ (be able to) do very well if you had taken this quiz at the beginning of the course. (would have been able to)

※ aboard [ə'bɔ:d]

ad. on or onto, in or into a ship, train, bus or aircraft 在船(飞机, 车)上: We must not take combustible goods *aboard*. 我们不可能带易燃的物品上船(车)。

prep. 在(船, 飞机)上: He has never been *aboard* a ship. 他从未坐过船。

—— 试 题 ——

Johnny followed the troops closely as they were boarding the train and jumped _____ the train without anyone noticing him.

- A. board B. aboard
C. ahead D. beneath (B)

about [ə'baʊt]

ad. 1. around; in a near place; in all directions 在周围, 附近: You can see nobody *about*. 你在

周围看不到任何人。Is Judy *about*? 朱迪在附近吗?

2. *near in number, time, degree* 大约, 差不多: I shall return *about* the end of the month. 我大约将在本月底回来。We waited for *about* twenty minutes. 我们等了差不多 20 分钟。

prep. 1. with regard to; concerning 关于, 对于: I need a book *about* American history. 我需要一本关于美国历史的书。He is very particular *about* his food. 他对于食物很讲究。

2. around; in the area of; near 在……周围: They sat *about* the fire. 他们围坐在火炉周围。在附近: He lives somewhere *about* Texas. 他住在得克萨斯附近。

about to: 即将: They are *about to* start. 他们即将动身。

—— 试 题 ——

1. For almost an hour the workers were just hanging _____, waiting for materials to arrive.

A. up B. about C. on D. back (B)

2. How did it come _____ that you made a lot of mistakes in your homework?

A. about B. after C. with D. to (A)

3. That subway, which began operating in 1904, is just _____ the noisiest one I've ever seen.

A. about B. among
C. around D. along (A)

4. Franklin was always curious _____ every detail of the various treatments given to him.

A. at B. about C. in D. with (B)

5. Although Michelle can sing like an opera star, she is lazy _____ her voice training.

A. about B. with C. at D. on (A)

6. The car is waiting out side; I _____ leave.

A. will B. am going to
C. am about to D. am to (C)

7. I have bought some wood; I _____ make some furniture.

A. will B. am going to
C. am about to D. am to (C)

8. He was just about _____ the boy when police arrived.

A. kill B. killing
C. to be killing D. to kill (D)

9. Since William had been seriously ill for several months, his parents were concerned about

him wanting to return to school full-time. (C)

10. The problem _____ (about/in) which I consulted you has now been solved. (about)

above ['əʊv] *prep.* over, higher than 在……上面, 超过: The plane flies *above* the clouds. 飞机在云层上面飞行。I have spent *above* 300 dollars. 我已用去 300 多元。

a. mentioned on an earlier page or higher on the same page 上面的, 上述的: Please send the par-

cel to the *above* address. 请把包裹送到上面的地址。

ad. the facts mentioned above; in or to a higher place 在上面: She lives in the room *above*. 她住在楼上的房间里。See the examples given *above*. 请看上面所给的例子。

above all 首先, 尤其: Children need many things, but *above all* they need love. 孩子们需要许多东西, 尤其是爱。And *above all*, don't talk to anybody about it. 最重要的是, 此事不要告诉任何人。

Ant. below

—— 辨 析 ——

above, over, on

这三个词都表示“在……上”。

1. *above* and *over*:

1) 一般“在上”用 *above*; 较精确地靠近地“垂直在上”用 *over*. His office is *above* ours on the second floor. 他的办公室在我们的上面, 二(三)楼。(不一定恰好在我们屋子上面。) His office is *right over* ours. 他的办公室就是在我们头上的那间屋子。(垂直在上)

2) 仅表示上下次序用 *above*; 有蒙起来或遍及全面的含义时用 *over*. Put this book *above* the other one. 把这本书放在那本上面。Spread the tablecloth *over* the table. 把桌布铺在桌上。The sun rose *above* the horizon. 太阳升到地平线上。The sun shone *over* the valley. 阳光普照山谷。

3) *over* 有从上越过的动作意味; *above* 没有。A bullet whizzed *over* his head. 一颗子弹呼啸着打他头上飞过去。

2. *on* 在……上(面)表示接触。There are two books *on* the desk. 书桌上有两本书。

—— 试 题 ——

1. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet environment.

A. before all B. first of all
C. after all D. above all (D)

2. The castle stands on a hill _____ the valley.

A. above B. over
C. behind D. under (A)

3. Situated at an altitude of 7600 feet _____ sea level and only 15 degrees north of the equator, Kagnew Station occupies a unique position in the communications world.

A. above B. over C. on D. at (A)

* *abroad* ['əbrɔ:d]

ad. 1. to or in another country 国外, 海外: He lived *abroad* for many years. 他在国外住了许多年。

2. widely; over a wide area 到外, 传开: The news soon spread *abroad* that the examination results were ready. 考试结果已经快要揭晓的消息很快就传开了。

—— 试 题 ——

I have made enemies of a very bitter and fierce kind, who have spread _____ a great number of slan-

ders about me.

- A. abroad B. abundantly
C. forward D. abruptly (A)

※ **absence** ['æbsəns]

n. <U> the state of not being present 缺席, 不在场: His long *absence* from work delayed his promotion. 他长久缺席延迟了他的擢升。In the *absence* of the Manager Mr Li is in charge of the business. 经理不在的期间, 由李先生管理业务。

Ant. presence

—— 语 法 ——

名词“absence”本身具有否定意义。In the *absence* of adequate proof, we can't come to any conclusion. 没有足够的证据, 我们不能得出任何结论。

—— 试 题 ——

1. A vacuum, which is the ____ of matter, cannot transmit sound.

- A. presence B. absence
C. loss D. naught (B)

2. In his *absence* of mind he walked by mistake into the office next to his own.

- A. Unfriendly B. Unexpectedly
C. Intentionally D. Carelessly (D)

3. During his ____ in America his son grew up to be a man. (absence)

※ **absent** ['æbsənt]

a. 1. not present (from) 缺席, 不在场: Two students were *absent* today. 今天有两名学生缺席。He was *absent* from church. 他不到教堂做礼拜。

Syn. lacking, unavailable

Ant. attentive

2. showing lack of attention to what is happening 漫不经心, 心不在焉: When I spoke to him he looked at me in an *absent* way but did not answer. 当我跟他说话时, 他漫不经心地望着我而不答话。

—— 语 法 ——

形容词“absent”本身具有否定意义。He's been *absent* from class for two weeks. 他已缺课两周了。

—— 试 题 ——

Ted was ____ school last week for he was ill.

- A. leaving for B. absent from
C. present at D. quitting (B)

※ **absolute** ['æbsəlut]

a. complete; perfect 绝对的; 完全的: A child has *absolute* trust in his mother. 小孩子绝对相信母亲。That's *absolute* nonsense. 那完全是胡说八道。

Syn. complete, entire, exhaustive, total, utter

Ant. mixed, qualified, retrained, limited

Der. absoluteness *n.* absolutely *ad.*

—— 试 题 ——

1. Ronny's steps died away, and there was a moment of ____ silence.

- A. abundant B. ample
C. absolute D. adequate (C)

2. Since he ____ refused to discuss the matter any further, we had to look for other ways of solution.

- A. absolutely B. nearly
C. seldom D. namely (A)

※ **absorb** [əb'sɔ:b]

v. 1. to take or suck in (liquids) 吸收: The sponge *absorbed* all the water. 海绵把水都吸干了。

2. to fill completely the attention, interest, time, etc. 吸引, 使专心: The book *absorbed* his attention. 那本书吸引了他的注意力。He is *absorbed* in his work. 他专心于工作。

Syn. draw, soak (in) up, suck up, take in

Ant. exude, give out, dissipate

Der. absorption *n.* <U> absorbent *a.* 能吸收的 absorbing *a.*

—— 试 题 ——

1. She said she could not ____ all the information given in the broadcast.

- A. accumulate B. absorb
C. acknowledge D. acquire (B)

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

- A. engaged B. occupied
C. absorbed D. concentrated (C)

3. He appears to be absorbed in the sports news on the back page of his paper.

- A. to be entertained in
B. to be helped with
C. to be hurried in
D. to concentrate upon (D)

4. These flowers are planted in the ground so that they can suck up moisture from the soil and need no frequent watering.

- A. retreat B. seek for
C. absorb D. turn out (C)

※ **abstract** ['æbstrækt]

a. thought of as a quality rather than as an object or fact; not real or solid 抽象的: The word “hunger” is an *abstract* noun. “hunger” 这个字是抽象名词。A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is *abstract*. 花是美丽的, 但美本身是抽象的。

Syn. metaphysical, unconcrete, vague

Ant. concrete

n. a shortened form of a statement, speech 摘要: He read through the papers and made an *abstract* of their contents. 他看完了这些论文并对其内容做了摘要。

Syn. abridgement, brief, summary

—— 试 题 ——

Although his ____ ideas were difficult to under-

stand, I managed to go through the whole book.

- A. abstract B. practical
C. solid D. exact (A)

※abundant [ə'bʌndənt]

a. more than enough 丰富的, 充分的: Ports are abundant on the east coast of North America. 北美洲东岸多商埠。We have abundant proof of his guilt. 我们有充分的证据证明他有罪。

Ant. scarce

—— 辨 析 ——

abundant, plentiful

1. abundant 指人、鸟、鱼、雨水等的量大。The forest is abundant in birds. 这片森林里鸟很多。

2. plentiful 指量方面的丰富, 特指食物等事物, 不指思想、言语、时间、空间等: The country has abundant supplies of oil and gas. 该国的石油和天然气供应充足。

—— 试 题 ——

1. There is abundant water in this area despite the long dry spell.

- A. sparing B. sufficient
C. too much D. uncommon (B)

2. The new technique enables us to deep-freeze our produce when it is abundant.

- A. plentiful B. rich
C. ripe D. stable (A)

3. This country has an ample supply of fuel oil if we don't waste any.

- A. unlimited B. incessant
C. inadequate D. abundant (D)

4. There is such an _____ of apples this year that many are not being picked.

- A. orchard B. amount
C. expansion D. abundance (D)

5. Oil, the greatest source of Venezuela's wealth, continues to flow in abundance.

- A. in great quantity B. on a large scale
C. in a small way D. in all directions (A)

6. There was an _____ of food at the party. (abundance)

※abuse [ə'bjʊz]

v. 1. wrong use 滥用, 虐待: They abused their power. 他们滥用权利。Stop abuse that dog! 不要再虐待那条狗了!

Syn. mishandle, spoil, ill-use, mistreat

2. unkind, cruel, or rude words 谩骂: You are always abusing and offending people. 你总是对人谩骂伤害。

Syn. scold

Ant. respect, honor

※academic [ˌækə'demɪk]

a. 1. of a college or university 学院的: He remembered his academic days fondly. 他深情地回忆起在大学念书的日子。

2. concerning those subjects taught to provide skills for the mind rather than for the hands: academic discussion 学术讨论: an academic proposi-

tion 纸上谈兵

—— 试 题 ——

1. By 1914 Einstein had gained world fame, He accepted the offer to become a professor at the Prussian _____ of Sciences in Berlin.

- A. Academy B. Studio
C. Temple D. Gymnasium (A)

2. An intellectual discipline must provide for freedom of exchange of ideas, discoveries, and applications. Consequently, an intellectual discipline thrives best in _____ atmosphere.

- A. an academic B. a tropical
C. an isolated D. a hostile (A)

3. The candidate felt that his academic credentials were sufficient to win him the job.

- A. costly B. experience
C. expensive D. educational (D)

※academy [ə'kædəmi] -mies [-z]

n. <C> 1. an important official organization consisting of people interested in the development of literature, art, science etc. (艺术、科学或文学领域的)学术团体; 研究会; 研究院; 学会: Qian Xuesen works in the Academy of Sciences of China. 钱学森在中国科学院工作。

2. a college where students are taught a particular subject or skill (专科)学校, 学院: General Button graduated from the West Point Military Academy. 巴顿将军毕业于西点军校。

※accelerate [ək'seləreɪt]

v. to move faster or happen earlier 加速, 促进: The car suddenly accelerated. 汽车突然加速了。

Syn. hasten, quicken, speed up

Ant. decelerate

Der. acceleration n. accelerator n. 加速器

—— 试 题 ——

1. Current demographic trends, such as the fall in the birth rate, should favor _____ economic growth in the long run.

- A. fashionable B. changeable
C. accelerating D. accelerated (D)

2. The process of reform is _____ only by careful planning.

- A. furthered B. speeded
C. hurried D. accelerated (D)

3. Fertilizer will accelerate the growth of these tomato plants and other agricultural things.

- A. lessen B. straighten
C. speed up D. hinder (C)

4. Smoking _____ (accelerate) the final collapse of his health. (accelerated)

※accent [ˈæksənt]

n. 1. individual, local, or national way of pronouncing 腔调, 口音: <U> He speaks French with an English accent. 他说法国话带英国的口音。He speaks English with a foreign accent. 他说英语带外国腔调。

2. (in speaking) prominence (by means of stress or intonation) given to a syllable 重音, 重音符号:

In the word 'today' the *accent* is on the second syllable. 'today' 重音在第二音节。

Syn. dialect, pronunciation

accept [ək'sept]

v. receive with favour; to believe, admit, agree to accept, 认可: We should *accept* criticism with an open mind. 我们应该虚心接受批评。It is an *accepted* truth. 这是大家所公认的真理。

Ant. reject

Der. *acceptable* a. 可接受的, 受欢迎的 *acceptability* n. 接受, 受欢迎

—— 辨 析 ——

accept, receive

这两个词容易混淆。accept 是“领受”、“接受”; receive 是“接到”、“收到”(特别指通过邮送)。I *received* an invitation. 我收到一份请帖。(去不去还不一定。) I *accepted* the invitation. 我接受了邀请。(准备去。) He *received* the present, but he did not accept it. 他接到了礼物, 但是没有接受下来。I *accept* these conditions. 我接受这些条件。(注意不能说 I *receive* these conditions.)

注意 在表示“接见”、“接待”时, 应用 receive, 不能说 accept. Premier Chou *received* the Cambodian Delegation. 周总理接见了柬埔寨代表团。

—— 试 题 ——

1. "I'll buy this TV," he said, "if you'll ____ a cheque for the money."
A. believe B. accept
C. agree D. receive (B)

2. He wanted Jack to take half the money, but Jack did not ____ it.
A. obtain B. receive
C. accept D. have (C)

3. We cannot accept this suggestion ____.
A. as establishing B. establishing
C. as established D. established (C)

4. During the day casual wear will be ____, but formal wear will be required in the evenings.

A. unsuitable B. acceptable
C. legal D. equivalent (B)

5. He accepted his wife's advice and she was pleased by his ____ (accept) of her advice.
(acceptance)

6. Mrs. Fowler was happy that her suggestion was met with general ____.

A. refusal B. misunderstanding
C. indifference D. acceptance (D)

※ **acceptance** [ək'septions]

n. 1. the act of accepting or of being accepted 接受; 领受

2. favor; approval 好感; 认可 She won *acceptance* in her new job through a lot of hard work. 她在新的工作岗位上十分卖劲, 得到了人们的好评。

※ **access** ['ækses]

n. 1. means of using, reaching, or entering 接近;

进入: Only high officials had *access* to the emperor. 惟有高级官员能接近皇帝。There is no *access* to the house from the main road. 从大街不能进入该房屋。

2. entrance; way in 入口, 通道: Switzerland has *access* to the sea via the River Rhine. 瑞士有一经由莱茵河入海口。The only *access* to the farmhouse is across the fields. 通往农舍的惟一通路是经过田间。

—— 试 题 ——

1. Professors have free ____ to the library.

A. access B. passageway
C. entrance D. excess (A)

2. Miss Jones, a reporter for the New York Times, had access to a lot of industries.

A. admittance to B. knowledge about
C. contacts in D. engagements in (A)

3. The village is only ____ by river.

A. accessible B. available
C. attainable D. obtainable (A)

4. However, radio is already rapidly becoming accessible to thousands of people in these areas.

A. expensive B. approachable
C. not authorized D. obtainable (D)

5. Designer Taylor's car has all the accessories of an ordinary car, which include the heater and radio.

A. essential parts
B. lovely decorations
C. useful instruments
D. helpful apparatuses (D)

※ **accident** ['æksɪdnt]

n. 1. something unpleasant, undesirable happens 事故: <C> a traffic *accident* 交通事故

2. something that happens by chance 意外的事, 偶然的事: <C> Your meeting me was a mere *accident*. 你我相遇纯属偶然。She found the letter by *accident*. 她偶然发现了那封信。

Der. *accidental* a. 意料之外的, 偶然的

—— 试 题 ——

1. Did you see that ____ involving two cars and a bicycle?

A. incident B. danger
C. accident D. happening (C)

2. I broke the glass by accident.

A. purposely B. carelessly
C. by chance D. in a car crash (C)

3. Many important scientific discoveries are in fact ____ ones as they were made by chance.

A. relative B. genuine
C. temporary D. accidental (D)

※ **accidental** ['æksɪ'dentl]

a. happening without being planned or intended 偶然的, 意外的: Our meeting was quite *accidental*. 我们的相遇完全是偶然的。

※ **accommodation** [ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən]

n. rooms in a house or hotel in which to stay 住宿, 膳宿: What sort of *accommodation* can you get in

this city? 在这样的城市你能找到什么样的住处呢?

Der. accommodate *v.* 容纳, 接纳 accomodator *n.* 替工 accommodating *a.* 与人方便的, 随和的

—— 试 题 ——

1. For anything concerning the housing problem, students can seek advice from the _____ office of this university.

- A. security B. registration
C. instructor D. accommodation (D)

2. Some of us had to walk as the car could not _____ everyone.

- A. accommodate B. locate
C. drive D. instal (A)

※ **accompany** [ə'kəmpəni]

v. 1. to go with 陪伴, 伴随: He *accompanied* the other boys to the game. 他陪着其他的男孩去看球赛。Thunder *accompanies* lightning. 雷随闪电而来。

2. to make supporting music for 伴奏: The singer was *accompanied* at the piano by his pupil. 演唱都由他的学生担任钢琴伴奏。

—— 试 题 ——

1. Please accompany the kids to the zoo.

- A. dismiss B. escort
C. complete D. mingle (B)

2. Mary didn't feel like going shopping alone, so she asked me to _____ her to the market.

- A. company B. march
C. discharge D. accompany (D)

※ **accomplish** [ə'kɒmplɪʃ]

v. to succeed in doing; perform 完成: He has *accomplished* his task ahead of time. 他提前完成了任务。

Ant. undo

Der. accomplished *a.* accomplishment *n.*

—— 辨 析 ——

accomplish, finish, complete, achieve

1. **accomplish** 指把事情做到底, 实现一个计划等。to *accomplish* a trip 完成一次旅行。

2. **finish** 指完成日常的事: He *finished* his homework. 他完成了作业。

3. **complete** 指添加上缺少的部分, 使其达到完整: to *complete* the sentence 把句子补充完整

4. **achieve** 指克服困难, 完成伟大的事: to *achieve* great victory 取得巨大的胜利

—— 试 题 ——

1. Columbus had _____ one of the most amazing and courageous feats in history.

- A. accomplished B. quitted
C. ceased D. abandoned (A)

2. If she will practice the piano regularly, she will make an _____ player.

- A. astonished B. accumulated
C. agreeable D. accomplished (D)

3. It is necessary that an efficient worker _____ his work on time.

- A. accomplishes B. can accomplish
C. accomplish D. has accomplished (C)

4. To accomplish this, they may dig a canal to float the trees to the place where they're needed.

- A. make an agreement B. aid someone
C. increase by growth D. succeed in doing (D)

5. **accomplish**

- A. finish successfully
B. go with
C. corporation
D. helper in wrong doing (A)

6. When he was director of the company, his first _____ (accomplish) was to bring about better working conditions. (accomplishment)

7. Scientists have accomplished many advances in exploring space in the past decade. The scientific _____ are amazing. (accomplishments)

※ **accord** [ə'kɔ:d]

v. to agree 相等, 一致: What you have just said does not *accord* with what you told us earlist. 你刚才说的话同你早先告诉我们的不一致。

n. agreement 符合, 一致: The two governments are completely in *accord* on the question of preserving peace. 两国政府在维持和平的问题上看法完全一致。

be in accord 一致: I'm *in accord* with you. 我与你看法一致。

of one's accord 自动地: The children were all tired and went to bed of *their own accord*. 这些小孩都累了所以自动上床睡觉。

Syn. admit

Ant. refuse, deny

—— 试 题 ——

His violent actions do not accord _____ his peaceful words.

- A. with B. to C. of D. in (A)

※ **accordance** [ə'kɔ:dəns]

n. <u> agreement 一致: I sold the house, in *accordance* with your orders. 根据你的命令, 我把房子卖掉了。

※ **according** [ə'kɔ:diŋ]

according to as stated or shown by 根据, 按照: *According to* English law he is innocent. 按照英国法律他无罪。根据: *According to* the Bible, God created the earth in six days. 根据圣经所载上帝在6天内创造了世界。

—— 试 题 ——

We have to act according to rules. (go by)

※ **accordingly** [ə'kɔ:diŋli]

ad. therefore, so 因此, 相应地: It was lunch time, *accordingly* the men stopped work. 午饭时间已到, 因此人们停止了工作。You told me to lock the door and I acted *accordingly*. 你要我锁门, 我照着做了。

语法

并列连接副词 accordingly 可表示结果。Everyone was ordered to leave the building, accordingly, we went into the street. 每个人都按要求离开这座大楼, 因此我们都走到街上。

试题

It was lunch time, _____ they all stopped work.

- A. unexpectedly B. occasionally
C. accordingly D. specially (C)

※ **account** [ə'kaunt] -s[-ts] -ed[-id] -ing

n. a written or spoken report; description 账, 账目: The accounts show we have spent more than we received. 账目显示出我们支出多于收入。

Syn. bill, check, list record

v. to consider (for) 说明, 解释 (for): He could not account for his foolish mistake. 他无法解释他所犯的愚蠢错误。

on account of 因为, 由于: At first he hesitated on account of the expense. 一开始他由于价钱的缘故犹豫了一下。

Syn. explain, state, think of

试题

1. He gave his listeners a vivid _____ of his journey through Peru.

- A. possession B. account
C. confidence D. communication (B)

2. An upset woman gave an _____ of the killer's second attack.

- A. example B. account
C. explanation D. analysis (B)

3. I've come to know Howard moderately well on _____ of this business.

- A. account B. behalf
C. basis D. charge (A)

4. I'm quite safe. There's no need to worry _____.

- A. on no account B. on my account
C. on any account D. for account of (B)

5. Industry _____ only ten percent of the smog in Los Angeles.

- A. calls on B. amounts to
C. appeals to D. accounts for (D)

6. He has been asked to account _____ his absence.

- A. of B. on C. about D. for (D)

7. Prof. Hawkins gave his audience a vivid _____ of his lecturing tour in the United States.

- A. tale B. news C. account D. plot (C)

8. When you make a decision, you must take _____ everything in account.

- A. C. D. (D)

※ **accountant** [ə'kauntənt] -s[-ts]

n. a person whose job is to keep and examine the money accounts of businesses or people 会计; 会计师: He had been an accountant for three years. 他不当会计已经三年了。

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit]

v. to make or become greater in quantity or size 积累, 积蓄: Through the years he accumulated sufficient money to buy a farm when he retired. 经年累月他累积了足够的钱, 在他退休时购买了一块田地。By working hard you may accumulate a fortune. 努力工作你就可以积蓄一笔财产。

Syn. assemble, collect, concentrate, gather

Ant. dissipate

Der. accumulation n.

试题

1. While they were away on leave, they permitted their mail to accumulate at the post office.

- A. pile up B. be delivered
C. be returned D. get lost (A)

2. It is important to utilize much of the information we have _____ about the natural world.

- A. calculated B. saved
C. accumulated D. preserved (C)

※ **accuracy** [ækjʊrəsi]

n. <C> the quality of being accurate; exactness or correctness 准确性; 精确度: I began to doubt the accuracy of his statement. 我开始怀疑他所声明的正确性。

Ant. inaccuracy

accurate [ækjʊrɪt]

a. exactly correct, careful and exact 准确的, 精确的: Clocks in railway stations should be accurate. 火车站的钟应该准确。Here is an accurate statement. 这里是一个精确的报告。

Ant. inaccurate

Der. accurately ad.

辨析

accurate, correct, right, delicate, precise

1. accurate 强调精确, 无误: an accurate calculation 精确的计算

2. correct 按标准没差错: a correct answer 正确的答案

3. right 常指道理上的, 道德上的正确, 可与 correct 互换: the right course of action 正确的行动方针

4. delicate 表示“精密的”, 经过耐心地计量或处理才能达到的: delicate experiment on pollution 对污染的精确实验

5. precise 表示用精确数字或准确单位测量的: the precise speed of the satellite 卫星的准确速度

试题

1. According to the weather forecast, which is usually _____ it will snow this afternoon.

- A. accurate B. exact
C. precise D. perfect (A)

2. The drawing of the house is _____ in every detail.

- A. rough B. missing
C. scornful D. accurate (D)

3. The pull of gravity depends upon size, or, more _____, upon mass.

- A. widely B. accurately
C. punctually D. really (B)

*accuse [ə'kju:z] -s[-iz] -d[-d] -ing

v. 1. blame (... of) 谴责: They accused him of ambition. 他们谴责他有野心。

2. to charge (someone) with doing wrong 指控: He was accused of stealing a car. 他被指控偷汽车。告发: We accused him of taking bribes. 我们告发他受贿。

Syn. charge, complain against, denounce

Ant. exculpate

Der. accuser n. accusingly ad.

辨析

accuse, charge

这两个词都有“指控”、“控告”的意思。Accuse 比较直截、尖锐;但是指控对方的事不一定是很严重的;charge 往往带有“正式法律控诉”的意味,一般用于较重的错误或罪行,二者有时可以通用。(连用的介词不同。) They accused him of attempting to take all the credit to himself. 他们指责他企图把功劳全算在自己账上。The merchant was charged with jacking up prices and was fined. 那商人被控哄抬物价,受到罚款。

注意 应该说 accuse ... of, charge ... with, 或 change + that 从句。

试题

1. Alfred's teacher accused him of cheating in the examination.

- A. prevented ... from B. blamed ... for
C. kept ... from D. isolated ... from (B)

2. The prosecutor _____ the defendant of murder.

- A. criticized B. blamed
C. demanded D. accused (D)

3. The policeman stopped him when he was driving home and _____ him of speeding.

- A. charged B. accused
C. blamed D. warned (B)

*accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd]

a. regular, usual 惯常的, 习惯的: She greeted me with her accustomed smile. 她带着惯常的微笑迎接我。The old woman is not accustomed to leaving home during the winter. 那老妇人冬天不习惯离开家。You will soon get accustomed to living there. 你不久就会习惯在那儿生活。

Ant. unaccustomed a.

Der. accustom v. 使习惯于

accustomed to 习惯于: He is accustomed to reading late. 他习惯于夜读。

语法

短语动词 be accustomed to 后可跟动名词宾语。I'm not accustomed to getting up so early. 我不习惯起这么早。

1. Since he can't adapt to eating every day, he has to _____ himself _____ food.

- A. inhabited B. disposed
C. accustom D. adapted (C)

2. In order to _____ new _____ on we must adapt ourselves.

- A. take advantage of
B. become accustomed to
C. keep company with
D. get the best of (B)

3. The stranger soon became accustomed to hard work and poor food.

- A. sick to B. used to
C. satisfied with D. fond of (B)

4. accustom

- A. habits B. make used to
C. increase in quantity D. contain (B)

ache [eik]

v. to suffer a continuous dull pain 疼痛, 酸痛: I ache all over. 我全身疼痛。Chocolate gives me toothache. 巧克力使我牙痛。

n. a continuous pain 疼痛, 酸痛 < C > There were aches in his joints. 他关节疼痛。

语法

表示身体感觉的动词, 如 ache 等, 用进行体或非进行体均可, 意义不变。My head aches / is aching. 我头疼。

辨析

ache, pain

1. ache 指连续的, 局部的“疼痛”: headache 头痛; toothache 牙痛

2. pain 侧“痛苦”之意。常用于形容局部或总体的疼痛: The pain is almost more than she can bear. 疼痛几乎使她无法忍受。

试题

His stomach began to _____ because of the bad food he had eaten.

- A. pain B. ache C. harm D. be hurt (B)

achieve [ə'tʃi:v]

v. 1. to finish successfully 完成, 到达: I have achieved only half of what I hoped to do. 我仅完成了我所希望完成的一半。He achieved distinction in mathematics. 他在数学中获得殊荣。He hopes to achieve all his aims by the end of the year. 他希望在年底前达到所有的目标。

2. to gain 取得, 获得: We feel proud of the results we have achieved. 我们为已经取得的成绩而感到自豪。During his short life, the author achieved fame. 那位作家在他短暂的一生中获得了声誉。

Der. achievable a.

辨析

achieve, accomplish,
complete, finish