

DAXUE YINGYU

主编 周玉华

# 大学英语 易混淆 词汇解析 668题

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★中国科学技术大学出版社

# 大学英语易混淆词汇解析

## 668 题

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## 内 容 提 要

本书主要依据《大学英语教学大纲》(词汇表),以选择题型(形式)对同义词、近义词以及形近词进行了辨析。书中选词精当,解释准确,例句典型,句意翻译准确。对于参加各类英语考试的广大读者正确理解词义、扩大词汇量,提高翻译水平,本书一定大有裨益。

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# 前 言

词汇量的大小是一个人英语水平高低的标志之一。学英语难,难就难在扩大词汇量上。扩大词汇量有多种方法,学习和辨析同义词、近义词以及形近词不失为一种高明的方法。

当前有各种各样的英语考试,如全国大学英语四、六级考试(CET—4/6),英语水平考试(EPT),TOEFL 和 GRE 考试等,而大凡有实战经验的人都会发出这样的感慨:词汇题看起来容易,做起来却很难。这种感慨是不无道理的。要辨别在词义上的细微差别、它们所包含的感情色彩,并将之使用在恰当的场合,的确是一件难之又难的事。在阅读文章中,一个关键的词往往会成为拦路虎;在英语写作中,很多人会为一个恰当的词而搜索枯肠、冥思苦想;在做翻译时,很多人为追求形神兼备的译文而颇费踌躇,为寻觅既在意义上忠实、又在风格上切合的词语而斟酌再三。可是,如果有足够大的词汇量作后盾,有对同义词、近义词的细微差别的洞察与把握,解决这些问题就会变得事半功倍,一蹴而就。基于这些考虑,我们参阅了大量文献,认真地编写了本书。

本书有以下几大特点:

1. 科学性:《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)(以下简称《大纲》)对学生在基础阶段和应用提高阶段的词汇学习有着较为详细的、具体的要求,如对高级英语的词汇要求是领会式掌握 6500 个单词,其中复用式掌握的单词为 3300 个。本书就是以《大纲》为依据而编写的。所选的单词大都是大纲中规定的、在各类各级考试中常考的词。仔细阅读本书会做到心中有数,这样就能沉着应付各类考试。

2. 准确性:本书编写的形式是英汉双解,对所选的每一个词,

既有英语注解,又有汉语释义。英语注释是以国际权威词典为依据,汉语释义则以国内著名权威词典为蓝本,目的就是以准确、地道的解释显豁词义,使之明白晓畅,为读者所喜闻乐见。

3. 创新性:本书的创新之处在于精选历年各类各级英语试题,并在此基础上加以整理、分类、分析、详解后编著而成。做到了集众家之长,使所选的试题更具有权威性、实战性、科学性,更容易为读者所熟悉和掌握。

4. 实用性:本书以选择题型立意,目的是想让读者先自己判断答题,然后通过“解析”检查,最后看参考答案及译文,完全理解题目。若要了解某个单词,则可查阅附录索引,非常方便。

本书词条具体分工为:杨钢(A—D),张兰兰(E—K),胡安琳(L—Q),胡作友(R—S),宋小林、周玉华(T—Z)。主题词索引:沈传海。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,遗漏、错误在所难免,敬请广大读者及英语界同仁批评指正。

编 者

2003年1月于合肥

## 缩写符号说明

e. g. ——	exempli gratia	例如
esp. ——	especially	尤其是
etc. ——	et cetera	等等
sb. ——	somebody	某人
sth. ——	something	某(事)物
usu. ——	usually	通常

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1. The match was \_\_\_\_\_ because of bad weather.

A. abandoned B. forsaken C. deserted D. quit

解析:**abandon**: give up completely 完全放弃[其内涵是境况所迫不得不完全丢弃]

**forsake**: leave (sb.), esp. when one should be helping him 遗弃; 抛弃[侧重与某人或某事断绝关系, 常含有批判或指责的意思]

**desert**: leave (sb.) without help or support 背弃, 离弃[多指放弃信仰、违背誓言、逃避责任或义务等, 强调违法性或不道德]

**quit**: stop (doing sth.) and leave 停止(做某事); 放弃; 离职[该词含义为停止, 多指放弃工作]

答案:A。句意: 比赛因天气恶劣而取消了。

2. We have bought several machines with the \_\_\_\_\_ to cope with large loads.

A. capacity B. ability C. talent D. genius

解析:**capacity**: ability to produce, experience, understand or learn sth. (生产、体会、理解或学习的)能力

**ability**: capacity or power to do sth. physical or mental (做体力、脑力或机械工作的)能力或力量

**talent**: special or very great ability (特殊的)能力; 才干

**genius**: exceptionally great mental or creative ability 天才; 创造力

答案:B。句意: 我们已购买了几台能处理大负荷量的机器。

3. An \_\_\_\_\_ hailstorm fell in July, which caused a lot of damage to people and their property.

A. irregular B. unusual C. abnormal D. innormal

解析:**irregular**: not happening, coming, going, etc. regularly; varying or unequal (发生、来、去等)无规律的; 变化的; 不均



等的

**unusual**: rare or exceptional 罕有的; 异乎寻常的

**abnormal**: different, esp. in an undesirable way, from what is normal, ordinary or expected 反常的; 不正常的; 变态的

**innormal**: [虽然 in 是否定前缀, 但不能构成 normal 的否定含意词]

答案: C。句意: 七月下了一场雹暴, 这给人们及其财产造成了很大损失。

4. He was already \_\_\_\_\_ the ship.

A. aboard      B. board      C. abroad      D. broad

解析: **aboard**: into or on a ship, an aircraft, a train or a bus 上船; 登机; 上车; 在船(或飞机、车)上

**board**: long thin flat piece of cut wood used for building walls, floors, boats, etc. (长而薄的)木板[用于建造墙壁、地板、船身等]

**abroad**: in or to a foreign country or countries; away from one's own country 在国外; 到国外

**broad**: wide 宽的; 广的

答案: A。句意: 他已经上船了。

5. Should the death penalty be \_\_\_\_\_?

A. extinguished    B. abated    C. abolished    D. canceled

解析: **extinguish**: 1) cause(sth.) to stop burning; put out 使(某物)熄灭; 扑灭 2) end the existence of (hope, love, passion, etc.) 使(希望、爱情、激情等)不复存在

**abate**: (of wind, noise, pain, etc.) make or become less (指风力、声音、痛苦等)减小、减少、减轻

**abolish**: end the existence of (a custom, an institution, etc.) 废除、废止(习俗、制度等)

**cancel**: 1) decide not to do sth. 取消; 废除 2) cross out

(sth. written)删除(所写的内容)

答案:C。句意:死刑应该废除吗?

6. She was so \_\_\_\_\_ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.

A. attracted

B. absorbed

C. drawn

D. concentrated

(1996. 1. 全真题)

解析:**attract**: arouse interest or pleasure in (sb.)引起(某人的)兴趣或快感;激发

**absorb**: hold the attention or interest of (sb.) fully 完全吸引住(某人的)注意力或兴趣

**drawn**: (of a person or his face) looking very tired or worried(指人或人脸)疲惫的;憔悴的;愁眉苦脸的

**concentrate**: focus (one's attention, effort, etc.) exclusively and intensely (on sth.)全神贯注,专心致志(于某事物)

答案:B。句意:她对工作如此专注以至于没有听到有人敲门。

7. This is your \_\_\_\_\_ of title-deed.

A. abstract

B. summary

C. outline

D. digest

解析:**abstract**: short account of the contents of a book, etc. (书籍等的)摘要;概括[多指学术或法律方面比较艰深或复杂的文字摘要]

**summary**: brief statement of the main points of sth. 总结;摘要[最常用,可指任何经过压缩而得到的简洁清晰的文字或看法]

**outline**: statement of the main facts or points 要点;大纲;纲要[多用于数字或字母,逐条逐款地列举原来的事实或细节]

**digest**: short condensed account 摘要[强调对原文融汇贯通,重新谋篇布局,以简短的篇幅,但常常保留原作的语言和

风格,展示原作的精髓]

答案:A。句意:这是你的房地产所有权契据的摘要。

8. We have lived in a broad and \_\_\_\_\_ land, and we have made it flourish.

A. plentiful    B. abundant    C. ample    D. copious

解析:**plentiful**: in large quantities or numbers 丰富的;充裕的  
[指某物十分充足、丰富,但不过剩]

**abundant**: more than enough 充足的[指事物极为丰富,或有大量供应]

**ample**: enough 足够的,大量的[专指能充裕得满足某一特定的需求]

**copious**: plentiful 丰富的;大量的[侧重量大,而不一定丰富]

答案:B。句意:我们生活在广阔而富饶的土地上,我们已经使这块土地繁荣兴旺。

9. It has been revealed that some government leaders \_\_\_\_\_ their authority and position to get illegal profits for themselves.

A. employ    B. take    C. abuse    D. overlook

(1996.6.全真题)

解析:**employ**: make use of (sb./sth.); occupy (time, attention, etc.) 使用(某人/某事物);利用(时间、注意力等)

**take**: gain possession of (sth.); capture or win (sth.) 占有(某物);夺得或赢得(某物)

**abuse**: make bad or wrong use of (sth.) 滥用、妄用(某事物)

**overlook**: fail to see or notice (sth.) 未看到、未注意到(某事物)

答案:C。句意:有关方面揭露一些政府领导滥用职权为自己谋取

非法利益。

10. The question is purely \_\_\_\_\_, not political.

A. academic B. academy C. theoretical D. speculative

解析:**academic**: scholarly; not technical or practical 学者式的;  
非技术的或实用的

**academy**: society of distinguished scholars or artists;  
society for cultivating art, literature, etc., of which  
membership is an honour 高等学术团体

**theoretical**: concerned with the theory of a subject 理论的;  
理论上的

**speculative**: concerned with or formed by speculation 思考  
的, 思索的; 有关推断的

答案:A。句意: 这是一个纯学术性的问题, 而不是什么政治性的。

11. He \_\_\_\_\_ his pace so as to overtake the leader.

A. quickened B. hastened C. accelerated D. hurried

解析:**quicken**: (cause sth. to) become quicker (使某事物) 加快,  
变快[指减少时间的消耗, 暗示受到激励或刺激]

**hasten**: move or act with speed 急忙[强调加速取得成效或  
获得成果]

**accelerate**: make (sth.) move faster or happen earlier;  
increase the speed of 使(某事物) 加快[侧重指频率或速率  
运转加快]

**hurry**: make (sb.) do sth. or move quickly or too quickly  
使(某人) 迅速地或仓促地做某事或移动[暗示草率或混乱]

答案:C。句意: 他加快步伐, 以便赶上领路人。

12. He speaks English with a foreign \_\_\_\_\_.

A. dialect

B. tone

C. pronunciation

D. accent

解析:**dialect**: form of a language (grammar, vocabulary and

pronunciation) used in a part of a country or by a class of people 方言; 土语; 地方话

**tone**: manner of expression in speaking 语气; 口气; 腔调

**pronunciation**: 1) way in which a language is spoken (一种语言的) 发音(法) 2) way a person speaks (the words of) a language (一个人的) 发音, 发音方式

**accent**: national, local or individual way of pronouncing words (民族、地方或个人的) 口音, 腔调, 土腔

答案: D。句意: 他说英语带外国腔。

13. She offered him a lift and he \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. accepted B. received C. took D. admitted

解析: **accept**: take (sth. offered) willingly 欣然接受(他人提供的事物)

**receive**: get (sth. sent, given, etc.) 收到, 得到, 领取(邮寄、赠送等之物)

**take**: receive (sth.) 接受, 收到(某物) [take 是 receive 的日常用语, 指不带主观意愿地收下]

**admit**: accept (sb. into a hospital as a patient, or into a school, etc. as a pupil) 接受(某人入院或入学等)

答案: A。句意: 她请他坐她的车, 他就领情了。

14. Since we sent out the invitations we've received five \_\_\_\_\_ and one refusal.

A. acceptors B. acceptances  
C. acceptations D. accepts

解析: **acceptor**: atom or molecule (able to receive an extra electron) (能够接受额外电子的) 原子或分子; 接受体

**acceptance**: (act of) accepting or being accepted 接受; 答应; 同意

**acceptation**: a particular sense or the generally recognized

meaning 词义;词语的通用意义

**accept:** take (sth. offered) willingly 欣然接受(他人提供的事物)[该词为动词]

答案:B。句意:我们发出请贴以后,收到的回复是五位接受,一位推辞。

15. Over a third of the population was estimated to have no \_\_\_\_\_ to the health service.

A. assessment

B. assignment

C. exception

D. access

(1998. 6. 全真题)

解析:**assessment:** 1) action of assessing 确定;评定 2) evaluation or opinion 评价;看法

**assignment:** task or duty (that is assigned to sb.) (指定给某人的)任务或职责

**exception:** (an instance of) leaving out or excluding; person or thing that is not included 除外;例外;不包括在内的人或物

**access:** opportunity or right (to use sth. or approach sb.) (使用某物或接近某人的)机会或权利

答案:D。句意:据估计,三分之一以上的人口无法获得保健。

16. He was \_\_\_\_\_ on the expedition by his wife.

A. attended

B. conducted

C. accompanied

D. convoyed

解析:**attend:** be with (sb. /sth.) 陪(某人);伴随(某事)[侧重陪同者从属地位。有时含有“服务”或“殷勤”或“接踵而来”的意思]

**conduct:** lead or guide 引导[多指陪同旅客、客人等]

**accompany:** walk or travel with (sb.) as a companion or helper; escort 伴随或跟随(某人);陪伴

**convoy**: carry (sb. /sth. ); transmit (sb. /sth. ) 运送(某人/某物)[陪同者多为物,常指海上护送]

答案:C。句意:他那次远行有妻子陪同。

17. This project was so vast and quickly \_\_\_\_\_ that it has no parallel.

A. performed

B. effected

C. accomplished

D. executed

解析:**perform**: do (a piece of work, sth. one has agreed to do) 做;履行(某事)

**effect**: bring (sth. ) about; cause to occur 使(某物)产生;使发生

**accomplish**: succeed in doing sth. 成功完成预定任务

**execute**: carry out 执行;实行

答案:C。句意:这个项目如此宏大,完成得如此迅速,简直没有过先例。

18. His behaviour does not \_\_\_\_\_ with his principles.

A. accord

B. square

C. conform

D. correspond

解析:**accord**: agree or be in harmony with sth. (指事物)与某事物一致或相配合[强调在诸如性格、精神或语气等方面的绝对一致]

**square**: be or make (sth. ) consistent with sth. ; (cause sth. to) agree with sth. 使(某事物)与另一事物一致[强调两者之间完全一致,准确无误]

**conform**: agree or be consistent with sth. 与某事物相符合或相一致[强调在形状、性格、主要特点等方面的相似或一致]

**correspond**: be in agreement 相一致;相符合[强调因相辅相成、相互匹配而产生的一致]

答案:A。句意:他的行为与他的处事原则不符。

19. \_\_\_\_\_ energy under the earth must be released in one form or another, for example, an earthquake.

- A. Accumulated                      B. Gathered  
C. Assembled                         D. Collected

(2002. 1. 全真题)

解析: **accumulate**: gradually get or gather together an increasing number or quantity of (sth.) 积累, 聚积(某物)

**gather**: come or bring (sb. /sth.) together in one place 聚集; 集合(某人/某物)

**assemble**: (cause people or things to) come together; collect 集合; 聚集

**collect**: bring or gather sth. together 收集; 搜集

答案: A。句意: 积聚在地球中的能量必须以这种或那种形式释放出来, 比如地震。

20. The statistical figures in that report are not \_\_\_\_\_. You should not refer to them.

- A. accurate    B. fixed            C. delicate    D. rigid

(2002. 1. 全真题)

解析: **accurate**: free from error 正确无误的

**fixed**: already arranged and decided; not changing 已决定的; 确定不变的

**delicate**: very carefully made or formed; fine 精致的; 优美的

**rigid**: stiff; not bending or yielding 坚硬的; 不弯曲的

答案: A。句意: 那个报告中的统计数字不准确, 你不应该参考它们。

21. The soldier was \_\_\_\_\_ of running away when the enemy attacked.



A. scolded    B. charged    C. accused    D. punished

(1997. 6. 全真题)

解析:**scold**: express anger, criticism, etc. (esp. to a child) 责骂  
[尤指对儿童]

**charge**: accuse (sb.) of (sth.) (esp. formally in a court of law) (以某事)指控(某人); (尤指在法庭上)控告(某人)

**accuse**: say that sb. has done wrong, is guilty (of sth.) or has broken the law 指责某人有错、犯(某)罪或犯法; 指控

**punish**: hurt, imprison, fine, etc. (sb.) for wrongdoing 罚、处罚或惩罚(某人)

答案:C。句意:这个士兵因在敌人进攻时逃跑而受到指控。

22. He quickly became \_\_\_\_\_ to the school life.

A. accustomed

B. accusatory

C. accountable

D. acquainted

解析:**accustomed**: used (to sth.) 习惯于(某事物); 惯常的

**accusatory**: of or indicating an accusation 指责的; 谴责的

**accountable**: required or expected to give an explanation for one's actions, etc. responsible (对自己的行为等)应作解说的; 负责的

**acquainted**: familiar (with sth.) (对某事物)熟悉的

答案:A。句意:他很快就习惯了学校生活。

23. I am \_\_\_\_\_ all over.

A. paining

B. harming

C. hurting

D. aching

解析:**pain**: cause pain to (sb.) 使(某人)痛苦[为及物动词]

**harm**: cause harm to (sb./sth.) 损害或伤害(某人/某事)

**hurt**: 1) cause physical injury or pain to (sb./oneself, a part of the body, an animal, etc.) 使(某人/自己、身体的某个部位、动物等)受伤或受肉体痛苦 2) cause mental pain to (a person, his feelings) 使(某人)精神痛苦