

Vocabulary Test 英语专项训练系列

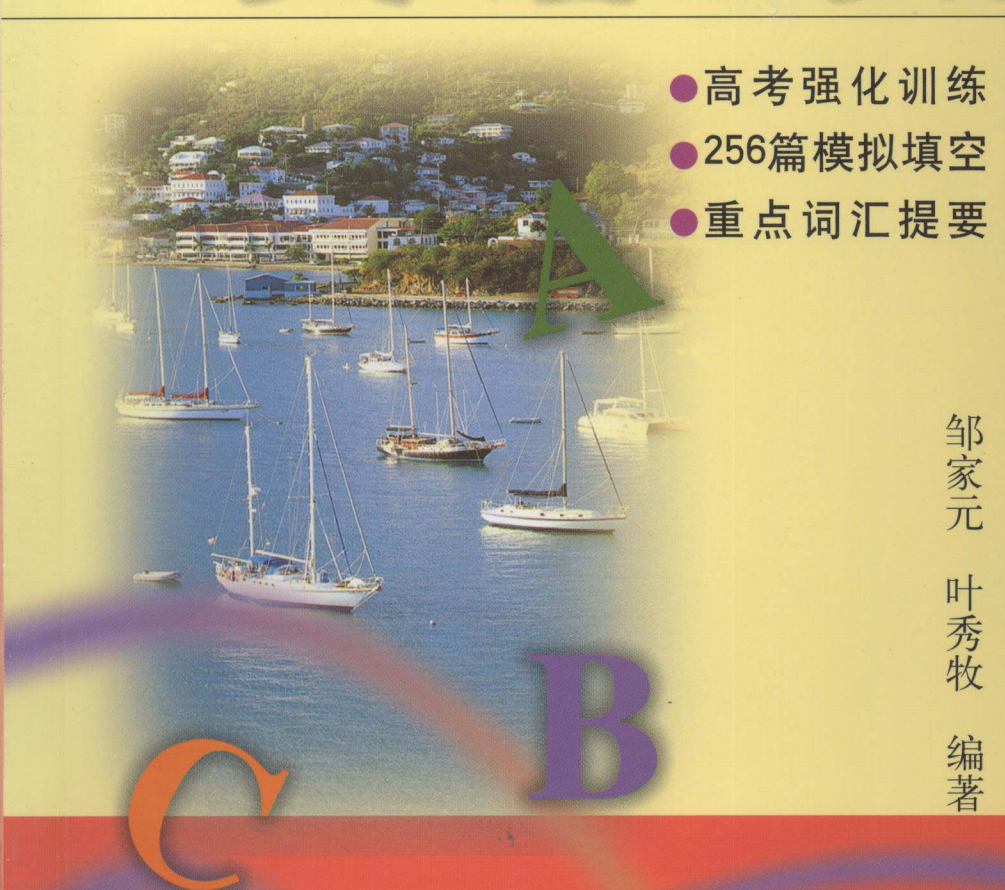
# 英语词汇

## 专项训练

(第二版)

- 高考强化训练
- 256篇模拟填空
- 重点词汇提要

邹家元 叶秀牧 编著



复旦大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

词汇在英语学习中起着至关重要的作用,而词汇测试选择题在高考英语中也占据着无法替代的位置。为了更好地配合高考和帮助学生快速提高运用英语词汇的能力,有效地领悟词汇测试的解题规则和技巧,编者根据现行高中英语词汇教学和考纲的要求,精心设计了全面涵盖考点的词汇模拟短文选词填空训练和各类词汇知识点的解析,并融入了自己几十年来重点高中英语教学和辅导的经验,供教师和学生强化训练之用。

全书共包含 18 个单元,每单元配有一篇实践性范文选词填空以及试题选例的题解、知识要点解析和举例说明;此外,作者还精选了 47 辑共 238 篇短文选词填空练习,供考生强化训练。书末附有全部练习的参考答案。

# 前 言

词汇是语言的要素,离开了它就无所谓语言。没有足够的英语词汇,就不可能看懂英语文章、听懂英美人讲话,更无法用英语表达自己的思想。因此,高中英语词汇教学正日益得到重视。最近,上海高考英语试卷的词汇题,改为语篇选择填空形式,突出了在语境中应用英语词汇的更高要求,加强了英语词汇的考查,以促进学生对英语词汇的掌握,从而达到英语水平的提高。

作者根据英语词汇学习的规律,并研究分析了高考英语词汇的命题路子,指出英语词汇的特点和学习的方向。全书紧扣教学大纲和考纲词汇要求,提供给学生全面涵盖考点的大量模拟短文选词填空练习,并通过知识点的解析来启发学生的解题思路。在有限的篇幅内,阐明一词多义、近义词比较、词的搭配、构词方法、常见新词、短语和成语等重要知识。宗旨在于:根据英语词汇的固有规律,针对考题的发展趋势,从实战出发,让学生一册在手,掌握精华,为全面复习引路,以夺取英语高考词汇项的高分。

学习英语词汇,目的为了应用英语。学生通过大量出版物、视听材料、传媒、电脑网络等渠道,无时无刻不在接触活生生的英语,不能再闭目塞听和孤陋寡闻了。多种英语教材,包括引进教材的推广,也有鉴于此。作者提倡学生应从现代英语的实际训练中去学好现代英语。本书在环绕英语考纲的前提下,也适当吸收教材涉及的考纲词汇以外的现代英语常用词语,并加以介绍说明。目的在于提高学生的英语素养,为交际实用起帮助作用,以增长他们的语感和解题的综合运用能力,而且,当前生活中频繁使用的单词和短语,在考卷中时有所见。

本书的安排,分为前面的18个单元(Unit),每单元开首为一篇模拟短文选词填空,接着是试题选例的题解和知识要点的解析及举例;后面为47辑综合词汇填空练习(Exercise),每辑包括5篇模拟高考词汇选词填空训练;最后附参考答案。由于作者水平有限,在编撰中难免有疏误之处,望读者不吝指正。

编 者

2008年10月

# 目 录

Unit 1 .....	1
确定词义 .....	1
Unit 2 .....	3
弄明转义 .....	3
Unit 3 .....	6
小词多义 .....	6
Unit 4 .....	9
旧词新义 .....	9
Unit 5 .....	12
同义区别 .....	13
Unit 6 .....	18
排除干扰 .....	18
Unit 7 .....	20
名词特点 .....	20
Unit 8 .....	23
动词特点 .....	24
Unit 9 .....	25
形容词、副词特点 .....	25
Unit 10 .....	27
介词特点 .....	27
Unit 11 .....	30
构词形式 .....	30
Unit 12 .....	36
查找关系 .....	37
Unit 13 .....	39
名词短语 .....	39
Unit 14 .....	42
动词短语 .....	42
Unit 15 .....	46
形容词、副词短语 .....	46

<b>Unit 16</b> .....	48
介词短语 .....	48
<b>Unit 17</b> .....	50
习惯短语 .....	51
<b>Unit 18</b> .....	53
领会比喻 .....	54
<b>Exercise 1</b> .....	56
<b>Exercise 2</b> .....	60
<b>Exercise 3</b> .....	64
<b>Exercise 4</b> .....	68
<b>Exercise 5</b> .....	72
<b>Exercise 6</b> .....	76
<b>Exercise 7</b> .....	80
<b>Exercise 8</b> .....	84
<b>Exercise 9</b> .....	88
<b>Exercise 10</b> .....	92
<b>Exercise 11</b> .....	96
<b>Exercise 12</b> .....	100
<b>Exercise 13</b> .....	104
<b>Exercise 14</b> .....	108
<b>Exercise 15</b> .....	112
<b>Exercise 16</b> .....	116
<b>Exercise 17</b> .....	120
<b>Exercise 18</b> .....	124
<b>Exercise 19</b> .....	128
<b>Exercise 20</b> .....	132
<b>Exercise 21</b> .....	136
<b>Exercise 22</b> .....	140
<b>Exercise 23</b> .....	144
<b>Exercise 24</b> .....	148
<b>Exercise 25</b> .....	152
<b>Exercise 26</b> .....	156
<b>Exercise 27</b> .....	160
<b>Exercise 28</b> .....	164
<b>Exercise 29</b> .....	168
<b>Exercise 30</b> .....	172
<b>Exercise 31</b> .....	176
<b>Exercise 32</b> .....	180
<b>Exercise 33</b> .....	184
<b>Exercise 34</b> .....	188

<b>Exercise 35</b>	.....	192
<b>Exercise 36</b>	.....	196
<b>Exercise 37</b>	.....	200
<b>Exercise 38</b>	.....	204
<b>Exercise 39</b>	.....	208
<b>Exercise 40</b>	.....	211
<b>Exercise 41</b>	.....	215
<b>Exercise 42</b>	.....	219
<b>Exercise 43</b>	.....	223
<b>Exercise 44</b>	.....	226
<b>Exercise 45</b>	.....	230
<b>Exercise 46</b>	.....	234
<b>Exercise 47</b>	.....	238
 <b>Keys for Units</b>	.....	 242
<b>Keys for Exercises</b>	.....	244



# Unit 1

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. entire	B. adoptive	C. heap	D. hollow	E. deposited
F. fur	G. species	H. hide	I. mound	J. burden

It might interest you to know how birds reproduce. All birds are hatched from eggs. It is the female of the 1 that lays the egg. Generally the eggs are 2 in a special structure, which is the nest. In some instances the nest is nothing more than a 3 in the ground that has been roughly adapted for the purpose. Often the nests of birds are truly works of art. Various materials, such as grass, mud, feathers, leaves, animal 4, and twigs, are in nest-building.

The hatching of the eggs is usually the female's job, but in many cases both parents cooperate. Only rarely does the 5 fall on the male or on a member of another species. In order to hatch the egg the bird sits on the egg to keep it warm. During the hatching period, many birds lose the feathers on their *abdomens* (腹部). These areas of bare skin are particularly abundant with blood vessels. Therefore they are warmer than the rest of the body and transmit the warmth that is needed to hatch the egg.

An unusual heat-producing system is used by the *Megapodes* (塚雉) (the mound builders) of the Australia — New Guinea and Borneo — region. The females of the species lay their eggs on a 6 of leaves and cover them with more leaves and sand. The rotting and decaying leaves give off the heat that is needed for hatching. Every so often the male puts his beak into the 7 to find out if the temperature is suitable. Many species of honey-guides, some American cowbirds, and one kind of duck lay their eggs in the nests of other birds. They then leave the hatching to these birds. Sometimes the 8 parents care for only the new birds and ignore their own. But other times they look after the 9 lot.

## 确定词义

**试题选例:** 空格(2)答案 E. deposited (放置)。文章告诉我们,鸟下蛋所需做的事情,就是将蛋存放在巢中,故选该词。空格前面的 are 提示我们需用动词的过去分词,即词尾加

ed 的形式,构成被动语态。空格(7)答案 I. mound (堆)。文中提到的这类鸟,懂得将树叶堆在生下的蛋上,形成一个隆起的垛,聪明地利用树叶腐烂发酵所产生的热量,以促进孵化。考生如果不熟悉 mound,可以 mount、mountain 等词来推测此解。

**知识要点:** 词汇的认知实为阅读之首要。只有当你对英语的常用词汇透彻全面地了解和掌握,并且拥有较为充分的词汇量,才能阅读一般性英语文章和获得较强的词汇解题能力。经过涉猎英语都能体会,词汇太少寸步难行。

对于英语基础词汇,必须把握它们的主要意义和词性,不能只知其一不知其二,而应能举一反三。例如,单词 appreciate,作 *vt.* 时的常用义“欣赏”、“感谢”为大家所熟知,但作 *vi.* 表示“涨价,增值”的意思,却有人不知道,但恰好是当前金融报道中的最常用词义。英语的多义、多词性现象,几乎存在于绝大部分常用词中。下面仅以一词两义(包括个别词性有所不同的)列举若干为证:

approach *vt.* 接近; *n.* 方法

abstract *a.* 抽象的; *n.* 摘要

bowl *n.* 碗; *vi.* 打保龄球

browse *vi. / vt.* (牲畜)吃(草);随便翻阅(书)

bulb *n.* (植物)球茎;(电)灯泡

case *n.* 事例;箱,盒,套

cause *n.* 原因;事业

code *n.* 密码;法规

content *n.* [常复]所容纳的东西; *vt.* 满意

contribute *vt.* 捐献; *vi.* [后跟 to]是……的部分原因

course *n.* 过程;(一)道菜

credit *n.* 信誉;赞扬

cross *n.* 十字形; *a.* 脾气坏的

fell *vi.* [fall 的过去式]落下; *vt.* 砍倒

figure *n.* 数字;体形

fortune *n.* 财富;命运

game *n.* 游戏;猎物

interest *n.* 兴趣;利益

jam *n.* 堵塞;果酱

lie *vi.* 躺;说谎

log *n.* 原木;航海(或飞行)日志

noble *a.* 高尚的; *n.* 贵族

operation *n.* 手术;(军事)行动

phenomenal *a.* 现象的;显著的

plus *prep.* 加; *a.* 有利的

present *n.* 礼物;现在

prospect *n.* [常复]前途; *vi.* 勘探

race *n.* 赛跑;种族

recover *vt.* 找回(失物);恢复(健康)

sack *n.* 大袋; *vt.* 解雇

season *n.* 季节; *vt.* 给……调味

shift *vi.* 转移; *n.* 轮班

strike *vt.* 打,击;给……以(深刻)印象

tear *n.* [常复]眼泪; [teə] *vt.* 撕,扯

term *n.* 学期;名称

tip *n.* 小费;提示

toast *vt.* 烤;为……举杯祝酒

vital *a.* 生气勃勃的;极其重要的

wind [waɪnd] *n.* 风; [waɪnd] *vi.* 绕弯

对于英语词汇的学习,必须在平时刻苦地下工夫,到考试时才能临阵不慌。英语词的多义现象,要求我们全面学好基础词汇,防止留下过多漏洞,造成解题时处处掉入陷阱。采用纵横联系,也是扩大词汇知识的好办法。在考题中遇到陌生或冷僻的单词或短语时,用已有知识无法奏效当口,也需不失时机地通过运用构词知识、联想方法、上下文的暗示,附近的同反义信息,大胆揣摩和猜测,争取得解。

## Unit 2

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. craft	B. publication	C. province	D. exhibit	E. implications
F. tendency	G. genius	H. applications	I. gifted	J. solution

When we think of creative people the names that probably spring to mind are those of men such as Leonardo da Vinci, Albert Einstein, and Pablo Picasso, i. e., great artists, inventors and scientists — a select and exceptionally 1 body of men with rare talent and 2. The 3 to regard creativity and imaginative thinking as the exclusive 4 of a lucky few ignores the creative and imaginative aspects in the solution of many of the tasks we regularly have to face — the discovery and development of new methods and techniques, the improvement of old methods, existing inventions and products.

Everyone has creative ability to some extent. Creative thinking involves posing oneself a problem and then inventing a 5 along new lines. It involves drawing new *analogies* (类比), discovering new combinations, and/or new 6 of things that are already known. It follows, then, that a creative person will 7 great intellectual curiosity and imagination. He will be alert and observant with a great store of information which he will be able to sort out and combine, in the solution of a problem. He will be emotionally receptive to new ideas and will be less interested in facts than in their 8. Most important of all he will be able to communicate and will not be too concerned about other people's reaction to his apparently "crazy" ideas. People called the Wright brothers mad but it did not stop them from becoming the first men to construct and fly a heavier-than-air 9.

### 弄明转义

**试题选例:** 空格(4)答案 C. province (领域)。该词本义为“省份”,但在本文中特指世界上少数杰出创造天才独自占有的范畴。空格(7)答案 exhibit (显出)。平时,exhibit 多用于“展出”义,其实“显示”却是它的首义。

**知识要点:** 英语词汇,尤其是常用的积极词汇,远不止一个意思,从本义可引申出多个

乃至数十个以上的解释,不同的词性也会促成意义增多。教科书的词汇表,有时狭隘地给出单词某一解释和词性,或某一短语在选文中的某种功用和释义。它们均未能涉及词语除本义或某一意义外的其他众多包括转义在内的词义色彩,殊不知换一个场合接触到英语材料时,却显然需要以某词的次义或转义来理解已曾相识的词,否则会导致解题失误。英语词汇含义灵活多变的特征,决定了超纲的界限难以划一,留给考生不少困惑。因此唯有平时拓宽路子,在学习英语词汇过程中,不满足一词一义,而能在掌握本义的同时,扩大对转义的认识。英语学习者需下工夫,首先保证全面了解基础词汇的主要方面,通过多阅读、勤查词典,使自己的英语词汇知识扎实和管用。

下面举若干常用词的转义现象,意图不在概全例词的所有转义,而是表明一词可有两三义或更多义这一事实:

abroad *ad.* 在(到)国外;在(到)户外;四处扩散,广泛流传

alive *a.* 活着的;热闹的;充满……的: The lake is alive with fish. ; 意识到……的: He is alive to the danger.

arrest *vt.* 逮捕;使停止;吸引……的注意

attend *vt.* 出席;侍候; *vi.* 专心(to): attend to one's work

author *n.* 作者;创始者;唆使者

ceiling *n.* 天花板;顶盖;最大限额

cement *n.* 水泥;胶结材料; *vt.* 黏结;巩固,使团结

chain *n.* 链条;(一)连串,(一)系列,连锁; *a.* 连续发生的,接连进行的: a chain smoker

channel *n.* 海峡,水道;渠道,途径;频道

composition *n.* 组(构)成;构图;作曲;作文

cover *vt.* 覆盖;掩护;行过(一段路程);涉及,论及,报道;支付(款项)

cream *n.* 奶油;乳膏;奶油色;精华: the cream of society

credit *n.* 信任;信誉;赞扬;赊欠,借贷;学分

dawn *n.* 黎明;开端; *vi.* 破晓;开始,出现;被领悟(on): The truth finally dawned on him.

fume *n.* 烟,汽;激动;愤怒; *vi.* 冒烟;发怒

late *a.* 迟(晚)的;(最)近的;去世不久的,已故的: I'm sorry to have mentioned your late father.

lift *vt.* 提(举)起;(空中)运送;解除(禁令);偷窃: He lifted a lot of things from stores. ;

*vi.* 升高,隆起,耸立;(云、雾)消散;高涨,鼓舞: Her heart lifted at the sight of the baby's smiling.

margin *n.* 边缘;页边;界限;幅度,差数: He failed to be elected by only a small margin.

owe *vt.* 欠(钱,债);感谢: I owe you for your help. ;把……归功于: He owed his success to diligence.

propose *vt.* 提(建)议;提(名),推荐;提议(祝酒): propose a toast to sb. ;向……求婚:

Did he propose marriage to the girl?

recover *vt.* 寻回,收复(失去的东西);恢复(健康等);挽回,弥补(损失等)

sandwich *n.* 夹心面包片,三明治;三明治状事物; *vt.* 插入,夹在其间: sandwich a holiday between jobs

tap *vt.* 轻拍; (拧自来水龙头)放水; 开发, 利用: We are going to tap the local natural resources.

uniform *n.* 制服; *a.* (全部)相同的, 统一的, 不变的: The street consisted of uniform buildings.

wire *n.* 金属丝; 铁丝网; 电线; 电报; (木偶的)牵线, 幕后操纵势力

## Unit 3

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. relatively	B. way	C. happening	D. path	E. alive
F. mobility	G. accustomed	H. Consequently	I. civil	J. shared

What is most amusing is the sense of newness that surrounds the American city. It's always changing, always trying to be better than it was the year before. 1 a newcomer might feel a bit overwhelmed by Atlanta's enthusiasm to prove itself. In fact, its history is filled with slogans — each with its own sense of pride and progress. Natives seldom criticize their city when they do it's often 2 in low voices.

The people who flock here seem to share this same enthusiasm for growth. The city is 3 and ambitious. People come for opportunity and energy that permeates the mood of Atlanta. Those who have lived here a lifetime are so 4 to the city's constant transformation.

While the charm of the South is something I've always found comforting, Atlanta offers something more diverse than that. Its 5 rights roots gave African-Americans a sense of pride and freedom here not easily felt in other cities. That feeling of liberty feeds Atlanta and attracts open minds. Whoever you are, it's easy to be yourself here.

There's something genuine about culture here. For whatever reason, many artists have found Atlanta a place to define themselves in a 6 they could not in a different city of comparable size.

That's why I came. I had lived in six different states before I moved to Atlanta — one in nearly every region of the continental U. S. That kind of 7 often *prompts* (激起) a sort of general restlessness, a sense that something better may be in the next town. But there's enough 8 in Atlanta — and enough people moving through this city — that it's hard to feel anxious for change. At the same time, finding a convenient calm here is 9 easy. There's no pressure to prove yourself to this city, just an open invitation to grow. Its success is mine to share. That's why I'm staying.

### 小词多义

**试题选例:** 空格(2)答案 J. shared (共同具有)。常用词 share 在本文内作及物动词用,

该词在英语中很通俗,但也很活跃,从它的本义“分享”,可根据不同场合转化开来,表达丰富意味。这里的 is often shared in low voices (大家常一起窃窃私语)表明,share 成了“共同说”之意。这样,全句的意思通过 share 十分传神地描绘给读者:当地居民很少批评他们的城市,要是有的话,他们通常也只是在一起悄声地说说。空格(3)答案 E. alive (有生气的)。该形容词是大家耳熟能详的一个英语小词,原义为“活着的”,但可以转化出许多意义。一般用于指有生命的人和动物等,但也可喻指无生命的东西,这样势必导致它的用途广和意义多变。

**知识要点:** 英语中的一些所谓小词,如 come, go, play, room 等,最平凡但却频频出现,虽然它们的基本意义在初学时即首先掌握,似乎最容易不过,可是英语学习者决不可小觑这些词。这类基础小词历史悠久,生命力强,由于搭配活跃、转义变化丰富,在英语理解和表达上,往往成为深入学习的拦路虎。把握这些小词,是提高英语语感,增强解题能力的一条重要渠道。例如,go 的原义为“去,走”,但它的转义可以是“变”,因此产生 go dry (变干),go blind (变瞎);come 的原义为“来”,但它的转义可以是“总共”,come to one hundred dollars (总共 100 元);play 的原义为“玩”,但它的转义可以是“活动范围”,有成语 give full play to (充分发挥);room 原义为“房间”,其转义可成为“余地”,所以有 room for improvement (改进余地)等说。有时,这些小词在句子中还须根据整个上下文把握它们的意思,作全面灵活的理解和翻译。下面举出若干含有这些小词的句子,探讨它们在具体语境中的意义色彩:

The library boasts a first edition of Shakespeare. 该图书馆藏有初版的莎士比亚集。[boast 自夸/(转义)拥有]

This dress comes in four sizes. 这衣服有四种尺寸。[come 来/(转义)被供应]

The story falls into five parts. 那故事分成五段。[fall 落下/(转义)分开]

Other features of the garden include a fountain, which is fed by water from the nearby springs.

那花园的其余特色包括一个喷泉,水源是来自附近的泉流。[feed 喂养/(转义)供应]

After trying various jobs he found himself and became a successful reporter. 换过各种工作后,他终于有了能力,成为一名有成就的记者。[find 发现/(转义)开始发挥……的功能]

The Senator from Alaska had the floor. 阿拉斯加参议员发了言。[floor 地板/(转义)发言权]

A pound does not go as far as it used to. 一英镑已不像以前那样能买那么多东西了。[go 行走/(转义)达到]

These new goods began to hit the shelves last week. 这些新货物上周起开始上货架的。[hit 击中/(转义)登上]

The consultation will give you a better picture of how much you should be setting aside for retirement. 通过咨询你会更好地了解为退休需积蓄多少的前景。[picture 图画/(转义)情况,局面]

He often gives free play to his thoughts. 他经常自由自在地思想(考)。[play 玩/(转义)活动范围]

The dark clouds promise rain. 乌云预示要下雨。[promise 允诺/(转义)有望]

He ran an ad in the evening paper. 他在晚报上登了一则广告。[run 使跑/(转义)刊登]

Last year saw many new pop singers. 去年涌现出许多新的流行歌手。[see 看见/(转义) 阅历]

The court sits every other week. 法庭每隔两周开庭。[sit 坐/(转义) 开会]

Tears stood in her eyes. 她眼里噙着泪水。[stand 站立/(转义) 存在]

He threw his chest out before obstacles. 在阻碍面前他挺起胸膛。[throw 抛/(转义) 使……向]

The soup is mere wash. 这汤简直像水一样。[wash 洗/(转义) 稀薄液体]

The smoke stretched way out of the pier. 烟幕远远地蔓延过码头。[way 道路/(转义) 老远]

It seems that she wears a lot of make-up. 看起来她似乎浓妆艳抹。[wear 穿戴/(转义) 有着]

可见英语小词多义现象很普遍,在接触英语过程中必须对它们加以关注。下面再补充列举一些常见的小词搭配和意义,以便熟悉它们,在阅读理解文章和解词汇题时得心应手,不至于失误而做错题。举例:

a cousin of sth. 某同类事物

a household name 家喻户晓的名字

a piece of one's mind 坦率的批评

a rose washed with dew 露水沾湿的玫瑰

a slim chance 很小的机会

a writer of promise 有前途的作家

be a click away 点击一下鼠标即可及

be a different story 情况不同

be a hit 成功而风行的事物

be well out of sight 全然看不见

blow a kiss 飞吻

buy time (用拖延) 赢得时间

copy sb.'s idea 仿效别人的主意

fall into 3 types 分成三种类型

fall victim to 成为……的受害者

find oneself in sb.'s company 有某人陪伴

find one's feet 站立

find one's voice 开始讲话

go blank 变得空白

go mad 变疯

go to war 开战

graduate with honors 以优异成绩毕业

hands go up 举手

have (take) the floor 发言

hit the newspaper 登报

hit the road 上路

hit town 到达镇上

honour one's word 实践诺言

honour sb.'s check 承兑某人的支票

make one's mark 有成就

one's face falls 脸沉下来

one's nose runs 流鼻涕

run dry 变干涸

run short of money 没钱了

see hard times 经历过艰难时期

share the belief 有同样的信念

sink into poverty 变穷

stand corrected 承认错误

stay put 留在原地不动

talk of the town 街谈巷议

tap sth. 开发某事物

the large picture 总体情况

throw a glance 瞥一眼

throw a party 举行聚会

wear a mustache 蓄髭

wear a smile 面带微笑



## Unit 4

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. accessible	B. accommodate	C. portable	D. shaped	E. restored
F. interpreters	G. furnished	H. cracked	I. capital	J. witness

Located in the Hampton Roads area of Virginia between Richmond and Newport News, Colonial Williamsburg invites visitors to 1 and experience life in the 1700s. This 2 eighteenth-century village is the original 3 of Virginia. Within its 173 acres are 88 surviving eighteenth and early nineteenth-century buildings, as well as others that have been reconstructed as accurately as possible. Here again are the public buildings, great houses, and modest dwellings of the past 4 with original pieces and reproductions.

Along the original streets, artisans practice 36 traditional trades with the same tools and techniques as their eighteenth-century predecessors used. You will find a printer, a silversmith, and a gunsmith to name just a few. This was one of the most fascinating features of the village. Special tours and trained 5 are also available to help the visitor enjoy the historic area and learn of the people, places, and events that 6 America over two hundred years ago.

Unfortunately the very nature of the Historic Area may impose certain restrictions on some visitors. Eighteenth-century architecture presents difficulties for some with disabilities, especially those with limited mobility. Most of the restored and reconstructed buildings in the village have entrance steps. Once inside, most doorways are wide enough to 7 a wheel-chair, however. While 8 ramps (坡道) are available at selected places, it is advisable to travel with someone to provide assistance. The tours were quite enjoyable.

Most of the exhibition gardens in the Historic Area are 9 to visitors with disabilities.

### 旧词新义

**试题选例:** 空格(6)答案 D. shaped (形成)。在现代英语中, 单词 shape 很活跃, 除了作名词, 还有动词用法。本文中要表达“缔造美国”, 以更形象和生动的 shape, 取而代之通俗的 make (建造)。空格(7)答案 B. accommodate (容纳)。该词多义, 传统上常用于“为……