

C o l l e g e E n g l i s h

大学英语



词汇

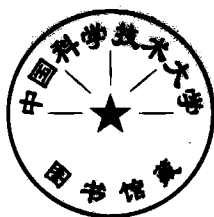
4 分级突破

孙秀丽 冯晓梅 主编

石油大学出版社

大学英语 4000 词汇分级突破

主编 孙秀丽 冯晓梅



石油大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语 4000 词汇分级突破/孙秀丽主编. —东营:
石油大学出版社, 2003. 10

ISBN 7-5636-1811-2

I. 大... II. 孙... 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(2003)第 059631 号

书 名: 大学英语 4000 词汇分级突破

主 编: 孙秀丽 冯晓梅

责任编辑: 徐 伟 (电话 0546-8391949)

封面设计: 红十月工作室

出 版 者: 石油大学出版社(山东 东营 邮编 257061)

网 址: <http://suncntr.hdpu.edu.cn>

电子信箱: erbians@mail.hdpu.edu.cn

印 刷 者: 沂南县汇丰印刷有限公司

发 行 者: 石油大学出版社(电话 0546-8391797)

开 本: 140×202 印张: 14.375 字数: 513 千字

版 次: 2003 年 10 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

定 价: 18.00 元

前 言

大学阶段的词汇学习是英语学习的一个重要环节,许多学生发现全部掌握大学英语教学大纲所要求的4200个单词是一个不小的挑战。正如成语所说,Rome was not built in a day.,而如何将这些词汇进行科学的分级,使学生能够在目标明确的情况下,循序渐进,快捷高效地掌握这些词汇成为大学英语教学中的一项有待研究的课题。本书编者在长期从事大学英语教学的过程中,积累了丰富的教学经验,对这一课题进行了长期的研究和探索,并借助于计算机技术,科学精选了丰富的语料,对四级词汇进行了科学、客观的分级,并在此基础上对每一个词汇进行了详尽的例解。

全书共分4级,每级由5个单元组成,每单元包括:真题放送,考点要览,成果测试和练习答案。“真题放送”部分由历年的全国四级考试真题组成,目的是使学习者对四级考试中的词汇测试有全面的熟悉和了解。在“考点要览”部分,编者从【词组】、【搭配】、【用法】、【辨异】、【联想】等不同角度对四级词汇进行详细的例解,旨在提高学习者词汇学习的广度和深度,加强词汇的活用能力。“成果测试”部分对本单元中讲解的重点词汇进行综合测试,为帮助学习者更好地学习本单元中的词汇奠定坚实的基础。“练习答案”部分给出“真题放送”和“成果测试”中练习题的参考答案,旨在帮助学习者进行自我检查 and 自我评价。

本书具有以下特色:

词频统计,方法科学。本书在对大学英语教学大纲所要求的4200个单词进行分级的过程中,采用计算机对我国目前大学英语教学常用教材的语料库进行了1~4级词汇的词频统计,根据统计结果分别划分出1~4级的词汇。

化整为零,各个突破。在确定1~4级词汇的基础上,将各级词汇分别划分为5个单元,这样学习者可灵活地根据自己的时间安排学习,避免了纯粹按字母顺序记忆单词的枯燥,增强了学习者的信心和兴趣。

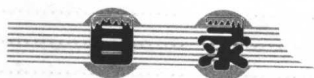
讲练结合,突出重点。各单元通过“真题放送”部分将历年四级考试中出现的词汇考点予以突出,然后以讲解的形式,对词汇进行释义、例解,同时提供同义词、反义词、词组及搭配,并对考点进行用法和辨异分析,目的是使学习者做到触类旁通,提供横向联想。各单元最后附有成果测试,旨在使学习者通过自我检验,巩固已有成果,扩大词汇量。

本书的编著者都是从事过多年大学英语教学,具有丰富教学经验且教学效果优秀的一线教师,他们既有扎实的理论基础,又有丰富的实践经验。本书是他们心血的结晶,定能成为广大学习者的良师益友。

由于编者水平有限,书中错误和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2003年8月



Band One

Section One	(1)
真题放送	(1)
考点要览	(2)
成果测试	(21)
练习答案	(23)
Section Two	(24)
真题放送	(24)
考点要览	(25)
成果测试	(44)
练习答案	(46)
Section Three	(47)
真题放送	(47)
考点要览	(48)
成果测试	(66)
练习答案	(68)
Section Four	(69)
真题放送	(69)
考点要览	(70)
成果测试	(90)
练习答案	(92)
Section Five	(93)
真题放送	(93)
考点要览	(94)
成果测试	(112)
练习答案	(114)

Band Two

Section One	(115)
真题放送	(115)

考点要览	(116)
成果测试	(131)
练习答案	(133)
Section Two	(134)
真题放送	(134)
考点要览	(135)
成果测试	(149)
练习答案	(151)
Section Three	(152)
真题放送	(152)
考点要览	(153)
成果测试	(167)
练习答案	(169)
Section Four	(170)
真题放送	(170)
考点要览	(171)
成果测试	(186)
练习答案	(188)
Section Five	(189)
真题放送	(189)
考点要览	(190)
成果测试	(204)
练习答案	(206)

Band Three

Section One	(207)
真题放送	(207)
考点要览	(208)
成果测试	(223)
练习答案	(225)
Section Two	(226)
真题放送	(226)
考点要览	(227)
成果测试	(243)
练习答案	(245)
Section Three	(246)
真题放送	(246)
考点要览	(247)
成果测试	(263)
练习答案	(265)

Section Four	(266)
真题放送	(266)
考点要览	(267)
成果测试	(282)
练习答案	(284)
Section Five	(285)
真题放送	(285)
考点要览	(286)
成果测试	(302)
练习答案	(304)

Band Four

Section One	(305)
真题放送	(305)
考点要览	(306)
成果测试	(322)
练习答案	(324)
Section Two	(325)
真题放送	(325)
考点要览	(326)
成果测试	(341)
练习答案	(343)
Section Three	(344)
真题放送	(344)
考点要览	(345)
成果测试	(362)
练习答案	(364)
Section Four	(365)
真题放送	(365)
考点要览	(366)
成果测试	(384)
练习答案	(386)
Section Five	(387)
真题放送	(387)
考点要览	(388)
成果测试	(404)
练习答案	(406)
附录：中学常用词汇	(407)



Band One

◎ Section One

真题放送

Ex. 1.1.1 Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

- The price of beer _____ from 50 cents to \$ 4 per liter during the summer season.
A. altered ☒ B. ranged C. separated D. differed
- The newcomers found it impossible to _____ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country.
A. suit ☒ B. adapt C. regulate D. coordinate
- Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they are not working to their full _____.
☒ A. capacity B. strength C. length D. possibility
- The old couple decided to _____ a boy and a girl though they had three children of their own.
A. adapt B. bring C. receive ☒ D. adopt
- She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
A. attracted ☒ B. absorbed C. drawn D. concentrated
- They took _____ measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.
A. fruitful B. beneficial C. valid ☒ D. effective
- Features such as height, weight, and skin color _____ from individual to individual and from face to face.
☒ A. change B. vary ☒ C. alter D. convert
- In a time of social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep _____ with the rapid changes of society.
A. step B. progress ☒ C. pace D. touch

9. Mobile telecommunications _____ is expected to double in Shanghai this year as a result of a contract signed between the two companies.
A. potential B. possession C. impact ☒ D. capacity
10. Many people complain of the rapid _____ of modern life.
☒ A. rate B. speed C. pace ☒ D. growth
11. Extensive reporting on television has helped to _____ interest in a wide variety of sports and activities.
A. gather B. generate ☒ C. assemble D. yield
12. When I caught him _____ me I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.
☒ A. cheating B. cheat C. to cheat D. to be cheated
13. The criminal always paid _____ cash so the police could not track him down.
A. on B. for C. in D. by
14. Some people believe that proficiency in a foreign language is not achieved through teaching and learning but _____ through actual use.
A. received B. accepted C. derived D. acquired
15. He wrote an article criticizing the Greek poet and won _____ and a scholarship.
A. status B. fame C. faith D. courage

考点要览

ability [ə'bilɪti] *n.* 1. 能力, 本领 [同] capacity, capability [例] She has the ability to speak English fluently. 她能够流利地说英语。2. 才能, 智能: He is a man of great ability. 他是一个很有才华的人。

【词组】 to the best of one's ability 尽自己最大努力: Although his translation is not perfect, he did it to the best of his ability. 虽然翻译并不尽善尽美, 但他已尽力而为了。

【用法】 表示“做…的能力”用 ability to do sth., 而不用 ability of doing sth.。ability 后还可接介词 in, for + 名词。

【联想】 able *a.* 能够的 ↔ unable *a.* 不能的 ability *n.* 能力 ↔ inability *n.* 无能力

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *ad.* 1. 到国外, 在国外 [同] overseas [例] They travel abroad every summer vacation. 他们每年暑假

都去国外旅游。2. 在传播, 在流传: The news soon spread abroad that the examination results were ready. 考试结果快要揭晓的消息很快就传开了。

【搭配】 go abroad 出国, 到国外, 到海外 be famous at home and abroad 闻名国内外

【联想】 aboard *prep./ad.* 在(船、飞机、车)上, 上(船、飞机、车) broad *a.* 宽的, 广的 board *n.* 板, 甲板 → on board 在船(车、飞机)上

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* 1. 吸收 [同] take in [反] give out [例] Anything black absorbs most of the light rays that fall on it. 任何黑色的东西都能吸收照射到它上面的大部分光线。She is a good student and absorbs new ideas quickly. 她是个好学生, 吸收新思想很快。2. 吸引…的注意, 使全神贯注: The woman was absorbed in taking down the data shown

on the instruments. 这位妇女正专心致志地记录仪器上显示的数据。3. 把…并入, 同化: Most little shops have been absorbed into big businesses. 大部分小商店都已被并入大公司。

【搭配】 be absorbed in 全神贯注于… be absorbed into 与…合并, 被…同化

academic [ˌækəˈdemɪk] *a.* 1. 学校的, 学院的: The new academic year begins in September. 新学年在九月份开学。2. 学术的: There is an academic discussion after his report. 在他的报告之后便是学术讨论。3. 纯理论的, 不切实际的: The question of where we go on holiday is purely academic, since we don't have any money. 我们去哪儿度假的问题只是说说而已, 因为我们没有钱。 *n.* 大学教师: My uncle, who has been an academic all his life, teaches at a university. 我的叔叔一生以教书为业, 现在在一所大学任教。

achievement [əˈtʃiːvmənt] *n.* 1. 成就, 成绩: Landing on the moon for the first time was a remarkable achievement. 首次登上月球是一大伟绩。2. 达到, 完成, 实现: Such a goal was impossible of achievement. 这一目标是不可能实现的。

acquire [əˈkwaɪə] *vt.* 1. 取得, 获得[同] get, gain, obtain [例] We must cherish experience acquired at the cost of blood. 我们必须珍惜用鲜血换来的经验。2. 学到[同] pick up [例] We must study hard to acquire a good knowledge of English. 我们要用功学习以掌握好英语。

【辨析】 acquire 指想办法经过不断的努力和逐渐积累的过程而“取得、获得”, 有“一经获得即变成永久”之意。如: He acquired a good knowledge of English by careful study. 他通过用心学习获得了丰富的英语知识。get 可指以某种方式或手段主动去获得所需的东西, 也可用于消极地接受不需要或不好的事情, 多用于口语。如: I got a lot from the book. 从这

本书中我学到很多东西。gain 指通过相当的努力或奋斗获得某种好处和利益。如: He gained wealth through foreign trade. 他从对外贸易中获得财富。obtain 指通过努力或请求而得到, 往往含有“如意地达到目的”或“得到所希望的东西”等含义。如: At last, she obtained her mother's pardon. 她终于得到母亲的原谅。

【联想】 acquire (*v.*) → acquisition (*n.*) 获得, 学到 require (*v.*) → requirement (*n.*) 要求 inquire/enquire (*v.*) → inquiry/enquiry (*n.*) 打听, 询问

action [ˈæksən] *n.* 1. 行动, 行动过程: Rapid action is needed if we are to be saved. 我们若想得救, 就要迅速行动。2. 已做的事, 行为: Actions speak louder than words. [谚] 行动胜于空谈(事实胜于雄辩)。3. 作用[同] effect [例] Photographs are made possible by the action of light on film. 照片是通过光线对底片发生作用制作而成的。4. 情节: The action took place in a mountain village. 故事发生在一个小山村里。

【词组】 out of action 不(再)起作用, 不(再)运转: My car is out of action because it has run out of gas. 我的车因为没有油而动弹不得。

【搭配】 in action 活动中, 在运转中 bring ... into action 使…开始行动; 使起作用 put ... into action 把…付诸实施 take action 采取行动

【辨析】 action 指抽象的“行动”, 往往占时间较长, 包括不同的步骤。act 偏重具体的“行为”, 是短暂的、个别的。activity 是个广义词, 可指脑力或体力的运用, 以及个人或群体的活动。另外, act 还可以作动词, 表示“行动, 做事, 起作用”, 相当于 take action, 而 action 与 activity 只可作名词用。

adapt [əˈdæpt] *vt.* 1. 使适应, 使适合[同] adjust [例] You must adapt yourself to the changed conditions. 你必须

使自己适应变化了的情况。2. 修改, 改编: It is hard to adapt this story for children. 要将这故事改编得适合小孩子很困难。vi. (to) 适应 [同] adjust [例] The young man from the countryside adapted well to life in the big city. 这个农村青年很好地适应了大城市的生活。

【搭配】adapt (oneself) to (使) 适应
adapt ... for 为...而改编

【用法】adapt 可作及物动词, 但其宾语不是所适应的对象, 所适应的对象需由介词 to 引出, 如“适应新的生活方式”, 不能说 adapt the new life style, 而应说 adapt oneself to the new life style. adapt 也可作不及物动词, 后跟介词 to + 所适应对象, 如: adapt to the new life style 适应新的生活方式。

【联想】adopt vt. 收养; 采纳, 采取

addition [ə'dɪʃən] n. 1. 加, 加法: His father taught him to do addition and subtraction. 他父亲教他做加减法。2. 增加的人(或物): He will be a most valuable addition to our board. 他将是我们委员会里非常可贵的新增力量。

【词组】in addition 另外, 加之: It's too late to go out now. In addition, it's beginning to rain. 现在出去太晚了, 而且开始下雨了。in addition to 除...之外(还): In addition to apples you asked for, I bought you some oranges. 除了你要的苹果之外, 我还给你买了些橘子。

【用法】in addition 起副词作用, in addition 起介词作用。

【联想】besides ad. 而且, 此外 prep. 除...之外(还) except prep. 除...外 except for 除...外, 除去; 要不是由于 apart from 除...之外(别无); 除...之外(尚有) aside from 除...之外(别无); 除...之外(尚有)

adjective ['ædʒɪktɪv] n. 形容词

adult ['ædʌlt] n. 成年人(或动物) [同] grown-up a. 1. 成年的, 充分长成的: Aren't you adult enough to know that there are two sides to every issue? 长这么大了你难道还不懂每一件事都有两面

性吗? 2. 成年人的, 适宜于成年人的

【辨析】adult 指法律规定的“成年人”。

grown-up 指身体条件发育成熟的人。

advance [əd'vɑːns] vi. 1. 前进, 向前移动: The soldiers advanced toward the town. 士兵向镇上前进。2. 取得进展 [同] progress [例] A month has passed and the work has not advanced. 一个月过去了而工作仍毫无进展。3. (价格等) 上涨, 增加: Property values continue to advance rapidly. 房地产价值继续急速上涨。vt. 1. 预先发放, 预先支付: He asked his employer to advance him a month's salary. 他要求雇主先付他一个月的薪水。2. 提前, 使提前发生 [反] postpone [例] The date of the meeting was advanced from 10 to 3 July. 会议日期由 7 月 10 日提前到 7 月 3 日。3. 提出(建议等) [同] put forward [例] May I advance my opinion on the matter? 我可以提出我对于这事的意见吗? n. 1. 前进, 前移: You cannot stop the advance of old age. 人终归要老, 无法阻止。2. 进展, 改进 [同] progress [例] Science has made great advances during the last fifty years. 科学在过去 50 年里有很大的进步。3. (价格等) 增长, 增加 [同] rise, increase [例] Share prices showed significant advances today. 今日股票价格大幅度上涨。4. 预付(款等): Can I have an advance on my salary? 我可以预支薪水吗? a. 1. 预先的: We received no advance warning of the storm. 我们预先没有得到有暴风雨的警告。2. 先行的: An advance party is a group that travels ahead of the main group. 先遣队就是走在主体前面的一批人。

【词组】in advance 1. 在前面: The guard of honor marched in advance. 仪仗队走在前面。2. 预先, 事先: The landlord asked us to pay the rent in advance. 房东让我们预付房租。

【搭配】in advance of 在...之前 make advances 取得进步

【联想】advanced *a.* 先进的, 高级的

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* 1. 优点, 有利条件, 有利因素[反]disadvantage [例]He had the advantage over other boys of being born into a rich family. 他出生于有钱人家, 所以比其他男孩子条件优越。2. 利益, 好处[同]benefit [例]He has gained advantage from associating himself with those in power. 他与当权的人过往甚密而从中捞取好处。

【词组】take advantage of 利用, 占…的便宜: He always takes full advantage of the mistakes made by his rivals. 他总是充分利用他的对手所犯的错误。to advantage 有利地, 使优点突出地: You should lay out your money to the best advantage. 你应该以最有效的方式来利用你的钱。

【搭配】gain/have an advantage over 胜过, 优于, 比…处于有利地位 at an advantage 处于有利地位, 以优越的条件 take sb. at advantage 趁某人备, 使某人措手不及 turn to advantage 利用, 使转化为有利

【辨析】① advantage 易与 benefit, profit 混淆。benefit 指个人或社会所获得的任何利益或好处, 既可指精神上的收获, 也可指物质利益。profit 主要指所获的物质利益或利润。advantage 指由于地位或其他方面优于他人而获得的利益、好处, 一般不指所获得的物质利益。② take advantage of 指为了自己的利益而对某人或某事加以利用。make use of 只指很好地使用。

adverb [ˈædvə:b] *n.* 副词

background [ˈbæɡraʊnd] *n.* 1. 出身背景, 经历[同]experience 2. 背景资料: Can you give me more background on the company's financial position? 你能向我多提供些有关该公司的财务状况的资料吗? 3. (画等的) 背景, 底子: She wore a skirt with blue dots on a white background. 她穿着一件白底蓝点的裙子。

【搭配】in the background 不公开地(的), 在背后(的)

balance [ˈbæləns] *n.* 1. 平衡, 均衡[反]imbalance [例]A small child has to learn to keep its balance before it can walk far. 小孩在能走远之前必须先学会保持平衡。2. 天平, 秤[同]scales [例]Have you weighed the meat on the balance? 你把肉在秤上称过了吗? 3. 结存, 结欠[同]remains [例]I have a balance of \$ 5 000 in my bank account. 我银行(账户上)有 5 000 美元的余额。We had a favorable balance of trade of \$ 10 billion last year. 去年我们的贸易顺差达 100 亿美元。*vt.* 1. 使平衡, 使均衡: Be sure to balance the expenditure with the income. 务必使收支平衡。2. 称 3. 权衡, 比较[同]weigh, compare [例]We balance the benefits against the costs of medical insurance. 我们权衡医疗保险的得益与代价。

【词组】in the balance (生命等)在危急状态, (命运等)未定: The future of the nation is in the balance. 国家前途处在风雨飘摇中。off balance 不平衡: The canoe got off balance and turned over. 独木舟失去平衡倾覆了。

【搭配】keep one's balance 保持平衡, 保持镇静 lose one's balance 失去平衡, 惊慌失措 hold the balance 有决定权 on balance 考虑过一切之后, 总的说来 strike the balance 结账, 结算; 把两者安排得当 balance ... with ... 使…与…平衡 balance ... against ... 权衡…与…的得与失

bar [bɑ:] *n.* 1. 酒吧间, 售酒(或食物等)的柜台[同]counter 2. 条, 块: The iron bars of the prison windows are two inches apart. 监狱铁窗的铁条间距是 2 英寸。3. (门、窗等的) 闩, 栅栏[同]rail [例]They fitted bars to their windows to stop burglars getting in. 他们在窗上加了窗条以防盗贼进入。*vt.* 1. 闩(门、窗等), 在…设栅栏: For added safe-

ty, bar the door to the kitchen. 为更加安全起见, 闩好厨房的门。2. 阻止, 拦阻 [同] prevent, hinder, prohibit [例] His father **barred** him from attending the party. 他父亲不许他参加晚会。3. 阻塞, 封锁(道路等) [同] block [例] The police barred the exits. 警察封锁了各个出口。

【**词组**] **behind bars** 在狱中: That fellow will end up behind bars. 那家伙最后总要落得坐监狱。

【**用法**] bar 作“阻止”讲, 常用 bar sb. from doing sth. 结构。

basis ['beɪsɪs] *n.* 基础, 根据, 原则 [同] base, foundation [例] On the basis of those facts, we can reach the following conclusions. 根据那些事实, 我们可以得出以下结论。

【**搭配**] on the basis of 以…为基础 the basis of/for…的根据 establish/lay the basis of/for 建立…的基础

【**辨析**] **base** 可用来表示任何事物之底部或指某一核心地区。**basis** 指抽象的或理论意义上的基础。**foundation** 可表示一般具体事物的底部、基础, 也可表示抽象意义上的基础。

calculator ['kælkjuleɪtə] *n.* 计算器

✓ **calendar** ['kælɪndə] *n.* 日历, 月历

【**搭配**] the solar calendar 阳历 the lunar calendar 阴历

cancer ['kænsə] *n.* 癌

candidate ['kændɪdɪt, 'kændɪdeɪt] *n.* 1. 申请求职者 [同] applicant [例] Seven candidates have applied for the position. 已有7位求职者申请这一职位。2. 投考者 3. 候选人: There were three candidates for the vacancy. 这一空缺有3名候选人。

【**用法**] 表示“…的候选人”, 在 candidate 后用介词 for。

capable ['keɪpəbl] *a.* 有能力的, 有技能的 [同] able, competent [反] incapable [例] Napoleon was one of the most capable generals in history. 拿破仑是历史上最有能力的将军之一。

【**词组**] **capable of** 1. 有…能力(或技能)的: The ship is capable of facing the heavy seas. 这船只能对付海上风浪。2. 能…的, 有…可能的: This is a problem capable of solution. 这个问题可以解决。

【**辨析**] **able** 仅能用于有生命的人或动物, 后跟不定式; **capable** 则既可用于有生命的事物, 也可用于无生命的事物, 后跟介词 of + 名词或动名词。

capacity [kə'pæsɪti] *n.* 1. 容量, 容积 [同] volume [例] The concert hall has a seating capacity of 1 000. 这音乐厅可以容纳1 000人。2. 才能, 能力 [同] ability, capability [例] The book is beyond young children's capacity. 这本书超过了小孩子所能理解的范围。3. 身份, 职位 [同] position [例] Mr. White is speaking in his capacity as minister of education. 怀特先生是以教育部长的身份发表演说的。

【**搭配**] in the capacity of 以…的资格 in one's capacity as 以…的地位(身份) to capacity 满满地 at full capacity 全速, 全力

【**用法**] capacity 表示“做…的能力”时, 常用 capacity to do sth., 也可用 capacity 后接介词 for + 名词。如: Some people have more capacity for happiness. 有些人比别人更善于体验幸福。

【**辨析**] **capacity** 指人接受、容纳、吸收、理解方面的能力, 也可表示无生命的事物的承受、容纳、装载能力。**ability** 则一般指人办事等实际应用上的能力, 或智力和体力方面的才能或本领。

carbon ['kɑ:bən] *n.* 碳

【**联想**] hydrogen *n.* 氢 oxygen *n.* 氧 sulfur/sulphur *n.* 硫 nitrogen *n.* 氮

career [kə'riə] *n.* 生涯, 职业 [同] profession, occupation, vocation

【**搭配**] in full career 以最高速度, 全速

cash [kæʃ] *n.* 钱, 现款: I haven't any cash on me. Can I pay by check? 我身上没带现金, 可以用支票付款吗? *vt.* 把…兑现: Can you cash me this check? 请

帮我把这张支票兑换成现金好吗?

【词组】 cash down 用现金支付: They saved enough money to buy the car cash down. 他们积蓄了足够的钱,得以用现金买那辆汽车。cash in on 靠…赚钱,从…中捞到好处: Shopkeepers cashed in on shortages by putting up prices. 店主们因货源不足藉提高价钱而获利。

【搭配】 pay in cash 以现金支付

【联想】 check *n.* 支票 credit *n.* 信贷, 赊欠

cease [si:s] *v.* 停止, 终止 [同] stop, bring... to an end, come to an end [例] The dying man soon ceased to breathe. 那个垂死的人不久停止了呼吸。*n.* 停止, 终止 [同] stop [例] They worked on without cease. 他们不停地干下去。

【搭配】 without cease 不停地, 不断地

【用法】 cease 与 stop 用法不同。cease 后可跟动名词, 也可跟不定式, 意义相同。但如表示“不再存在”, 一般用 cease to exist. 而 stop doing sth. 表示“停止做某事”, stop to do sth. 表示“停下来去做某事”。

cell [sel] *n.* 1. 细胞 2. 小牢房, 单人小室: The prisoners were asked to clean out their cells. 罪犯被要求打扫牢房。3. 电池 [同] battery [例] One of the cells of the battery is dead. 电池中有一节没电了。4. 基层组织, 小组

challenge [ˈtʃælɪndʒ] *n.* 1. 艰巨的任务: Bringing up a child is the toughest challenge that most people will face. 抚养孩子是大多数人都会面临的最艰巨的任务。2. 怀疑, 质问: This new report represents a challenge to the accepted version of events. 这份新报告对人们所公认的关于那些事件的看法提出了质疑。3. 挑战, 邀请比赛: He accepted his friend's challenge to swim across the river. 他接受了朋友提出的进行渡河游泳比赛的邀请。*vt.* 1. 反对, 公然反抗: I'm afraid it's not right to challenge

your superior's orders. 违抗上级的命令恐怕不妥。2. 向…挑战: Our school challenged the local champion team to a football match. 我校向当地冠军队提出挑战, 要求进行足球比赛。3. 对…质疑, 对…怀疑 [同] question [例] He has never challenged his father's authority in these matters. 他从不怀疑父亲在这些事情上的权威。

【搭配】 beyond challenge 无可非难 rise to the challenge 奋起应付挑战, 接受挑战 accept/take a challenge 接受挑战, 应战

【用法】 challenge 作 *vt.* 表示“向…挑战”时, 可用于 challenge sb. to sth. 或 challenge sb. to do sth. 结构。

champion [ˈtʃæmpjən] *n.* 1. 冠军: Tom broke the record and became the new champion. 汤姆打破了纪录成了新冠军。2. 捍卫者, 拥护者 [同] supporter

【联想】 championship *n.* 冠军身份, 冠军称号; 锦标赛 runner-up *n.* 亚军

channel [ˈtʃænl] *n.* 1. 频道: What channel is that program on? 那个节目在哪个频道播出? 2. [常 *pl.*] 渠道, 途径: You should go through the official channels if you want the government to help. 你要想得到政府的帮助, 须经官方渠道。3. 沟渠: There is a channel in the middle of the old street to help rainwater flow away. 旧街中间有条排放雨水的水沟。4. 海峡, 水道, 航道 [同] strait [例] The English Channel separates Britain from France. 英吉利海峡把英国与法国分开。

【搭配】 change the channel 转移话题

【用法】 表示“经由…途径(渠道)”, 常用介词 through。

character [ˈkærɪktə] *n.* 1. 性格, 品质, 品德 [同] nature, personality, quality [例] They are twins but have quite different characters. 他们虽为双胞胎, 但性格相当不同。2. 性质, 特点, 特色 [同] feature, nature, quality [例] When it started a-

gain, the war between the two countries had taken a different character. 两国间的战争再度爆发时已具有不同的性质。3. 人物, 角色: All the characters in this story are imaginary. 该故事中的所有人物均是虚构的。4. (书写或印刷) 符号, (汉) 字

【**搭配**] in character (与自身特征) 相符: John's rudeness was not in character because he is usually very polite. 约翰的粗暴无礼同他的性格不符, 因为他通常是很有礼貌的。out of character (与自身特征) 不相符: The actor's American accent was out of character with his role as Hamlet. 那演员说话带有美国口音, 与他扮演的哈姆雷特不相称。

characteristic [ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪk] *a.* 特有的, 典型的 [同] typical, peculiar [例] These are sophisticated production techniques that are characteristic of the more developed economy. 这些是反映比较发达经济特点的尖端生产技术。*n.* 特性, 特征: It is generally assumed that the capacity to think is the distinctive characteristic of our species. 普遍认为思维能力是人类的特性。

【**搭配**] be characteristic of 表现了…的特点, 是…的特点

【**辨析**] characteristic 是指人或事物所特有的性格或特点, 是非常具体的特色、特征。character 是特征的总和, 指人的性格时常与品格有关。

【**联想**] be typical of 是…的特点 be peculiar to 是…所特有的

cheat [tʃi:t] *vt.* 欺骗, 骗取 [同] deceive, take in [例] Three young men cheated the old lady out of her money. 三个年轻人骗走了这老太太的钱。*vi.* 行骗, 作弊: Don't you consider it wrong to cheat in examinations? 你不认为考试作弊是错误的吗? *n.* 1. 欺骗, 欺诈行为: His financial activity turned out to be a shameful cheat. 他的财务活动原来是见不得人的欺骗勾当。2. 骗子

【**搭配**] cheat sb. into doing sth. 骗某人做某事

【**用法**] “骗取某人的钱”不能说 cheat sb. 's money, 而应说 cheat sb. (out) of his money.

【**辨析**] cheat 着重于采取不诚实的手段, 以获得某种个人利益或损害他人利益。deceive 着重于将不真实的情况告诉别人或以某种错误的说法、理论和假象等使人上当, 导致他人做出错误判断。

chemical ['kemɪkəl] *a.* 化学的 *n.* 化学制品

dam [dæm] *n.* 坝, 堤: There is a huge dam on the upper reaches of this river. 这条河流的上游有一座巨大的水坝。*vt.* 筑堤 (坝) 挡住: The river has been dammed in two places. 这条河流有两处筑了堤坝。

data ['deɪtə] *n.* 数据, 资料: The data we have collected is/are not enough to be convincing. 我们收集到的资料还不足以令人信服。

【**用法**] data 为 datum 的复数形式, 作主语时, 原则上谓动词应用复数形式, 但有时也可视为单数。

debt [det] *n.* 欠债, 债务, 负债: It is much easier to get into debt than to get out of debt. 欠债容易还债难。I owe him a debt of gratitude for all he has done for me. 我欠他一笔人情债, 因为他曾帮我的忙。

【**短语**] in debt 欠债, 负债: He was always in debt when he was young. 他年轻时经常负债。in sb. 's debt 欠某人的人情: You're doing it in the interests of national unity and the whole country will be in your debt. 你为了国家的团结而这样做, 全国人民将会感激你。

【**搭配**] be/get out of debt 还清欠债, 不欠债 get/run/fall into debt 借款, 负债

decade ['dekeɪd] *n.* 十年, 十年期: This was the first summit between the two countries in more than a decade. 这是两国之间十多年来的第一次最高级会议。

【联想】century *n.* 世纪, 百年 millennium *n.* 一千年

decline [di'kline] *n.* 下降, 减少, 衰退: Steel production has been **on the decline** in these countries. 这些国家的钢产量在减少。vi. 1. 下降, 减少: The birth rate in France has been declining for some years. 法国数年来出生率一直在降低。2. 衰退, 衰落 [同] decay [例] His health has been declining these past months. 过去几个月他的健康状况变得越来越糟。3. 谢绝, 拒绝 [同] refuse [例] We sent him an invitation, but he declined. 我们向他发出邀请, 但他拒绝了。vt. 谢绝, 拒绝 [同] refuse, reject [反] accept [例] She declined to have lunch with her friends, saying that she wasn't feeling well. 她以身体不舒服为由谢绝了朋友共进午餐的邀请。

【搭配】fall into a decline 衰弱 on the decline 在衰退中, 在减少中

【用法】① decline 作名词“下降, 衰退”, 前可加不定冠词 a, 但通常不以复数形式出现。② decline 作及物动词“谢绝, 拒绝”讲, 后可跟名词、不定式或动名词。如: The witness declined to answer questions put to him. 证人对若干问题拒绝作答。He declined going to the party together with her. 他拒绝同她一起去参加晚会。

【辨析】refuse 拒绝, 语气较重, 通常侧重态度坚决, 甚至粗鲁无礼。decline 指有礼貌地拒绝, 可以指委婉地谢绝不参加社交活动或不接受他人的好意帮忙或资助。reject 指未能接受、驳回或未能同意, 有认为一件东西没有用、无价值或不适合而加以摒弃的言外之意。refuse 后跟名词或不定式作宾语, 也可单独使用; decline 后跟名词、不定式或动名词作宾语, 也可单独使用; reject 为及物动词, 后跟名词或代词作宾语。

【联想】incline *v.* (使)倾斜; (使)倾向于 ease [iz] *n.* 1. 容易, 不费力 [反] difficulty [例] He picked up his second gold

medal with ridiculous ease. 他简直不费吹灰之力就得了第二枚金牌。2. 悠闲, 安适, 自在: A certain graceful ease marks him as a man who knows the world. 他身上某种优雅自在的风度表明他是个见过世面的人。v. 缓和, 解除, 减轻 [同] relieve [例] The doctor promised that the medicine he had prescribed would ease the poor man of his suffering. 医生许诺他开的药将减轻这个可怜的人的痛苦。

【词组】at ease 安逸, 不拘束 [同] comfortable, at home [例] The examiner soon put/set the candidates at ease. 主考官很快就使考生们的情绪放松了。ease off/up 减轻, 减缓: Tension eased off among the passengers as the fog lifted. 随着雾的消散, 乘客们的紧张心情慢慢缓和下来。

【搭配】with ease 容易地, 毫不费劲地 ill at ease 不安, 感到拘束 take one's ease 悠闲; 放松一下 ease sb. of sth. 减轻某人的...

echo ['ekəu] *n.* 回音, 回声, 共鸣: His statement found an echo in many minds. 他的言论在众人间产生了共鸣。vi. 发出回声, 产生回响: The shot echoed in the valley. / The valley echoed with the shot. 枪声在山谷中回响。vt. 模仿, 重复, 附和 [同] imitate, repeat [例] They echoed every word of their leader. 他们随声附和领导的每一句话。

【搭配】to the echo 大声 echo with 应着, 回响着 arouse an echo 引起反响

economic [i: kə'nomik] *a.* 经济的, 经济上的, 经济学的: Social evils were fundamentally caused by economic inequalities. 社会弊端从根本上说是由经济不平等造成的。*n.* [-s] 1. 经济学 2. 经济状况, 经济因素, 经济意义: What are the economics of such a project? 这样一项工程的经济意义是什么?

【用法】economics 指“经济学”时, 视为单数; 指“经济状况, 经济因素”时, 视为复



数。

【联想】注意 economic 和 economical 的不同含义: economical *a.* 节约的, 节俭的
editor ['editə] *n.* 编辑, 编者, 校订者

educate ['edju(:)keɪt] *vt.* 教育, 培养, 训练[同] train, instruct, teach, cultivate
[例] You should educate your children to behave well. 你应教导你的孩子守规矩。

【用法】educate 可用于 educate sb. to do sth. (教育某人做某事) 结构。

【辨异】educate 多指学校教育。bring up 多指家庭教育。

effective [i'fektiv] *a.* 1. 有效的, 生效的, 起作用的: The government took effective measures to prevent the air pollution. 政府采取有效措施防止空气污染。2. 给人印象深刻的[同] impressive [例] This is an effective scheme of decoration. 这种装饰法给人印象深刻。3. 实际的, 事实上的[同] actual, virtual [例] Her brother is king, but she is the effective ruler. 她弟弟是国王, 但她却是真正的统治者。

【联想】efficient *a.* 效率高的; 有能力的
efficiency [i'fɪjənsi] *n.* 效率, 效能, 功效:
If we introduce an up-to-date machine, it will improve our efficiency. 假如我们引进最新式机器, 效率将会提高。

election [i'lekʃən] *n.* 选举, 推举, 当选:
Under the constitution, the President must call (for) elections within the next year. 根据宪法, 总统必须在第二年内宣布进行选举。

【搭配】hold an election 举行选举

factor ['fæktə] *n.* 因素, 要素[同] element [例] Endurance is an important factor of success in sports. 耐力是运动中取得胜利的重要因素。

failure ['feɪljə] *n.* 1. 失败[反] success [例] It was after the failure of this attempt that he resorted to force. 这次失败之后他诉诸武力。2. 失败的人(或事):
It is evident that she is a failure as an

English teacher. 很明显, 她是个不合格的英语老师。3. 失灵, 故障[同] breakdown [例] The plane accident was attributed to engine failure. 飞机事故被归因于引擎故障。4. 没做到, 不履行: He was punished for the failure to obey the school regulations. 他因未遵守校规而受到惩罚。

【用法】①表示“在…方面的失败”, 在 failure 后用介词 in + 名词或动名词。②表示“没做到…”, 在 failure 后用不定式作定语。

【联想】fail to do sth. 未能做某事
succeed in doing sth. 成功地做了某事

faithful ['feɪθfʊl] *a.* 1. 忠诚的, 忠实的, 忠贞的[同] loyal, devoted [反] faithless, disloyal [例] She was an exceedingly kind woman, faithful to her friends, intelligent and amusing. 她是个非常好的女人: 对朋友忠诚, 聪明而又有趣。2. 尽职的, 责任心强的[同] responsible [例] The class should choose a faithful pupil to take care of its money. 班里应该选出一位责任心强的学生来管钱。3. 如实的, 准确可靠的[同] true, reliable [例] The article gave a faithful account of what had happened. 那篇文章对所发生的事给予了忠实的报道。

【搭配】be faithful to 对…忠诚

【联想】faith *n.* 信任, 信赖, 信心 have faith in 对…有信心, 信赖

fame [feɪm] *n.* 声誉, 名望, 名声[同] reputation [例] After many years of efforts, he achieved fame as a composer. 经过多年努力, 他成为大名鼎鼎的作曲家。

【搭配】come to fame 成名 achieve/earn/win fame 成名 seek fame and fortune 追名逐利 good/ill fame 好(坏)名声

【联想】famous *a.* 有名的, 著名的

fashion ['fæʃən] *n.* 1. 方式, 样式[同] style, mode, manner [例] She arranged