



茆卫彤 编著

# 征服英语词汇

(练习与题解)

ENGLISH  
VOCABULARY

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## 前 言

为了帮助广大的英语学习者——特别是大学生们发现词汇测试的奥秘,找到词汇练习的方法,本书精选了大量的例词、例句,并对它们进行归纳总结和分析详解,意在让词汇学习者提高掌握词汇的能力。

本书的编写具有以下几个特点:

首先,书中的每一章均由四部分组成:第一部分为预备练习,它基本上浓缩了词汇测试的所有类型,虽然相对浅显,却有利于英语学习者先从句子入手,熟悉题型。第二部分是词类概说,它是对词类的简单介绍,并以第一部分预备练习为基础总结试题类型,使学生对该类词有一个系统的认识。第三部分为题解,它是依照题型精心编选的,学生从中可以详细了解词义的辨析方法。其中,同义词、近义词的辨析为这一部分的难点,也是本部分选编的重点。第四部分为自测练习。在对词类的用法、类型及解题方法有了充分的了解后,完成这部分练习可以巩固学生对词汇的把握。本书对该部分也做了详尽的注释。

其次,本书注重英文注释,着重培养学生通过英文注释了解词语准确含义的能力。比如, *honorable* 和 *honored* 两个词,中文的意思均有“光荣的”意思,但从英文的注释我们才可以清楚地了解: *honorable* (*worthy of being respected*) 实际上是“值得尊敬的”意思, *honored* (*feeling happy and proud*) 实际上是“感到荣耀的”意思。因此,了解词语的细微差别,最有效的方法是从英文的解释入

手。

除了从词义上辨别之外,了解词语的固定搭配也是非常重要的。对于因搭配而形成的差别,书中均用黑体标出,以提醒学生注意。比如:

We went out into the street again and **took a look at** the Cathedral.

When I left the hotel I **got a glimpse of** a man strolling past the window.

其中, take a look at 与 get a glimpse of 为固定搭配,写成 take a glimpse of 或 get a look at 都是错误的。

本书涉及的词类有名词、动词、形容词、副词、介词、代词、连词。由于英语的词汇量很大,不可能将这些固定搭配逐一地列出。为了便于学生复习,笔者对常见的词组及固定搭配进行了专门的分类,并附在书后供大家参考。

需要提醒学生注意的是,同义词、近义词的辨析是测试的难点,学生应求助于有英文注释的词典,方能将词汇掌握得更精确。另外,注意在句子中学习词汇,了解词汇运用的具体语言环境,也是准确把握词汇的有效手段。

由于编者的水平有限,书中的疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,诚挚地希望读者提出批评、指正和建议,以便日后改进。

编 者

2003 年 10 月

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6. The men were full of \_\_\_\_\_ because they thought their friend had been unjustly punished.  
A. patience  
B. indignation  
C. behavior  
D. motivation
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is my favorite sport.  
A. Base Ball  
B. A baseball  
C. The baseball  
D. Baseball
8. A successful scientist needs \_\_\_\_\_ if he wants to make hypothesis of how processes work and how events take place.  
A. permission  
B. penetration  
C. imagination  
D. convention
9. The generation \_\_\_\_\_ makes it difficult for parents to understand their children's opinions.  
A. division  
B. gap  
C. separation  
D. interval
10. It was difficult to guess what her \_\_\_\_\_ to the news would be.  
A. impression  
B. reaction  
C. comment  
D. opinion

**本部分答案:**

1. [D] cost [C, U]: price paid for a thing or service 费用, 价钱;  
the cost of living 生活费用
2. [C] weakness [C, U]: fault in sb.'s character 弱点, 缺点
3. [D] in the distance: in a place that is far away, but close enough  
to be seen or heard 在远处
4. [C] be in harmony with: look good with other things 和谐, 谐  
调

5. [D] dozens of: (informal) a lot of 很多
6. [B] indignation [U]: anger at sth. that is unfair or unjust 愤慨, 愤怒
7. [D] Baseball [U]: 棒球(运动)
8. [C] imagination [C, U]: ability to form mental pictures or ideas 想像, 想像力
9. [B] gap [C]: an empty space between 缺口; generation gap 代沟
10. [B] reaction (to) [C, U]: behavior, a feeling or an action that is a direct result of something else 反应

## 二、名词概说:

名词是指人、地方或事物的名称,它回答 who(谁)或者 what(什么)的问题。名词可分为专有名词(Proper Noun)和普通名词(Common Noun)。专有名词指特定的人物、事物或概念的名称,开头要大写,前边一般不用冠词修饰,如: Beijing, Columbus, Christmas 等;普通名词是非特定的一类人、事物或概念的名称,它又可分为可数名词(Countable Noun)和不可数名词(Uncountable Noun),可数名词之前一般用冠词修饰,它有复数的形式,如: an hour, the man, three proposals;不可数名词之前不能用 a/an 修饰,它一般也没有复数,如: sugar, clothing, honesty, work 等。在识别可数名词和不可数名词时我们往往不能仅用数数儿的办法,如面包(bread)一词在汉语中可以有“一个面包”或“几个面包”的表达方式,是可数的,但是在英语中,“一个面包”不用“a bread”表示,而是“a piece of bread”,它属于不可数名词。

普通名词还可以分为具体名词(Concrete Nouns)和抽象名词(Abstract Nouns)。很多具体名词是指能个别存在的具体的东西,

如: a bottle, a tiger, a meter, 它们是可数名词;有的不能个别存在的物质也是具体名词,如: air, eating, Chinese (汉语), 它们是不可数名词。抽象名词表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念。少数可数名词是抽象名词,如: an idea, a situation, 多数不可数名词是抽象名词,如: equality, freedom 等。学习名词的用法时,不仅要懂得词义,还要注意它是可数名词还是不可数名词,如果两者都有,那么分别用在什么样的语言条件下。查阅好的词典,进行例句分析是学好名词的关键。

名词词汇的测试主要集中在以下几个方面:(1) 以名词后缀构成的名词的辨析,见预备练习 8;(2) 近义名词的辨析,见预备练习 1、9;(3) 不同名词的辨析,见预备练习 2、6、10;(4) 名词词组辨析,见预备练习 3、4;(5) 其他。包括名词的单数、复数的用法,见预备练习 5。可数名词和不可数名词的用法,见预备练习 7。在试题分析中,凡涉及因词语搭配而构成的名词用法的差别,例句中都用黑体予以标明,分析中将不再作进一步的说明。

### 三、名词题解:

1. China has been following the policy to develop relations with other countries in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

A. basis

B. bases

C. ground

D. foundation

答案: A

题解:

中国一贯是在和平共处五项原则的基础上发展与其他国家的关系。

on the basis of: from what sth. indicates 在……基础上,

根据

Decisions are often made **on the basis of** incorrect information.

判断常常是依据错误的信息做出的。

**basis (pl. bases), ground, foundation** 三词为同义词, 它们均意为“基础, 根据”(the most important facts or ideas from which something is developed), 但要注意它们与其他词语的搭配关系, 如:

arguments that have a firm basis 有事实为根据的议论

**On what grounds** do you suspect him? 你根据什么怀疑是他? “grounds”为复数形式。

**On what basis** do you propose to pay me? 你打算按什么方法付我报酬?

**The foundations** for skill in expression have to **be laid** early. 要尽早打好语言表达技能的基础。

2. The two stars' divorce has received a lot of media \_\_\_\_\_ recently.

A. coverage

B. discussion

C. treatment

D. publication

答案: A

题解:

两个明星的离婚最近引起媒体的广泛报道。

**coverage [U]:** the way in which a subject or event is reported on television or radio, or in newspapers 新闻报道

The nonviolent protest advocated by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. proved highly effective in an age of expanding television coverage.

在电视报道普及的时代，马丁·路德·金博士倡导的非暴力抵抗取得了显著的效果。

3. Before the automobile, the horse-drawn carriage was the primary \_\_\_\_\_ of private transportation.

A. mean

B. means

C. meaning

D. meanness

答案: B

题解:

在汽车发明之前, 马车是主要的私人交通工具。

**means** [C]: (pl. means) method or way (of doing): (单复数同形) 方法, 手段

The date of the invention of the bow and arrow has been lost in time, but it is fairly certain that it was for the purpose of providing man with quicker and surer means of killing animals for food.

弓箭的发明已无从知晓, 但它是猎杀动物以获取食物的一种更为快捷而保险的手段。

**mean** [C, U]: an average amount, figure, or value 平均数, 中间数

The mean of 7, 9 and 14 is found by adding them together and dividing by 3.

7、9、14 三个数的平均数是把三个数相加再除以 3。

**meanness** [U]: unwilling to share or help 吝啬, 刻薄

Whatever faults he may have, meanness is not one of them.

不管他的缺点是什么, 他绝不是个刻薄的人。

4. A geographer might be described as one who observes, records and explains the \_\_\_\_\_ between places.

A. exceptions

B. sameness

C. differences

D. divisions

答案: C

题解:

地理学家可以说成是观察、记录、解释各个地方的差别的人。

**difference** [C, U]: the state of being unlike; disagreement  
不同, 差别

There are several important **differences between** cricket and football.

板球与足球存在很多重要的差别。

They had an awful row several years ago but now they have **settled their differences**.

几年前他们有过一次激烈的争吵, 可现在他们已经消除了彼此间的分歧。

**sameness** [U]: very close likeness or identity 相同(之处)

I mistook one book for the other because of **the sameness of** their covers.

我错把这本书当成另一本了, 因为它们两个的封面一模一样。

**exception** [C, U]: thing, person or situation that is not included in general statement 例外; 除外

We don't usually accept late applications but in this case we can **make an exception** because of the circumstances.

我们一般不接收迟交的申请, 但考虑到具体情况, 这次是个例外。

**division** [C, U]: separation in thought, feeling, etc. (思

想、感情的)分裂

Agitators who stir up divisions in society are dangerous.

在社会上制造分裂的煽动者是危险分子。

5. There was no \_\_\_\_\_ of the mountain in the distance because the clouds were forming all around us.

A. view

B. vision

C. look

D. glimpse

答案: A

题解:

周围全是雾,我们看不到远处的山峰。

**view** [C]: what can be seen from a particular place, esp. fine natural scenery (尤指)天然景象

The view from the other side was even more impressive.

另一边的景色更加迷人。

**vision** [C]: sth. seen, esp. by the mind's eye or the power of imagination (尤指)幻想、想像

For me, the smell of coconut oil conjures up visions of palm trees waving in the breeze.

椰子油的香味使我的脑海中浮现出椰子树在微风中摇曳的景象。

**look** [C]: short period of giving attention with the eyes 看,望

We went out into the street again and **took a look at** the Cathedral.

我们又一次来到街上看了看教堂。

**glimpse** [C, U]: a momentary sight of sth., 常用于词组 get/catch a glimpse of 瞥见

When I left the hotel I **got a glimpse of** a man strolling past the window.

我离开旅馆时,一眼看到有个人从窗前溜过去了。

6. When Edison died, it was proposed that the American people turn off all power in their homes, streets and factories for several minutes \_\_\_\_\_ this great man.

A. in favor of

B. in terms of

C. in honor of

D. in accordance with

答案: C

题解:

爱迪生逝世后,有人提议美国的家庭、街道和工厂停电数分钟,以纪念这位伟人。

**in honor of:** in order to show how much you admire and respect someone 为纪念;向……表示敬意

The city dedicated a monument in honor of those who had died for their country.

这座城市举行了纪念碑的落成仪式,以向为国献身的人表示敬意。

**in favor of:** on the side of 赞同;支持

He was in favor of people working shorter hours.

他赞成人们工作更短的时间。

**in terms of:** with regard to 依据,按照

In terms of natural resources it is one of the richest countries in Asia.

就自然资源来说,它是亚洲最富有的国家之一。

**in accordance with:** in agreement with 与……一致

In accordance with your request, I am sending you the ap-



plication forms.

按照你的要求现寄去申请表。

7. This is the third time in six months that \_\_\_\_\_ have been made to smuggle illegal goods through Customs by declaring them to be medical supplies.

A. measures

B. attempts

C. actions

D. struggles

答案: B

题解:

将违禁物资冒充医疗物品试图偷偷运出海关,这已经是半年来的第三次。

**attempt** [C, U]: try; effort to do sth.

He **made** a few half-hearted **attempts** to join in their conversation.

他不很热心地加入他们的谈话。

**measure** (often pl.): action taken to bring about a certain result (常用复数)措施,方法

What further **measures** can we **take** to avoid shoplifting?

我们还能采取什么进一步的措施来防止偷窃呢?

**action** [C, U]: sth. done; movement 所做之事;行动

We must **take action** to deal with the problem before it spreads to other areas.

我们必须采取行动对问题加以处理,以防它影响到其他的地方。

We shall judge you by your actions, not by your promise.

我们将根据你的行为而不是你的承诺来判断你。

8. We decided to climb the mountains, but \_\_\_\_\_ realized that it