

# 大学英语 遣词造句指南

萧立明 编著

George got his fingers \_\_\_\_\_ when the firm went out of business.

那家公司停业了，乔治因而蒙受了重大损失。

- A. burnt                  B. damaged  
C. hurt                    D. fired

On the boat there are only three old \_\_\_\_\_.

船上只有 3 位经验丰富的水手。

- A. fellows                B. mates  
C. salts                   D. breads

They fought with \_\_\_\_\_ off and no give and take.

他们互不相让，准备打斗。

- A. coats                  B. gloves  
C. shirts                  D. sleeves

It \_\_\_\_\_ on me where I'd seen him before.

我终于想起以前在何处见过他了。

- A. broke                  B. dawned  
C. appeared              D. brightened

Playing cards isn't my cup of \_\_\_\_\_. Let's watch television instead.

我不喜欢玩纸牌，我们还是来看电视吧。

- A. wine                   B. beer  
C. milk                   D. tea

He was broke and had to \_\_\_\_\_ his house.

他已经捉襟见肘了，只得把房子卖掉了。

A Guide to  
Diction of College  
English



机械工业出版社  
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# 大学英语遣词造句指南

A Guide to Diction of College English

萧立明 编著



机械工业出版社

本书旨在指导大学生及同等学力者用英语准确地遣词造句, 切实提高英语书面表达能力和英汉互译能力。重点词条为英语使用频率最高的常用词, 同时涵盖大学英语阶段应掌握的次常用词, 总计 6000 余个。体例基本按照剑桥大学《第一证书》练习手册中“阅读理解”栏目的形式编辑, 并附译文, 以帮助读者进行英汉语语义对比分析。最佳选项随题明示, 所有词条索引附后, 便于读者反复学习和查询。词条难易度按照我国大学英语教学大纲分级词汇排序, 以便读者结合正规的课堂教学, 同步习得, 循序渐进, 收到实际效果。

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# 前 言

本书是专为帮助中国大学生在写作和翻译中正确选择英语词汇而编写的。大家知道,语言是一套符号系统,这套符号系统包括音位系统、词汇系统、句法系统、语义系统、修辞系统、语篇系统等。英语和汉语都有各自的系统。通过英语和汉语的比较,我们不难发现,二者在构词和语义方面差异甚大。如果我们不能将这些差异揭示出来,而将两种语言的词汇系统和语义系统混淆起来,就会在实际运用中出现各种各样的错误。我国一位资深望重的教授在批改某校英语专业本科四年级学生的英语作文时就发现了不少用词不当的错误。现摘录几例如下:

1. 原意:我们要养活很多人。

英语表达: We have a large population to rear.

2. 原意:我要虚心向同学学习。

英语表达: I must learn modestly from my classmates.

3. 原意:无论任务多艰难,我也不怕。

英语表达: I shall not be scared, no matter how difficult the task is.

4. 原意:我们必须学点理论知识。

英语表达: We must learn some theoretical knowledge.

以上四例的英语表达是错误的,原因就是用语不当。第一句中,英语 rear 一词虽然有“养”的意思,但是指对小孩的抚养,还指养牲口。第二句错在 modestly, 学生原来是指自己水平比别人差,因此要虚心向他人学习才能进步,而 modestly 是指自己本来有水平,但要谦虚谨慎。汉语的“怕”有多种含义,学生原意是指畏惧艰难而不是被艰难恐吓,因此不能用 scare。最后一句是词语搭配的问题。“知识”是靠习得而获取的,而 learn 是指学会某种技能。以上四例的正确英语表达应为:

1. We have a large population to feed.
2. I must learn humbly from my classmates.
3. No matter how difficult the task is, I shall not be daunted.
4. We must acquire some theoretical knowledge.

我国学生到了大学阶段往往以为英语的提高就是靠扩大词汇量,这样理解是片面的。扩大词汇量是必要的,但熟悉和掌握已学的词汇更加重要。因为英语的提高包括听、说、读、写、译综合能力的提高,其中写和译更能体现这种综合能力。本书就是要帮助大学生达到准确使用英语的目的。

本书在体例上采用英国剑桥大学《第一证书》练习手册中“阅读理解”栏目的形式,以便读者在具体语言实践中扩大词汇和掌握词汇的运用。与此同时,每道题都有中文译文,以便读者通过翻译来比较英语和汉语的词义,从而提高英汉互译能力。由于英语和汉语在语义和结构上差异很大,因此译文不可能和原文一一对等。译文只能作参考。本书中的每道题都给出了答案(即加下划线的选项),供读者参考,以免去翻阅词典和其他参考书的麻烦。

为了帮助大学生循序渐近地提高英语,本书所选录的词汇与大学英语教学大纲同步,共分为六级。关键词条按大纲划分。国外语义学告诉我们,词有概念义(即词本义)、联想义(即引申义)、社会义等类型。一级至二级词汇一般是大学生在中学阶段就学到的,其主要是词本义。本书主要取词的联想义和社会义,以使读者了解英语一词多义的现象,从而更好地把握常用词的用法。

从三级开始,本书所列举的词条主要根据英语同义或近义词的辨析来编排。任何语言的词汇系统都具有现代语义学中所谓的上下位关系。英语的传统修辞把词分为一般词(general term)和特定词(specific term)。所谓“一般词”就是现代语义学所指的上位词(super-ordinate);所谓“特定词”就是现代语义学所指的下位词(hyponym)。在写作中,特定词比一般词更富有表达效果。以英语一般词 look 为例,就有很多方式的 look。汉语也是如此。“看”或“视”就有很多方式,所以就有很多特定词,即下位词,例如偷视(peep)、凝视(stare)、怒视(glare)等。从实例可以看出,任何语言的词汇的语义关系,都存在着这种上下位关系。在写作中,用特定词或下位词,表达就更准确、更生动。

本书每级 20 个单元,每单元涉及常用词和次常用词 20 个,而且主要是实词。全书关键词条 2400 多个。加上选项中的其他词汇,全书实际涵盖英语词汇 6000 个左右。细心的读者如果以本书为基础,再进行适当扩充,在写作和翻译过程中,熟练运用英语常用和次常用词应不会有困难。

本书将所有关键词条按英语字母顺序列于书后索引中,以便读者查阅。在本书编写过程中,初稿的排版和打印得到萧凡、侯君等同志的协助,

## 前 言

在此表示谢忱。由于国内尚无多少同类书籍借鉴，同时编写仓促，本书只能是抛砖引玉，错误在所难免，还请学界同仁和广大读者批评指正。

编者

2005 年 12 月

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# Grade One

## Unit One

- |                                                                                                                     |                 |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. This is a receipt. And the goods will be sent later under <u>separate</u> _____.<br>这是收据, 货物将另附函并随后寄出。           | A. envelop      | B. letter        |
|                                                                                                                     | C. <u>cover</u> | D. post          |
| 2. The meeting was <u>getting out of</u> _____.<br>till everybody stopped talking at once.<br>在大家立即停止了争论后, 会议才未失控。  | A. finger       | B. <u>hand</u>   |
|                                                                                                                     | C. foot         | D. arm           |
| 3. I can't unlock the car because I've <u>left</u> the key _____.<br>我打不开车锁, 因为我 <u>把钥匙落在</u> 家里了。                  | A. after        | B. before        |
|                                                                                                                     | C. beyond       | D. <u>behind</u> |
| 4. At the age of 10 he _____ a course of study leading to the Master degree.<br>还在 10 岁时, 他就 <u>开始</u> 学习一门硕士学位课程。  | A. started      | B. set out       |
|                                                                                                                     | C. set to       | D. <u>began</u>  |
| 5. Please _____ 50 dollars <u>as</u> 15 dollars.<br>请 <u>注意</u> 50 美元为 15 美元之误。                                     | A. point        | B. note          |
|                                                                                                                     | C. realize      | D. <u>read</u>   |
| 6. I put a piece of paper in the book to keep my _____.<br>我把一张纸放在了 <u>刚读到的一页</u> 。                                 | A. page         | B. <u>place</u>  |
|                                                                                                                     | C. mark         | D. chapter       |
| 7. We asked if he was hurt, but he insisted on <u>making</u> _____ of the accident.<br>我们问他伤着没有, 可他硬说是区区小事, 对此不屑一顾。 | A. light        | B. small         |
|                                                                                                                     | C. dull         | D. <u>slight</u> |

8. I promise to \_\_\_\_\_ that the job is done on time.

我答应设法按时完成工作。

- A. see B. watch  
C. look D. care

9. It's a clean \_\_\_\_\_ for our team. We ran first, second and third in the race.

我们队大获全胜，囊括了冠、亚、季军。

- A. event B. game  
C. sweep D. play

10. The lifeboat \_\_\_\_\_ the waves smoothly.  
救生艇平稳地破浪而行。

- A. mounds B. floats  
C. carries D. tides

11. You may rely on that news for I had it from a good \_\_\_\_\_.

你可以相信这条消息，因为它的来源可靠。

- A. place B. origin  
C. quarter D. material

12. His father tried to \_\_\_\_\_ a writer out of him but he became a sailor.

他父亲原想把他造就成为一名作家，可他却当了水手。

- A. raise B. bring  
C. make D. get

13. She was very plain, but she was in the marriage \_\_\_\_\_ because of her father's wealth.

她长得并不美，可是她父亲有钱，所以人们竟相向她求婚。

- A. market B. bargain  
C. chance  
D. opportunity

14. Her mother asked her to \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
她母亲要她嫁给有钱人。

- A. marry with B. marry to  
C. marry  
D. be married

15. George got his fingers \_\_\_\_\_ when the firm went out of business.  
那家公司停业了，乔治因而蒙受了重大损失。

- A. burnt  
B. damaged  
C. hurt D. fired

16. One of the teachers really \_\_\_\_\_ it in for that boy—She shouts at him all the

- A. does B. makes  
C. takes D. has

time.

其中一位老师故意使那个孩子难堪——  
她老是对他吼叫。

17. We must make a \_\_\_\_\_ change in our plan.

我们必须将计划作出重大修改。

18. The shopkeeper put in another apple and the scale \_\_\_\_\_.

店主又放入一个苹果，秤才翘起来称足。

19. The workers plunged the fabric in a \_\_\_\_\_ of green dye.

工人们把纤维投入绿色染料液体中。

20. He's such a well-known politician because he has a great deal of \_\_\_\_\_.

他成为有名望的政治家是因为他很有气质。

A. material

B. substantial

C. matter D. property

A. flattened B. equaled

C. turned D. moved

A. water B. liquid

C. solution D. bath

A. quality B. color

C. sense D. interest

## Unit Two

1. The men were \_\_\_\_\_ away at pigeons.  
那些人在随意射杀肉鸽。

2. I would like to take \_\_\_\_\_ meals in summer.  
夏天我喜欢吃清淡的食物。

3. Jean always \_\_\_\_\_ the way I dress. What I wear today she will wear tomorrow.  
珍老是学我穿衣服。我今天穿什么她明天就穿什么。

4. It goes \_\_\_\_\_ with him to live in a strange land without knowing the native language.  
生活在异国却不懂当地的语言，他感到举

A. shooting B. killing

C. potting D. cooking

A. light B. heavy

C. hot D. slow

A. learns B. copies

C. goes after D. imitates

A. difficult B. hard

C. uneasy D. harmful

步维艰。

5. I know many people like the idea, but that's neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_. We can't afford it. 我知道很多人喜欢这主意, 但这不是办法。我们做不到。

6. He'll \_\_\_\_\_ it that I was late. 他会不断地说我迟到了。

7. Just \_\_\_\_\_ those people for the dance. 把大家配成对, 跳起舞来。

8. To do work for money is to make the \_\_\_\_\_ boil. 为钱而工作的目的是养家糊口。

9. On the boat there are only three old \_\_\_\_\_. 船上只有3位经验丰富的水手。

10. The new idea \_\_\_\_\_ her imagination. 这个新思想激起了她的想象力。

11. The child was really \_\_\_\_\_ by the little dog. 这个小孩被那只小狗迷住了。

12. He \_\_\_\_\_ the nail into the wood. 他把钉子钉进了那块木头。

13. I had to fight for they \_\_\_\_\_ me into a corner. 他们逼得我走投无路了, 所以我不得不出手。

14. The rain was \_\_\_\_\_ against the windows. 雨滴敲打着窗户。

15. I saw the children \_\_\_\_\_ the Christmas tree. 我看见孩子们在装饰圣诞树。

A. here; there

B. there; here

C. here; thus

D. thus; here

A. do B. take

C. make D. have

A. group B. pair

C. couple D. double

A. kettle B. bowl

C. tank D. pot

A. fellows B. mates

C. salts D. breads

A. caught B. grasped

C. held D. pulled

A. made B. done

C. taken

D. interested

A. struck B. hit

C. patted D. drove

A. pushed B. pulled

C. hauled D. drove

A. hitting B. striking

C. beating D. breaking

A. clothing B. dressing

C. wearing D. covering

16. His wife's frequent quarreling drove him to \_\_\_\_\_.

妻子经常吵闹, 逼得他借酒消愁。

- A. alcohol      B. wine  
C. drink      D. liquor

17. The philosopher died in 1980, \_\_\_\_\_ of years and honor.

这位哲学家于 1980 年去世, 享尽了天年与荣誉。

- A. all      B. whole  
C. full      D. complete

18. She always feel a bit \_\_\_\_\_ if she looks down from a height.

她从高处往下看时, 总觉得有点儿不舒服。

- A. strange      B. unusual  
C. rare      D. funny

19. Don't worry. Our team has the \_\_\_\_\_ in its hand.

别担心。我们队胜券在握。

- A. match      B. game  
C. contest      D. battle

20. In the end the playboy was fed up with the \_\_\_\_\_ life and became a businessman.

最后, 这个花花公子厌倦了放荡的生活而成为一个实业家。

- A. gay      B. open  
C. free      D. pleasant

5

### Unit Three

1. The girl is not behaving at all well, she is trying to get \_\_\_\_\_ with my brother.

那个女孩行为不端, 想对我弟弟无礼。

- A. fresh      B. bold  
C. free      D. rude

2. The rich lady is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the arts and she provides money for concerts in the town.

那位贵妇人是艺术的支持者, 她出钱在镇上举办音乐会。

- A. assistant      B. aid  
C. friend      D. fellow

3. The police believe that the hotel is being used as a \_\_\_\_\_ for prostitution.

警方认为这家旅社正在为卖淫活动作掩护。

- A. hide      B. shelter  
C. front      D. back



- |                                                                                                                  |                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. The judge _____ the prisoner of any crime and set him free.<br>法官宣告在押人 <u>无罪</u> 并予以释放。                       | A. cleaned      B. <u>cleared</u><br>C. washed<br>D. cleansed       |
| 5. When will his latest be _____?<br>他的新作何时 <u>出版</u> ?                                                          | A. in              B. under<br>C. <u>out</u> D. on                  |
| 6. All the newspapers _____ the articles about the pop star's marriage.<br>各报纷纷 <u>刊登</u> 关于这个流行歌星婚事的文章。         | A. took            B. bore<br>C. brought       D. <u>carried</u>    |
| 7. A dollar! That's all she gave me for my _____.<br>就 1 美元! 这就是她对 <u>我的辛劳</u> 所支付的报酬。                           | A. hurts           B. <u>pains</u><br>C. aches           D. bitters |
| 8. He's clever at scientific studies. They _____ <u>no difficulty</u> to him.<br>他擅长于科学研究。这类研究对他来讲 <u>毫无困难</u> 。 | A. show           B. <u>present</u><br>C. afford          D. pass   |
| 9. The vice-president is now <u>under</u> _____.<br>这位副总统现在 <u>被软禁</u> 了。                                        | A. <u>house</u> B. family<br>C. building       D. room              |
| 10. It's not going to be an easy task. I can see _____ ahead.<br>这项任务可不容易。我能想象到将要面临的 <u>困难</u> 。                 | A. stones          B. <u>rocks</u><br>C. tricks          D. sands   |
| 11. <u>Put</u> the room _____ as soon as you can, please.<br>请尽快把房间 <u>清理好</u> 。                                 | A. square          B. <u>clean</u><br>C. orderly        D. straight |
| 12. My dress _____ at the back.<br>我的连衣裙在后面 <u>系带子</u> 。                                                         | A. closes          B. fastens<br>C. holds           D. <u>ties</u>  |