



大学英语四级考试
词汇 词组
用法手册

孟庆升 宋德生 主编



九洲图书出版社

《一手抓英语》丛书

大学英语四级考试 词汇词组用法手册

主编 孟庆林 宋德生
编委 王怡 刘洪涛 晓红
隋心红 张晓范 张翠红
杨书荣 武喜生 熊丰琪
常从森 程小倩

九洲图书出版社

·北京·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试词汇词组用法手册:/孟庆升,宋德生
主编. —北京:九洲图书出版社,1998.10

ISBN 7-80114-331-0

I. 大… II. ①孟… ②宋… 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 (98) 第 28352 号

大学英语四级考试词汇词组用法手册

孟庆生 宋德生 主编

*

九洲图书出版社出版

(地址:北京市车公庄大街6号市委党校2号楼

邮编:100044 电话:010 68366742)

新华书店发行

北京外文印刷厂印装

*

开本 787×960 1/32 印张 16.5 字数 360 千字

1998年11月第1版 1998年11月第1次印刷

印数 1—10,000册

ISBN 7-80114-331-0/G·163

定价:15.00

版权所有 翻印必究

如发现印、装质量问题,影响阅读请与九洲图书出版社联系调换

前 言

为了帮助广大读者学好英语,顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,我们编写了本手册。

它以国家教委于1994年公布的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表(1—4级)》为基础,参考现行的大学英语教材和四级考试曝光题编写而成。

所收词条除《通用词汇表》规定的5600词之外,还有编者日常教学中发现是常用的和常考的一些词汇,总计约6000词。此外还收进了《通用词汇表》中规定的词组和其他一些常用短语共1000余条。

本手册具有释义准确、例解简明、功能齐全、实用性强的特点。它集释义、例解、同义词、反义词、短语搭配和近义词辨析于一体,使用方便,免去了读者同时查阅几本词典之劳苦。

同义词、反义词用圆括号标注在相关的释义之后。短语搭配分列在相关词条后面,另行开始,并分别给出例句以说明其用法。近义易混词语辨析是本词典的一大特色,它以简洁的语言对学生平时容易搞混用错的同义、近义、易混词语进行区别和讲解,为学生牢固准确地掌握这些词语提供了捷径。对于一些特殊的语法现象和习惯用法,则用加注的方式予以说明。

参加本书编写工作的高校教师有多年的丰富教学经

验,且大都具有高、中级以上的职称。他们将自己多年的教学积累融入本书,旨在为大学生们提供一本方便、可靠的多功能英语学习工具书。

一卷在手,顶数卷之功效。本书不仅会成为大学生和所有自学英语者的良师益友,也会成为大、中学英语教师的颇有补益的教学参考书。

由于编者学识水平所限,错误和不当之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

目 录

A	1
B	40
C	68
D	115
E	156
F	184
G	214
H	229
I	246
J	264
K	267
L	270
M	288
N	309
O	318
P	333
Q	369
R	372
S	402
T	456
U	484
V	492
W	500
X	518
Y	519
Z	521

A

a [ei; ə], an [æn; ən; n] *art.* ① 一, 一个: He gave me a pear for an apple. (注: a 用于以辅音音素开始的词前, an 用于以元音音素开始的词前。) ② 任何一个: A table has four legs. ③ 每一(个): There are seven days in a week. ④ 同一(个): They are of an age. ⑤ 某一(个): A Mr. Wang from the Foreign Ministry gave us a talk yesterday.

【辨析】 a 和 one 两词都表示“一(个)”, a 侧重指类别, one 侧重指数量。在整百、千等数词前可互换, 如 a/one hundred, a/one thousand。

abandon [ə'bændən] *vt.* ① 丢弃, 抛弃(同义 desert): How should the cruel parents ~ their daughter? ② 放弃(同义 give up): We shouldn't ~ all hope.

【辨析】 abandon, desert 和 give up 在表示“抛弃, 离开”时 abandon 与 desert 同, 如 They decided to abandon (desert) the camp. 他们决定放弃该营地。在表示“放弃, 停止做某事”时 abandon 与 give up 同, 如 We abandoned (gave) up the attempt. 我们放弃了尝试。

ability [ə'biliti] (pl. abilities) *n.* ① (U) 能力, 本领: He showed ~ in (for) organization. ② (U) 聪明, 才智: His sister is a girl of ~. ③ (C) 才能, 技能: This shows his many ~ies.

【辨析】 ability, capacity, capability, faculty 和 power 这几个词都可表示“能力”, 其中 ability 指做事情的实际能力, 后接不定式或介词 in, for; capacity 指人的理解接受能力或事物的容纳能力, 后接介词 of, for; capability 指从事或胜任某项工作的特殊能力, 后接介词 of, for; power 含义广泛, 指智力、做事或行动的能力或身体机能, 后接不定式或介词 of; faculty 则指常人具有的能力或心理上的几种具体能力如意志、记忆或推理能力。

able[ˈeɪbl] *a.* ①能(够), 会(= can): We shall be ~ to finish the work tomorrow. (注: be ~ to 常用来表示 can 所不能明确表示的将来时或完成时, 后接主动的不定式, 不接被动的不定式) ②精明的, 能干的(同义 capable): She is the ~st secretary I know. 她是我所认识的最能干的秘书。

[辨析] able, capable 和 competent 三词均可表示“有能力的”, 但 able 指人的实际才能和才干, 含义较强。capable 指人的潜在能力, 含义较弱。competent 则指在某一限度范围内有能力胜任。

aboard[əˈbɔ:d] I. *ad.* 在船(飞机、火车)上; 上船(飞机、火车): The captain was the first to go ~. II. *prep.* 在船(飞机、火车)上: They went to New York ~ a plane.

about[əˈbaʊt] I. *prep.* ①关于, 对于: a story ~ Lei Feng / talk ~ current affairs 谈论时事 ②在……周围(附近): We planted flowers ~ the house. II. *ad.* ③大约, 差不多: They waited for ~ an hour. ④周围, 到处: Don't throw waste paper ~. ⑤附近: They looked around and found there was no one ~.

[短语] be ~ to (do) 即将, 正要: We were ~ to leave when it began to rain.

[辨析]¹ about, of 和 on 三词都可表示“关于”, 但 about 涉及到细节或详情, of 不涉及详情, on 则多用于书或文章的标题, 有论述的意思。

[辨析]² be about to 和 be going to 两个短语都表示“即将做某事”, 但前者多用于书面语, 有紧迫感, 指“很快就做”。后者多用于口语, 无紧迫感, 指“打算做或不久将做”。

above[əˈbʌv] I. *prep.* ①在……之上(上面)(同义 on, over, 反义 below): There is a slogan ~ the blackboard. ②(数目、价格等)大于; 高于: The price is ~ ¥ 2,000. II.

ad. 在上面; 以上: The thing as mentioned ~ is a real one. / She lives in the flat ~. // above board 公开, 光明正大

【短语】~ all 首先, 尤其: A ~ all, we must believe in ourselves.

【辨析】above, on 和 over 三词都可表示“在……上”, 其中 above 指位置高于某物但不一定是在正上方, 指地位高于某人但不一定直接领导; on 指位置在某物上面并与其表面接触; over 则指位置在某物的垂直上方, 有时有“覆盖”的意思, 指地位高于某人时有直接领导的意思。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *ad.* ① 出国, 在国外(同义 overseas): She will go ~ next month. ② 到处, 传开: The news quickly spread ~.

absence ['æbsəns] *n.* ① (U) 缺席, 不在(反义 presence): Who came during my ~? ② 缺乏, 不存在: in the ~ of air

absent ['æbsənt] *a.* ① 缺席, 不在(反义 present): No one was ~ yesterday. ② 茫然的, 心不在焉的: She looked at me in an ~ way. // absent minded *a.* 心不在焉的 / absent mindedness 茫然, 心不在焉

absolute ['æbsəljut] *a.* 绝对的(反义 relative), 完全的: an ~ fact / ~ trust

absolutely ['æbsəljutli] *ad.* ① 完全地, 极其: What he said was ~ right. ② 肯定地, 绝对地: As a soldier, you should ~ obey orders.

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* ① 吸收(液体、光、声、知识): We ~ knowledge from books. ② 吸引……的注意力, 全神贯注: He was ~ed in a novel. // absorption *n.* 吸收, 专注

abstract ['æbstrækt] I. *a.* (无比较级和最高级) 抽象的(反义 concrete): an ~ noun / Beauty itself is ~. II. *n.* (C) 摘要, 梗概: an ~ of a book

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] *a.* 大量的, 充足的, 丰富的(同义

plentiful, 反义 scarce): ~ proof / be ~ in minerals // abundance *n.* 丰富, 充裕

abuse [ə'bjuz; ə'bjuz] *n.* & *vt.* ① 辱骂; personal ~ ② 虐待 (古) ③ 滥用: Don't ~ your authority.

academic [ækə'demik] *a.* 学术的, 学院的: an ~ degree / the ~ year 学年 // *academical a.* 大专院校的 / *academician n.* 院士, 会员 / *academy n.* 高等学府; 高等学术团体, 学会

accelerate [æk'seləreit] *vt.* & *i.* (使) 加速, 催促: The car ~d as soon as it got onto the highway. // *acceleration n.* 加速; 加速度 / *accelerator n.* 加速器

accent ['æksənt] *n.* (U/C) ① 口音; 腔调: She speaks English without ~. ② 重音: The ~ of this word falls on the second syllable.

accept [ək'sept] *vt.* ① 接受, 领受 (反义 decline, reject): She ~ed my invitation. ② 认可, 承认: He ~ed the truth of it. // *acceptable a.* 可接受的, 受欢迎的

【辨析】accept 和 receive 前者表示“接受, 答应”, 指由主观意愿决定的行为; 后者表示“接到, 收到”, 指与主观意愿无关的行为, 如 She received his gift, but did not accept it. 她收到了他的礼物, 但没有接受。在表示“接待, 接见”时用 receive 而不用 accept。

acceptance [ək'septəns] *n.* (U) ① 接受, 接纳: an ~ test 验收试验 ② 承认, 认可

access ['ækses] *n.* (U) ① (to) 接近 (或进入) 的机会: Students must have ~ to good books. ② 通道, 入口 (反义 outlet): I know the ~ to the farmhouse.

accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* (C) ① 意外的事, 偶然的事: This is a mere ~. ② 事故: a traffic ~

【短语】by ~ 偶然: I got to know her by ~.

【辨析】accident, event, incident 和 occurrence 这几词都可

表示“事故、事件”，其中 accident 指无法预料的故事或灾难。event 指重大的事件。incident 则指不太重要但却引人注意的小事件，又指有预谋的政治事件，如 the July 7th Incident of 1937 一九三七年的“七七事变”。occurrence 则指日常发生的事情或事件。

accidental [æksɪ'dentl] *a.* 意外的，偶然的：Some scientific discoveries were quite ~. // *accidentally ad.* 偶然地，意外地

accommodation [ə,kɒmə'deɪʃən] *n.* (U/C) 住处，膳宿：Hotel ~ was scarce during the Olympic Games.

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] (accompanied) *vt.* ① 陪伴，陪同：He ~ied me to the station. ② 伴随，和……同时发生：Strong winds ~ied the rain. ③ 为……伴奏：He ~ied the children on the organ.

【辨析】accompanied by 和 accompanied with 前者表示由别人陪伴，如 She came here ~ied by her mother. 后者表示与……同时发生或做出，如 His speech was ~ied with gestures. 他一边演说一边做着手势。

accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] *vt.* 完成，实现(同义 achieve, finish, complete)：We'll ~ the project in a year. // *accomplishment n.* 完成，成就

【辨析】accomplish, achieve, complete 和 finish 这几词都可表示“完成”，其中 accomplish 着重指成功地做完某事或取得成就，后接名词或代词；achieve 着重指达到预期的目标或取得成功成就，后接名词或代词；complete 侧重指圆满完成或竣工，后接名词或代词；finish 仅指事情的完成或结束，后接名词、代词或动名词。另外，finish 可表示“吃完、喝完”，其他几词则不可。

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* (U) 一致，符合：We did it in ~ with the usual practice. / out of ~ with 违反，和……不一致

according [ə'kɔ:diŋ] *ad.* (只用于下列两个习语) ① ~ as (后接从句) 依照, 根据: You will be praised or criticized ~ as your work is good or bad. ② ~ to (后接名词) 根据, 按照: A ~ to our plan, we'll go camping tomorrow.

accordingly [ə'kɔ:diŋli] *ad.* ① 因此, 于是: The situation has changed and we have to cancel our plan ~. ② 照着, 相应地: They made clear the actual conditions and arranged ~.

account [ə'kaunt] *I. n.* (C) ① 叙述, 说明, 报道 (同义 report): Please give an ~ of your plan. 无论 ② 帐目, 帐户: keep ~s / open an ~ with a bank *II. vt. & i.* ① 认为, 视为 (同义 consider): We ~ him a scholar. ② (for) 说明, 解释 (同义 explain): That ~s for the failure of the plan.

【短语】on ~ of 因为, 由于 / take sth. into ~ 考虑

accumulate [ə'kjumjuleit] *vt. & i.* 积累, 积聚; 堆积: By working hard he soon ~d profound knowledge. / Dust soon ~s if we don't sweep our room. // accumulation *n.* (U/C) 积累, 积聚; 堆积物

accuracy ['ækjʊrəsi] *n.* (U) 准确(性), 精确(性): We measured the length of the ground with great ~.

accurate ['ækjʊrit] *a.* 准确的, 精确的 (反义 inaccurate): A watch in a station should be very ~. // accurately *ad.* 准确地, 精确地

【辨析】accurate, correct, exact, precise 和 right 这几词近义。accurate 指准确无误或精确; correct 指正确或合适得体; exact 侧重指照原样不加改动, 如 Give me his ~ words. 把他的话一字不差地告诉我。precise 则指“精确、精密”, 如 ~ measurements 精确的尺寸。right 多指行为或观点正确, 常与 correct 互换。

accuse [ə'kjuz] *vt.* ① 指责, 非难: He was ~d of lazy. ② 指控, 控告 (同义 charge): The young man was ~d of theft. // accusation *n.* 责备; 控告, 起诉

【辨析】accuse 和 charge 前者既可指对过失行为的指责与非难,又可指对犯罪行为的指控,要求与 of 搭配;后者则专指控告和指控,要求与 with 搭配。

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] *a.* ① 通常的,惯常的: He sat in his ~ seat every time he came to class. ② (to) 习惯于(同义 used): I soon became ~ to the climate there.

【辨析】accustomed 和 used 两词在表示“习惯于”之义时可互换,如 They are accustomed/used to life at college now. 现在他们习惯了大学生活。此外 used 还可表示“过去惯常”,如 Mr. Brown ~ to smoke a pipe. 布朗先生过去抽烟斗。

ache ['eik] *I . v.* 痛,疼痛: My back ~d after the day's work. *II . n. (C)* 疼痛(同义 pain): He had an ~ in the stomach.

【辨析】ache 和 pain 前者多指比较持久的疼痛或因小病或失调所致的局部疼痛。后者则指由于严重受伤或疾病所致的疼痛,有时也指局部疼痛造成的全身不适以及精神或感情上的痛苦。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* ① 完成,实现(同义 accomplish, 反义 fail): By hard work, we have ~ our task. ② 达到,得到: She ~d her purpose at last.

【辨析】achieve, accomplish, complete 和 finish (见 accomplish)

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* ① (C) 成就,成绩(反义 failure): Our country has won great ~s in its socialist construction. ② (U) 完成,达到: This is impossible of ~.

acid ['æsid] *I . n. (U/C)* 酸,酸性物质: sulphuric ~ *II . a.* 酸的: We all have heard of the ~ rain.

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *v.* ① 承认(同义 admit, confess, 反义 deny): He refused to ~ defeat. / Mary ~d herself to be wrong. ② 感谢: We ~ his services to our cause.

【辨析】 acknowledge, admit, confess 和 recognize 这几词都可以表示“承认”，其中 acknowledge 主要指承认某事为事实；admit 可意为“承认”，等于 acknowledge，也可意为“招认”，等于 confess；confess 语气较强，指比较正式地坦白或交待；recognize 则指认可或接受某一事实。

acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.* ① (U) 认识, 了解: She has some ~ with Russian. ② (C) 相识的人, 熟人: My father doesn't have a wide circle of ~s.

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *v.* 取得, 获得, 学到 (同义 gain, get, obtain): During his stay in Paris, he ~d a good knowledge of French. // acquisition *n.* 获得; 获得之物

【辨析】 acquire, gain, get 和 obtain 四词都表示“获得, 取得”, 其中 acquire 指通过努力而获得, 尤指一点一点地获得知识或技能; gain 指通过努力或竞争而获得某种有益或有利的东西; get 是最普通用词, 几乎可指任何方式的获得; obtain 是书面用词, 指通过多种努力而得到自己想要的东西。

acre ['eɪkə] *n.* (C) 英亩

across [ə'krɒs] *I. prep.* ① 横过, 穿过: He swam ~ the English Channel last week. ② 在……对面: The park is just ~ the street. *II. ad.* (无比较级或最高级) ③ 横过, 穿过: Don't walk ~ when the road is busy. ④ ……宽, 从这边到那边: The river is one mile ~.

【辨析】 across 和 through 前者表示“横过, 跨过”, 指从河流、道路等的一边到另一边; 后者则表示“穿过, 通过”, 指从一端进去从另一端出来。

act [ækt] *I. v. & t.* ① 行动, 做: We've talked enough, it's time to ~. ② 表演, 扮演: Who is ~ing the part of Hamlet? ③ 起作用: The medicine ~s on the heart. *II. n.* (C) ④ 行为, 举动 (同义 action): To help the weak is a noble ~. ⑤ 法令, 条例: the Acts of Congress (美) 国会法案 ⑥ (戏剧

的)幕: It's a play of five ~s.

【短语】~ as 充当, 担任

action ['æksjən] *n.* ① (U) 动作, 行动过程 (同义 act): He is a man of ~. / A ~s speak louder than words. ② (C) 作用 (反义 reaction): the ~ of acid on metal

【短语】put into ~ 使行动起来; 启动, 开动 / put out of ~ 使失去效用 / take ~ 采取行动:

【辨析】act 和 action 两词都可表示“行为动作”, 但前者指一时的或个别的行为或动作, 注重效果而不强调过程。后者则指持续而又复杂或长期的行动, 强调动作的过程或作用。

active ['æktiv] *a.* ① 活跃的, 积极的 (同义 energetic, 反义 inactive, passive): The teacher asks us to be ~ in class. ② (无比较级和最高级) (语法) 主动的 (反义 passive): the ~ voice // actively *ad.* 积极地, 活跃地

activity [æk'tiviti] *n.* ① (U) 活动性; 能动性; 活跃: The volcano is in ~. ② (C) 活动: Young people should take an active part in social ~ies.

actor ['æktə] *n.* (C) 男演员

actress ['æktɪs] *n.* (C) 女演员

actual ['æktʃuəl] *a.* (无比较级和最高级) 实际的, 真实的, 事实上的 (同义 real, genuine, 反义 ideal): an ~ fact / the ~ conditions

【辨析】actual, genuine, real 和 true 这几词都可表示“真实的”, 其中 actual 着重指某事物确实存在或发生了; genuine 指某物是真品, 不是冒充的; real 既可指事物是真的不是仿造的, 又可指事实上存在非虚构想象的; true 则指与某种标准, 事实或实际情况相符合, 或名副其实。

actually ['æktʃuəli; 'æktʃuəli] *ad.* (无比较级和最高级) 实际上, 事实上, 真正地: A ~ I know nothing about him.

ad. [æd] *n.* 见 advertisement

adapt [ə'dæpt] *vt. & vi.* ① (使) 适应, (使) 适当 (同义

adjust): You must ~ yourself to the new conditions. ② 改编, 改写: The TV series is ~ ed from a novel. // adaptable *a.* 适应性强的 / adaptability *n.* 适应性

【辨析】 adapt 和 adjust 两词在表示“使适应”时同义, 有时可互换, 但前者强调做出修改或改动以适应; 后者则强调经调整或校正而适应。

add [æd] *I. vt.* ① 加, 添加 (同义 sum, total, 反义

subtract): Three ~ ed to five makes eight. / He ~ ed some sugar to the milk. ② 进一步说 (或写): "Do be careful," he ~ ed. *II. vi. (to)* 增加 (同义 increase): Your success ~ ed to our confidence.

【短语】 ~ up 加起来, 合计: A ~ ing it all up, we can find the answer. / ~ up to 总计是; 意味着: All this ~ s up to a new concept of the universe.

addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* ① (U) 加, 加法 (反义 subtraction)

② (C) 附加物: They have built an ~ to their house.

【短语】 in ~ 另外, 还 / in ~ to 除……之外

【辨析】 in addition to, aside from, besides, except, beyond, except for 和 with the exception of (见 besides)

additional [ə'dɪʃənəl] *a.* (无比较级和最高级) 附加的, 另外的 (同义 extra): ~ charge / ~ pay

address [ə'dres] *I. n. (C)* ① 地址, 住址: This is my ~.

② 演说, 讲话 (同义 speech): The chairman is making an opening ~. *II. vt.* ③ 向……讲话: The president ~ ed the meeting. ④ 写地址 (姓名): The letter was ~ ed to you.

【辨析】 address 和 speech 前者是正式用词, 指隆重场合的正式演说, 后者是普通用词, 指各种公众场合的演说。

adequate [ˈædɪkwɪt] *a.* ① 充足的, 足够的 (同义 enough,

sufficient, 反义 inadequate): The supply is not ~ to the demand. ●适当的, 胜任的: He is ~ to his position.

【辨析】adequate, enough 和 sufficient 三词均可表示“足够的”, 其中 adequate 着重指符合客观的需求; enough 是普通用词, 多指欲望的满足; sufficient 是书面用词, 指对需要的满足。

adjective [ˈædʒɪktɪv] *n.* (C) 形容词

adjust [əˈdʒʌst] *vt.* ①调节, 使适应(同义 adapt): The instrument can ~ itself to the changes of temperature. ●校正, 调整(同义 regulate): We are asked to ~ our watches. // adjustable *a.* 可调整的 / adjustment *n.* 调整, 调节, 校正

administration [ədˌmɪnɪsˈtreɪʃən] *n.* ●(U)管理, 经营
●(C)管理部门, 行政机关, 政府(同义 government)

admire [ədˈmaɪə] *vt.* 钦佩, 赞赏, 羡慕: We ~ your hard-working spirit. / I ~d him for his success. // admiration *n.* 钦佩, 赞美, 羡慕

admission [ədˈmɪʃən] *n.* ●(U)准许进入, 准许加入: ~ to school / A ~ free. ●(C)承认, 供认: an ~ of guilt / by his own ~

admit [ədˈmɪt] (admitted, admitting) *vt.* ●承认, 供认(同义 confess, acknowledge, 反义 deny): She has ~ted theft. / I ~ that I don't know French. ●准许……进入, 接纳(反义 bar, exclude): Children are not ~ted. / We have ~ted her into our club.

【短语】 ~ to 坦白, 承认: / ~ for 容许, 有……余地:
(注: 该短语不可用人作主语。)

【辨析】admit, acknowledge, confess, own 和 recognize (见 acknowledge)

adopt [əˈdɒpt] *vt.* ①收养: He is an ~ed orphan. ●采取, 采用, 采纳: We decide to ~ new teaching method. // adop-