

蔡龙权编著

TOEFL 词汇 与测试题库

TOEFL



• 上海科技教育出版社 •

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TOEFL 词汇与测试题库

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序 言

如何学记英语单词

一、问题的提出

每当与一位托福考生谈话时,一个不可避免的问题就是如何较快地或在短期内掌握托福考试应有的词汇量。对于一个考生,为 6000 词这个托福考试最低词汇量感到惊愕实属自然;对于一个英语教学工作,在为莘莘学子焚膏继晷的痛苦的学习精神感动之余,为一个似乎简单的问题所困惑也不足为怪。无论是惊愕还是困惑,问题的关键是,当明白“条条大路通罗马”时,是否领悟到去利用每条大路以加快通向罗马的进程。

二、学习、记忆与使用的关系

学习一个单词是认知一个单词,而认知一个单词是为了使用这个单词。在准备托福中,使用的初级阶段是做习题,高级阶段是参加考试。显然,使用可以直接或间接地检验学习的结果。以词汇测试题来检验词汇学习的成效,在不考虑其他影响因素的前提下,记忆能力就显得尤为重要。记忆的作用是在学习过程中储存所认知的信息,在使用过程中再现这些信息,并通过使用过程对这些信息的验证而修正学习和记忆。

1. 如何学习单词

① 注意阶段特征

对事物的认知发展是由简单到复杂,从感性到理性。不同的阶段应有不同的学习方法。在词汇量较少的基础阶段,宜机械地背诵默写单词。在表面上这是为了扩大词汇量,但更重要的是以一定的词汇量去促进后阶段的深入学习。就我国高中生与大学生的词汇量比较分析看,后者已基本上有了一定的词汇基础。这就是说,大学生的英语词汇学习应该是一种较深入的思考性学习。

② 注意单词的音、形、义

如果说一个单词的拼写、读音和意义较难揭示某种规律,几个甚至几十个单词总存在某种蛛丝马迹的牵联。conduct(指挥)、contrast(对比)、export(出口)、permit(许可)、progress(进展)、project(计划)、protest(抗议)、record(记录)都遵循这么一个规律:作名词重音在第一音节,作动词重音则在第二音节。举例词形,大多数以-tion 结尾的词都作名词。显而易见,假如掌握了象 function(作用)、mention(提及)、proportion(比例)等少数也可用作其他词性(常作动词)的词,困难也就随之减半了。至于意义,最大的障碍在于一词多义。然而一旦明了词义的发展其本上是有关联的,那么稍作推敲,似乎怪词也就大可不必见怪了。period 表示“一段时间”,也可表示“句号”。句号的作用在于终结一句话语,那么引申出去,譬说为“终结”自然顺理成章。再举 universal(普遍的)为例,既然名词 universe 表示“宇宙”,成为宇宙性的东西当然是普遍的,而普遍的东西又为什么不能概观之“一致的”呢?

③ 注意文化差异特征

中西文化因地理、历史、制度的不同,在语言表达上存在许多差异。不言而喻,了解两地在语言表达上的差异有利彼此思想上的沟通。**review**在我国学生的头脑中无需过多复习也认得它是“复习”,殊不知它在英语中可能更多地是表示“评论”。**criticism**在我们的印象当中较深刻的是责怪性的“批评”,而实质上它也可表示褒贬兼顾的“评论”。一说宣传,一般的人想到的英语单词都是 **propaganda**,但一经了解在英美文化中这词常用以表述以卑劣手段所作的宣传,你是否还想以它来扩展自己的影响呢?

三、如何记忆英语单词

1. 遗忘理论

认知过的东西,倘若不能在使用中回忆出来,就是遗忘。遗忘有数量与质量的区别。在使用过程中如果一个已认知过的单词显得似曾相识的话,这就显示了质量上的遗忘。如果学了100个词,而在使用中有30个词显得陌生,这就是数量上的遗忘。一定数量的遗忘是正常的,但低于信息摄入的范围就显示学习的失败。这就是说,学100个词忘记30个尚属正常,而学10个忘记3个就属异常,尽管两者的比值都是30%。

遗忘受许多因素的制约。每次学习的词汇数量越大,遗忘也越大。英语单词的瞬时记忆量在7个词左右。第二个制约因素是单词的难易程度。就拼写而言,字母较少的单词容易记住,而字母较多的单词则会产生一定的记忆障碍。同样,读音规则的单词容易记,读音不规则的却常使人咋舌。第三,新词汇出现的时间。由于眼前明摆着几千单词,许多人急于求成,每天机械地背诵几十甚至上百个单词,但效果却令人生厌。其症结就在于没有注意留出一定的时间去复习已学过的单词。合理的方法是在学习后的第三天起对已学的词进行复习。环境也是一个重要的制约因素。我们希望能在嘈杂的环境中学会静心,但固有的良好环境毕竟较少分散注意力的干扰情况。

2. 定位记忆

所谓定位记忆,就是把一组单词中的每个词以某种标记确定在一个特定的位置,从而在回忆过程中借助这些标记或位置把每个单词提取出来。较方便的方法就是给每个单词标上序号、打个勾、圈个圈或涂以颜色。

如果采用数字序号定位,位于两头的单词较容易记住,道理是夹在中间的总显得相对地难以辨认。因此这样的一组单词不易过长,较理想也就是较少出现中间词难以辨认的数量是12个词。

3. 组块记忆

组块记忆有三层含义。首先是单词的词性组块。常见的有动词、名词、形容词分类组块。但是,由于所要学记的词汇量很大,这种分类组块仍然排除不了一组单词因首字母相同而产生的干扰。其二是音、形、义、搭配组块。同义词组块利用的是思维的同一规律。然而在学一个单词时附以许多同义词则反而会造成干扰。反义词组块显示的是思维的对比规律。同属这一规律的还有同义词或近义词辨析,同音异形词与同形异音词的比较。另外,**plum**(李子)、**slum**(贫民窟)、**asylum**(避难所)、**pendulum**(钟摆)、**curriculum**(课程)这类词尾相似的词揭示的是视觉上的统一性。而押韵词组块利用的则是听觉感受上对韵律的呼应。如 **plum** 与 **slum**; **asylum** 与 **pendulum**, **curriculum**。词与词之间的搭配则反映了思维的连续性。例如,看到 **zone** 这个词,很容易

组合起“时间区”(time zone)、“热带”(torrid zone)、“温带”(temperate zone)、“寒带”(frigid zone)和“经济特区”(special economic zone)。第三是单词自身切割组块,也就是把一个新词的拼写分成两个具有熟悉意义的部分。典型的做法就是词根与前后缀的识辨,但必须注意的是,这类学习应建立在较常用、较明显的词根与前后缀基础上。

4. 过度记忆

过度记忆指的是通过超量的记忆来弥补因遗忘造成的损失。过度记忆的操作可以从背诵单词数量和背诵单词复现频率两方面着手,而过度记忆的过度率是在原有的基础上加强50%。假定一天的目标是背40个词,过度记忆就要求背60个。假定背40个词需要背4次,那么过度记忆就要求背6次。显然,这对在短期内欲求较大突破的考生来说就显得非常可取了。

四、如何通过词汇题促进词汇的学习与记忆

1. 习题

习题,顾名思义,在于复习已学的内容。而复习的目的就在于巩固。因此,利用习题这一巩固作用中所蕴含的刺激来促进词汇的学记是不可忽视的一环。而背而不练则往往导致许多考生落入背复背、忘加忘的扫兴境地。

把词汇题当作巩固划线词的复习工具,就必须重视选择词的学记。从某种意义上说,不识划线词尚可,不知选择词则苦。道理简单,在陌生的对象中难作选择。相反,虽没有熟悉或不太熟悉划线词但掌握了选择词,还可以根据句子内容确定划线词的含义,从而作出较为准确的选择。

另一方面,由于是出于练习的目的,这类习题就可较少地受到时间或地点的限制。在时间略显紧张的情况下,零敲碎打这类习题是非常经济的,但又不是无实效的。

2. 试题

作为试题,其目的是利用检测的手段来验证水平。在托福准备阶段,这种验证除了拥有水平检测的意义外,也许更重要的目的是寻找漏洞,从而利用这种反馈信息修正或弥补学习的不足。

作为试题,既然有弥补不足之用,那么在存在错误的地方应该示以标记。若干天后回过头再次面对这些错题,可以有效地检验修正性学习的结果。至少,这处处醒目的标记可以向你提供“前车之覆,后车之鉴”的警告。

作为试题,其解题时间必须有所规定。因此,对于这类题就不宜采用做习题的方法。相反,在考虑正式考试中可能产生的诸如紧张等干扰因素的前提下,适当地缩减一点考试规定使用时间是完全应该的。

五、本书的结构与使用

根据上述观点,本书在安排上分为5个部分。前4部分各含有10个单元,每个单元内含有:A. 准备词汇,B. 练习题,C. 测试题。第5部分为正式测试部分,内含5套托福考试词汇部分真卷。

第一部分为初级阶段。所选50个单词分成5个组,每组中的各个单词均配有一个同义词,组成对子后再加以词性说明和中文释义。

第二部分仍为初级阶段。所选50个单词同第一部分一样也分为5个组,不同的是每组中

的各个单词配有两个同义词,并先作词性说明以后再列出同义词和中文释义。

第三部分为中级阶段。所选 40 个单词以每 8 个词分成 5 组。每组中的各个单词均配有 3 个同义词,并且明显涉及一词多义的现象。

第四部分为高级阶段,30 个单词划分为 5 组。每组中的各个单词除以多义为出发点配有 3 个同义词外,还配有促进联想比较学习的提示。

以上四部分中,练习题分复习练习题与测试练习题两种形式。复习练习题无句子,用以第二天对前一天所背的准备单词进行强化性复习,并同时借以寻找任何可能的遗忘,进而作出第一次记忆修正。测试练习题选自托福考试阅读部分的词汇题,以背景线索来检测前两天学记的应用成就,并同时第二次修正可能的破缺。

鉴于每个部分有 10 个单元,每一单元各有一套由 15 道题组成的复习练习题与测试练习题,以托福词汇考试题每套 30 题计算,本书共含复习练习题和测试练习题各 20 套。

以上四部分共列出准备词 5300 个(不含第四部分 Note 中出现的单词)全部为托福考试的基本词汇。考虑到正常的遗忘数量,本书目标是掌握 4000 词。加之考生在接触本书前已有的 2500~3500 个词汇,其总词汇量已超出 6000 词。

要掌握 4000 个单词,如无时间限制,则并非登天难事。但要求在 44 天中掌握 4000 词,却似乎难以做到。然而,只要考生脚踏实地,每天化上由若干段时间累计起来的 40 分钟,第一天准备单词,第二天做练习题,第三天做测试题并学习新单元的准备单词,而在准备单词的过程中又注意把陌生的词醒目地标记出来以作重点学习和阶段复习,44 天后你会觉得奇而不怪,怪而不诞。

人本来就有某种能力,只是人们没有去发现它,发挥它,发展它。

蔡龙权

1990. 12

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第一部分 初级词汇

PART

I

ELEMENTARY

UNIT 1

A Words of Preparation

Directions: Go through the following word list and mark the words which are new to you.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. annoy; trouble v. 使烦恼 | 27. momentarily; instantaneously adv. 顷刻地 |
| 2. castle; stronghold n. 堡垒 | 28. naturally; spontaneously adv. 自然地 |
| 3. concrete; cemented stones n. 混凝土 | 29. neat; tidy adj. 整洁的 |
| 4. confirm; verify v. 证实 | 30. neutral; impartial adj. 中立的 |
| 5. constant; invariable adj. 不变的 | 31. noticeably; strikingly adv. 令人注目地 |
| 6. corruption; deprecation n. 堕落 | 32. obey; comply with v. 服从 |
| 7. courteous; polite adj. 有礼貌的 | 33. partially; limitedly adv. 片面地 |
| 8. create; originate v. 创造 | 34. plastic; a kind of pliable material n. 塑料 |
| 9. decisive; final adj. 决定性的 | 35. port; harbor n. 港口 |
| 10. dimensions; size n. 面积 | 36. post; put v. 放置 |
| 11. dreadfully; horribly adv. 可怕地 | 37. predictably; foretellingly adv. 可预测地 |
| 12. enclose; shut in v. 围住 | 38. principally; primarily adv. 主要地 |
| 13. evidence; proof n. 证据 | 39. provincialism; narrowness of outlook n. 地方观念 |
| 14. extensively; broadly adv. 广泛地 | 40. publication; announcement n. 公布 |
| 15. finance; money n. 金融 | 41. recognition; identification n. 认可 |
| 16. forbiddingly; prohibitively adv. 约束地 | 42. scale; scope n. 范围 |
| 17. forthright; straightforward adj. 坦率的 | 43. solely; singly adv. 唯一地 |
| 18. gauge; measure v. 度量 | 44. sparingly; economically adv. 节俭地 |
| 19. handpick; choose carefully v. 筛选 | 45. splendor; magnificence n. 壮观 |
| 20. incomplete; unfinished adj. 未完成的 | 46. sufficient; enough adj. 足够的 |
| 21. initial; beginning adj. 初始的 | 47. timber; wood n. 木材 |
| 22. instruct; teach v. 教导 | 48. tolerably; endurably adv. 容忍地 |
| 23. manage; direct v. 掌管 | 49. transfer; dispatch v. 转送 |
| 24. measure; standard n. 标准 | 50. vast; enormous adj. 宏大的 |
| 25. merchant; tradesman n. 商人 | |
| 26. metal; ore n. 金属 | |

B Review Exercises

Directions: Choose the one word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the capitalized one.

1. DREADFULLY

- (A) predictably (B) noticeably (C) tolerably (D) horribly

2. MERCHANT
(A) metal (B) tradesman (C) manager (D) timber
3. NEUTRAL
(A) impartial (B) initial (C) vast (D) principal
4. MEASURE
(A) enclose (B) manage (C) gauge (D) transfer
5. OBEY
(A) handpick (B) comply with (C) shut in (D) create
6. SOLELY
(A) sparingly (B) singly (C) incompletely (D) extensively
7. CONFIRM
(A) instruct (B) verify (C) post (D) enclose
8. INITIAL
(A) beginning (B) forthright (C) sufficient (D) courteous
9. CONSTANT
(A) decisive (B) noticeable (C) predictable (D) invariable
10. TIMBER
(A) harbor (B) metal (C) finance (D) wood
11. MOMENTARILY
(A) naturally (B) instantaneously (C) principally (D) dreadfully
12. STRAIGHTFORWARD
(A) constant (B) tolerable (C) forthright (D) sparing
13. SCALE
(A) port (B) scope (C) evidence (D) concrete
14. CASTLE
(A) stronghold (B) splendor (C) dimensions (D) ore
15. ECONOMICALLY
(A) initially (B) foretellingly (C) annoyingly (D) sparingly

C Test Exercises

Directions: Choose the one word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part.

1. In case of emergency, please follow the orders of the train crew.
(A) post (B) transfer (C) ~~confirm~~ (D) obey
2. Calipers are instruments that can be used to gauge the distance between two surfaces.
(A) create (B) measure (C) fill (D) enclose
3. A long journey in cold weather is dreadfully tiring.
(A) unfortunately (B) terribly (C) noticeably (D) predictably
4. The biologist needed more proof before her theory could be accepted.

- (A) financing (B) publications (C) evidence (D) recognition
5. There were many half-formed plans for improving the northern waterway before 1792.
(A) small-scale (B) well supported (C) initial (D) incomplete
6. Vast amounts of money are being invested in the local market.
(A) Enormous (B) Constant (C) Unknown (D) Sufficient
7. Medieval cities grew rapidly when they had harbors nearby.
(A) merchants (B) castles (C) suburbs (D) ports
8. During the Colonial period, it was prohibitively expensive to ship anything across the Appalachian Mountains.
(A) momentarily (B) forbiddingly (C) strangely (D) tolerably
9. A person who deals with the public must be courteous at all times, even when he or she is very tired.
(A) forthright (B) polite (C) decisive (D) neat
10. The new ruler of the nation carefully handpicked his chief officials.
(A) removed (B) managed (C) instructed (D) selected
11. Once considered a rare fruit, the avocado is now readily available in most supermarkets.
(A) naturally (B) sparingly (C) scarcely (D) easily
12. He managed to keep an earnest expression on his face even though he wanted to smile.
(A) a pleasant (B) a neutral (C) a serious (D) an annoyed
13. An eighteenth-century traveler to Annapolis reported on the splendor of this southern city.
(A) magnificence (B) corruption (C) dimensions (D) provincialism
14. Natural adhesives are primarily of animal or vegetable origin.
(A) solely (B) partially (C) principally (D) extensively
15. It is made of timber.
(A) plastic (B) metal (C) wood (D) concrete

UNIT 2

A Words of Preparation

Directions: Go through the following word list and mark the words which are new to you.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. ambitious; enterprising adj. 雄心勃勃的 | 9. counterattack; revenge n. 反击 |
| 2. banish; exile v. 放逐 | 10. critical; crucial adj. 紧要的 |
| 3. bend; incline v. 弯曲 | 11. deter ; keep away v. 阻拦 |
| 4. blindly; ignorantly adv. 盲目地 | 12. determinedly; decidedly adv. 决然地 |
| 5. blunt; dull adj. 钝的 | 13. disapprove; condemn v. 责难 |
| 6. compile; draw up v. 编集 | 14. displace; remove v. 移置 |
| 7. conceited; arrogant adj. 自满的 | 15. dwindle; disappear v. 消逝 |
| 8. costly; expensive adj. 昂贵的 | 16. enterprising; adventurous adj. 有魄力的 |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 17. estimation; judgment n. 评估 | 34. restrain; hold back v. 限制 |
| 18. falter; hesitate v. 犹豫 | 35. revision; reexamination n. 复审 |
| 19. float; flow v. 飘流 | 36. rule; govern v. 统治 |
| 20. frost; ice v. 结霜于...上 | 37. salvage; rescue v. 营救 |
| 21. impetus; incentive n. 刺激 | 38. scrutiny; investigation n. 审查 |
| 22. influence; affect v. 影响 | 39. senseless; foolish adj. 愚蠢的 |
| 23. loot; plunder v. 掠夺 | 40. speedily; swiftly adv. 快速地 |
| 24. manipulate; operate v. 操纵 | 41. share; portion n. 份 |
| 25. meander; wind v. 蜿蜒 | 42. silence; hush v. 安静 |
| 26. memento; souvenir n. 纪念品 | 43. split; divide v. 分割 |
| 27. obstacle; hindrance n. 障碍 | 44. steadfastly; determinedly adv. 坚定执着地 |
| 28. occupy; take up v. 占有 | 45. summon; call for v. 号召 |
| 29. outdo; surpass v. 超越 | 46. thrive; flourish v. 茂盛 |
| 30. potent; forceful adj. 强烈的 | 47. token; memento n. 纪念品 |
| 31. pressure; urgency n. 紧迫 | 48. traumatic; good for wounds adj. 治创伤的 |
| 32. preview; preliminary survey n. 初评 | 49. vociferous; noisy adj. 嘈杂的 |
| 33. quarrelsome; combative adj. 吵闹的 | 50. voluminous; large adj. 宏大的 |

B Review Exercises

Directions: Choose the one word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the capitalized one.

1. FALTER
(A) frost (B) hesitate (C) annoy (D) post
2. SUMMON
(A) shut in (B) gauge (C) disapprove (D) call for
3. MEMENTO
(A) token (B) pressure (C) counterattack (D) splendor
4. BLUNT
(A) initial (B) dull (C) vociferous (D) neutral
5. INCENTIVE
(A) impetus (B) traumatic (C) decisive (D) forthright
6. THRIVE
(A) flourish (B) manipulate (C) deter (D) obey
7. BANISH
(A) loot (B) occupy (C) hush (D) exile
8. OUTDO
(A) restrain (B) displace (C) meander (D) surpass
9. REVISION
(A) preview (B) reexamination (C) recognition (D) estimation
10. COMPILE

(A) hold back (B) take up (C) draw up (D) float

11. SHARE

(A) portion (B) scrutiny (C) urgency (D) finance

12. VOLUMINOUS

(A) speedy (B) costly (C) large (D) arrogant

13. AMBITIOUS

(A) senseless (B) constant (C) enterprising (D) potent

14. STEADFASTLY

(A) tolerably (B) determinedly (C) dreadfully (D) partially

15. DWINDLE

(A) transfer (B) split (C) salvage (D) disappear

C Test Exercises

Directions: Choose the one word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part.

1. Poor planning led him to squander his entire fortune.

(A) salvage (B) compile (C) manipulate (D) waste

2. Do potent drugs work on the common cold?

(A) inexpensive (B) very costly (C) traumatic (D) very strong

3. Mary frosted the cake.

(A) served (B) iced (C) split (D) cooled

4. These scissors are blunt and cannot cut paper.

(A) weak (B) broken (C) dull (D) rough

5. Despite the poor weather conditions, the delivery people could not be deterred from their work.

(A) outdone at (B) summoned from (C) kept from (D) displaced at

6. The king banished the young prince.

(A) disapproved of (B) exciled (C) silenced (D) restrained

7. The ambassador was given the book as a token of his government's regard for him.

(A) an estimation (B) a share (C) a memento (D) a preview

8. The crowd was so large and noisy that I could not hear what was said.

(A) quarrelsome (B) vociferous (C) voluminous (D) senseless

9. Television advertising has been under constant scrutiny for the last few years.

(A) counterattack (B) pressure (C) examination (D) revision

10. The Appalachians stretch south from the St. Lawrence valley, dwindling away in Alabama.

(A) eventually disappearing (B) meandering off (C) bending sharply (D) spreading out

11. The Civil War provided an impetus to Michigan's growth.

(A) an incentive to (B) an obstacle to (C) a reason for (D) a delay in

12. Jack London was an ambitious man who wrote many books, not all of them good.

(A) a critical (B) an anxious (C) a conceited (D) an enterprising

13. The Normandy coast was plundered repeatedly by sea-faring marauders during the twelfth century.
(A) looted (B) influenced (C) occupied (D) ruled
14. A newborn kangaroo climbs steadfastly up to its mother's stomach.
(A) blindly (B) falteringly (C) determinedly (D) speedily
15. Some species of bacteria and fungi thrive on simple compounds such as alcohol.
(A) mix with (B) do well on (C) exist in (D) float on

UNIT 3

A Words of Preparation

Directions: Go through the following word list and mark the words which are new to you.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. accent; stress n. 重音 | v. 迁徙 |
| 2. actively; vigorously adv. 活跃地 | 26. minute; tiny adj. 微小的 |
| 3. assistant; collaborator n. 协作者 | 27. numerous; multitudinous adj. 许多 |
| 4. attack; assail v. 攻击 | 28. peculiar; queer adj. 怪戾的 |
| 5. boost; raise v. 提高 | 29. persistently; continually adv. 持续不断地 |
| 6. burden; load n. 负担 | 30. promise; pledge n. 许诺 |
| 7. cargo; freight n. 货物 | 31. proposal; proposition n. 提议 |
| 8. delay; check v. 阻碍 | 32. quaintly; outlandishly adv. 怪诞地 |
| 9. distortion; misrepresentation n. 歪曲 | 33. regretful; remorseful adj. 后悔的 |
| 10. diverse; heterogeneous adj. 多样的 | 34. reroute; take a different way v. 另辟道路 |
| 11. empty; vacant adj. 空的 | 35. resources; abilities n. 能力 |
| 12. duty; obligation n. 责任 | 36. return; repayment n. 偿还 |
| 13. feather; plume n. 羽毛 | 37. ruin; destroy v. 破坏 |
| 14. fix; repair v. 修理 | 38. safety; security n. 安全 |
| 15. goal; purpose n. 目标 | 39. seemingly; apparently adv. 表面地 |
| 16. gradually; slowly adv. 缓慢地 | 40. sense; perception n. 意识 |
| 17. group; aggregation n. 聚集 | 41. shady; shut-in adj. 背阴的 |
| 18. guiltily; ashamedly adv. 负疚地 | 42. simultaneously; concurrently adv. 同时地 |
| 19. halfhearted; insincere adj. 三心二意的 | 43. slyly; stealthily adv. 偷偷摸摸地 |
| 20. hurriedly; hastily adv. 仓促地 | 44. stabilize; fix v. 稳定 |
| 21. imaginary; unreal adj. 想象的 | 45. tax; levy v. 收税 |
| 22. inappropriate; unsuitable adj. 不恰当的 | 46. uncommon; extraordinary adj. 非凡的 |
| 23. indiscreet; heedless adj. 粗心大意的 | 47. unexpected; abrupt adj. 出人意料的 |
| 24. issue; question n. 问题 | 48. unusual; noteworthy adj. 不寻常的 |
| 25. migrate; move from one place to another | 49. variable; shifting adj. 变化的 |

50. vessel; ship n. 船

B Review Exercises

Directions: Choose the one word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the capitalized one.

1. RESOURCES

(A) accents (B) freights (C) abilities (D) scrutinies

2. BOOST

(A) falter (B) pledge (C) upraise (D) squander

3. VIGOROUSLY

(A) actively (B) seemingly (C) steadfastly (D) quaintly

4. NUMEROUS

(A) variable (B) shady (C) multitudinous (D) enterprising

5. COLLABORATER

(A) compiler (B) feather (C) timber (D) assistant

6. INDISCREET

(A) vacant (B) conceited (C) extraordinary (D) heedless

7. ISSUE

(A) memento (B) question (C) repayment (D) load

8. QUAINLY

(A) outlandishly (B) quarrelsomely (C) traumatically (D) slyly

9. OBLIGATION

(A) duty (B) proposition (C) incitement (D) distortion

10. AGGREGATION

(A) migration (B) perception (C) group (D) occupation

11. PERSISTENTLY

(A) uncommonly (B) simultaneously (C) vociferously (D) continually

12. MINUTE

(A) crucial (B) second (C) tiny (D) inappropriate

13. DELAY

(A) fix (B) disapprove (C) assail (D) check

14. VESSEL

(A) token (B) ship (C) goal (D) burden

15. UNEXPECTED

(A) abrupt (B) gradual (C) senseless (D) guilty

C Test Exercises

Directions: Choose the one word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part.

1. During the Civil War, steamboating on the lower Mississippi River was ruined.

- (A) delayed (B) taxed (C) destroyed (D) rerouted
2. When birds migrate, they sometimes fly in formation.
(A) grow new feathers (B) move from one place to another (C) feel death is near
(D) search for food and water
3. Glass-fiber cables can carry hundreds of telephone conversations simultaneously.
(A) with safety (B) without distortion (C) in little space (D) at the same time
4. On January 20, 1778, Captain James Cook took his two vessels into a small harbor on the island of Kauai.
(A) assistants (B) cargoes (C) ships (D) guns
5. Many city dwellers are turning vacant lots into thriving gardens.
(A) costly (B) empty (C) small (D) shady
6. Even while making political statements, Ben Shahn was in full command of his technical resources.
(A) abilities (B) senses (C) facts (D) accents
7. During the years before the American Civil war, differences between the North and the South gradually came to focus on the question of slavery.
(A) angrily (B) guiltily (C) actively (D) slowly
8. Grocery prices were boosted again last month.
(A) attacked (B) stabilized (C) fixed (D) raised
9. Brooks Adams failed to find the universal law of commerce that he persistently sought.
(A) halfheartedly (B) hurriedly (C) continuously (D) slyly
10. Acting is defined as the ability to react to imaginary stimuli.
(A) unexpected (B) uncommon (C) unusual (D) unreal
11. The governor's aim is to increase state income.
(A) promise (B) duty (C) proposal (D) goal
12. Living things consist of minute structures called cells.
(A) numerous (B) variable (C) diverse (D) tiny
13. The New River in North Carolina is inappropriately named because it is five hundred million years old.
(A) quaintly (B) unsuitably (C) indiscreetly (D) peculiarly
14. Glassmaking was apparently the first industry to be brought from Europe to the United States.
(A) predictably (B) regretfully (C) seemingly (D) naturally
15. That is big load.
(A) group (B) burden (C) return (D) issue