



根据最新《大学英语课程教学要求》编写

大学英语四级考试词汇 分类突破新思路

A New Approach to
the Systematic Mastery of
CET-4 Vocabulary

主 审 杨大亮
主 编 庄起敏 吴远恒



外教社

上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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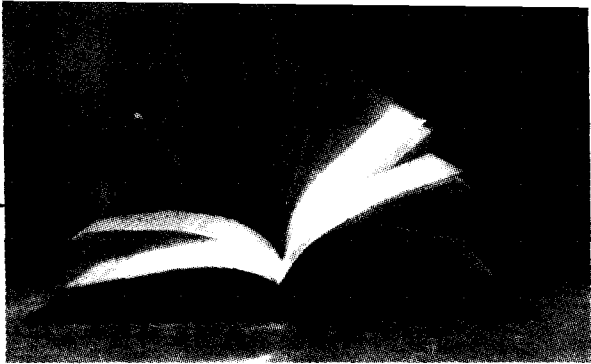
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前言



英国著名的语言学家 Wilkins 说：“没有语法不能很好地表达，而没有词汇则什么也不能表达。”词汇承载语音的内容、体现语法的功能，是语言大厦中最重要的建筑材料。君不见巍巍金茂，耸立浦江，赖水泥钢筋支撑；煌煌莎翁巨著，皆一词一句构成。学好英语，掌握绚丽多彩的英语词汇是学习的基石和首要任务，自不待言。然而，“语言这东西不是随便就可以学好的，非下苦功夫不可。”“天之骄子”的大学生们如东方之朝日，是人生中记忆力最旺盛的年代，是学习外语的大好时机，机不可失啊！依笔者愚见，挑选一本适合自己的词汇书是十分重要而且十分必需的。一个人在不同的阶段需要掌握不同量的词汇，就需要不同的词汇书。本书就是一本为了帮助广大的大学英语四级考生顺利通过考试而研究编写的词汇书，粗略归纳，特色如下：

1. 权威

本书根据国家教育部最近公布的大学英语四级考试所需要的全部词汇与词组编写。主干词全部严格界定在大学英语四级考试所规定的词汇内，不以拔高来炫耀深度，不以降低来求俗媚世。只要你真正掌握了这些主干词，就是手握了一把打开大学英语四级考试大门的万能钥匙。

2. 科学

本书参考了英国剑桥英语词汇册的分级依据，将大学英语四级考试所需要的词汇分为高中复习词汇；简义背诵词汇；重点学习词汇；高端扩充词汇；四级动词词组和四级非动词词组六大板块。科学的分类旨在力求做到目标明显，全面周到，重点突出，便于操作。这恐怕是同类词书中的首创。谓予不信，不妨去书肆一走。

3. 实用

2004年6月19日大学英语四级考试卷中的 Vocabulary and Structure 部分全部采用词汇题，而没有语法结构题（大学英语六级考试卷中的 Vocabulary and Structure 部分早在1997年就全部采用词汇题了）。事实上，在完成基础语法学习之后，英语学习的重点就在于词汇量的扩充了。从某种意义上讲，英语水平高低的竞争就是词汇量大小的竞争。掌握词汇的方式多种多样，因人而异。但是，把词汇放到句子中去识别无疑是基本的又是有效的方法之一。本书将词汇讲解与词汇练习有机结合起来，弥补了目前书市上大部分同类词书只有讲解或只有练习的不足。所有词汇既有讲解，又有练习，起到了两次学习的效果。

4. 清晰

本书的六大板块清晰地标明了各自的内容及功能：“高中复习词汇”精选高中阶段已经学

过但可能存在困难的词汇精讲精练;“简义背诵词汇”将只有简单直观意义的词归列在一起,便于记忆;“重点学习词汇”则是本书的华彩乐章,突出了、详解了、多练了大学英语四级考试中作为考点频率最高的1000多个单词;“高端扩充词汇”则是为那些意欲在大学英语四级考试中一搏高分的考生预备的盛餐;将词组分为“四级动词词组”与“四级非动词词组”也是从考试的实际出发设计的。除两个编排较为简单的词组部分外,所有词汇部分的例句译文均用括号表示,更加醒目。清晰的六大板块可以让读者选择学习的重点,“把钢用在刀刃上”,高效而省时。另外,为了避免枯燥,同时又尽可能方便读者查找单词,一方面所有单元的词汇都由相当数量的不同字母开头的单词组成,另一方面这些单词均以字母顺序排列。

5. 简练

本书除了中学阶段简单词汇外,涉及到大学英语的单词、词组总数近7000个,加上近1700道与大学英语四级考试形式完全一样的单项选择题,近7000个将所学词汇全部复现一遍的选项。为了让如此“浩瀚”的内容做到简练,在“高中复习词汇”和“重点学习词汇”中已讨论的词组一般就不在词组板块中再出现;“简义背诵词汇”的词义一目了然,一般不用例句;“高端扩充词汇”意在鼓励大学英语四级的考生早一点接触到较高级的英语词汇,因此在解释和例句上也不求面面俱到。“重点学习词汇”中,〈特别提示〉是全书的重点(包括“高中复习词汇”中的〈复习要点〉),主要内容为1)该词在使用中需要特别注意的包括语法、惯用法在内的各种问题,2)同义词辨析,3)常用词组与搭配,并以此次序排列;如〈特别提示〉中已提供了某一义项的例句,则该义项下就不再另有例句;派生词列在词条后面;及物用法与不及物用法含义相同的动词用*v.*表示。

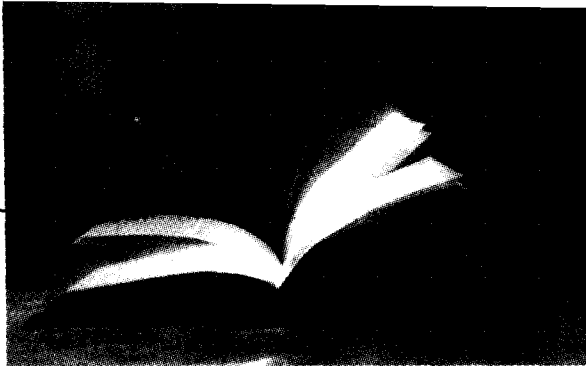
无庸讳言,词汇是语言学习中最大的“拦路虎”。可是,“天下事有难易乎?为之,则难者亦易矣;不为,则易者亦难矣。”(彭端叔《为学》)若要体验语言山峰上的无限风光,感受杜甫所谓的“会当凌绝顶,一览众山小”的境界,只有“操千曲而后晓音,观千剑而后识器”(刘勰《文心雕龙·知音》);只要沿着词汇铺成的崎岖山路拾级而上,披荆斩棘,勇于攀登;只要坚持不懈,持之以恒,假以时日,定会达到光辉的顶点!

书中错误及不当之处,敬请赐教。

编 者

2005年7月1日于上海

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高中复习词汇

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UNIT 1

accident / 'æksɪdənt / *n.* 1. 事件, 意外的事
2. 事故

<复习要点> **by accident** 偶然: We met in the street **by accident**. (我们在街上偶然碰到。)

add / æd / *v.* 1. 加, 添加 2. 进一步说(或写): Have you anything to **add**? (你还有什么要说的吗?)

<复习要点> **add up** 1. 加起来 2. 说得通: He had been arrested for murder, but the evidence just did not **add up**. (他因谋杀而被捕, 但证据就是难以自圆其说。) **add up to** 合计达: The money he spent **added up to** more than 1000 yuan. (他花的钱合计达 1000 元。)

address / ə'dres / *n.* 1. 地址, 住址 *vt.* 1. 在……上写姓名地址: **address** a letter (在信上写地址) 2. 向……讲话: She is **addressing** the meeting in a minute. (过一会她就要在大会上讲话了。) 3. 称呼: How should I **address** you? (我怎样称呼你?)

admit / əd'mɪt / *v.* 1. 承认, 供认 2. 准许……进入, 准许……加入, 接纳(与 to, into, in 连用): Only 100 boys are **admitted** to the school. (该校只收 100 名男生。) 3. (指场所)可容纳: The theatre is small and **admits** only 200 people. (剧场小, 只能容纳 200 人。)

<复习要点> **admit** 作“承认”解时, 可后接动名词, 不可接不定式, 如: I **admit making** (= having made) a mistake. (我承认犯了错误。) 另外, **admit** 作“承认”解时, 还可作不及物动词用,

后接介词 to, 如: He **admitted (to)** stealing. (他承认偷窃。)

advance / əd'vɑ:ns / *vi.* 1. 前进, 向前移动 2. 取得进展 *n.* 1. 前进, 进展 2. 预付, 预支: an **advance** on salary (预付工资)

<复习要点> **in advance** 提前, 事先(注意英汉表达在词序上的不同): He left three days in **advance**. (他提前 3 天离开了。)

afford / ə'fɔ:d / *vt.* 1. 提供, 给予 2. 买得起, 承担得起

<复习要点> **afford** 常与 can, could, be able to 连用, 后接名词或代词, 也常接动词不定式, 表示“有时间或有经济条件做某事”, 如: I like that bike, but I can't **afford** it. (我喜欢那辆自行车, 但我买不起。) He couldn't **afford** so much money. (他出不起那么多钱。) I can't **afford** to buy a house now. (我现在买不起房子。)

aim / eɪm / *vt.* 把……瞄准, 把……对准 *vi.* (常后接 at 或不定式) 1. 瞄准, 对准: **aim** at a tree (瞄准一棵树) 2. 旨在, 目的在于: **aim** at increasing production (目的是增产) **aim to be** friendly (打算友好一点) *n.* 1. 瞄准, 对准 2. 目标, 目的

allocate / 'æləkeɪt / *vt.* 1. 分配; 分派 2. 把……拨给, 把……划归

allow / ə'laʊ / *vt.* 1. 允许, 准许 2. 允给, 让……得到

<复习要点> 1. **allow** 可用于“主语 + **allow** + 宾



语 + 不定式”这样的句型,如: We can never **allow** our children to smoke. (我们决不允许自己的孩子抽烟。) 但 allow 后直接接动词时,则要用动名词,如: They don't **allow** smoking in this room. (他们不允许在这间房里抽烟。) 2. **allow for** 把……考虑进去,准备面临: We must **allow for** the train being late — it always is. (我们必须准备火车晚点——它总是如此。) **allow of** 容许,容许有……的可能: The facts **allow of** only one interpretation. (这些事实只有一种解释。)

altogether / ˌɔːltəˈgeðə / *ad.* 1. 完全地,全部地 2. 总共

anxious / ˈæŋkʃəs / *a.* 1. 焦虑的 2. 热切的 (一般作表语): I'm **anxious** to see my wife. (我热切地想见我的妻子。)

area / ˈeəriə / *n.* 1. 空地 2. 面积: The school covers an **area** of 6000 square meters. (这个学校占地 6000 平方米。) 3. 地区,区域 4. 范围,领域: There have been many developments in the **area** of language teaching. (在语言教学方面已经有了许多发展。)

article / ˈɑːtɪkl / *n.* 1. 文章,论文 2. 条款,条文: **articles** of an agreement (协定的条款) 3. 物件: buy several **articles** at a shop (在商店买几件物品) 4. 冠词

attempt / əˈtempt / *v.* 1. 尝试,试图 2. 企图 *n.* 1. 尝试,试图 2. 试做的事

<复习要点> attempt 后接不定式和动名词均可,但用动名词往往表示尝试做了某事,而不定式多表示想去干,或虽想干但没干成的事,如: I **attempted** walking until I fell over. (我试着走路,一直到跌倒为止。) I **attempted** to speak but was told to be quiet. (我想发言,但被告知保持沉默。)

average / ˈævərɪdʒ / *n.* 平均数,平均值;平均

水平 *a.* 平均的,一般的 *v.* 平均(为): The rain-fall **averages** 36 inches a year. (雨量平均每年达 36 英寸。)

<复习要点> on (the/an) **average** 平均起来: On (the/an) **average** I receive 3 e-mails a week. (我平均一周收到 3 封电子邮件。)

awake / əˈweɪk / *vt.* (awoke / əˈwəʊk /, awakened; awoke(n), awakened) 唤醒,使觉醒 *vi.* 醒来,醒悟 *a.* 醒着的: He was still wide **awake**. (他依然完全醒着。)

bargain / ˈbɑːɡɪn / *n.* 1. 交易,买卖 2. 契约,协议 3. 廉价品,便宜货,特价商品 *vt.* 讨价还价 2. 使买卖,进行贸易

<复习要点> bargain for/on 1. 企图廉价获取 2. (通常和否定词连用)预料,指望: We can't **bargain** on finding a cheaper house. (我们不能指望找到更便宜的房子了。) **drive a hard bargain** 杀价,迫使对方接受苛刻条件

base / beɪs / *n.* 1. 基础,底座 2. 基地 *vt.* 把……建立在……基础上

<复习要点> be based on 以……为基础: Your opinions should be **based on** facts. (你的观点应该以事实为基础。)

bear / beə / *n.* 熊 *vt.* (bore / bɔː /; borne, born / bɔːn /) 1. 忍受,容忍 2. 负担,承担 3. 结(果实),生(孩子)

<复习要点> 1. bear 的过去式是 bore, 过去分词有两个: born, borne。在表示“生育,生产”时,用 borne; 在表示“出生,出身”时用 born, 如: She looks young though she has **borne** three children. (虽然她已生育了 3 个孩子,她依然看上去很年轻。) I was **born** in Shanghai. (我是在上海出生的。) 2. bear 表示忍受时,常用于否定句、疑问句,且与 can, could 等情态动词连用,可后接不定式、动名词,如: I can't **bear** him any more. (我再也忍受不了他了。) I can't **bear** waiting/to wait here alone. (我忍受不了一个人

在这儿等。)

belong / bɪlɒŋ / *vi.* 1. 属于 (to) 2. 应归入 (范畴、类别等) (in)

<复习要点> belong 常出现在 belong to 词组中,意思是“属于……”,如: This book **belongs to me**. (这本书是我的。) 这一词组不能用于进行时态,也没有被动语态, *Taiwan is **belonging to China**. / This book is **belonged to me**. 这两个句子都是错误的。应该说: Taiwan **belongs to China**. (台湾属于中国。) This book **belongs to me**. (这本书是我的。) 另外, belong 后面也可用其他介词,用得较多的是 in, 意思是“适宜于……,应该在(某处)”,如: This chair **belongs in Classroom 303**. (这把椅子应该在 303 教室。) He doesn't **belong in this place**. (他不适合这个地方。)

bend / bend / *v.* (**bent** / bent / ; bent) 1. (使) 弯曲,弯腰 2. 把(目光,精力等)集中于 *n.* 弯曲(处): a **bend in the river** (河流弯道)

<复习要点> be **bent on** 一心想着: Mother is **bent on making us happy**. (母亲一心想让我们开心。) **bend over backwards** 竭尽全力: We are **bending over backwards to get it finished in time**. (我们竭尽全力尽量将这件事及时完成。)

broad / brɔ:d / *a.* 1. 宽阔的 2. 广泛的 3. 宽容的

burst / bɜ:st / *v.* (**burst**; burst) / *n.* 1. 爆炸;爆裂 2. 突然发生: a **burst of laughter** (一阵大笑)

<复习要点> **burst into** **burst out** 都可以表示“突然发生……”,但它们后接的语言成分不一样, **burst into** 一般后接名词,而 **burst out** 后接动词,如: **burst into laughter** / **burst out laughing** (大笑起来); **burst into tears** / **burst out crying** (大哭起来)。有时在 **burst out** 后面再加介词 into, 成为 **burst out into**, 这时后面就要接名词了,如: They **burst out into a song**. (他们突然

大唱起来。) 短语动词 **break into** 和 **break out** 在表示“突然发生……”时,也有类似区别,如: The audience **broke into** applause. (观众突然鼓起掌来。) He **broke out** laughing. (他突然笑了起来。) **burst in on** 突然出现或到来

charge / tʃɑ:dʒ / *n.* 1. 价钱,费用 2. 控告,指控 3. 负责,主管 4. 负荷: a **negative charge** (负电荷) *vt.* 1. 索价 2. 指控 3. 装填,使充满: **charge a storage battery** (为蓄电池充电)

<复习要点> 1. charge 作“主管,负责”解时,常用于 **in charge of** 和 **in the charge of** 这两个短语,前者有主动的意思,而后者则是被动的,如: He is **in charge of Class Two**. (他负责二班。) Class Two is **in the charge of him** (= in his charge). (二班由他负责。) 2. charge 作“指控”解时,用于“主语 + charge + 宾语 + with ...”句型,如: He **charge me with theft/stealing things**. (他指控我偷窃/偷东西。) 3. charge 作“索价”时,用于“主语 + charge + 宾语 + 钱 + for ...”,如: The hotel **charged me £5 for a room for the night**. (那旅馆一晚上一个房间收我 5 英镑。) 4. **take charge** 开始管理,接管

check / tʃek / *v.* 1. 检查;核对 2. 阻止 *n.* 1. 检查,核对 2. [美]支票,账单: write/cash a **check** (开/兑支票)

<复习要点> **check in** (在旅馆、机场等)登记,报到 **check out** 结账离去,办妥手续离去 **check up (on)** 检查,核实: Are you trying to **check up on me**? (你想检查我吗?) **in check** 受抑制的,受控制的: keep one's temper **in check** (控制某人的脾气)

collect / kə'lekt / *v.* 1. 收集,采集 2. 取,接: You go and **collect our daughter**. (你去接我们的女儿。) 3. 收(账等): **collect taxes** (收税)

<复习要点> collect 也可作形容词,意为“由收到者付款的”,如: She made a **collect telephone call to her husband in America**. (她给在美国的丈夫打了一个由对方付费的电话。)



companion / kəm'peɪniən / *n.* 同伴, 伴侣

company / 'kʌmpəni / *n.* 1. 公司 2. 连队
3. 做伴, 同伴

<复习要点> be good/bad company 适合交往做伴/不适合交往做伴 in company (with) (和……)一道: We went in company. (我们结伴同行。) keep company (with) (和……)经常交往, 结交: Never keep company with dishonest persons. (不要和不诚实的人交往。) part company with 与……不再交往

construction / kən'strʌkʃən / *n.* 建造, 建设

contain / kən'tein / *vt.* 包括, 包含; 容纳, 装有

<复习要点> contain include contain 的主语好比是一个“容器”, 宾语好比是“装”在这个“容器”中的“东西”, 可以是抽象的, 也可以是具体的, 如: This box contains many valuable things. (这只箱子装有许多有价值的东西。) His composition contains no mistake. (他的作文没有错误。) include 的主语是一个集合体, 宾语是其中的一部分。请比较: This book contains a map of China. (这本书中含有一张中国地图。) These maps include a map of China. (这些地图中包括一张中国地图。)

content / kən'tent / *a.* 满足的, 愿意的: I'm content with your work. (我对你的工作是满意的。) *vt.* 使满意 *n.* 满足, 满意: eat to one's heart's content (尽情地吃) / 'kɒntent / *n.* 1. 内容: the content of a book (书的内容) 2. (常作复数)目录: a table of contents (目录) 3. 容量; 含量

continent / 'kɒntinənt / *n.* 大陆, 洲

cottage / 'kɒtɪdʒ / *n.* 村舍, 小屋

courage / 'kʌrɪdʒ / *n.* 勇气, 胆量

crazy / 'kreɪzi / *a.* 1. 疯狂的, 古怪的 2. 狂

热的, 热衷的

<复习要点> like crazy (= like mad) 疯狂地, 拼命地 be crazy about 热衷于……

credit / 'kredit / *n.* 1. 信贷, 赊欠: buy sth. on credit (赊购某物) a credit card (信用卡) 2. 信用, 信誉 3. 赞扬, 荣誉, 功劳: do credit to sb./do sb. credit (为某人增光) 4. 学分: earn credits (取得学分) *vt.* 1. 把……记入贷方 2. 信任

<复习要点> to one's credit 1. 在某人名下: She already has two successful novels to her credit. (她已写了两部成功的小说。) 2. (某人)值得赞扬: To her credit, she was never late for work. (那时她上班从不迟到, 值得赞扬。)

curious / 'kjʊəriəs / *a.* 好奇的; 奇怪的

deal / di:l / *v.* (dealt / delt /; dealt) 1. 经营, 做买卖 2. 分配, 给予 *n.* 1. 买卖, 交易: make/do a deal with sb. (与某人做了一笔交易) 2. 数量

<复习要点> a good/great deal (of) 很多, 大量, 后接不可数名词, 或起强调作用, 如: We have a great deal of work to do today. (我们今天有很多工作要做。) I was a good deal surprised. (我非常吃惊。) deal in 经营: He deals in fur. (他做裘皮生意。) deal with 1. 处理, 对付: I don't know how to deal with this problem. (我不知道怎样处理这个问题。) 2. 论述, 涉及: What does his new book deal with? (他的新书写的是什么?)

deed / di:d / *n.* 1. 行为, 行动 2. 功绩 3. 契约, 证书

defeat / dɪ'fi:t / *n.* 击败, 战胜; 失败 *v.* 1. 击败, 战胜 2. 使失败, 挫折

defend / dɪ'fend / *v.* 1. 防守, 保卫 2. 为……辩护, 为……答辩

deliver / dɪ'livə / *v.* 1. 递送, 送交 2. 发表

(演说等): **deliver** a speech at the meeting (在会上发言) **3.** (婴儿)接生: **deliver** a woman of twins (为一妇女接生孪生儿)

<复习要点> **deliver** 可以表示邮递员等的“送信,送货上门等”(不要误用 **send**),如: The postman **delivered** the letter to us in time. (邮递员及时地把信送到了我们这里。) **deliver** goods (送货上门)

dependent / dɪˈpendənt / *a.* 依靠的,依赖的

<复习要点> 与 **on** 搭配,如: He is still **dependent** on his parents. (他依然靠自己的父母亲。)

describe / dɪˈskraɪb / *vt.* 描写,描绘,描述

desert / ˈdezət / *n.* 沙漠,不毛之地 / dɪˈzɜ:t / *vt.* **1.** 抛弃,遗弃 **2.** 从……开小差,擅离(职守等)

design / dɪˈzaɪn / **1.** 设计 **2.** 预定,指定(常用被动语态): This party was **designed** to bring the two leaders together. (这次聚会旨在让这两位领导人相见。) *n.* **1.** 设计,设计项目 **2.** 图样,图案 **3.** 企图: have **designs** on the money (打这笔钱的主意)

desire / dɪˈzaɪə / *v.* 期望,渴望,要求 *n.* 愿望,期望,希望

<复习要点> **desire** 后接不定式,如: He **desired** to see his wife. (他期望看到他妻子。) He has a strong **desire** to succeed. (他有极强的成功愿望。) 后接 **that** 从句时, **that** 从句常用“**should** + 动词原形”或仅用“动词原形”这样形式的虚拟语气,如: The Queen **desires** that you (**should**) come at once. (女王要求你立刻来。)

devote / dɪˈvəʊt / *vt.* 奉献,献身于;把……专用于,致力于

<复习要点> 与 **to** 呼应使用,如: **devote** one's spare time **to** sports (把空余时间用于体育活动) This page is **devoted** to children's reading materials. (这一页专用于儿童读物。)

earn / ɜ:n / *v.* **1.** 挣得,赚得: He **earned** 3000 dollars a year. (他一年挣三千美元。) **2.** 赢得,获得: His hard work **earned** him respect. (他努力工作,赢得了尊敬。)

edge / edʒ / *n.* **1.** 边缘,棱 **2.** 刀口,刃 *v.* 徐徐移动,侧着移动: He **edged** his way to the front of the crowd. (他慢慢挤到了人群的前部。)

<复习要点> **on edge** 紧张不安的,烦躁的: I have been **on edge** ever since I got her letter. (收到她的信后我一直很烦躁。)

effect / ɪˈfekt / *n.* 结果,影响,效果 *vt.* 产生,实现,进行: I'll **effect** my purpose: no one shall stop me! (我将实现我的意图,没人能阻止我!)

<复习要点> **be in effect** 有效,生效: The new rule is **in effect** now. (新规则现在已经生效。) **bring/carry/put ... into effect** 实行……,使……生效: The new rule was **brought/carried/put into effect** at once. (新规则立即付诸实施了。) **come/go into effect** 生效,实施: The new law **went/came into effect** yesterday. (新法律昨天生效。) **in effect** 实际上,事实上: **In effect** you mean he is wrong. (实际上,你意思是说他错了。) **take effect** 生效,起作用: It was nearly an hour before the sleeping pill **took effect**. (这个睡眠药片要差不多一个小时才起作用。) **to the effect that ...** 大意是……: The letter was **to the effect that** he was not going to sell the house to us. (这封信的大意是他不想把房子卖给我们了。)

encourage / ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ / *vt.* 鼓励,鼓舞,支持: My success **encouraged** me to continue. (我的成功鼓励我继续下去。)

entire / ɪnˈtaɪə / *a.* 全部的,整个的

entrance / ˈentrəns / *n.* **1.** 入口,门口: the **entrance** to the railway station (火车站入口) **2.** 进入 **3.** 入学,入场,入会: a school **entrance**



examination (入学考试)

equipment / ɪkwiːpmənt / *n.* 装备, 设备, 器材

<复习要点> equipment 是不可数名词, 要借助 piece 表示复数, 如: a piece of equipment (一件设备) three pieces of equipment (三件设备)

especially / ɪspeʃəli / *ad.* 特别, 尤其, 格外: I love Italy, especially in summer. (我喜欢意大利, 尤其在夏天。)

eventually / ɪventʃuəli / *ad.* 终于, 最后

<复习要点> eventually finally at last in the end eventually 有 as a result, “终究, 结果”含义, 如: He worked so hard that eventually he made himself ill. (他工作很艰苦, 终于累病了。) finally 侧重一个过程最后阶段, 或列举一系列东西时的“最后”, 如: They talked for hours, and finally they decided not to go. (他们谈了好几个小时, 最后, 决定不走了。) We should increase productivity. We should reduce unemployment. And finally we should export more. (我们应该提高生产率, 我们应该减少失业, 最后, 我们应该增加出口。) in the end 在意义和用法上与 finally 很相近, 常和 at first 相呼应, 如: At first, he opposed the marriage, but in the end, he agreed. (开始, 他反对这门婚事, 但最后他同意了。) at last 则往往有“好不容易”的含义, 如: We waited and waited and the bus came at last. (我们等了又等, 公共汽车终于来了。)

exact / ɪɡzækt / *a.* 确切的, 精确的: He is exact in keeping appointment. (他在守约方面是一丝不苟的。)

extra / ɪkstrə / *a.* 额外的: extra effort (额外的努力) *ad.* 特别地: arrive extra late (到得特别晚) *n.* 额外的事物, 另外的费用: publish an extra (报纸发行号外)

faith / feɪθ / *n.* 1. 信心, 信念, 信任: I have

faith in his ability. (我相信他的能力。)

2. 信仰
<复习要点> in good faith 真诚, 善意: He did that in good faith. (他这样做是善意的。)

familiar / fəˈmɪliə / *a.* 熟悉的, 常见的; 通晓的

<复习要点> familiar 后面常用介词 to 和 with。接 to 时有“被动”含义, 接 with 时有“主动”含义, 如: American history is very familiar to me. (美国历史对我来说是很熟悉的。) I am very familiar with American history. (我很熟悉美国历史。)

fault / fɔːlt / *n.* 1. 错误, 缺点, 缺陷: Every man has his faults. (人人都有缺点。)

2. 过错, 责任: Whose fault is it? (这是谁的错?)

3. [地]断层

<复习要点> find fault with 找……的错, 找……的毛病: He is always finding fault with me. (他老是在找我的茬。)

at fault 有责任, 出毛病: We were all at fault. (我们都有错。)

flavor / ˈfleɪvə / *n.* 1. 味, 味道: ice cream of two flavors (双味冰淇淋)

2. 风味, 特色: drama with an Asian flavor (有亚洲特色的戏剧)

v. 给……加上味道: use pepper to flavor food (用胡椒给食物调味)

<复习要点> flavour taste flavour 侧重表示某种独特的味道, 如大蒜味、巧克力味、草莓味等等, 而 taste 侧重有没有味, 是与“淡的”相对应的味道, 如咸、甜、苦等等, 请体会下面两句话: This dish has little flavor. (这道菜没什么特别味道。) This dish has little taste. (这道菜有点淡而无味。)

flavour 和 taste 作动词时, 意义差别就更大了, flavour 表示“给……加上味道”, taste 表示“尝味道”或“尝起来有……味道”, 如: flavor the cake (with chocolate) (给蛋糕加上(巧克力)味道) taste the cake (尝尝这蛋糕)

fortunate / ˈfɔːtənət / *a.* 幸运的, 侥幸的: She is fortunate to have so many good friends.

(她很幸运,有这么多的好朋友。)

fortune / 'fɔ:tʃən / *n.* 1. 命运,运气: try one's fortune (碰碰运气) 2. 钱财,财产: make a fortune (发财)

fountain / 'faʊntɪn / *n.* 喷泉

frequent / 'fri:kwənt / *a.* 时常发生的,频繁的

gain / geɪn / *v.* 1. 获得,赢得: gain experience/support (获得经验/支持) 2. 增加(速度,体重等): She's **gained** a lot of weight recently. (近来她体重增加不少。) 3. (钟,表等)走快: My watch **gains** two minutes a day. (我的表一天快两分钟。) *n.* 1. 增加: a **gain** in weight (体重的增加) 2. 获利: make **gains** (得益)

<复习要点> 1. **achieve gain win** achieve 指通过一定的技能、耐性和努力而达到目的或成就; **gain** 强调经过奋斗赢得期望的目标; **win** 则指击败了对手后赢得的胜利。试比较: Only practice can **achieve** mastery. (只有实践才能达到熟练。) They **gained** the victory after a bloody battle. (经过浴血奋战,他们赢得了胜利。) We **won** easily. (我们轻易取胜。) 2. **gain on** 赶上,逼近: Quick! They are **gaining on** us. (快! 他们要赶上我们了。)

hire / 'haɪə / *v./n.* 雇佣,租用

improve / ɪm'pru:v / *v.* 1. 改进,改善: im-

prove service (改进服务) 2. 改善,好一些: She has **improved** English. (她提高了英语水平。)

<复习要点> **improve on** 把……改得更好: She is **improving on** her performance. (她正在改进她的表现。)

include / ɪn'klud / *vt.* 包括,包含: include sb. in a list of candidates (把某人列入候选人名单)

<复习要点> 参见 contain.

insist / ɪn'sɪst / *v.* 1. 坚决主张,坚决要求 2. 坚持认为,强调

<复习要点> **insist** 常和介词 on 或 upon 一起连用,如: He **insisted upon** her staying in London. (他坚持要她留在伦敦。) **insist** 后接 that 从句时,如果 **insist** 的意思是“坚决要求,坚决主张”,表示一种主观意愿或命令时,that 从句往往用虚拟形式: (should) + 动词原形,如: He **insisted** that she (should) stay in London. (他坚持要她留在伦敦。) 但如果 **insist** 意思是“坚持认为”,并不表示一种命令时,that 从句不必用虚拟式,如: She **insisted** that she heard somebody in the room. (她坚持说她听到有人在房间里。)

instruction / ɪn'strʌkʃən / *n.* 1. 指示,命令 2. 教育,训练 3. (常用复数)用法说明: read the **instructions** (读说明书)

Exercise 1

- Arnold Schwarzenegger will make a fine Governor of California because he is a person who is not _____ with beautiful dreams in movies, but wants beautiful realities.
A) consent B) confident C) contest D) content
- In many cases of bad behavior in children, it is the parents who are really _____.
A) for blame B) in charge C) at fault D) to curse



3. Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love, is fabled to have been _____ from the foam of the sea.
A) borne B) found C) born D) founded
4. A "Trojan" (特洛伊) is an e-mail _____ to trick users into opening it and launching a virus.
A) designed B) devised C) drew D) depicted
5. New traffic bylaws which _____ on May 1 say drivers and front-seat passengers who fail to buckle-up will be fined.
A) came into reality B) were put into effect
C) came into affect D) put into fact
6. The government is about to allow universities to _____ students up to £ 3000 _____ their degrees, arguing that it is a small price to pay compared with the financial rewards graduates reap later in life.
A) charge ... for B) charge ... with C) claim ... with D) command ... for
7. The film was banned because it _____ a number of extremely violent scenes.
A) consisted B) included C) contained D) collected
8. To a great extent, many historians would like to _____ presidential stature is dependent more on events than on character.
A) address B) admit C) confirm D) confess
9. It was her _____ in God that helped her survive the long years in prison.
A) trust B) relief C) faith D) hope
10. He's _____ becoming a sailor since childhood.
A) bent to B) bent toward C) bent for D) bent on
11. In a crisis people are more on _____ and agitated than they would otherwise be.
A) irritation B) edge C) intensity D) annoyance
12. I'd been looking for this book for months and eventually I found it quite _____ in the bookstore along the street.
A) by chance B) by coincidence C) by incident D) by accident
13. Camping _____ include a tent, a sleeping bag, a rucksack and so on.
A) equipments B) facilities C) instruments D) appliances
14. Satellite pictures have given us the _____ locations of secret stores of weapons.
A) exact B) extra C) entire D) correct
15. The Press Secretary has the difficult job of _____ the Queen against these media attacks.
A) defeating B) describing C) defending D) delivering
16. The Fashion Show _____ the attraction of the festival night.
A) amounted to B) accounted for C) added up to D) added up
17. The leader of the opposition _____ significantly in reputation as a result of his speech on environmental pollution.
A) earned B) benefited C) gained D) improved
18. Throughout the trial, the prisoner _____ his lack of guilt.
A) caught on B) counted on C) insisted on D) depended on
19. And there I am sorry and obliged to part _____ with him.

- A) company B) companion C) friend D) comrade
20. The newly-elected manager knew even if the case was one in which it was impossible to anticipate the problem _____, he would handle whatever he met.
A) in detail B) in advance C) in part D) in short
21. Although only of _____ intelligence, he can speak five languages fluently.
A) fair B) middle C) average D) halfway
22. The experienced firemen know how to _____ an emergency like this.
A) cope with B) act with C) deal in D) behave upon
23. The ice will _____ when the weather gets warmer and warmer.
A) burst out B) break off C) break down D) break up
24. All their _____ to rescue the child from the burning building were in vain.
A) attentions B) attempts C) attachment D) attendances
25. The scientists and engineers behind the Shenzhou program deserve as much adulation as China's first space traveler, and the Chinese government will grant them the _____ and the publicity.
A) gift B) award C) bonus D) credit
26. Some women would like to go shopping on holidays or weekends since they could _____ for picking up wonderful clothes.
A) bent B) contract C) expect D) bargain
27. Every year, millions of young boys and girls go to Hollywood to try their _____, but only a few of them succeed.
A) fortune B) fortunate C) frequency D) fountain
28. The ice-cream comes in three _____ — fresh strawberry, chocolate-chip, and old-fashioned vanilla.
A) feelings B) flavors C) hints D) tangs
29. We can't _____ whether his behavior is reasonable until we know all the circumstances.
A) calculate B) consider C) evaluate D) estimate
30. Even though the Red Cross had _____ a large sum for the relief of the sufferers of the disaster, many people perished.
A) assigned B) allocated C) alloyed D) allowed

Key:

1-10: DCCAB / ACBCD 11-20: BDBAC / DCCAB 21-30: CADBD / DABCB