



第二章

词 汇

2012年英语(二)考试大纲对词汇知识的要求如下:

考生应能较熟练地掌握5 500个左右常用英语词汇以及相关常用词组。考生应能根据具体语境、句子结构或者上下文理解一些非常用词的词义。

从上面的要求看,我们能够发现三个要点。一是对于词汇量的基本要求;二是对于词组,即词语搭配的要求;三是对于生词意义确定技巧的要求。第三点在“英语知识运用”以及“阅读理解”等章节中会有涉及,本章重点介绍第一点和第二点。

第一节 词汇量

掌握一定数量的词汇,是运用英语的基础。扩大词汇量,关键是在平日的积累。一个人的词汇通常可以分为被动和主动两大部分。被动词汇指我们碰到时能够认识但是不会主动使用的词汇,主动词汇指的是我们完全掌握,需要时能够用得出的词汇。一个人的被动词汇远远大于他的主动词汇。大纲要求的5 500词基本上是大学英语六级的水平,在这个水平上我们同时还应该掌握大约1 300个主动词汇。

通过大量的输入性练习(听和读)有助于我们增加被动词汇,而充分的输出性练习(说和写)则有助于我们增加主动词汇。除此之外,掌握基本的构词法知识以及对单词进行比较,也是扩大词汇量的好办法。

一、构词法

英语单词除了简单词和合成词由一个或者若干个基本词构成,意义比较明显。比较困难的其实是派生词。派生词一般由三部分组成:前缀、词根、后缀。以下是大家应该掌握的常用派生词构词元素,供大家复习时参考。

(一) 常用前缀

dis-表示否定

honor(承兑、履行)—dishonor(拒付支票等)

solution(解决)—dissolution(清算、解散)

in-表示否定

valid(有效的)—invalid(无效的)

im-(在字母m, b和p的前面)表示否定

balance (平衡) — imbalance (不平衡)
ir- (在字母r的前面) 表示否定
revocable (可撤销的) — irrevocable (不可撤销的)
non- 表示否定
acceptance (接受) — nonacceptance (拒绝接受)
un- 表示否定
available (可利用的) — unavailable (无法利用的)
load (装货) — unload (卸货)

(二) 常用后缀

1. 名词后缀

-er, -or

retail (零售) — retailer (零售商)
tender (投标) — tenderer (投标人)

-ion, -tion, -ation

exempt (免除) — exemption (免除)
containerize (使集装箱化) — containerization (集装箱化)
hypothecate (抵押) — hypothecation (抵押)

-ment

reimburse (偿还) — reimbursement (偿还)
endorse (背书) — endorsement (背书)

-ness

sluggish (停滞的) — sluggishness (停滞)
indebted (负债的) — indebtedness (负债)

-ty, -ity

intense (强烈的) — intensity (强度)
mature (成熟的) — maturity (成熟)

2. 动词后缀

-en

light (轻的) — lighten (减轻)
height (高度) — heighten (提高)

-ify

simple (简单的) — simplify (简化)
specific (具体的) — specify (具体指定)

-ize

international (国际的) — internationalize (国际化)
global (全球的) — globalize (全球化)

3. 形容词后缀

-able

pay (支付) — payable (可支付的)

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renew (展期) —renewable (可展期的)

-al

patron (赞助人) —patronal (赞助的)

option (选择权) —optional (可自由选择的)

4. 副词后缀

-ly

bullish (上涨的) —bullishly (上涨)

general (普通的) —generally (一般地)

(三) 常用词根

词根		单词举例	
acu = sharp	acute 敏锐的, 尖锐的	acumen 敏锐, 聪明	acupuncture 针灸
alti = high	altitude 高度	altimeter 高度计	exalt 提高, 提升
ambula = walk	ambulance 救护车	ambulant 流动的	ambulate 行走, 移动
ann = year	anniversary 周年纪念	annual 每年的	annals 编年史
anthro = man	anthropoid 似人类的, 类人猿	anthropology 人类学	anthroposociology 人类社会学
arch = ruler	monarch 君主	anarchism 无政府主义	patriarch 家长, 族长
aster/astr = star	astrology 占星术	astronomy 天文学	asterisk 星号, 星标
audi = hearing	audience 听众	audible 听得见的	audiphone 助听器
auto = self	automation 自动化	autobiography 自传	autosuggestion 自我暗示
bio = life	biology 生物学	biography 传记	biocide 杀虫剂
brevi = short	brief 简短的	brevity 简洁	abbreviate 缩写
capit = head	capital 首都	decapitate 斩首	capitation 人头税, 按人收费
ced = go; move	recede 后退, 引退	unprecedented 史无前例的	precede 先行, 居先
cess = go; move	access 通路	process 进展	recess 退步, 衰退
chron = time	chronology 年表, 年代学	chronic 慢性的	synchronal 同步的, 同时发生的
cide = kill; cut	suicide 自杀	insecticide 杀虫剂	bactericide 杀菌剂
confid = trust	confidential 机密的	confide 吐露 (秘密)	confidence 信心
cord = heart	accordance 一致, 调和	concord 协调, 同意	discord 不和, 不一致
cred = trust; belief	credit 信用, 信任	incredible 难以置信的	credulous 轻信的
cur = run; move	current 潮流	excuse 远足, 旅行	incursion 入侵, 进入
cycl = circle; wheel	bicycle 自行车	tricycle 三轮车	hemicycle 半圆的
dic/dict = say; speak	indicate 指示, 暗示	dictate 口授, 听写	diction 措词
domin = rule; control	dominate 主宰	indomitable 不屈不挠的	predominate 占主导地位的
duce/duct = lead; take	introduce 介绍	induce 引诱	conduct 指导
equ = same; equal	equality 平等	equivalence 对应物	equator 赤道
faci = easy	facile 易得到的, 不花力气的	facilitate 使.....容易	facilities 设施
fact = make; do	manufacture 制造	factory 工厂	benefactor 恩人, 施恩者
fer = carry; bring	ferry 轮渡	transfer 搬运, 转移	interfere 干预
fin = end; limit	finalize 使.....了结	infinite 无限的	define 限定, 下定义
flect/flex = bend	reflect 反射, 反映	flexible 易弯曲的	reflector 反射镜
flu = flow	influence 影响	fluent 流利	fluid 流动的; 液, 流体
form = shape	reform 改革	conform 符合	transform 变形, 改变
frag = break	fragile 易碎的	fragment 碎片	fracture 骨折

(续)

词根	单词举例		
gen = produce	generate 产生	genetics 遗传学	genesis 起源, 创始
geo = land; earth	geology 地理学	geometry 几何学	geocide 地球末日
grad = go; step	graduate 毕业	gradual 逐步的	degrade 退化, 堕落
graph/gram = write; writing	telegraph 电报	program 节目, 说明书	diagram 图表
grate/grati = thanks	grateful 衷心感谢的	gratitude 感谢	
grav = heavy; serious	gravity 重力, 严重性	grave 严重的	gravimeter 比重计, 测重器
gress = go; walk	progress 进步	aggressive 侵略的	congress 会议
herb = grass	herbal 草本植物的, 草药书	herby 长满草的, 似草的	herbicide 除草剂
humid = wet	humidity 湿度, 湿气	humidify 使湿润	humid 潮湿的
hydr = water; liquid	hydroelectric 水电的	hydroplane 水上飞机	hydrospace 海洋世界
ject = throw	eject 喷射, 逐出	inject 注射	reject 拒绝
juven = young	juvenile 青少年	rejuvenate (使)返老还童	juvenilia 少年文艺读物
just/jur = just	justify 证明正确	jurist 法学家	jury 陪审团
labor = work	laborious 费力的	collaborate 合作, 协作	laborer 工人, 劳工
later = side; party	bilateral 双边的	unilateral 单方的	equilateral 等边的
leg = law	legislate 立法	illegitimate 非法的	legislature 立法机关
literate = letter	literature 文学	illiterate 文盲	semiliterate 半文盲的
loc = place	location 地点	allocate 分配	localism 地方主义
lumi = light; bright	illuminate 照明	illumination 照明	luminary 发光体, 杰出人物
magni = big; great	magnificent 宏大的	magnify 放大	magnitude 巨大, 广大
man(u) = hand	manufacture 生产, 加工	manage 管理	manuscript 手稿
mar = sea	submarine 潜艇	maritime 海事的, 海运的	mariner 海员
meter/metri = measure	thermometer 温度计	altimeter 高度计	metrical 度量的, 公制的
mit/miss = send	emit 放射	vomit 呕吐	transmission 播送, 传送
mort = death	mortal 致命的	immortal 不朽的	postmortem 死后的
nomin = name	nominal 名义上	nominate 提名	innominate 无名的, 匿名的
nounce = proclaim	pronounce 发音	denounce 公开指责	announce 宣布
ortho = straight; correct	orthodox 正统的	orthopaedy 矫正术	
pater/patr = father	paternal 父亲般的	patriarch (男性)族长	patricide 弑父, 杀父者
pathy = feeling	sympathy 同情	antipathy 反感	empathy 移情
ped = foot	pedestrian 行人	expedition 远征(队)	pedal 足的, 踏板
pel/pulse = push; drive	expel 驱逐	impulse 冲动	dispel 驱散
pend/pens = use up; hang	expense 花费	expenditure 开支	suspend 悬浮, 使悬而未决
phon = sound	headphone 耳机	symphony 交响乐	microphone 麦克风
plic = fold	duplicate 二倍的, 副本	complication 综合征, 并发症, 复杂	implicit 含蓄的
port = carry	porter 脚夫	export 出口	passport 护照
pose = put; place	propose 建议	dispose 处理	expose 使暴露, 揭发
prim = initial; first	primary 初级的	primitive 原始的	prime 首要的, 最初的
psych = mind	psychology 心理学	psychoanalysis 心理分析	psycholinguistics 心理语言学
punct = point	punctuate 加标点	acupuncture 针灸	punctual 准时的, 精确的
rupt = break	corruption 腐败	interrupt 打断	bankrupt 破产
scop = see; look at	microscopic 微观的	macroscopic 宏观的	

(续)

词根	单词举例		
scope = instrument for observing	microscope 显微镜	telescope 望远镜	
scribe/script = write; writing; look at	describe 描述	prescription 处方	inscribe 刻(字)
sequ = follow	consequence 后果	sequence 次序	sequel 结局, 续集
sens/sent = sense; feeling	sentimental 多愁善感的	sensitivity 灵敏度	consent 赞同
simil = like	similarity 共性	simile 明喻	similar 类似的
sol = alone	sole 唯一的	solitary 单独的	soliloquy 独白
soph = wise	philosopher 哲学家	sophisticated 老练的, 尖端的	pansophic 无所不知的
spec(t) = see; look at	inspect 视察	expect 盼望	retrospect 回顾
	suspect 怀疑	prospect 展望	respect 尊敬
spir = breathe	respiration 呼吸	perspire 出汗	expire 死亡断气
struct = build	constructive 富有建设性的	superstructure 上层建筑	destruction 毁灭
stup = be motionless	stupid 愚蠢	stupefy 使麻木, 使呆若木鸡	stupor 昏迷, 麻木
sum = use up; take	consumption 消费	assume 自以为	resume 继续进行
tain = hold	maintain 维持	attain 获得	abstain 放弃, 戒, 禁
the(o) = god	theology 神学	theist 有神论者	atheism 无神论
thermo = heat	thermometer 温度计	thermonuclear 热核的	thermos 热水瓶
tract = draw	tractor 拖拉机, 拖拉机	attract 吸引	distract 分散
vent = come	advent 来到, 出现	convention 会议	contravention 违反, 抵触
verb = word	verbal 词语的, 动词的	verbatim (翻译) 逐词的	hyperverbal 说话太多的
vert/vers = turn	convert 转移	version 译本	subvert 推翻, 颠覆
vid/vis = see	vision 视力, 视觉	invisible 看不见的	visibility 能见度
viv = life	vivid 生动的	revive 复活	survive 幸存, 逃生
voc/vok = call; voice	evoke 唤起, 召唤	advocate 倡议, 倡导	vocalist 歌唱家, 声学家
volv = roll	revolver 左轮手枪, 转炉	revolution 革命	evolve 进化, 演化

二、词汇辨析

(一) 同义、近义形容词和副词辨析

1. continuous, continual

continuous 不间断的, 连续的

continual 频繁的, 不时的, 有间隔的

The continuous hot weather is oppressive. 长期的酷暑令人不爽。

Continual interruptions distracted him from his work.

一次又一次的打扰使他无法集中精力工作。

2. respectful, respectable, respective

respectful 尊敬的, 有礼貌的

respectable 令人尊敬的, 高尚的

respective 各个的, 各自的

The respectable old gentleman has contributed a lot to the building of his hometown.

令人尊敬的老先生捐出了很多钱来建设自己的家乡。

A respectable man is respectful towards others. 令人尊敬的人也应尊敬他人。

The delegates went back to their respective rooms after the meeting. 会后代表们各自回家。

3. sensible, sensitive

sensible 明智的, 可察觉的, 知道的

sensitive 敏感的, 易受影响的

It is sensible of him to seize the opportunity. 他抓住这个机会是明智的。

A sensitive woman is quick at understanding. 敏感的女人善于理解他人。

My skin is sensitive to cold. 我的皮肤对冷很敏感。

4. worthy, worth, worthwhile

worth 作表语, 表示值得的

worthy 作定语, 表示有价值的, 可敬的; 但后面接of时, 也可作表语

worthwhile 意为“……是值得的”

He is a worthy man. 他是一位可敬之士。

The man is worthy of his name. 那人没有辱没自己的姓名。

The film is worth going to see. 这部电影值得一看。

It is worthwhile reading the novel. 这部小说值得一读。

5. alive, live, living

alive 意为“活的, 在世的, 活跃的, 充满的, 注意到”, 作表语或后置定语

live 意为“活的, 重要的, 大家关心的, 现场转播的”, 作前置定语

living 意为“活着的, 现世的, 当今的, 一模一样的, 现存的”, 作定语或表语

Who is the greatest writer alive? 当今在世的作家中谁最伟大?

He caught a live fish bare-handed. 他仅用两只手就抓住了一条活蹦乱跳的大鱼。

She is the living image of her mother. 她和她妈妈长得几乎一模一样。

6. altogether, all together

altogether 完整或总的来说

all together 一起或总共

I was not altogether satisfied. 我一点都不满意。

All together fifty people registered. 总共有50个人报名参加。

7. able, capable

able 能, 有能力的, 可作定语或表语, 作表语时后接不定式

capable 能, 有能力的, 可作定语或表语, 作表语时, 后接of + 名词或动名词

He is able to solve many difficult problems in study. 他能够解决学习中的很多难题。

The boy is capable of learning at least 20 characters a day. 那孩子一天能学会至少20个字。

8. accurate, correct, exact, precise

accurate 准确的, 精确的, 表示“准确无误”

correct 正确的, 恰当的

exact 强调“照原样不加改动”

precise 侧重于微小细节方面的高度准确, 即精确度很高

Clocks in railway stations should be accurate. 火车站的钟应该准的。

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His answer to the question is correct. 他对这个问题的回答是正确的。

Give me his exact words. 告诉我他的原话。

They made precise measurements. 他们进行了精确的测量。

9. scarce, rare

scarce 缺乏的, 不足的

rare 稀有的, 难得的, 珍奇的

Water is scarce in the desert. 沙漠中缺水。

The panda is now a rare animal. 熊猫是稀有动物。

10. effective, efficient

effective 有效的, 产生预期结果的, 可用于人或物

efficient 效率高的, 有能力的, 可用于人或物, 强调高效率和高性能

The government should adopt effective measures to reduce unemployment.

政府应采取有效措施降低失业率。

The old man used to be an effective speaker. 那位老人曾经是个出色的演说家。

A lawyer needs an efficient secretary. 律师需要一位高效的秘书。

Our efficient new machines are much more cheaper to run. 高效的新机器运行起来更节约。

11. economic, economical

economic 经济学的, 与经济有关的

economical 节俭的, 节约的

United Nations intend to apply economic sanctions in order to urge the cease-fire.

联合国计划采用经济制裁手段敦促停火。

She has to be very economical because she hasn't much money.

由于没多少钱, 她不得不缩减开支。

12. individual, personal, private

individual 单独的, 个别的, 个人的; 独特的

personal 个人的, 亲自

private 私人的, 私有的, 不公开的

It is difficult for a teacher to give individual attention to children in a large class.

在教大班时, 老师很难关注到每一个孩子。

The Prime Minister made a personal appearance at the meeting. 首相亲自到会。

I'd like to have a private chat with you. 我想和你私下聊聊。

(二) 同义、近义动词辨析

1. lay (laid, laid), lie (lay, lain)

lie 躺, 位于 (不及物动词)

lay 放, 置放 (及物动词)

The university lies in the east of the city. 大学位于城市的东部。

It's Sunday. Many people are lying on the grass in the garden enjoying the sun while some workers are busy laying bricks across the river.

今天是星期天。很多人躺在草地上晒太阳, 河对岸很多工人正在忙着砌砖墙。

He laid his books on the desk and went out. 他把书放到书桌上，走了出去。

2. arise, rise, raise

arise 出现，发生，兴起（不及物动词）

rise 上升，起身（不及物动词）

raise 举起，提高，唤起，饲养（及物动词）

Many problems arose as a result of the use of a new fuel. 很多问题都是使用新燃料引起的。

He rose from his seat and embraced the young man.

他从座位上站起来，拥抱了那个年轻人。

He raised the box without any effort. 他毫不费力地举起了箱子。

3. affect, effect

affect 影响，触及，感到，侵袭

effect 实现，带来，产生，促成（动词）

She was deeply affected by her mother's death. 她深受母亲去世的影响。

The reform has effected great changes in China.

改革为中国带来了巨大的变化。（但effect作名词时，意为“影响”。）

4. assure, ensure, insure

assure 意为“使……相信，使……放心”，assure sb. of sth. 或 assure sb. that

ensure 意为“保证”，其结构为ensure sth, ensure that从句

insure 意为“保险，投保”

He assured us of Tom's ability to do the job. 他保证汤姆有能力做好那件工作。

We can ensure his safety. 我们可以保证他的安全。

I ensure that the work shall be finished on time. 我保证工作可以按时完成。

We insured the goods against War Risks. 我们为货物投了战争险。

5. arouse, rouse

arouse 引起，唤起，常跟一个抽象名词作宾语

rouse 唤醒，激发

The man's strange behavior aroused suspicion in the policeman's mind.

那名男子的奇怪举动引起了警察的怀疑。

The noise roused me out of a sound sleep. 噪声把我从睡梦中惊醒。

6. replace, substitute

replace 代替，及物动词，其搭配结构为：replace +（被替代物品）+by（替代物品）

substitute 代替，及物或不及物动词，其搭配结构为：substitute +（替代物品）+ for（被替代物品）

They substituted red balls for blue balls to see if the baby would notice.

他们把篮球换成了红球，看孩子是否会注意到。

They replaced blue balls by red balls to see if the baby would notice.

他们用红球替换了蓝球，看孩子是否会注意到。

7. remember, remind, recall

remember 意为“记得，记住”，所记起的是以前知道或经历过的，通常指无意记起。

remind 意为“提醒某人注意，使……想起了”，结构为remind sb. of sth.；“提醒某人

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做某事”结构为：remind sb. to do sth.或 remind sb. that从句。remind +宾语+about意为“提醒”。

recall 意为“回想起，回忆起”，表示一种有意识的回想。

I can't remember what happened then. 我不记得当时发生了什么。

The picture reminds her of the village where she once spent her holidays.

这幅画使她回想起曾去度假的小村庄。

I can still recall her face. 我仍然能回想起她那张脸。

8. contract, condense, compress, compact

contract (使) 缩小, 缩短

condense 浓缩; 凝结

compress 挤压, 压缩

compact 将(某物)紧压在一起

Metals contract as they get cooler. 金属变冷时会收缩。

If steam touches cold surfaces, it condenses into water. 蒸汽碰到冰冷的表明, 会凝结成水。

Wood cuttings and sawdust can be compressed into boards.

小木块和锯末可以被压制成板材。

Cars have compacted snow until it was like ice. 汽车把雪压得像冰一样。

9. wound, injure, hurt, harm

wound 伤, 创伤, 指利器或子弹对肉体造成伤害

injure 通常指偶然事故对人体健康、机能等造成伤害, 损害, 有时也可指对人的声誉、感情等造成伤害

hurt 在肉体上或精神上造成伴有痛苦的伤害

harm 多指精神上造成痛苦和伤害, 但是仅引起不便或不安, 程度不及hurt

Thirty soldiers were wounded in the battle. 战斗中有30名士兵受伤。

He must have injured his ankle when he jumped from the tree.

从树上跳下来时, 他肯定伤了膝盖。

His words hurt her bitterly. 他的话重重地伤了她(的心)。

It wouldn't harm you to work a little harder. 工作再努力一点不会把你怎么样的。

10. damage, destroy

damage 指直接对外观、价值、使用性和完好性造成的损害

destroy 指十分彻底地破坏, 常含有不能或很难修复的意思

Many buildings were badly damaged during the war. 战争中有很多建筑受到重创。

The building was completely destroyed by the fire. 大楼在这次大火中被完全摧毁了。

11. decline, refuse, reject

decline 婉言谢绝, 后面可接名词或不定式

refuse 普通用词, 不接受, 不同意, 后面可接名词或不定式

reject 拒不接受, 断然拒绝, 驳回, 后接名词

She declined to have lunch with her friend, saying that she wasn't feeling well.

她声称身体不舒服, 婉言谢绝了朋友一起吃饭的邀请。

They declined further comment on the proposal. 他们委婉地拒绝对建议做任何评论。

I refused his offer of money. 我拒绝了给我钱的提议。

He refused to comply with his father's wishes. 他拒绝屈从于父亲的愿望。

They rejected his application for membership. 他们拒绝了他的会员申请。

12. deny, deprive

deny 拒绝给予, 不给予(后面多跟双宾语); 否认, 否定(可跟名词、代词、动名词或从句)

deprive 剥夺, 使得不到, 用于结构deprive sb. of sth., 常用于被动态

He denied the students a chance to speak. 他没给学生发言的机会。

The Negroes were deprived of equal educational opportunities.

黑人被剥夺了接受平等教育的机会

13. disappear, fade, vanish

disappear 常用词, 指消失, 失踪

fade 指慢慢消失或逝去; 也指褪色, 凋落, 衰弱

vanish 突然完全消失

The sun disappeared below the horizon. 太阳消失在地平线之后。

All memory of her childhood has faded from her mind.

她所有关于童年的记忆都渐渐消失了。

The thin mysterious woman passenger vanished. 神秘的女乘客消失了。

14. ignore, neglect, overlook

ignore 指有意地对某人或某事拒绝考虑, 宾语一般是名词或代词

neglect 指有意或无意地由于不在乎、不喜欢或疏懒所造成的“疏忽”, 其宾语可以是名词、代词、动名词或不定式

overlook 指无意间所造成的“忽视”或“漏看”, 其宾语是名词、代词或动名词

They ignored our warning. 他们对警告视而不见。

They are so diligent in their study that they neglect their meals.

他们学习非常努力, 到了废寝忘食的地步。

He neglected to wind up the clock. 我没给钟上发条。

In a hurry she overlooked a paragraph in the letter. 匆忙之中, 她漏掉了信中的一段。

How could you overlook paying the rent? 你怎么会忘记交房租呢?

15. charge, accuse

charge 指控, 尤指在法庭上控告某人, 与with短语连用

accuse 常用词, 指责某人有错、犯罪或犯法; 指控, 与of短语连用

He was charged by the police with breaking the law. 警方指控他违反了法律。

He accused the senator of accepting a bribe. 他指责议员受贿。

The police accused him of murder. 警方指控他谋杀。

16. contain, include, involve

contain 包含, 含有, 指一个整体内包含一些不同的事物, 侧重点在整体

include 表示所列举内容是整体的组成部分或整体, 侧重点在附属特征

involve 强调涉及某一方面或兼有补充说明的作用

It is a long document containing 26 separate articles. 这是一份由26篇独立文章构成的文件。

The price includes both house and furniture. 价格中包含房子和家具。

The plan involves the cooperation of both young and old. 计划需要年轻人和老年人共同合作。

(三) 同义、近义名词辨析

1. shade / shadow

shade 荫；阴凉处，相对于“热”而言

shadow 阴影，影子，相对于“光”而言

I feel hot. Let's sit down in the shade of that tree. 太热了。我们坐到树荫下去吧。

Shadows are longer when the sun is low in the sky. 太阳在空中位置较低时，影子会变长。

2. mood / temper

mood 心境，情绪（暂时性的）

temper 脾气，性情（永久的）

He's always in a bad mood on Mondays. 星期一时他总是情绪不佳。

He has a quick temper. 他脾气暴躁。

3. habit, custom, routine, practice

habit 习惯，指一个人因长期或多次重复而形成的习惯

custom 习俗，风俗，指某一社团或社会的人在某些特定场合下总是要做的事情

routine 固定而有规律性的程序；常规，例行公事

practice 惯例，常规，也可指一个人根据某种信仰或理论培养成的做法

He has the irritating habit of smoking after meals. 他有个饭后抽烟的坏习惯。

It is difficult to get used to another country's customs. 适应另一个国家的风俗不容易。

She found it difficult to establish a new routine after retirement.

她发现退休后养成新生活规律很难。

It is accepted practice not to reveal patient's detailed information.

不透露病人个人信息是惯常做法。

4. product, produce, production

product 产品，产物（自然的或人工的）

produce 产品（尤指农产品）

production 制造，生产；产量

They must have new markets for their products. 他们必须为自己的产品找到新市场。

The plan was the product of many hours of careful thought.

该计划是长时间深思熟虑的成果。

The farmers brought their produce to town early each Saturday morning.

农民们每周六清晨把自己的产品运到市场。

Production of the new aircraft will start next year. 新飞机的生产工作将于明年开始。

During the crisis years the production of coal declined 41.7 per cent.

在经济危机的年份中，煤矿产量下降了41.7%。

5. property, estate, fortune

property 所有物，财产，资产，包括动产和不动产

estate 地产；个人财产，尤指遗产

fortune 财产，大笔的钱，巨款

He owns a great deal of property. 他拥有很多财产。

He owns some extremely valuable properties in the center of London.

他在伦敦市中心拥有一些极昂贵的房产。

His country estate includes a large forest. 他在乡间的财产包括一大片树林。

He left an estate of over a million dollars to be divided among his children.

他留下了一处价值超过100万美元的房产供孩子们分割。

He has accumulated a fortune in diamonds and pearls. 他收集了大量的钻石和珍珠。

6. revenue, income, salary, wages, pay, fee

revenue 财政收入，税收

income 收入（工作所得或投资收益）

salary（专业人员 and 办公室工作的人领取的）薪水，按月支付，常直接拨入领取者的银行账户内

wage（体力劳动者领取的）工资，通常按周发放，为现金

pay 指雇主定期发放的工资

fee 付给律师、医生、会计师等的报酬

The government's revenue is made up chiefly of the money we pay in taxes.

政府的收入主要由我们缴纳的税收构成。

His income runs into six figures. 他的收入达到了6位数。

The company is offering a salary of \$20,000 a year. 公司提供了2万美元的年薪。

A postman's wages are \$180 per week. 邮递员的工资是每周180美元。

He doesn't like the job, but the pay is good. 这工作他不喜欢，但是报酬不错。

The doctor's fee was higher than we expected. 医生的收入比我们想象的要高。

7. allowance, admission, permit, permission

allowance 津贴，补助

admission 进入或获准进入（某建筑物、社团、学校等）；公共场所入场费

permit 许可证，（尤指）通行证（可数名词）

permission 允许，准许（不可数名词）

He has an allowance from the government for travelling expenses.

他可以从政府处得到旅行补贴。

Admission by ticket only. 凭票入内。

You cannot enter a military base without a permit. 没有通行证，你进不了军事基地。

They entered the area without permission. 他们未得到许可就进入了该地区。

8. benefit, profit, interest

benefit 利益，实惠，好处，可以是物质上的或精神上的，常与介词from/ to搭配

profit 指利润，好处，多指物质或金钱的收益

interest 表示利息时，用单数形式，后跟介词on；当表示利益时，多用复数形式

Did you get much benefit from your holidays? 假期中有何收获？

Taking hunting trip to the south was of much benefit to his health.

到南方打猎对他的健康大有裨益。

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The college is not operated for profit. 学院并非为赢利而开办。

The interest on this loan is 8%. 这笔贷款的利息为8%。

All the upper classes have the same interests to protect. 上层阶级有共同的利益需要维护。

9. award, reward, prize

award 奖, 奖品, 奖状, 指由于成绩优异或贡献卓越由政府或组织正式授予的奖励

reward 意为奖金, 奖赏, 报答, 报酬, 表示因他人的服务或帮助而给予报酬或者奖赏, 可以是钱, 也可以不是钱

prize 奖金, 一般为钱

His painting was given the highest award. 他的绘画得到最高奖。

The promotion was the reward for his hard work. 这次升职是对他努力工作的回报。

If I get the first prize, I can buy an iPhone with the money.

如果得到一等奖, 我就可以用那笔钱买部iPhone。

10. accomplish, complete, finish, fulfill

accomplish 常表示成功地达到预期的目的, 多与goal, aim, purpose, task等词连用

complete 通常指完成具体的事物

finish 指完成应做的事, 很常见

fulfill 把它付诸实现, 通常指履行诺言、责任等

Our art workers must accomplish this task. 我们的美工必须完成这项任务。

The railway is not completed yet. 铁路尚未建成。

You have to finish your job before going home. 下班前必须把工作做完。

He fulfilled his promise. 他兑现了他的承诺。

11. announce, declare, proclaim

announce 指宣布, 宣告, 常表示公开的, 正式的

declare 宣布, 宣告, 指正式负责地向人们“宣布”某事, 公开地表示态度, 说明真相

proclaim 宣布, 公布, 指官方向公众宣布一些重大事件

It has been announced that the National People's Congress will soon be held in Beijing.
根据公告, 全国人大将于近期在北京举行。

We declare war on the old habits. 我们要向旧习俗宣战。

The president proclaimed an emergency. 总统宣布进入紧急状态。

12. pace, speed, rhythm, ratio

pace 走或跑的速度, 一步的距离或生活节奏

speed 速度, 速率

rate 速度, 百分比

ratio 比例, 比率

rhythm 韵律, 节奏

Deer can run at the rate of 100 miles an hour. 鹿奔跑的速度可达每小时100英里。

The ratios 1 to 5 and 20 to 100 are the same. 1比5和20比100是一样的。

It is dangerous to drive at a high speed. 高速驾驶是危险的。

He finds it hard to keep pace with all the developments in nuclear physics.

他发现要跟上核物理学发明的发展非常困难。

He played in quick rhythm. 他演奏的节奏很快。

13. extend, expand, enlarge

extend 扩充, 伸长, 指空间范围等的扩大, 长度、宽度的延伸及时间的延长

expand 扩大, 使膨胀, 指范围、体积扩大

enlarge 指面积, 体积和范围的扩大以及能力的增长, 不能用来指重量、速度、时间等

We hope to enlarge this factory and make it self-supporting.

我们希望能扩建工厂, 使其能自给自足。

We are extending our holiday. 我们在设法延长假期。

Metals expand when they are heated. 金属加热时会膨胀。

(四) 音似、形似词辨析

1. adapt, adopt

adapt 使适应, 改写

adopt 采取(态度、方法), 采纳, 收养

The committee has adopted your suggestion and will have the novel adapted for a film.

委员会采纳了你的建议, 将把这部小说改编成电影。

He adapted himself to his new life. 他为新生活作出了改变。

2. process, procedure, course

process 进程, 过程

procedure 程度, 步骤, 手续

course (时间等的) 进行, 经过, 趋势

Heat will hasten the process of decay in foods. 热量会加速食物腐败的速度。

We'll unify our thinking in the course of our practice. 在练习过程中, 我们会统一思想。

He is familiar with export procedures. 他对出口流程了如指掌。

3. attribute, contribute, distribute

attribute 认为某事(物)归因于某人或某事(物), 常用于attribute sth to sb./sth.的结构

contribute 捐助, 捐赠, 贡献, 常与介词to连用

distribute 分配、分发, 与among或to连用

She attributes her success to hard work and a bit of luck.

她把自己的成功归因于努力和运气。

The car accident was attributed to faulty brakes. 车祸原因被确定为刹车故障。

The Song Dynasty contributed three great inventions to world civilization.

宋朝为世界文明作出了三大贡献。

Her work has contributed greatly to our understanding of this difficult problem.

她的努力对我们理解这一难度有很大帮助。

The teacher distributed the examination papers to the class. 老师把试卷发给班上的学生。

4. accident, incident

accident 事故, 故障, 不幸, 意外

incident 发生的小事情, 也可以指军事冲突

His father and mother were killed in a traffic accident. 他的父母死于一次交通事故。

He resolved never to tell anyone about the incident. 他发誓不向任何人提起此事。

第二节 词的搭配

词的搭配指词汇在具体使用时的一种“共现”关系。这种关系一方面是由于意义之间的联系所致，但是通常也有约定俗成的现象，即虽然有意义相似的词存在，但是只有某一种组合式可以接受。例如对于因果关系这个概念，英语中一般会用cause and effect或者reason and result。虽然cause and result在意义上没有问题，但是英美人是不会这样说的。这对于外语学习者是难点之一。

一、名词与介词的搭配

1. 名词与for的搭配

这些名词主要有affection, admiration, appetite, fancy, need, reason, demand, charge, sympathy, contempt, wish, substitution, consideration, responsibility, desire, cure等。例如：

I feel nothing but contempt for such dishonest behavior.

对于此类不诚实之举，我只能嗤之以鼻。

The reason for his success is why he works hard. 他成功的原因就是努力工作。

2. 名词与in的搭配

这些名词主要有advance, difficulty, faith, success, confidence, proficiency等。例如：

Have you any faith in what he says? 他的话你信吗？

His success in business lies in his honest dealing. 他生意上的成就来自诚实经营。

3. 名词与on的搭配

这些名词主要有comment, dependence, effect, emphasis, impact, influence, operation, pressure, stress, judgment, mercy等。例如：

We place more emphasis on laying a solid foundation. 我们最看重打下坚实基础。

The doctors decided to have an operation on the patient. 医生决定为病人动手术。

4. 名词与to的搭配

这些名词主要有access, adjustment, insult, approach, attention, attitude, contribution, damage, exposure, introduction, key, objection, preface, reaction等。例如：

She couldn't forgive so terrible an insult to her pride. 她无法原谅对她的荣誉的严重侮辱。

The old lady made a generous contribution to the Fund. 老太太向基金捐了一大笔钱。

5. 名词与with的搭配

这些名词主要有accordance, acquaintance, association, combination, connection, contact等。例如：

He has no association with the company. 他与公司没有任何关系。

Everything here is in accordance with its surroundings. 这里的一切都与环境保持协调。

二、形容词与介词的惯用搭配

1. 形容词与about的搭配

这些形容词主要有anxious, concerned, enthusiastic, excited, happy, nervous, particular, careful, curious, suspicious, worried等。例如：

He is particular about his food, clothes, etc. 他对自己的食物穿着等十分讲究。

She is worried about her approaching examination. 她对即将到来的考试忧心忡忡。

The couple is enthusiastic about dancing. 夫妇俩对舞蹈非常着迷。

2. 形容词与at的搭配

这些形容词主要包括angry, good, quick, slow等。例如：

The teacher thought Edison to be a little slow at his study. 老师认为爱迪生学习方面比较迟钝。

The boss was furious at the secretary's delay in handing in file. 老板对秘书迟交文件非常恼火。

3. 形容词与for的搭配

这些形容词主要包括adequate, appropriate, competent, eager, famous, fit, convenient, grateful, late, necessary, responsible, useful, regretful, sorry等。例如：

Be sure to get a competent electrician for the job. 一定要找一位称职的电工来做这件工作。

They were held responsible for the loss. 他们被认定要为损失负责。

The area is famous for its local products. 这一地区的特产非常有名。

4. 形容词与from的搭配

这些形容词主要有absent, different, distant, distinct, free, safe, derived, remote等。例如：

Allen and I are in the same history class, but his assignment is different from mine.

艾伦和我在一个班里学历史，但是他的作业和我的却不一样。

Many students are absent from class due to the approaching of the holiday.

由于假期临近，很多学生逃课了。

The paper is free from spelling errors. 该论文无拼写错误。

5. 形容词与of的搭配

这些形容词主要有ashamed, aware, capable, careful, certain, confident, considerate, devoid, envious, greedy, guilty, ignorant, independent, jealous, proud, worthy等。例如：

It was very considerate of you to send me a credit card.

你给我送来一张信用卡，真实太细心了。

The brave men were aware of the danger confronted with them. 勇士们知道自己面临的危险。

"You are jealous of my big oven!" said the neighbor. "你嫉妒我的大炉子了！"邻居说道。

6. 形容词与to的搭配

这些形容词主要有attentive, applicable, adaptable, agreeable, beneficial, faithful, favorable, loyal, opposite, prior, superior, inferior, posterior, similar, equal, grateful, polite, harmful, subject, thankful等。例如：

Health without riches is preferable to riches without health.

比起富有但不健康，还不如穷但健康。

Many of us hold the mistaken belief that local goods are inferior to imported ones.

我们很多人都有一种错觉，即进口的商品比本地商品好。

The weather in New York is similar to that in Beijing. 纽约的天气与北京类似。

It's a pity that he is blind to his own faults. 很遗憾，他对自己的错误视而不见。

7. 形容词与with的搭配

这些形容词主要有busy, familiar, strict, wrong, friendly, popular, generous等。例如：

He is busy with his work. 他正忙于工作。

He is quite generous with his money. 他花钱很大方。

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The criminal was charged with murder. 罪犯受到了谋杀指控。
The plan is very popular with the mass. 计划受到了民众的欢迎。

8. 形容词与in的搭配

这些形容词主要有rich, expert, firm, abundant, weak, strong等。例如：

She is engaged in planning his summer trip. 她正忙于准备他的行程。

China is abundant in coal. 中国煤炭储量丰富。

The student is weak in physics. 该生物理较差。

三、动词与介词/副词的搭配

add up to 总计；意味着

e.g. The money he spent added up to more than \$5,000. 他的开销加起来超过5 000美元。

Your answer just adds up to a refusal. 你的回答总的来说就是拒绝。

The evidence all adds up to a case of murder. 综合所有证据，这就是一场谋杀。

answer for 对……负责

e.g. I expect parents to answer for their children's behavior. 我希望父母能对孩子的行为负责。

If anything goes wrong, I will answer for the consequences. 出了任何问题，由我负责。

bring forward 提出；提前

e.g. Please bring the problem forward at the meeting next month.

请在下个月的会议上提出这个问题。

The meeting has been brought forward from 10 May to 3 May.

会议由5月10日提前至5月3日举行。

build up 增长；积累

e.g. Their pressure on the enemy is building up. 他们给敌人造成的压力与日俱增。

The banks have built up sufficient reserves to cope with the crisis.

银行已经积攒了足够的资金应对此次危机。

call for 要求，需要；邀请

e.g. They called for the region to be declared a nuclear-free zone.

他们要求将这一区域宣布为无核区。

Success in school calls for much hard work. 学校中的成功需要很多的努力。

I'll call for you at your house at six o'clock. 我会在6点钟到府上请您。

call off 取消，停止

e.g. He phoned me and called off the appointment. 他给我打电话，取消了约定的见面安排。

call on 看望，拜访；号召

e.g. I hope to call on you at your office at three o'clock today.

我希望能今天3点到您的办公室拜访。

The President called on his people to make sacrifices for the good of their country.

总统号召民众为了国家的利益作出个人牺牲。

come off 发生；举行；成功

e.g. The picnic came off at last, after being twice postponed.

在推迟了两次之后，野餐终于成行了。

The wedding came off as planned. 婚礼如期举行。

To people's astonishment, the attempt to bring the quarreling couple together again came off.
令众人吃惊的是，设法使那对吵闹不停的夫妻重归于好的努力居然成功了。

come to 苏醒；达到，总数为

e.g. She is unconscious now, but may come to at any moment.

她现在没有意识，但是可能随时会苏醒过来。

His earnings come to \$6,000 a year. 他的收入达到6 000美元一年。

come up with 赶上；提出

e.g. The horseman came up with a group of people who were making the pilgrimage on foot.

骑手赶上了一群徒步朝拜者。

Scientists will have to come up with new methods of increasing the world's food supply.

将来科学家将一定要想出办法提高粮食产量。

cut down 削减，减少

e.g. Now the income of the family was cut down more than one-third.

现在这个家庭的收入减少了1/3还多。

The doctor told him to cut down his consumption of fat. 医生嘱咐他减少脂肪的摄入。

cut short 中断，打断；缩短

e.g. I cut him short in the middle of his conversation. 我在他谈话中间打断了他。

The chairman will cut a speaker short if he talks too long.

如果有人发言过长，主席将会打断他。

He cut short his tour abroad and returned to Paris. 他缩短了国外行程，回到巴黎。

draw on 利用；支取；吸

e.g. A writer has to draw on his imagination and experience.

作家需要利用自己的想象力和经历来写作。

Your expert knowledge will be drawn on increasingly as negotiations proceed.

随着谈判的进行，你的专业知识将越来越有用。

I shall have to draw on my savings to buy it. 我将不得不动用自己的储蓄来买这东西。

He was drawing contentedly on his pipeful of American tobacco.

他正在心满意足地抽着自己的美国烟。

drop out 退出；退学；掉出

e.g. The class began with ten students, but several have dropped out within the last month.

这个班一开始有10名学生，但是在最后一个月有好几个都辍学了。

Teenagers who drop out of high school have trouble finding jobs.

中学辍学的年轻人找工作不容易。

One of his front teeth has dropped out. 他的门牙掉了一颗。

fall behind 落后

e.g. He was ill for six weeks and fell behind with his schoolwork.

他病了6个星期，功课落下不少。

We have fallen hopelessly behind schedule. 我们比预想的要慢得多。

fall through 落空；失败

e.g. Eventually the project, which seemed so near realization, fell through.

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项目尽管看似几近完成，最终还是失败了。

As neither of us would give in, the bargain fell through.

我们双方都不愿让步，最后还价没有成功。

figure out 计算出，想出

e.g. Please help me to figure out my income tax. 请帮我算一下我的所得税是多少。

He figured out who the murder was before the end of the book.

他在看完书之前就想出杀手是谁了。

get at 得到，够得着；查明

e.g. Don't leave the bottle where the child can get it. 不要把瓶子放在孩子能拿到的地方。

When the fox could not get at the grapes he said they were sour.

(狐狸)吃不着葡萄就说葡萄酸。

It is no easy thing to get at meaning of every idiom in English.

想查出英语中每个成语的意思不是件容易事。

get the better of 占上风；胜过

e.g. It was natural for him not to let pass an opportunity for getting the better of me.

他不放过任何一个超过我的机会，这非常自然。

He was got the better of by an older hand at the investment game.

他被一个投资老手占了上风。

give in 屈服，让步；交上，呈上

e.g. He's tolerant and gives in easily. 他很善于容忍他人，容易让步。

If he pleads with you to let him stay at school, you mustn't give in to him.

如果他求你让他待在学校里，千万不要答应他。

They gave in the documents as requested. 他们按要求提交了文件。

go back on 违背(诺言)

e.g. He is hopelessly unreliable and always goes back on his promises.

他真是太不可靠了，总是食言。

go in for 从事，爱好；参加(竞赛、考试)

e.g. I suppose you'll go in for politics some day. 我想某一天你要去从政的。

When he gave up tennis he went in for golf. 他放弃了网球，转去打高尔夫。

He's gone into for long-jump, but I don't think he has a chance.

他选择跳远，但我认为他没多大机会。

go through 通过；经历(苦难等)；仔细检查

e.g. Her application went through and she was hired. 她的申请通过了，得到了雇用。

She has gone through a lot since her husband was killed.

自从丈夫去世后，她经历了不少磨难。

They went through our luggage at the customs. 他们在海关仔细检查了我们的行李。

hang about 闲荡，闲待着

e.g. I wish he would stop hanging about and do something useful.

我希望他能够不再闲荡，能去做一些有用的事。

hang on 抓紧不放；由.....决定

e.g. Let him hang on by the ladder for a few minutes till relief comes.

让他抓住梯子几分钟等待求援。

His whole career hangs on his passing the exam. 他的职业生涯全凭这次考试了。

hold on 抓住；坚持

e.g. Don't panic; just hold on to that rock and I'll come and fetch you down.

别慌！抓住了岩石，我会过来把你救下来。

If he can hold on a little longer, we can get help to him.

如果他能够多坚持一会儿，我们也许可以帮到他。

jump to a conclusion 草率决定

e.g. You know how you jump to conclusions without proper deductions.

你清楚自己是如何未经严密推导而草率得出结论的。

keep an eye on 留意；照看

e.g. Keep an eye on the stove in case the coffee boils. 煮咖啡时看着点儿火，别煮过了。

Please keep an eye on the baby while I'm cooking. 我做饭时请帮我照看孩子。

keep one's head 保持镇静

e.g. When Tim heard the fire alarm he kept his head and looked for the nearest exit.

蒂姆听到火警后冷静地寻找到最近的出口。

keep one's word 守信用

e.g. You may depend on his doing what he says, for he is a person who always keeps his word.

你可以指望他会说到做到，因为他是个信守承诺的人。

knock out 击昏，击倒

e.g. He was knocked out by a stone hurled at him from the other side of the road.

他被一块从路对面朝他投过来的石头打昏了。

The boxer knocked out his opponent in the second round.

这个拳击手在第二回合将对手击倒在地。

lay off (临时) 解雇；休息；戒

e.g. Several hundred more employees have to be laid off if the company does not get any new orders soon. 如果公司最近不能获得新的订单，好几百名员工将被解雇。

He laid off and went home. 他下岗回家了。

The doctor advised him to lay off smoking. 医生劝他戒烟。

learn by heart 记住，背诵

e.g. We were told to learn the poem by heart. 我们被要求背诵那首诗。

lose heart 丧失勇气，失去信心

e.g. The team had won no games and it lost heart.

这个队伍一场比赛也没有赢，因而失去了信心。

make the best/most of 尽管利用，充分利用

e.g. He studied hard. He wanted to make the most of his chance to learn.

他非常努力，想抓住一切机会来学习。

make up for 弥补，补偿

e.g. Hard work can make up for a lack of intelligence. 勤能补拙。

pay off 还清(债)；得到好结果

e.g. I've paid off my loan from the bank. What a relief!

我已经还清了银行贷款。真是如释重负！

His hard work paid off when he got the promotion.

他获得了晋升，这是他的努力工作的结果。

put forward 提出；推荐；把……提前

e.g. One member puts forward the suggestion that the annual subscription should be doubled.

一个成员提议年捐款额应该加倍。

He was put forward as the man most likely to win the ear of the conference.

他被举荐认为是最有可能说服与会者的人物。

My watch was slow so I put it forward five minutes.

我的表走慢了，所以我将表调快了五分钟。

put up with 忍受，容忍

e.g. I can't put up with your insolence any longer. 我再也忍受不了你的无礼行径了。

run into 偶然遇到；碰到（困难等）；与……相撞

e.g. Graham ran into someone he knew at school the other day.

格雷汉姆偶然遇到了他那天在学校结识的人。

He has run into financial difficulties recently. 他最近陷入了财务困境。

The car skidded and ran into a lamp post. 车子打滑后撞到了路灯杆。

run out (of) 用完；期满

e.g. We ran out of coal, and had to burn wood. 煤烧完了，我们不得不开始烧木头。

The contract runs out at the end of this year, and will have to be renewed.

今年年底合约到期并将重新签订。

see to 留心，照料，注意

e.g. I have a mass of things to see to this morning. 今天早晨我要许多事需要处理。

If you can provide the wine I'll see to the food. 如果你能提供红酒，我将备好食物。

see to it that... 设法使，务必要，保证

e.g. Papa saw to it that much of my spare time was profitably occupied.

爸爸尽量让我在空闲时多做些有意义的事。

set about 开始做，着手

e.g. We set about our work at once with great enthusiasm. 我们以极大的热情开始干活。

stand by 支持；遵守诺言；袖手旁观

e.g. No matter why happens I'll stand by you, so don't be afraid.

不要担心，无论发生什么事，我都会支持你。

You should always stand by your promise. 你应一直信守承诺。

I cannot stand by and allow such a thing happen. 我不会袖手旁观，任由这样的事发生。

stand up for 支持；拥护

e.g. I believe that you're innocent of the crime and I'll stand up for you anywhere.

我相信你无罪，在哪我都会站在你这边。

We're ready to stand up for the truth at all times. 无论何时我们都会拥护真理。

take to 喜欢；养成……的习惯

e.g. I don't think I could over take to what is called "modern" poetry.

我认为我不会喜欢所谓的“现代”诗歌。

My father has taken to playing the golf at the weekends.

我父亲已经养成了周末打高尔夫球的习惯。

take...for (错)当作,(误)认为

e.g. I took him for his brother. They are extremely alike.

我误把他当成他弟弟了,他们实在是太相像了。

touch on 提到,涉及;触及

e.g. In his lecture on geology, he touched on the subject of climate.

在他关于地理知识的讲座中,他谈及了气候这一主题。

The TV program will touch on the problem of public health.

该电视节目将触及公众健康这一主题。

turn to 求助于,转向

e.g. They always turn to me when they are in trouble. 他们遇到困难时总是会向我求助。

I have turned to all the well-known reference books for help.

我不得不转而求助于知名的参考书。

write off 取消,注销,勾销

e.g. The library writes off a certain quantity of books each year.

图书馆每年都会有一定数量的书籍报废。

He generously agreed to write off the debt in return for certain services.

他慷慨地同意以一定的服务作为交换来注销这笔债务。

综合练习

I. 词汇量测试

将与右侧意义一致的单词序号写在该释义前面的空格处。如:

1 copy

2 event 6 end or highest point

3 motor 3 this moves a car

4 pity 1 thing made to be like another

5 profit

6 tip

2 000词

i

1 birth

2 dust _____ game

3 operation _____ winning

4 row _____ being born

5 sport

6 victory

ii

1 choice

2 crop _____ heat

3 flesh _____ meat

4 salary _____ money paid regularly for

5 secret doing a job

6 temperature

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	iii		iv
1 cap		1 attack	
2 education	_____ teaching and learning	2 charm	_____ gold and silver
3 journey	_____ numbers to measure with	3 lack	_____ pleasing quality
4 parent	_____ going to a far place	4 pen	_____ not having something
5 scale		5 shadow	
6 trick		6 treasure	
	v		vi
1 cream		1 adopt	
2 factory	_____ part of milk	2 climb	_____ go up
3 nail	_____ a lot of money	3 examine	_____ look at closely
4 pupil	_____ person who is studying	4 pour	_____ be on every side
5 sacrifice		5 satisfy	
6 wealth		6 surround	
	vii		viii
1 bake		1 burst	
2 connect	_____ join together	2 concern	_____ break open
3 inquire	_____ walk without purpose	3 deliver	_____ make better
4 limit	_____ keep within a certain size	4 fold	_____ take something to someone
5 recognize		5 improve	
6 wander		6 urge	
	ix		x
1 original		1 brave	
2 private	_____ first	2 electric	_____ commonly done
3 royal	_____ not public	3 firm	_____ wanting food
4 slow	_____ all added together	4 hungry	_____ having no fear
5 sorry		5 local	
6 total		6 usual	
 3 000词			
	i		ii
1 belt		1 acid	
2 climate	_____ idea	2 bishop	_____ cold feeling
3 executive	_____ inner surface of your hand	3 chill	_____ farm animal
4 notion	_____ strip of leather worn	4 ox	_____ organization or framework
5 palm	_____ around the waist	5 ridge	
6 victim		6 structure	

iii

- 1 bench
2 charity _____ long seat
3 jar _____ help to the poor
4 mate _____ part of a country
5 mirror
6 province

v

- 1 apartment
2 candle _____ a place to live
3 draft _____ chance of something
4 horror _____ happening
5 prospect _____ first rough form of
6 timber _____ something written

vii

- 1 encounter
2 illustrate _____ meet
3 inspire _____ beg for help
4 plead _____ close completely
5 seal
6 shift

ix

- 1 annual
2 concealed _____ wild
3 definite _____ clear and certain
4 mental _____ happening once a year
5 previous
6 savage

5 000词

i

- 1 balloon
2 federation _____ bucket
3 novelty _____ unusual interesting thing
4 pail _____ rubber bag that is filled
5 veteran _____ with air
6 ward

iv

- 1 boot
2 device _____ army officer
3 lieutenant _____ a kind of stone
4 marble _____ tube through which blood flows
5 phrase
6 vein

vi

- 1 betray
2 dispose _____ frighten
3 embrace _____ say publicly
4 injure _____ hurt seriously
5 proclaim
6 scare

viii

- 1 assist
2 bother _____ help
3 condemn _____ cut neatly
4 erect _____ spin around quickly
5 trim
6 whirl

x

- 1 dim
2 junior _____ strange
3 magnificent _____ wonderful
4 maternal _____ not clearly lit
5 odd
6 weary

ii

- 1 alcohol
2 apron _____ stage of development
3 hip _____ state of untidiness or dirtiness
4 lure _____ cloth worn in front to
5 mess _____ protect your clothes
6 phase

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|------------|---|
| | iii | | iv |
| 1 apparatus | | 1 bulb | |
| 2 compliment | _____ expression of admiration | 2 document | _____ female horse |
| 3 ledge | _____ set of instruments or | 3 legion | _____ large group of soldiers or people |
| 4 revenue | _____ machinery | 4 mare | |
| 5 scrap | _____ money received by the | 5 pulse | _____ a paper that provides |
| 6 tile | _____ Government | 6 tub | _____ information |
| | v | | vi |
| 1 concrete | | 1 blend | |
| 2 era | _____ circular shape | 2 devise | _____ mix together |
| 3 fiber | _____ top of a mountain | 3 hug | _____ plan or invent |
| 4 loop | _____ a long period of time | 4 lease | _____ hold tightly in your arms |
| 5 plank | | 5 plague | |
| 6 summit | | 6 reject | |
| | vii | | viii |
| 1 abolish | | 1 bleed | |
| 2 drip | _____ bring to an end by law | 2 collapse | _____ come before |
| 3 insert | _____ guess about the future | 3 precede | _____ fall down suddenly |
| 4 predict | _____ calm or comfort someone | 4 reject | _____ move with quick steps |
| 5 soothe | | 5 skip | _____ and jumps |
| 6 thrive | | 6 tease | |
| | ix | | x |
| 1 casual | | 1 gloomy | |
| 2 desolate | _____ sweet-smelling | 2 gross | _____ empty |
| 3 fragrant | _____ only one of its kind | 3 infinite | _____ dark or sad |
| 4 radical | _____ good for your health | 4 limp | _____ without end |
| 5 unique | | 5 slim | |
| 6 wholesome | | 6 vacant | |
| 10 000词 | | | |
| | i | | ii |
| 1 antics | | 1 auspices | |
| 2 batch | _____ foolish behavior | 2 dregs | _____ confused mixture |
| 3 connoisseur | _____ a group of things | 3 hostage | _____ natural liquid present in the |
| 4 foreboding | _____ person with a good | 4 jumble | _____ mouth |
| 5 haunch | _____ knowledge of art or | 5 saliva | _____ worst and most useless parts of |
| 6 scaffold | _____ music | 6 truce | _____ anything |

		iii			iv
1	casualty		1	apparition	
2	flurry	_____ someone killed or injured	2	botany	_____ ghost
3	froth	_____ being away from other	3	expulsion	_____ study of plants
4	revelry	_____ people	4	insolence	_____ small pool of water
5	rut	_____ noisy and happy celebration	5	leash	
6	seclusion		6	puddle	
		v			vi
1	arsenal		1	acquiesce	
2	barracks	_____ happiness	2	bask	_____ to accept without protest
3	deacon	_____ difficult situation	3	crease	_____ sit or lie enjoying warmth
4	felicity	_____ minister in a church	4	demolish	_____ make a fold on cloth or paper
5	predicament		5	overhaul	
6	spore		6	rape	
		vii			viii
1	blaspheme		1	clinch	
2	endorse	_____ slip or slide	2	jot	_____ move very fast
3	nurture	_____ give care and food to	3	mutilate	_____ injure or damage
4	skid	_____ speak badly about God	4	smolder	_____ burn slowly without flame
5	squint		5	topple	
6	straggle		6	whiz	
		ix			x
1	auxiliary		1	dubious	
2	candid	_____ bad tempered	2	impudent	_____ rude
3	luscious	_____ full of self importance	3	languid	_____ very ancient
4	morose	_____ helping, adding support	4	motley	_____ of many different kinds
5	pallid		5	opaque	
6	pompous		6	primeval	

(该测量工具来自Nation I.S.P.)

II. 选出最佳选项填在下列句子空白处。

1. The one who buys insurance is called _____.

A. an insurance company	B. a broker
C. the insured	D. an insurer
2. What is the word that refers to a sum of money which a person agrees to pay to an insurance company?

A. compensation	B. premium	C. investment	D. commission
-----------------	------------	---------------	---------------
3. An insurance agreement is called an _____.

A. insurance policy	B. insurance contract
C. insurance cover	D. insurance document

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4. Under the FOB contract, the _____ is to arrange insurance.
A. seller B. insurer C. buyer D. carrier
5. The one who lodges a claim is known as an _____.
A. insurer B. the insured C. insurance broker D. claimant
6. _____ does not have the normally accepted meaning, but means loss in the insurance business.
A. Partial loss B. Total loss C. Coverage D. Average
7. The importers had no money so the collecting bank had to _____ the bill.
A. collect B. protest C. dishonor D. honor
8. We heard that the company had _____ several drafts so we decided not to deal with them.
A. presented B. protested C. dishonored D. offered
9. The Bill of Lading was endorsed in blank so the _____ name was not on it.
A. importer's B. agent's C. bank's D. company's
10. When ordering goods by post, you have to send your _____ in advance.
A. money B. remittance C. order D. invoice
11. They _____ the bank to let the agent clear the goods.
A. told B. instructed C. ordered D. advised
12. The exporters were willing to grant 3 months credit so they draw a draft at 90 days after _____.
A. payment B. dispatch C. sight D. shipment
13. Exporters use a _____ bank to obtaining payment by documentary bills.
A. collecting B. presenting C. accepting D. permitting
14. The bank _____ the draft on behalf of the importers.
A. accepted B. presented C. drew D. granted
15. By law, when one makes a large purchase, he should have _____ opportunity to change his mind.
A. accurate B. excessive C. adequate D. urgent
16. Most broadcasters maintain that TV has been unfairly criticized and argue that the power of the medium is _____.
A. granted B. exaggerated C. remedied D. implied
17. It is said that the math teacher seems _____ towards bright students.
A. partial B. preferable C. beneficial D. liable
18. In the _____ of the project not being a success, the investors stand to lose up to \$30 million.
A. face B. time C. event D. course
19. The man believes that opening himself up is dangerous because it allows outside world to _____ his privacy.
A. recognize B. distinguish C. display D. penetrate
20. It was the old-world politeness that _____ me to go on with the unbearable conversation with him.

- A. obliged B. persuaded C. strained D. upset
21. In previous time, when fresh meat was in short_____, pigeons were kept by many households as a source of food.
- A. store B. reserve C. supply D. provision
22. Those gifts of rare books that were given to us were deeply_____.
- A. appreciated B. appealed C. applied D. approved
23. While people may refer to television for up-to-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television will_____the newspaper completely.
- A. substitute B. replace C. conquer D. compel
24. It took him several months to_____the wild horse.
- A. breed B. cultivate C. tame D. tend
25. This hotel_____ \$60 for a single room with bath.
- A. claims B. demands C. requires D. charges
26. Herman's success is due to his hard work and his ability to_____plans which will get work done efficiently.
- A. formulate B. fulfil C. approve D. flourish
27. All experts agree that the most important consideration with diet drugs is carefully _____the risks and benefits.
- A. weighing B. valuing C. evaluating D. deciding
28. More international trend for business and pleasure brings greater_____to other societies.
- A. exchange B. expansion C. exposure D. contribution
29. This book is a_____of radio scripts, in which we seek to explain how the words and expressions become part of our language.
- A. volume B. collection C. publication D. version
30. Shopping for a new swimsuit is one of my least_____activities, because I almost always get salesclerk with a sick sense of humor.
- A. favorable B. popular C. beneficial D. favorite
31. Only those who are full of_____can accomplish whatever they do.
- A. desire B. wish C. ambition D. attempt
32. We cannot judge a person merely by his or her_____.
- A. outlook B. face C. feature D. appearance
33. How can you_____your goal if you remain lazy this way?
- A. finish B. obtain C. attain D. acquire
34. The monitor will speak on_____of the students at the opening ceremony.
- A. behalf B. benefit C. sake D. profit
35. I do not_____to be clever, but I am not stupid.
- A. permit B. classify C. confess D. claim
36. It turns out that the young lady is the only_____for the teaching post.
- A. alternative B. candidate C. representative D. substitute

56. The match was canceled because most of the members _____ to having a match without a standard court.
A. objected B. subjected C. admitted D. contributed
57. Strenuous efforts have been made to _____ government expenses to a desirable level.
A. cut down B. cut short C. cut out D. cut off
58. How did this matter come into _____?
A. appearance B. shape C. being D. formation
59. They are _____ the costs of production precisely.
A. counting B. calculating C. figuring D. numbering
60. The students have launched a(n) _____ to fight against cheating on exams.
A. action B. activity C. campaign D. behavior

综合练习答案与解析

I.

2 000词

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| i. 561 | ii. 634 | iii. 253 | iv. 623 | v. 164 |
| vi. 236 | vii. 264 | viii. 153 | ix. 126 | x. 641 |

3 000词

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| i. 451 | ii. 346 | iii. 126 | iv. 346 | v. 153 |
| vi. 654 | vii. 145 | viii. 156 | ix. 631 | x. 531 |

5 000词

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| i. 431 | ii. 652 | iii. 214 | iv. 432 | v. 462 |
| vi. 123 | vii. 145 | viii. 325 | ix. 356 | x. 613 |

10 000词

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| i. 123 | ii. 452 | iii. 164 | iv. 126 | v. 453 |
| vi. 123 | vii. 431 | viii. 634 | ix. 461 | x. 264 |

词汇量换算公式

四个部分各为30题，每题1分。假设a为2 000词的得分，b为3 000词的得分，c为5 000词的得分，d为10 000词的得分，则总词汇量为： $(a/30 \times 2\,000) + (b/30 \times 3\,000) + (c/30 \times 5\,000) + (d/30 \times 10\,000)$ 。通过此方法得出的词汇量仅供参考。

II.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D | 6. D | 7. C | 8. C | 9. A | 10. A |
| 11. B | 12. C | 13. A | 14. A | 15. C | 16. B | 17. A | 18. C | 19. D | 20. A |
| 21. C | 22. A | 23. B | 24. C | 25. D | 26. A | 27. A | 28. D | 29. B | 30. D |
| 31. C | 32. D | 33. C | 34. A | 35. D | 36. B | 37. C | 38. C | 39. B | 40. B |
| 41. A | 42. D | 43. D | 44. D | 45. A | 46. D | 47. C | 48. C | 49. C | 50. A |
| 51. C | 52. B | 53. C | 54. D | 55. B | 56. A | 57. A | 58. C | 59. B | 60. C |