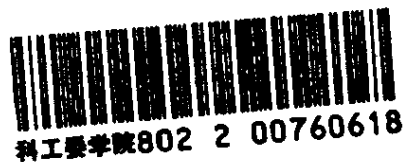


# 大学英语词汇测试练习

**Tests for College**

**English Words**

外语教学与研究出版社



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Tests  
for  
College English Words  
大学英语词汇测试练习

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## 前 言

在高校公共英语教学诸多的工作中，对学生的词汇掌握情况进行检查，使学生学好、会用《大学英语教学大纲》规定掌握的一些词汇，引导学生积极地去巩固和扩大词汇，是最重要的工作之一。本书正是为这一目的服务的。

本书的特点：

一、充分重视调动学生掌握词汇的积极性。本书从《大纲》规定的五千余词中选取了常用、积极和搭配力强的词编成测试性练习，这些练习均具有一定的归纳性。

二、编有学生易混、易错词的识别练习，一词多义练习，以及以不同方式表达同一意思的练习。

三、兼顾学生中学学过的积极词汇。

四、每一单元练习均以阅读一段短文开篇，让学生在一定的上下文中去选择用词。

五、在重点练习大学一至四(CE 1—4)级词汇的同时，也兼顾了五、六(CE 5、6)级的重要常用词汇，这对学生进一步的学习和参加研究生考试都是有用的。

六、本书还从结构的要求出发（如某些动词后须用一定的非谓语动词形式，对所跟从句的语气有一定的要求等），单独编写了复习巩固性练习。

七、本书包括若干选自研究生考题、TOEFL 试题的内容，

以利读者了解这类试题对词汇的一般要求。故本书不仅高校学生可用，具有中等英语水平的读者均可用它作为检查和提高掌握常用词汇水平之工具。

本书的编写形式和结构：

以测试练习的形式、每 50 条为一单元，全书共 45 单元。

第一部分以学生中学学过的积极常用词汇为主，加以扩大，共 10 单元。标题为 A1、A2、A3……A10。

第二部分以大学一至四级的积极常用词汇为主，共 20 单元。标题为 B1、B2、B3……B20。

第三部分以大学五、六级的积极常用词汇为主，共 10 单元。标题为 C1、C2、C3……C10。

第四部分从结构的角度，将《大纲》规定的部分主要常用词汇汇编为五个单元的练习。标题为 D1、D2、D3……D5。

书后附有各部分词汇练习答案及各部分词汇索引。

编者

1987 年 9 月于北京

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# Part A

## A 1

- I. Read the following and choose the word or phrase from the alternatives given which is closest in meaning to the words numbered in the context.

The students who have just entered colleges are usually intermediate students of English. They have their special problems.

These are the problems:

- (I) If you are an intermediate student, you perhaps feel that you are no longer making very much progress. Somehow (1), it seems you are not learning as much as you did when you were a beginner.
- (II) Perhaps you realize (2) that you need practice in some of the fundamentals of English. However, the type of practice you need is not the type of practice beginners need in these fundamentals.
- (III) There is a lot you have already studied but which you have not yet learned. In other words, there are many things which you can understand and have even practised, but which you still cannot use correctly, quickly, and as automatically as a native English-speaker does.

What exactly are the problems?

Problem (I) is probably the most important from the students' point of view. For teachers, problems (II) and (III) are the

most important. These last two are really almost the same. Let us study each problem.

(I) The feeling that you are making little or no progress.

This is very common (3). It is partly true and partly an illusion (false belief). It is true because after you have passed the beginner's stage in anything, languages, mathematics, science, etc., you always reach a point where it is impossible to learn as much as you did before. This is because things are now more complicated, or seem to be.

It is partly an illusion because a great deal of (4) the progress you make after the beginner's stage is not clear (5). At the beginner's stage, when you first learn a new thing, you can go away and say 'Today I learned this.' But, of course, you did not really learn it. You only saw it for the first time. But did you learn to use it automatically? Did you learn to use it without thinking about it? As an intermediate student you can make a great deal of progress in this direction: you can learn to use automatically many of the things you saw for the first time when you were a beginner. In many ways, it is the most important type of progress.

1. Somehow a. by one means or another  
b. in some way or other  
c. for some reason (or other)
2. Realize a. understand  
b. obtain  
c. convert into a fact
3. Common a. belonging to all members of a group

- b. happening often and in many places
  - c. belonging to two or more quantities
- 4. A great deal of
  - a. a great many
  - b. a large number of
  - c. a large quantity of
- 5. Clear
  - a. easy to see through
  - b. easily seen
  - c. certain

**II.** Complete the sentences with one of the following  
— with (2), to (3), on, about.

- 6. All the students attending the meeting agreed \_\_\_\_\_ that suggestion.
- 7. Do you think her parents will agree \_\_\_\_\_ her going abroad?
- 8. I hope you will agree \_\_\_\_\_ me that the design is the best one of the three.
- 9. We can not agree \_\_\_\_\_ the writer's views.
- 10. After much discussion, both sides agreed \_\_\_\_\_ these terms.
- 11. How can I know if they have agreed \_\_\_\_\_ the price yet?
- 12. He agreed \_\_\_\_\_ take over his father's practice.

**III.** Point out which of the two given (a or b) is an alternative to the sample sentence.

- 13. The students asked to leave early.
  - a. The students asked if they could leave early.
  - b. The students asked them to leave early.

14. They asked me to help them with their studies.
  - a. They asked me how I could help them with their studies.
  - b. They asked if I would help them with their studies.
15. Mr Smith believes his son to be intelligent.
  - a. Mr Smith believes in his son.
  - b. Mr Smith believes that his son is intelligent.
16. I consider Li to be a suitable person for the work.
  - a. I consider that Li is a suitable person for the work.
  - b. I consider Li's being the suitable person for the work.
17. They decided to build another laboratory to meet the students' need to do more experiments.
  - a. They decided that they would build another laboratory to meet the students' need to do more experiments.
  - b. It's possible for them to build another laboratory to meet the students' need to do more experiments.
18. Tom decided on going to London for his holiday.
  - a. Tom went to London for his holiday.
  - b. Tom decided to go to London for his holiday.
19. In the end John decided on the black hat.
  - a. In the end John bought the black hat.
  - b. In the end John decided to buy the black hat.
20. She expected me to get a letter.
  - a. She hoped that I would get a letter.
  - b. She expected that I would get a letter.

IV. Choose the right meaning for "Get" used in the following sentences. You are given the five principal meanings of "Get" marked a,b,c,d,e.

a. receive b. become c. fetch d. buy e. arrive

21. She didn't get a letter this morning. \_\_\_\_\_
22. My father is getting quite old now. \_\_\_\_\_
23. The detective got there late that morning. \_\_\_\_\_
24. Go and get a doctor quickly. \_\_\_\_\_
25. I got the book at a small bookstore. \_\_\_\_\_

V. Use "Get" to express the following.

26. I had him do it for me.
27. I had the work done yesterday.
28. When you reach the stage of knowing him...
29. Can you restart (or repair) the clock?
30. You'll soon become used to the climate here.

VI. Complete the following sentences with "along, on, over, through, with".

31. He got \_\_\_\_\_ the written papers, but failed in the oral examination.
32. Everything was getting \_\_\_\_\_ very well during the operation.
33. You know what you are to do, so get \_\_\_\_\_ it.
34. How are you getting \_\_\_\_\_ in your new work?
35. The Chinese people can surely get \_\_\_\_\_ all difficulties that may come up.

VII. Pay attention to the following words that are often confused.

- A. Lie (lay, lain, lying) and Lay (laid, laid, laying)
- B. Arrive and Reach
- C. Rise and Raise

**D. Say and Tell**

**E. Remember and Remind**

Choose the correct word in each sentence.

36. The village where he lived twenty years ago \_\_\_\_\_ (lay, lays) at the foot of the mountain.
37. A new railroad was \_\_\_\_\_ (lain, laid) from Beijing to Qinhuangdao.
38. By the time the drivers \_\_\_\_\_ (reached, arrived) Bordeaux, the number of accidents had risen.
39. The committee took a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ (reach, arrive) at a decision.
40. They are selling paintings to \_\_\_\_\_ (raise, rise) money for the blind.
41. He became excited and his voice \_\_\_\_\_ (raised, rose).
42. I didn't know if he had \_\_\_\_\_ (said, told) you about that new machine of ours.
43. He should have found out who she was before speaking to her. That goes without \_\_\_\_\_ (saying, telling).
44. Something that happened the other day \_\_\_\_\_ (remembered, reminded) me of the days we had spent together in the countryside.
45. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ (remember, remind) visiting this place before?

**VIII.** A word may have more than one meaning. Its meaning depends on the way it is used. Read the two or three meanings for each underlined word. Look back to the sentence to see how the word is used in it. Then tick off

the correct meaning.

46. He lost everything that was dear to him.  
a. loved b. high in price c. precious
47. What do you advise for removing ink stains from clothes?  
a. taking off b. getting rid of  
c. going to live in another place
48. Many buildings were swept away by the floods.  
a. pushed b. cleared with a brush c. passed along
49. Mr Smith doesn't like that new house; besides, it's too expensive.  
a. in addition to b. moreover
50. That problem has beaten them.  
a. hit b. defeated c. been too difficult for

## A 2

I. There are three choices for each numbered blank.

Read the passage and choose the best answer.

(II) The need to practise (1) fundamentals again but not in the same way as beginners do.

You already have a (2) vocabulary. You have difficulty in using this vocabulary but not too much difficulty in understanding it. You need some more practice in the same things beginners need practice in, but you do not need the same type of practice. You can now practise constructions with a larger

vocabulary and in a great variety of (3). This book will sometimes give you practice in some of the things beginners practise, but it will not be the same type of practice.

Remember always that all students, even the most (4), need this practice. There are certain basic things in English that cannot be (5) without a great deal of practice. You must have this practice over a long period.

(III) The need to learn some of the things you have already studied.

Learning a language is, in some ways, (6) learning how to fly or play the piano. There are important differences, but there is a very important similarity. It is this: learning how to do such things needs lots of practice. It is never enough simply to know (7). You must be able to do things with what you know. For example, it is not enough simply to read a book (8) how to fly an aeroplane. A book can give you lots of information about how to fly, but if you only read a book and then try to fly without a great deal of practice first, you will crash and kill yourself. The same is true (9) playing the piano. Do you think it is enough simply to read about it? Can you play the piano without having lots of practice first?

- |    |               |              |               |
|----|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | a. certain    | b. reliable  | c. settled    |
| 2. | a. favourable | b. just      | c. reasonable |
| 3. | a. situations | b. positions | c. affairs    |
| 4. | a. advancing  | b. advanced  | c. fast       |
| 5. | a. master     | b. masters   | c. mastered   |
| 6. | a. as         | b. like      | c. liked      |

7. a. anything    b. everything    c. something  
8. a. on            b. in            c. before  
9. a. to            b. of            c. about

**II.** Complete the sentences with one of the following —  
from(3), with, on, to, behind.

10. They kept on \_\_\_\_\_ their work in spite of every difficulty.  
11. I could not keep her \_\_\_\_\_ finding out about it any longer.  
12. The writer kept \_\_\_\_\_ the question of environmental pollution in his article.  
13. Illness kept him \_\_\_\_\_ in his school work.  
14. We could not keep the news \_\_\_\_\_ her any longer.  
15. I hope you will keep \_\_\_\_\_ doing anything rash.  
16. He kept \_\_\_\_\_ telling us the same story over and over.

**III.** Point out which of the two given (a or b) is an alternative to the sample sentence.

17. Please keep it to yourself.  
a. Do not tell anyone else about it.  
b. Please confine yourself to it.  
18. I cannot have you behave like that.  
a. You don't have to behave like that.  
b. I cannot allow you to behave like that.  
19. There is no help for it.  
a. There is not one who could help.  
b. It is unavoidable.  
20. Don't be longer than you can help.