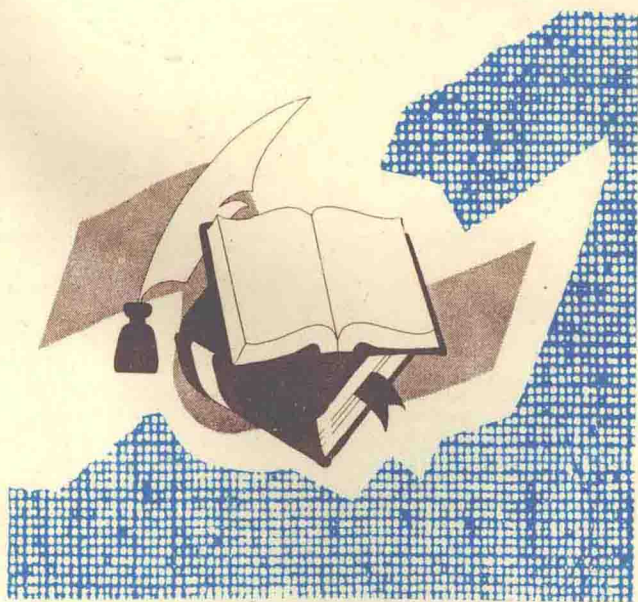


中 高 级 英 语

# 攀登题典

主编 张绍华 徐广联



兵器工业出版社

# 中高级英语登攀题典

(A Height-scaling Test-taking Dictionary Of  
English With Intermediate And Advanced Levels)

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## 内 容 简 介

这本题典是为志在通过 CET、GET、TOEFL 和 GRE 考试的读者编写的。书中所检测的词汇从大学英语四~六级词汇起,直至 GRE 词汇,共分 4 个梯度,由易到难,层次分明,拾级而上,以使读者目标明确,或有系统地进行研读,逐级登攀,或瞄准某一级,进行突破。词组短语和语法结构为 CET 至 GRE 这四个梯度考试的必考项目,故读者也必得悉心研做,以求扩展知识面,达到全面掌握。题典正文前面是各级试题和各类题型的重难点提要 and 应试技巧,为读者提供了快捷而准确掌握英语词汇、词组和语法结构的秘诀和绝招。

本题典供大学生、研究生以及一般中级以上水平英语学习者和应试者使用,也可供参加 WSK 和职称外语考试的读者使用。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中高级英语登攀题典/张绍华,徐广联主编,一北京:  
兵器工业出版社,1997.3

ISBN 7-80132-135-9/H·36

I. 中… II. ①张… ②徐… III. 英语-高等教育-习题  
IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(97)第 01314 号

兵器工业出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区车道沟 10 号)

各地新华书店经销

南京理工大学激光照排公司照排

南京经济学院印刷厂印刷

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:10.5 字数:332 千字

1997 年 4 月第 1 版

1997 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1~4000

定价:14.00 元

## 前 言

本题典以中高级英语应试词汇、词组和语法结构为研究和考察对象,始自大学英语四~六级达标词汇,然后拾级而上,步步拔高,形成 CET 词汇→GET 词汇→TOEFL 词汇→GRE 词汇这样一条登攀路线,犹如山中石级,石级的终点便是无限风光的峰巅了。书中所测试的词汇由易而难,层次分明,互不包容,均为不同层次的英语学习者必须掌握的词汇,也是不同梯度的英语考试常考的词汇。读者可根据各自的实际英语水平,或由低到高逐级攻克词汇,步步登攀,也可瞄准某一梯度的词汇,集中精力,进行重点突破。书中的词组短语和语法结构部分是您登攀途中的清风明月,有了它们的帮助,与它们交上朋友,您的步履会更加轻盈;同时也只有把握住它们,您才能顺利通过志在参加的考试。为帮助读者打开英语词汇宝库的大门,我们还在正文前面对英语词汇、词组和语法结构的要点和难点进行了多角度多层面的深入探讨,并提供了不同试题、不同题型的解题方法和技巧。悉心研读这部分内容,您就会找到登攀英语词汇高峰的最佳途径,取得事半功倍之效果。

本题典选题精当,具有典型性和代表性,有一定深度和难度,是我们长期教学和研究的结晶,历经五个春秋,方才定稿。

由于水平有限,疏误之处在所难免,敬请指正。

张绍华 徐广联

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## 一、使用说明

本题典旨在帮助读者了解自己英语词汇结构的实际水平,总结宝贵经验,发现不足,并借助于所提供的实用资料,寻求捷径,改进方法,有效而稳步地提高水平,从而顺利通过希望通过的中高级英语测试,达到满意的成绩。

### 1. 词汇内容

本题典与《中高级英语登攀词典》互为姊妹篇,各自独立,又密切配合。本题典词汇部分照样分成4个梯度(stage)。便于读者一一登攀。

第1梯度(Stage One):为大学英语考试水平(College English Test),简称CET。词汇部分绝大部分是多项选择,后半部分有少量释义题型混编在内。每20题为一个单元,共50个测试单元,计1,000题,每单元下公布参考答案(Key),方便学习。

测试题中用H(即Hint)标示的题目,表示同义词辨异,可查阅其姊妹篇《中高级英语登攀词典》,从而得到详尽解说与补充实例信息。本题典有足够代表性测试题反馈那本词典全部同义词辨异内容。

第2梯度(Stage Two):为非英语专业研究生考试水平(Graduate English Test),简称GET。基本上是多项选择和释义题型混编。仍然按20题为一个单元,共15个测试单元,计300题。每单元下公布参考答案。

第3梯度(Stage Three):为(美国)作为外国语的英语考试水平(Test of English as a Foreign Language),简称TOEFL,俗称“托福”,或为我国外语水平考试(WSK),即原EPT(English Proficiency Test之略)。题型同上。每20题为一个单元,共25个测试单元,计500题。每单元下也公布参考答案。

第4梯度(Stage Four):为(美国)研究生入学资格考试水平(Graduate Record Examination),简称GRE。其他难度较大的英语

词汇测试,如剑桥证书考试等,亦属此列。考虑到在有限题目中,对较难词汇的覆盖率,严谨地模拟了实际 GRE 考试词汇段(Verbal Section)的 3 种题型:1. 多项选择,往往有 2 处空白;2. 类比题;3. 反义词题,备选项按实际考试作法,增为 5 个。仍按 20 题 1 个测试单元编排,前 2 种题型分别有两个测试单元,共 80 题。第 3 种题型有 6 个测试单元,共 120 题。总计有 200 题。每单元下也有参考答案。

## 2. 结构内容

本题典结构部分,很有特色,适合于大学英语以上各种程度对英语结构的要求,包括语法、句型、搭配、惯用法、写作和修辞。每 20 题为一个单元,共 25 个单元,500 道题。这 500 道题全面介绍各梯度测试中,结构方面的常考测试点,分为 10 大类(详见“五、语法结构测试点提要”),在每题后用括号中“H”提示类别,启发思路。每单元以信号词或答案的首字母为线索,编排编号,除给出正确答案外,还提供改错方案。

这部分题典更为有价值的是提供了结构测试要点提要,不仅全面介绍有关测试点,而且提供举一反三的线索,一题掌握,几十乃至上百类似题都不难应付。提要与五百道题双挂钩,保证了举一反三,方便了检索、记忆以及实践训练。

## 3. 词组内容

本题典词组部分,是对英语学习者容易忽略的部分词组的强化,是对容易混淆的词组的甄别,是对词组科学记忆的最新奉献。每 20 题为 1 个单元,共 25 个单元,500 道题。这 500 道题全面介绍了各种结构的词组,包括动词词组、介词词组、名词词组和形容词词组。

从上面说明可以看出,本题典精选的 3000 道测试题,从不同侧面反映了各种中高级英语测试的全貌,起着全面打基础的可靠作用,既省时,又高效。

## 4. 题号编码

本题典中的题号编码示例如下:

**第 1、2、3 梯度:**

015C06 The secretary was told to \_\_\_\_\_ noses before the meeting begins. (H;count)

A. count B. calculate C. estimate D. compute

其中: 015→测试单元序号

C→1)正解单词首字母;2)信号词首字母;和/或 3)(限第1梯度)提示有关参照[辨]词目的首字母(见本题典姊妹篇《中高级英语登攀词典》)

06→该单元测试题题号

(H:... )→提示有关参照的[辨]词目(即上面C表示之3)

126A01 Whenever Jack thinks about quitting work, he becomes  
A B

worried that he won't able pay the rent. (H:01-003)  
C D

其中: (H:01→10)为常考英语结构测试点序号

003→结构测试题总编号

#### 第4梯度:

35G01 GERMANE:

A. duress B. exiguous C. penurious D. urbane E. extraneous

其中: 3→题型序号(1~3种)

5→该题型测试单元序号

G→(题型1)正解单词首字母;或2.(题型2/3)题中第1个单词首字母

01→该单元试题题号

## 二、有关题型简介(引用全真样题说明)

### 1. 多项选择题

CET4 & 6 There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part.

For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.



Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

GET Beneath each of the following sentences, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (15 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times \_\_\_\_\_ 1979.

A. form B. after C. for D. since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore you should choose D.

TOEFL Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the ONE word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your Answer Sheet find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Example I : ...

Example II : ...

After you read the directions begin work on the questions.

GRE Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

## 2. 解释词义题

TOEFL In questions 1-30 each sentence has an underlined word or phrase. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You are to choose the ONE word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase. Then, on your Answer Sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Example:

Passenger ships and aircraft are often equipped with ship-to-shore or air-to-land radio telephones.

A. highways B. railroads C. planes D. sailboats

The best answer is (C) because "Passenger ships and planes are often equipped with ship-to-shore or air-to-land radio telephones" is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

After you read the directions, begin work on the questions.

### 3. 选错题

GET There are 10 sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined. The four underlined parts are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined part that is wrong.

Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Example:

A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial ex-  
A B

hibition which they saw many new products.  
C D

Answer (C) is wrong because the sentence should read "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition where they saw many new products." So you should choose (C).

TOEFL In questions 16-40 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the ONE underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your Answer Sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Example I:...

Example II:...

After you read the directions, begin work on the questions.

#### 4. 类比题

GRE In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair. (因全真题无样题示例, 特举下列说明)

FOOTBALL: GRIDIRON:

A. soccer: goal B. rugby: arena C. wrestling: mat

D. baseball: diamond E. bowling: pin

题中大写行表明关系标准。本题是美式橄榄球与其球场的关系。备选项: A. 足球: 足球门 B. 英式橄榄球: 竞技场, C. 摔跤: 垫子, D. 棒球: 棒球场 (不是钻石或菱形), E. 滚柱球戏: 球柱。正解应为 D。必须指出, 关系标准是维妙维肖, 极为细腻的, 没有固定程式, 全凭应试

者对词汇的了解与思路清晰敏捷,实际应试时要在 0.5 分钟左右完成,为此应试者要高度集中注意,镇定而审慎。

### 5. 反义词题

GRE Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best. (因全真题无样题示例,特举下例说明)

LUCID; A. ornate B. arrogant C. embroiled D. hapless  
E. obscure

题中大写行要求选中的反义词准确,应注意到词义细微差别。本题大写词是“明晰的”,尽管该词也解作“理智的”、“透明的”和(诗)“光辉的”。通观备选项,唯此义可取:A. 过分修饰的;B. 高傲的;C. 卷入的;D. 不幸的;E. 模糊的。正解应为(E)。实际应试要在 0.5 分钟以内完成,否则半小时内,难以完成一个词汇段解题。GRE 一个词汇段(verbal section)包括 7 道多项选择题,9 道类比题,10 道阅读理解题和 11 道反义词题,总计 38 道。

## 三、词汇测试点提要

不言而喻,任何一项词汇测试,都以一定词汇量为前提。CET-4(大学英语四级)大纲规定 4,000 单词;CET-6(大学英语六级)大纲规定 5,300 单词左右,托福考试要求考生词汇量在 12,000~15,000 之间;GRE 要求掌握的词汇量还要大得多。词汇量掌握的水准要从听说读写译及各种题型中检验,但不少测试都有专项词汇测试题。本题典的姊妹篇“中高级英语攀登词典”,将不同档次的中高级英语测试应掌握的词汇,分档编排,是方便读者学习并逐步攀登高峰的新尝试。如果将本题典和该词典配合使用,可以起到事半功倍的作用。

考生的词汇,可以按掌握的程度,分为积极词汇和被动词汇两种。被动词汇,主要熟悉常用词义或凭借上下文听懂或读懂有关词汇。积极词汇,则从发音、拼写、基本义项、搭配、语法、句型、词的修辞格等多方面,都能够掌握,懂得透彻,用得贴切。

下面要介绍的词汇测试点,就是中高级英语测试中,经常用来检验考生积极词汇量与消极词汇量的方方面面。考题题型可以千变万化,但不外从下面 10 个方面去测试词汇的实际掌握水平:

### 1. 音似

备选项为同音词、近音词,或其中一个词与题目中的一个词发音相似。例如:

"I didn't have a nice meal", I told her, "and —, perhaps, was what I had."

A. eel B. ill C. yell D. yill

4 个备选项发音相近:/i:l/, /il/, /jel/ 和 /jil/。B. 病的; C. 喊叫; D. 麦芽酒, 都不合题意, 都不属美餐(a nice meal), 选 A 项 eel。鳗鱼虽不好吃, 但毕竟是食物(meal), 不是饮料(drink)。在中高级英语测试中, 类似上面题目不多见。但是多做这类题目对听力理解是很有意义的。请看下面一道题:

Woman: You don't feel very well, do you? You look pale. Have you got a cold?

Man: Oh, no. But my stomach aches. Maybe the seafood doesn't agree with me.

Question: What probably caused the man's stomach-ache?

备选项: A. The pear (与 pale 近音) B. The weather C. The seafood D. The cold (93 年 6 月 CET-4) **Key: C**

用近音词作干扰项是听力理解题常用手法。

**【练习】**从音似角度分析, 并解下列各题:

(1) Don't expect me to buy you this pair of socks, Son, for I'm \_\_\_\_\_ now.

A. bloke B. broke C. broken D. block

(2) The kitchen is so clean that you could eat off the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. flaw B. flower C. flour D. floor

(3) She will \_\_\_\_\_ her fingernails with nail-clippers instead of scissors.

A. pair B. pare C. pear D. pale

(4) It was necessary that he \_\_\_\_\_ all the crops all by himself.

A. sew B. sow C. so D. sue

(5) People have high aspirations in life and all the more so whenever they watch an eagle \_\_\_\_\_ in the skies.

A. soar B. thaw C. sore D. saw

(6) She's trying to \_\_\_\_\_ his ambitious project by cutting down the funds.

A. thought B. thwart C. sort D. sought

**【Key】**(1)B (2)D (3)B (4)B (5)A (6)B

## 2. 形似

单词或词组中,部分拼写相同或相似,用作备选项。例如:

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ this news to the public until we give you the go-ahead. A. release B. relieve C. relate D. retain (1990年6月 CET-4)

备选项都以前缀 re 开始,词义分别为 A. 发布(消息); B. 解脱(痛苦); C. 讲述(故事); D. 保留。根据题意,选 A 项。再如:

While in London, we paid a visit to the hospital founded \_\_\_\_\_ the nurse Florence Nightingale. A. in line with B. in favour of C. in place of D. in honour of (1993年6月 CET-6)

备选项中都有 in 在开头,多数也有 of,结构相似,这是词组形似。各备选项词义分别为: A. 依照; B. 赞成; C. 代替; D. 为了纪念…。根据题意,选 D 项。

**【练习】**从形似角度分析,并解下列各题:

(1) We regret to inform you that the materials you ordered are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. out of work B. out of stock C. out of reach D. out of practice

(1993年6月 CET-4)

(2) The English language contains a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.

A. altitude B. latitude C. multitude D. attitude (1994 年考研)

(3) Your advice would be \_\_\_\_\_ valuable to him, who is at present at his wit's end.

A. exceedingly B. excessively C. extensively D. exclusively (1995 年考研)

(4) It is well known that knowledge is the \_\_\_\_\_ condition for expansion of mind.

A. incompatible B. incredible C. indefinite D. indispensable (1994 年考研)

**【Key】**(1)B (2)C (3)A (4)D

### 3. 类似

备选项从概念出发,大致属于同一类事物,在同一类中相似。例如:

Having been found guilty, the man was given a severe \_\_\_\_\_ by the judge.

A. service B. sentence C. crime D. crisis (1993 年 6 月 CET-4)

备选项分别为:A. 服劳役;B. 判刑;C. 罪行;D. 危机。备选项由此可知属同一类不愉快的事,为此可作“类似”考虑。选 B 项。再如:

Every camera we sell comes with a two-year \_\_\_\_\_.

A. safety B. guarantee C. confirmation D. conservation (1993 年 6 月 CET-6)

备选项分别为:A. 安全;B. 保证;C. 进一步证实;D. 保存,保护。备选项都与保险、保护有关,属“类似”。根据题意,选 B 项,保证或产品保修。

**【练习】**从类似角度分析,并解下列各题:

(1) The service operates 36 libraries throughout the country, while six \_\_\_\_\_ libraries specially serve the countryside.

- A. mobile B. drifting C. shifting D. rotating (1993 年 6 月 CET-6)
- (2) In my opinion, you can widen the \_\_\_\_\_ of these improvements through your active participation.  
A. dimension B. volume C. magnitude D. scope (1994 年考研)
- (3) A \_\_\_\_\_ of the long report by the budget committee was submitted to the mayor for approval.  
A. shorthand B. scheme C. schedule D. sketch (1995 年考研)
- (4) While typing, Helen has a habit of stopping \_\_\_\_\_ to give her long and flowing hair a smooth.  
A. occasionally B. simultaneously C. eventually D. promptly (1994 年考研)

**【Key】**(1)A (2)D (3)D (4)A

#### 4. 义似

备选项为同义词或近义词(包括词组)。作为同义词就存在如何根据题意辨异的问题。关于同义词,本题典的姊妹篇《中高级英语攀登词典》中有详尽的讲解和众多的精选练习,可作为这部分的补充。下面举例作简要说明。

Most people who travel in the course of their work are given travelling \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. allowances B. income C. wages D. pay (1993 年 6 月 CET-6)

备选项分别为:A. 津贴、差旅费;B. 收入;C. 工资;D. 工资薪水。在这些近义词中,最合题意的是 A 项。词组也可以是近义词。例如:

The river is already \_\_\_\_\_ its banks because of excessive rainfall; and the city is threatened with a likely flood. (1995 年考研)

- A. parallel to B. level in C. flat on D. flush with

备选项分别为:A. 与...平行;B. 与...齐(平);C. 平于...之上;D. 齐平,同高。根据题意,河面与岸同高,选 D 项。

**【练习】**从义似角度分析,并解下列各题:



- (1) Children who are over-protected by their parents may become \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hurt B. damaged C. spoiled D. harmed (1990 年 6 月 CET-4)
- (2) In the advanced course students must take performance tests at monthly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. gaps B. intervals C. length D. distance (1993 年 6 月 CET-4)
- (3) I support your decision, but I should also make it clear that I am not going to be \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
A. connected B. fastened C. bound D. stuck (1994 年考研)
- (4) In that country, guests tend to feel they are not highly \_\_\_\_\_ if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date.  
A. admired B. regarded C. expected D. worshipped (1995 年考研)

**【Key】**(1)C (2)B (3)C (4)B

## 5. 搭配

英语组词成句有固定的搭配,包括 3 个方面:1. 固定词组(如: get off, in terms of, equal to); 2. 特定句型(有的属语法结构问题)(如: be busy + v-ing, give rise to sth.); 3. 约定俗成的词汇关系(如: daily necessities, at stake)。本题典姊妹篇《中高级英语攀登词典》对有关测试中搭配与句型有详细交待。这里仅举几例说明之,并在题目与备选项之间,在括号内,给出一些搭配关系。例如:

The story that follows \_\_\_\_\_ two famous characters of the Rocky Mountain gold rush days. (v. + n.)

- A. concerns B. states C. proclaims D. relates (1990 年 CET-6)

备选项的搭配情况是: A. 与...有关, concerns sth. /sb.; B. 陈述, state + position, views, ideas, etc. 或 state + that 从句; C. 宣告, 宣布, 声明, proclaim + opinions, a policy, independence, a state of emergency, 等; D. 讲述 relate + a story, the experience of sb. (经历), one's adventural misfortune, 等。同样是 v. + n. 的搭配, 只有 A 项能与 characters (人物, 角色, 名流) 可以搭配。选 A 项。再如: