

ENGLISH VOCABULARY

挑战大学英语考试辅导丛书

大学英语 六级词汇

朱晓慧 编著

胡壮麟 审订

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A Guide To CEB-6 Vocabulary

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原 序

这是一本不很显眼的小书,但它将为高等学校的本科生和研究生以及自学大学英语的学习者所喜爱。

这首先是因为本书的目的性很明确:帮助大学英语学习者在达到大学英语四级这一基本要求后,在词汇学习上继续向大纲的“较高要求”迈进。在这个意义上,本书是为怀有“工具性动机”的学习者准备的。

本书具有一定的科学性。作者从大学英语学习者所熟悉的预备级和中级词汇入手,以科学的分析论证了这些词汇乃是大学英语高级阶段的基本词汇。所谓的高级阶段词汇或六级词汇,以致于多达万字的“超纲”词汇,实际上有不少是四级词汇的词类转化、同类词汇的配套和同(反)义词的扩大。此说颇有见地。

本书的实用性则表现在作者从学习方法上进行指导,勉励同学自觉培养判断新材料的敏感性,亲自动手积累整理卡片,理清各种词汇的搭配规律和惯用法。与此同时,作者在文中列入了一定数量的练习题,便于学习者领会其要点;所编排的十套测试题可由学习者自我操练、自我评估,有薄弱环节则可对症下药,进一步复习。

还有,作者在全书中没有侈谈理论,只是向读者坦率地交流自己的经验和体会,如道家常,真知灼见,均在情理之中。常听人说,干大学英语这一行,没戏,只能做教书匠,弄不出科研成果。情况果真如此吗?作者的努力和本书的出版便是最好的回答。

胡壮麟

1989年4月于北京大学畅春园

第三版序

朱晓慧君的《大学英语六级词汇》出版后深受读者欢迎,在校园中风行一时。在新版中,他又精益求精,运用了英语语言教学的新理论,吸收了近年来国内外英语教学的新思维,强调在上下文中学好大学英语六级词汇。他所总结的在英语原文中探索掌握英语分级词汇的新方法,值得肯定和推荐。

我想特别指出的是,晓慧君在本书中提出的“铺天盖地法”、“旋转立体式”和“六级词汇在四级基础上扩展的三大趋势”等观点,以及通过上下文来覆盖六级词条 100% 的精巧设计,都是他多年研究英语分级词汇的心得与成果,并在教学实践中经过长期的推广和检验,对本书读者较好较快地学习英语词汇会有较大的帮助。

胡壮麟

1999 年 9 月 10 日教师节

于北京大学畅春园

前言

十年前,我编著的《大学英语六级词汇指南》一书出版后,一位在外省读大学的大三同学在受惠于拙作后来信说,在这年(1990年)6月的六级考试前一周,她到省会一家书店的书架上寻找六级参考书,最后才碰到了这部“指南”。她当时对自己说:“If I pass the exam, I would write to the writer of this book. I would tell her what she said about this book is true.” “Now I was told I had passed the exam. The first thing I want to do is to write to you. In fact, one of the questions was exactly the same as one of your exercises...”(读者来信,1990,注:“she”应改为“he”)。十年过去了,我一直珍藏着这封信的原件,这既是读者对我的最大褒奖,也是本书先后在三家出版社出版的最好预言。

学习英语的人,都知道词汇的重要,只是觉得学习的方法各有千秋。本书认为,依照教学大纲组织的大学阶段的词汇学习,一是宜用“铺天盖地法”,因为教学大纲所列词汇均为常用词,从“领会式掌握”的角度而言,不能偏废,而要个个落到实处,换句话说,覆盖面宜为100%;二是宜用“旋转立体式”,即学习词汇,至少要在词组或句子以上的语言单位里,反复操练,多次重现(旋转),同时尽量多地在“语篇”——文章整体的语境中,使其在理解和运用上(复用式掌握)达到饱满、准确、细腻、融会贯通(立体)的程度。

基于如上认识,编者巧妙地将六级词汇的难重点分类及100%的六级词条和相关义项编排在一书之中,使例句、题句(试题正文的句子,下同)货真价实地反映某个六级词汇的义项,达到了100%的六级词条覆盖面。实际上,本书在第二版的基础上,更换了约2/3的例句和题句,以便顺应当前六级词汇测试的趋势。本书选材广泛(见书目,如有遗漏,亦在此对各编者一并致歉),尤其是经国家教育部同意曝光的历年实考六级词汇题,凡是未重复的,均被选入。

本书首先讨论了六级词汇与四级词汇及义项扩展后的中学词汇的纵横交错的关系,然后提供“预测题”一套,让大家估算出阅读本书之初的六级词汇状况。随后,对六级同形异义动词、名词、形容词及双词动词、常有固定搭配的动词、其他成语动词、常用做复数的名词、专有名词、形容词词组、感叹词、连词、介词、副词、近形/音词50组、难/偏义词250个、六级词汇在四级词汇之上扩展的三大趋势(纲内词汇的词类转换、类别词汇的扩大、同/近义词的增加)等,进行讲解并编题训练;然后,以“奔腾在‘英语原文之躯’的‘英语分级词汇之血’”一章,列出15篇短文(如《葛底斯堡演说词》、《论读书》、《伊妹儿——新世纪的交际》、《词汇的浪漫》等)和其中的六级词汇;接着,练习最新考试大纲调整范围词汇,大学英语六级词汇自测题1~10套(共1000题);最后,附录自测题参考答案和大学英语六级词汇表、超大学英语六级词汇的研究生词汇、超大学英语六级词汇的英语专业四级词汇及主要参考书目,不仅列出全部六级词汇和汉语释义,还注明这些词汇所属例句或题句的标号,供读者随词查句,从而使本书的教参、测试和工具的功能融于一体,为国内同类选题所独创。

本书绝不让读者单词单记,入选词均有例句或题句,具备了最小的、但是仍然完整的“linguistic context(语言上下文)”。因“学词汇时候,你得在句子里头学词的用法……”(赵元任,1980)“最好的办法莫过于通过词组或句子来记。”(许国璋,1980)“这样做就避免了孤立地、机械地死记硬背,而且通过具体的内容和词的自然的搭配来记单词,结果印象一定更深,对词义

的理解也一定更为透彻。”(李赋宁,1980)“由此可见,强调通过上下文来辨别词义,归根结蒂,是理清过程和参与者的语义关系。过程弄清楚了,也能正确理解动词的语义和用法,以及与动词搭配的名词和其他词语。同样,由名词体现的参与者弄清楚了,就能正确理解动词的意义和它所体现的过程。”(胡壮麟,1993)

值本书第三版出版之际,编者对北京大学英语系前系主任、英语语言学博士导师胡壮麟教授深表感激之情。先生以扶持后学的精神,在百忙中审阅原书,提出宝贵意见并为之做序。同时也对中加人才开发项目主任米茜雅等中加朋友们深深致谢!在他们的关怀与支持下,编者有机会赴加拿大温哥华的不列颠·哥伦比亚大学语言教育系与英语学院访学一年余,并有幸去美国夏威夷、南美哥伦比亚、加拿大渥太华、蒙特利尔、多伦多等地出席国际会议并做专门访问。对在本书第一版、第二版出版过程中,给予了各种支持与协助的长辈、朋友,衷心致谢!

对谷晓宁同志在第一版至第三版中的鼎力相助,我表示特别的谢意!

本书的错误与不足在所难免,恳请读者朋友批评指正。

朱晓慧

1999年8月8日夜

北京·海淀·芎溪居

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1. 大学英语六级词汇讨论与练习

如唐僧去西天取经要过“火焰山”，我们学英语要想深及英美语言文化的精髓——原汁原味的古今美文，我们就不得不在基本掌握了四级词汇之后，再突破一个关口：六级词汇。它为我们更真切地、细腻地感受英语语言文化的魅力提供了更大的可能——尽管要一万词汇量以上，才能真正地与英美受过教育的人士顺畅地进行口头笔头交流。

几十年前，William Morris 就曾坦言，那些有兴趣改善自己词汇的人，其实就是独善其身。无论东方、西方，那些善于准确而充分地表达自己的人，总是多些沟通的机会。让我们读读他的话吧：“The basic reason for this interest in words is the big American urge for self-improvement. We all admire the person who has a ready command of words. We instinctively feel that to know more words ourselves would increase our self-confidence and prestige. We also hear that people who rise to the top usually are those who express their ideas easily and accurately, and we see a correlation between the size of vocabulary and the size of pay check.”

没有足够的词汇量，实际上就是没有足够的思想空间，因为思想总是与语言相伴相随，而词汇却是语言的最终量化物之一。若干年前，美国的人事研究所，在教育界（大学生、教授等）、事务人员、产业组织的职员（工头、组长、工人等）当中，进行了一次普遍的词汇量测验。结果是：词汇量的大小与事业的成就有密切的联系；并不是先有了大的成就然后再有大的词汇量，而是先有了大的词汇量，然后才有大的成就。该测验还证明，词汇量大的人并不一定受过多少系统的教育；但学校时代的两年，在词汇量上的进展约等于成年后在社会上二十八年的进展。（范存忠，1985）

我们常常听到人们引用 D. A. Wilkins 的话：“没有语法只能表达很少的思想，而没有词汇就什么也不能表达。”（National Syllabuses, 1976, Oxford University Press）说归说，要想做到很艰难，不是吗？现在选用范存忠所译的美国哲学家帕默（G. H. Palmer）讲过的一段精妙绝伦的话，虽然他是针对一般美国人说的，但他的话对于我们一般学习英语的人，也是一番良好的教训，就以此作为本书的一段开头，也作为自勉吧：

“我们普通的词汇量，简直是狭小得不像样子。所以，一个人如果要训练自己的英语，他须不断地努力，并且用系统的方法来扩大词汇量。我们的词典上收着三十万以上的词，而一般人口头上只用三四千个词。是不是他们要讲的只有三四千东西呢？绝对不是。词汇量的狭小，完全因为懒惰。你不信，不妨听听一般小学生的谈话。他们只有十来个以至二十来个名词，五六个动词，三四个形容词，再加上几个连词与前置词，就胡乱拼搭起来了。从前，霍布士（Hobbes）描写初民时代的情形，说它‘孤陋、贫乏、俗恶、野蛮、短促’（solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short）。这几个词可以借来形容一般人的谈吐。

“事实是这样：我们总以为，大量的词汇是人家的，不是我们自己的。我们很像那傻子，承受一大批遗产，而还是睡着硬邦邦的板床，吃着穷人的饭菜，穿着叫花子的衣服，……不会用钱。用词与用钱一样是值得学习的。弥尔顿用八千个词，莎士比亚用一万五千个词。我们呢，所要讲的东西包括他们所讲的一切，又加上了不少新的东西，如自行车、各种学科、罢工、工人政治组织等等近代繁复的生活。

“那么，干嘛还在踌躇而不去增加词汇量，以适应我们的需要？这是一个毫无意义的问题。

干嘛不做？答案是：‘毫无理由。’只是我们太懒了。……我们老把自己限在一个狭小的词汇量里，勉强地过日子。结果呢，谈话毫无精彩。……我们用词的时候，好比一个蹩脚的厨子，他做菜时，不论是要炒的、煮的、煎的、煨的、炖的，总是用一只熬锅，结果是：人家的菜，样样都能上口入味，而他的菜总是那种味道。这个，大可不必。我们要推广词汇量。一个人如果要求进步，须打定主意，每星期学两个新词。过了不久，宇宙间变幻无穷而引人注意的种种形象，自然会在他的谈吐里，在他的心灵上，发出一种反映。”

1.1. “温故知新”——四级词汇鸟瞰

广义的六级词汇包括了四级词汇和中学词汇。六级试卷的词汇测试题中，约一半是考查对四级(包括中学)词汇的掌握程度，更不用说在其他题型中，四级词汇将有弥漫性的、无孔不入的表现。为此，只有“温故”才能“知新”。

在进入主题之前，让我们先看看这些“浅”词的特征，听听相关的故事。

1) 大多数虚词(Grammatical Word/Function Word)，如：in, on, over, a, an, the, and, but……已出现在该级词表中。这些词虽然一看就知，但它们变化万端的语法意义、层出不穷的构造功能，仍会使步入中高级英语学习阶段的人们产生困惑。

2) 最基本的、具有很强语义内容(Semantic Content)的实义词(Lexical Word)也出现在这一层次的词汇中。它与后几种层次的同类实义词的明显区别是：使用频率最高、构词能力最强、引申义项最多。如动词 go 在《新英汉词典》中，编者用了两页半的篇幅对其义项进行解释举例，总义项达 37 项之多(不及物动词 21 个义项，及物动词 4 个义项，名词 10 个义项，形容词 2 个义项)。这种现象所产生的势头，越向后一层次深入就越弱。有感于实义词的这种特点，英语语言学家们把它们称为“开放类”(Open Class)词汇(胡壮麟，1988)，是非常形象的。

看清了这一层次词汇的特点，接下来听听这些词汇在实际生活中妙用的故事，会给我们一些启迪。

有人开玩笑，扬言只要学会三个英语单词就能走遍世界。说是你如果与人相遇，先亲切地道声：“Hello!”对方回答些什么，你如听不懂就向他：“Pardon?”待对方再说给你听，你仍是丈二和尚摸不清头脑，就马上敬他一字：“Excuse.”然后继续前行。幽默终归幽默，但这三个词确实为不少飘洋过海的人解过围，而且他们还真的就躺在中学词表中等着你去“chew over”。

还有文章介绍，英国一些边远村落的山民，由于没有受过多少教育，实际生活中反反复复能够使用的词汇仅几百个。但他们正是依赖这些十分有限的词汇，造出了令我们难以想像的无限多的句子，表达了他们内心世界几乎全部的喜怒哀乐和柴米油盐酱醋茶式的整个求生之道。该文章没有具体排列这些词汇，但我们可以断言，这些词一定大都属于我们的最“浅”的词。

本世纪中叶，一位英国著名学者奥格登以英语为基础，创造了一种人造语言，叫做基本英语：大纲仅一页，全部内容仅在一张纸上；规则只有少数几条，单词总共才 850 个，其中有 16 个动词，它们是：come, get, give, go, keep, let, make, put, seem, take, be, do, have, say, see, send。(L. G. 亚历山大，1983)对这种学习方法及其他类似的方法所产生的效果，我们姑且不论，但这些词汇的生命力，确实为编者的慧眼所相中。

美国著名成人教育家戴尔·卡耐基认为：“根据最普遍的估计，一般人只要认识两千个词，就足以运用自如了。一般只懂得一些动词，以及把它们串连起来的一些连接词，再加上一些名词和一些常用的形容词。”(刘源编译，1987)

编者引述上例，用意并不是讲故事。这些例子所蕴藏的道理，才是需要体味的。中学词汇，

在大学高年级同学的眼中,往往被认为是已经掌握了词汇。其实,这种“掌握”是有限的,值得我们对这类词汇重新分析排队,至少应在如下两个主要方面(见 1.1.1. 和 1.1.2.)做些查漏补缺的工作,然后采取相应的措施进一步消化、巩固。

1.1.1. “excuse”—— 中学词汇? 六级词汇?

请看下题:

George wasn't in class today, Professor Brown excused him _____.

A. from attending B. of attending C. to attend D. attending

上题正是 1989 年 1 月 8 日首次全国大学英语六级统考卷中的考题之一。答案应选 A。与 excuse (from) 同类的结构,我们还可以观察下面两个例句:

Your ill-health will excuse you from night duties.

I cannot excuse you from attending my class.

此例给我们的提示是显而易见的:“形”与“声”早已熟知,“义”尚待深究。六级词汇与中学词汇在形、声、义上相互渗透的现象,这是其中的一大典型。这种现象,在四级词汇中依然十分突出。对此,考生必须做有心人;否则,到了时候,阅卷机是绝不会因为你太熟悉“excuse”这个词而“excuse”你的。

一词多义是任何一种成熟语言都具备的特点之一。中学词汇、四级词汇中,许多词具备两个或两个以上的义项,我们称这类词为多义词。常用词汇的有限和社会生活变化的无限,使词义反映千姿百态的现实成为必需。看来,在“旧瓶装新酒”的兴趣上,无论中外,热情不减当年。因为一种新的意思,如用一个新词来表达,还会有不同的发音,更麻烦的是,要等到这个新词新音新意为大多数人所接受,才可能被收入词典而“名正言顺”。如用一“旧”词,大家对词形、发音都较熟悉,只要把新的意思加上去,或在搭配上稍加变化,就能比前者较快地流行。

记得有件与著名英国戏剧家莎士比亚有关的趣闻:莎翁有个仆人,说话常带“but”。有一次仆人与莎翁说话中,不自觉又溜出了一串的“but”,这使莎翁很恼火,闷了很久的火气终于爆发出来。他对仆人吼了一声:“But me no buts!”(别给我没完没了的“but”了!)就是这句当初被人们认为不合常规的话,不仅流传至今,而且堂而皇之地登上了词典的大雅之堂。我国读者常用的《英华大词典》(郑易里等,1985)关于 but 的条目中,除有 conj. (连词)、prep. (介词)、adv. (副词)等释义及例句外,还有就是上面莎翁说过的这句话。其编者认为,“前一个 but 是及物动词,后一个 but 是名词,还可以译为:‘请你不要‘但是’、‘但是’的吧!’或意译为:‘请你别反对(拒绝、推诿)吧!’”当然,类似的例子,在整个动词的“大观园”中,尤其是在《大纲》中,可谓少得可怜(又如:forward vt. [转交,转运])。然而数量少并不意味着分量轻,正如感叹号不可缺少,只要用得妙,奇文还可锦上添花。这类词如滥用便成陈词滥调,像梁实秋先生当年评述美国纽约华人餐馆的味精那样,使当时当地的美国人患了“中国餐馆症”。(梁实秋《西雅图杂记》二)味精用多了倒胃口,这类词用多了也一样。

Wilfred Fund Norman Lewis 在“The Romance of Words”一文中,对词汇变化无穷的魅力,这样描写道:“Words, as you know, are not dead things. They are fairly wriggling with life. They are the exciting and mysterious tokens of our thoughts, and like human being, they are born, come to maturity, grow old and die, and sometimes they are even re-born in a new age. We would like you actually to fall in love with words.”

为使大家充分感知这种现象,亲身感受中学词汇和四级词汇(广义上也包括中学词汇,见

1. 1. 3.) 的“肤浅”之处,嚼出这“回头草”的甘甜,下面开始做题。需要说明的是,前 20 道题的选词,曾在考六级、考研、考英语专业四级、考 EPT、考专业技术人员英语 A/B 级的考生中编题测试,平均正确率为 50%左右。由此我们希望对读者在英语基础词汇一词多义(大纲规定掌握的范围)的敏感性上提个醒。(A word in a new context is a new word. 陈孝模, 1982)

I. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the forms where necessary

A) deed second forward develop rapid manner back workshop swim choice

1. If we would but _____ his efforts and throw ourselves, heart and soul, into our studies, we should eventually get good results.
2. Further down the river there is another stretch of _____.
3. People who have good _____ are polite and considerate to others.
4. All that desperate dancing has made my head _____.
5. I had put a vase of my _____ roses on the table.
6. I took part in the conference because there was a two-day _____ on management techniques.
7. I went to the State Library and looked into the legal _____ of the 1970s.
8. In his early days Hitler was _____ by powerful financial interests in Germany.
9. We are _____ you a list of the store's latest men's clothing.
10. When he _____ the photographic film we could see black pictures on it.

B) blue act wire mass film let advance run trip suit

11. Finally, the soap _____ forms a perfectly spherical bubble and leaves the ring.
12. The freshman is feeling rather homesick and _____.
13. He intends to bring a(n) _____ against them for misrepresenting the merchandise they sold him.
14. She had already _____ the top floor to two young men of our acquaintance for six months.
15. He put each foot down carefully to avoid _____ up.
16. The _____ of a piece of lead is not changed by melting.
17. We received a(n) _____ saying they arrived safely.
18. I dare say I could _____ a shop all right if I wasn't interfered with.
19. It is the business of banks to make _____ to business firms.
20. They were tried under the Lend-Lease _____.

II. Multiple-choice

21. We all _____ the achievements he has made in his experiments.
A. admire B. adopt C. advise D. adjust
22. Though the long term _____ cannot be predicted, the project has been approved by the committee.
A. affect B. effort C. effect D. afford
23. Prisons in some countries are short of staff, _____ means each prison officer is over-

worked and underpaid.

A. which B. this C. what D. it

24. _____ you return those books to the library immediately you will have to pay a fine.

A. Until B. If C. Unless D. Provided

25. The ground was black _____ ants, great energetic ants that were busy running back and forth.

A. for B. in C. by D. with

26. The bridge was named _____ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.

A. after B. with C. by D. from

27. It wasn't such a good dinner _____ she had promised us.

A. that B. which C. as D. what

28. They decided to chase the cow away _____ it did more damage.

A. unless B. until C. before D. although

29. _____ student with a little common sense should be able to answer the question.

A. Each B. Any C. Either D. One

30. If these shoes are too big, ask the clerk to bring you a smaller _____.

A. suit B. set C. one D. pair

31. We had a party last month, and it was a lot of fun, so let's have _____ one this month.

A. another B. more C. the other D. other

32. Children are very curious _____.

A. at heart B. in person C. on purpose D. by nature

33. I always _____ what I have said.

A. get to B. hold to C. lead to D. see to

34. Evidence came up _____ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.

A. what B. which C. that D. whose

35. He moved away from his parents, and missed them _____ enjoy the exciting life in New York.

A. too much to B. enough to C. very much to D. much so as to

36. He was _____ of having asked such a silly question.

A. sorry B. guilty C. ashamed D. miserable

37. Five minutes earlier, _____ we could have caught the last train.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

38. I cannot give you _____ for the type of car you sell because there is no demand for it in the market.

A. an expense B. a charge C. a purchase D. an order

39. She is _____ a musician than her brother.

A. much of B. much as C. more of D. more as

40. Having been found guilty, the man was given a severe _____ by the judge.

A. service B. sentence C. crime D. crisis

41. You can't afford to let the situation get worse. You must take _____ to put it right.
A. decisions B. directions C. sides D. steps
42. _____ quite recently, most mothers in Britain did not take paid work outside the home.
A. Before B. Until C. From D. Since
43. The survival of civilization as we know it is _____ threat.
A. within B. under C. towards D. upon
44. In some countries, _____ is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.
A. which B. what C. that D. one
45. When there are small children around, it is necessary to put bottles of pills out of _____.
A. reach B. hand C. hold D. place
46. The _____ of blood always makes him feel sick.
A. sight B. view C. look D. form
47. In Britain, the best season of the year is probably _____ spring.
A. later B. last C. latter D. late
48. Free medical treatment in this country covers sickness of mind as well as _____ sicknesses.
A. normal B. regular C. average D. ordinary
49. Although he had looked through all the reference material on the subject, he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only _____ to his confusion.
A. extended B. amounted C. added D. turned
50. Care should be taken to decrease the length of time that one is _____ loud continuous noise.
A. subjected to B. filled with C. associated with D. attached to
51. As your instructor advised, you ought to spend your time on something _____ researching into.
A. precious B. worth C. worthy D. valuable
52. It is believed that today's pop music can serve as a creative force _____ stimulating the thinking of its listeners.
A. by B. with C. at D. on
53. When the engine would not start, the mechanic inspected all the parts to find what was at _____.
A. wrong B. trouble C. fault D. difficulty
54. She wondered if she could have the opportunity to spend _____ here so that she could learn more about the city.
A. sometimes B. some time C. sometime D. some times
55. The chief reason for the population growth isn't so much a rise in birth rates _____ a fall in death rates as a result of improvements in medical care.
A. and B. as C. but D. or

56. The wealth of a country should be measured _____ the health and happiness of its people as well as the material goods it can produce.
A. in line with B. in terms of C. in regard with D. by means of
57. The public opinion was that the time was not _____ for the election of such a radical candidate as Mr. Jones.
A. reasonable B. ripe C. ready D. practical
58. Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true _____ it comes to classroom tests.
A. before B. as C. since D. when
59. I've kept up a friendship with a girl whom I was at school _____ twenty years ago.
A. about B. since C. till D. with
60. The machine needs a complete _____ since it has been in use for over ten years.
A. amending B. fitting C. mending D. renovating
61. The returns in the short _____ may be small, but over a number of years the investment will be well repaid.
A. interval B. range C. span D. term
62. The pursuit of leisure on the part of the employees will certainly not _____ their prospect of promotion.
A. spur B. further C. induce D. reinforce
63. This company has now introduced a policy _____ pay rises are related to performance at work.
A. which B. where C. whether D. what
64. He must give us more time, _____ we shall not be able to make a good job of it.
A. consequently B. otherwise C. therefore D. doubtlessly
65. You can do it if you want to, but in my opinion it's not worth the _____ it involves.
A. effort B. strength C. attempt D. force
66. He went to Australia hoping to find a teaching _____ without too much difficulty.
A. work B. career C. post D. employment
67. The accusation left him quite _____ with rage.
A. quiet B. silent C. mute D. speechless
68. All living organisms constantly absorb carbon 14 _____ their existence.
A. out B. about C. around D. throughout
69. Every director needs an assistant that he can _____ to take care of problems that may occur in his absence.
A. count on B. count for C. count of D. count to
70. Much of the accumulated treasure of the nations _____ during the First World War.
A. disappeared B. sold C. occurred D. divided
71. We will accept your cheque, although it is not our normal _____.
A. habit B. intention C. thought D. practice
72. Mr. Brown had the report _____ as soon as he finished _____ it.

- A. to be typed, to write B. typed, to write
C. being typed, writing D. typed, writing

73. I want an assistant with _____ knowledge of French and _____ experience in handling office routine.

- A. a, / B. a, an C. /, an D. /, /

74. That is the robber _____ arrest a reward was offered.

- A. for whom B. for whose C. about whom D. about whose

75. _____ one of the largest cities in the world, Shanghai has a certain charm which makes it unique.

- A. In addition to be B. Besides to be C. In addition as D. Besides being

76. A person's blood flows through a pipeline of vessels that, end to end, would stretch more than _____ half times around the Earth at the equator.

- A. twice B. two and a C. two and D. twice and

77. The public debates were often _____, finally deteriorating into personal attacks.

- A. informative B. bitter C. theoretical D. inspiring

78. _____ all probability nobody would have complained if Mary had not told the neighbors about it.

- A. To B. In C. For D. At

79. "It's hot, isn't it?" he said, _____ his brow with a handkerchief.

- A. rinsing B. wiping C. sweeping D. scrubbing

80. The ticket taker at the football game tore the tickets _____.

- A. in half B. by half C. in halves D. at half

81. Do you remember _____ he came?

Yes, I do, he came by car.

- A. how B. when C. that D. if

82. Would you like to come to dinner tonight?

I'd like to, _____ I'm too busy.

- A. and B. so C. as D. but

83. Hi, haven't seen you for ages! You look fine!

_____. You look well, too.

- A. Great B. Thanks C. Oh, no D. Not at all

84. I don't know the restaurant, but it's _____ to be quite a good one.

- A. said B. told C. spoken D. talked

85. We all write _____, even when there's not much to say.

- A. now and then B. by and by C. step by step D. more or less

86. Here's my card. Let's keep in _____.

- A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship

87. Shall I sit at this end of the boat or the other end?

If you keep still, you can sit at _____ end.

- A. neither B. each C. either D. any