

词汇量测试

First 1000

1. see: They **saw** it.
 - a. 切
 - b. 等待
 - c. 看
 - d. 开始
2. time: They have a lot of **time**.
 - a. 钱
 - b. 食物
 - c. 时间
 - d. 朋友
3. period: It was a difficult **period**.
 - a. 问题
 - b. 时间
 - c. 要做的事情
 - d. 书
4. figure: Is this the right **figure**?
 - a. 答案
 - b. 地方
 - c. 时间
 - d. 号码
5. poor: We **are poor**.
 - a. 贫穷的
 - b. 感到幸福的
 - c. 很感兴趣的
 - d. 不喜欢努力工作的
6. drive: He **drives** fast.
 - a. 游泳
 - b. 学习
 - c. 扔球
 - d. 开车
7. jump: She tried to **jump**.
 - a. 漂浮
 - b. 跳
 - c. 停车
 - d. 跑
8. shoe: Where is your **shoe**?
 - a. 父或母
 - b. 钱包
 - c. 钢笔
 - d. 鞋子
9. standard: Her **standards** are very high.
 - a. 后跟
 - b. 分数
 - c. 要价
 - d. 标准
10. basis: I don't understand the **basis**.
 - a. 原因
 - b. 话
 - c. 路标
 - d. 中心议题

Second 1000

1. maintain: Can they **maintain** it?
 - a. 维持
 - b. 扩大
 - c. 改善
 - d. 得到
2. stone: He sat on a **stone**.
 - a. 石头
 - b. 凳子
 - c. 垫子
 - d. 树枝
3. upset: I am **upset**.
 - a. 疲倦的
 - b. 著名的
 - c. 富足的
 - d. 不高兴的
4. drawer: The **drawer** was empty.
 - a. 抽屉
 - b. 车库
 - c. 冰箱
 - d. 鸟笼

5. patience: He **has no** patience.

- a. 没有耐心
- b. 很忙
- c. 没有信心
- d. 不公正

6. nil: His mark for that question was **nil**.

- a. 很差的
- b. 什么也没有的
- c. 很好的
- d. 中等的

7. pub: They went to the **pub**.

- a. 酒吧
- b. 银行
- c. 商场
- d. 游泳池

8. circle: Make a **circle**.

- a. 素描
- b. 空白
- c. 圆圈
- d. 大洞

9. microphone: Please use the **microphone**.

- a. 微波炉
- b. 麦克风
- c. 显微镜
- d. 手机

10. pro: He's a **pro**.

- a. 间谍
- b. 傻瓜
- c. 记者
- d. 职业运动员

c. 降价

d. 复原

3. jug: He was holding a **jug**.

- a. 罐子
- b. 聊天
- c. 贝雷帽
- d. 枪

4. scrub: He is **scrubbing** it.

- a. 抓
- b. 修理
- c. 刷洗
- d. 作素描

5. dinosaur: The children were pretending to be **dinosaurs**.

- a. 海盗
- b. 仙女
- c. 龙
- d. 恐龙

6. strap: He broke the **strap**.

- a. 诺言
- b. 盖子
- c. 盘子
- d. 带子

7. pave: It was **paved**.

- a. 堵塞
- b. 分开
- c. 镶金边
- d. 铺路

8. dash: They **dashed** over it.

- a. 猛冲
- b. 磨蹭
- c. 争吵
- d. 瞥见

9. rove: He couldn't stop **roving**.

- a. 喝醉
- b. 漂泊
- c. 哼曲子
- d. 努力工作

Third 1000

1. soldier: He is a **soldier**.

- a. 商人
- b. 学生
- c. 金属工艺制造者
- d. 士兵

2. restore: It has been **restored**.

- a. 重复
- b. 重新分配

10. lonesome: He felt **lonesome**.
a. 不领情的
b. 疲倦的
c. 孤独的
d. 精力充沛的

Fourth 1000

1. compound: They made a new **compound**.
a. 协议
b. 复合物
c. 公司
d. 预言
2. latter: I agree with the **latter**.
a. 牧师
b. 理由
c. 后者
d. 答案
3. candid: Please be **candid**.
a. 小心的
b. 表示同情的
c. 公平的
d. 直率的
4. tummy: Look at my **tummy**.
a. 围巾
b. 肚子
c. 松鼠
d. 拇指
5. quiz: We made a **quiz**.
a. 箭筒
b. 错误
c. 竞赛
d. 鸟巢
6. input: We need more **input**.
a. 输入
b. 工人
c. 填料
d. 钱

7. crab: Do you like **crabs**?
a. 蟹
b. 薄脆饼干
c. 又紧又硬的领子
d. 蟋蟀

8. vocabulary: You will need more **vocabulary**.
a. 词汇
b. 技巧
c. 钱
d. 枪

9. remedy: We found a good **remedy**.
a. 矫正问题的方法
b. 餐馆
c. 食谱
d. 等式

10. allege: They **alleged it**.
a. 辩解
b. 剽窃
c. 证明
d. 反抗

Fifth 1000

1. deficit: The company **had a large deficit**.
a. 出现赤字
b. 贬值
c. 有这笔大开销的计划
d. 在银行里有很多存款
2. weep: He **wept**.
a. 毕业
b. 哭
c. 死
d. 担心
3. nun: We saw a **nun**.
a. 蠕虫
b. 事故
c. 修女
d. 天空中无法解释的亮光

4. haunt: The house is **haunted**.
 - a. 充满了装饰物
 - b. 已被出租
 - c. 空的
 - d. 闹鬼
5. compost: We need some **compost**.
 - a. 大力支持
 - b. 扶持
 - c. 混凝土
 - d. 堆肥
6. cube: I need one more **cube**.
 - a. 大头针
 - b. 立方体
 - c. 缸子
 - d. 卡片
7. miniature: It is a **miniature**.
 - a. 微型画
 - b. 显微镜
 - c. 微生物
 - d. 在书法中把字母连在一起细小的连线
8. peel: Shall I **peel** it?
 - a. 浸泡
 - b. 削皮
 - c. 烫洗
 - d. 切成薄片
9. fracture: They found a **fracture**.
 - a. 裂口
 - b. 碎片
 - c. 夹克衫
 - d. 稀有的宝石
10. bacterium: They didn't find a single **bacterium**.
 - a. 细菌
 - b. 开有红色或橘黄色花的植物
 - c. 骆驼
 - d. 赃物
- a. 诡计多端的
- b. 成熟的
- c. 考虑不周详的
- d. 过于昂贵的
2. premier: The **premier** spoke for an hour.
 - a. 律师
 - b. 讲师
 - c. 冒险家
 - d. 总理
3. butler: They have a **butler**.
 - a. 男管家
 - b. 锯
 - c. 家庭教师
 - d. 地窖
4. accessory: They gave us some **accessories**.
 - a. 签证
 - b. 官方命令
 - c. 选择
 - d. 额外的零件
5. threshold: They raised the **threshold**.
 - a. 旗子
 - b. 门槛
 - c. 天花板
 - d. 利息
6. thesis: She has completed her **thesis**.
 - a. 论文
 - b. 归纳证词
 - c. 试用期
 - d. 延期治疗
7. strangle: He **strangled** her.
 - a. 掐死
 - b. 宠坏
 - c. 绑架
 - d. 赞美
8. cavalier: He treated her in a **cavalier** manner.
 - a. 慢待的
 - b. 礼貌的

Sixth 1000

1. devious: Your plans are **devious**.

- c. 尴尬的
 - d. 兄长的
9. malign: His **malign** influence is still felt.
- a. 邪恶的
 - b. 好的
 - c. 非常重要的
 - d. 秘密的
10. veer: The car **veered**.
- a. 改变方向或路线
 - b. 剧烈晃动
 - c. 发生逆火引起爆鸣
 - d. 打滑

Seventh 1000

1. olive: We bought **olives**.
- a. 橄榄
 - b. 康乃馨
 - c. 男人的游泳衣
 - d. 清除杂草的工具
2. quilt: They made a **quilt**.
- a. 遗嘱
 - b. 合同
 - c. 被子
 - d. 羽毛笔
3. stealth: They did it by **stealth**.
- a. 花费大量的钱
 - b. 逼迫
 - c. 悄悄的或秘密的行动
 - d. 没有注意到所遇到的问题
4. shudder: The boy **shuddered**.
- a. 低语
 - b. 差点摔倒
 - c. 发抖
 - d. 大声叫喊
5. bristle: The **bristles** are too hard.
- a. 问题
 - b. 短而硬的毛发
 - c. 折叠床
 - d. 鞋底

6. bloc: They have joined this **bloc**.
- a. 乐队
 - b. 小偷帮
 - c. 侦察员
 - d. 集团
7. demography: This book is about **demography**.
- a. 土地使用模式研究
 - b. 用图片表示数字事实的研究
 - c. 水文学
 - d. 人口学
8. gimmick: That's a good **gimmick**.
- a. 高空作业时所站的东西
 - b. 钱包
 - c. 引人注意的行为或事物
 - d. 花招
9. azalea: This **azalea** is very pretty.
- a. 杜鹃花
 - b. 由天然棉所制成的很轻的材料
 - c. 莎丽
 - d. 扇贝
10. yoghurt: This **yoghurt** is disgusting.
- a. 淤泥
 - b. 伤口
 - c. 酸奶
 - d. 榲桲

Eighth 1000

1. erratic: He was **erratic**.
- a. 完美的
 - b. 很坏的
 - c. 很有礼貌的
 - d. 不可靠的
2. palette: He lost his **palette**.
- a. 装鱼的篮子
 - b. 胃口
 - c. 年轻的女伴
 - d. 调色板

ENGLISH WORD ASSOCIATES TEST

每个单词下面都有 8 个词汇，请你选出和所给词汇有关的 4 个词。

比如 delicious 这个单词，与之相关的有 good-tasting (adj.)好吃的一这是同义词，还有 food(n.)—这个是可以配搭的名词，好吃的食物

注意：请根据题号，在答题卡上画答案！一共 20 个单词，每个单词下面有两个框，一个框在答题卡上代表一题，所以在答题卡上要涂 $20 \times 2 = 40$ 题。还要记住：每个单词下面一共选 4 个对应的词！比如：beautiful 下面的第 1 题和第 2 题加起来要选出 4 个答案！

Beautiful

1.
A.
enjoyable B.expensive C.free D.loud

2.
A.
education B.face C.music D.weather

Bright

3.
A.clever B.famous C.happy D.shining

4.
A.color B.hand C.poem D.taste

Calm

5.
A.open B.quiet C.smooth D.tired

6.
A.cloth B.day C.light D.person

Natural

7.
A.expected B.helpful C.real D.short

8.
A.foods B.neighbors C.parents D.songs

Fresh

9.
A.another B.cool C.easy D.raw

10.
A.cotton B.heat C.language D.water

General

11.
A.closed B.different C.usual D.whole

12.
A.country B.idea C.reader D.street

名字_____

Bare

13.

A.empty B.heavy C.uncovered D.useful

14.

A.cupboard B.feet C.school D.tool

Acute

15.

A.hidden B.often C.rich D.sharp

16.

A.angle B.hearing C.illness D.stones

Common

17.

A.complete B.light C.ordinary D.shared

18.

A.boundary B.circle C.name D.party

Complex

19.

A.angry B.difficult C.necessary
D.sudden

20.

A.argument B.passengers C.patterns
D.problem

Broad

21.

A.full B.moving C.quiet D.wide

22.

A.night B.river C.shoulders D.smile

Conscious

23.

A.awake B.healthy C.knowing D.laughing

24.

A.face B.decision C.effort D.student

Convenient

25.

A.easy B.fresh C.near D.suitable

26.

A.experience B.sound C.time D.vegetable

Dense

27.

A.crowded B.hot C.noisy D.thick

28.

A.forest B.handle C.smoke D.weather

Curious

29.

A.helpful B.interested C.missing D.strange

30.

A.accident B.child C.computer D.steel

名字_____

Distinct

31.

A.clear B.famous C.separate D.true

32.

A.advantage B.meanings C.news D.parents

Dull

33.

A.cloudy B.loud C.nice D.secret

34.

A.color B.knife C.place D.rock

Direct

35.

A.honest B.main C.straight D.wide

36.

A.fence B.flight C.heat D.river

Favorable

37.

A.helpful B.legal C.possible D.positive

38.

A.habit B.response C.teacher D.weather

Secure

39.

A.confident B.enjoyable C.fixed D.safe

40.

A.game B.job C.meal D.visitor

Test instructions

- This test has 3 sections: Form, Meaning, and Use sections
- There are a total of 79 questions
- You cannot go back and change your answers
- You must choose an answer that is most likely to be correct if you don't know it
- There are no penalties for wrong answers

1. Form Section

- In order to use word part knowledge, you need to be able to recognise word parts.
- In this section, you are asked to choose a word part, a group of letters that change the meaning or the part of speech of a word.
- Wrong answers are a string of letters that occur in English words but do not change the meaning or the part of speech of a word.
- Here is an example.

① -ing (2) -nge (3) -eld (4) -kle

In this example, (1) *-ing* is correct because it changes the part of speech of a word such as *walk* (verb => noun). (2) *-nge* is wrong because it appears in words like *change* and *orange* but does not change the meaning or the part of speech of *cha* and *or*. There are no such words as *cha* and *or*!

The first part of this section is about prefixes (word parts that attach to the beginning of a word).

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. (1) ka- | (2) ze- | (3) de- | (4) ti- |
| 2. (1) ba- | (2) oa- | (3) lu- | (4) ab- |
| 3. (1) po- | (2) bu- | (3) wa- | (4) en- |
| 4. (1) na- | (2) gi- | (3) em- | (4) ya- |
| 5. (1) fe- | (2) qu- | (3) ra- | (4) bi- |
| 6. (1) uni- | (2) dwe- | (3) haz- | (4) bal- |
| 7. (1) vacat- | (2) super- | (3) stipu- | (4) schoo- |
| 8. (1) pro- | (2) civ- | (3) roc- | (4) cha- |
| 9. (1) il- | (2) ha- | (3) fa- | (4) ug- |
| 10. (1) daught- | (2) circum- | (3) carica- | (4) maneou- |
| 11. (1) sa- | (2) za- | (3) ex- | (4) ut- |

The second part of this section is about suffixes (word parts that attach to the end of a word)

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 12. (1) -ous | (2) -ney | (3) -ope | (4) -ime |
| 13. (1) -ism | (2) -ike | (3) -nda | (4) -arf |
| 14. (1) -ible | (2) -ight | (3) -oach | (4) -inue |
| 15. (1) -ent | (2) -ead | (3) -rol | (4) -gue |
| 16. (1) -rse | (2) -ack | (3) -ful | (4) -uin |
| 17. (1) -oud | (2) -eep | (3) -ant | (4) -pse |

18.	(1) -kout	(2) -atic	(3) -bour	(4) -olve
19.	(1) -alia	(2) -wise	(3) -nana	(4) -amel
20.	(1) -f	(2) -y	(3) -h	(4) -g
21.	(1) -lf	(2) -ss	(3) -en	(4) -mp
22.	(1) -lt	(2) -ut	(3) -al	(4) -mb
23.	(1) -mme	(2) -oom	(3) -oad	(4) -ive
24.	(1) -rove	(2) -ulse	(3) -some	(4) -ribe
25.	(1) -eche	(2) -eech	(3) -ungr	(4) -ence
26.	(1) -ition	(2) -lause	(3) -chool	(4) -oards
27.	(1) -ward	(2) -vern	(3) -zzle	(4) -vere
28.	(1) -hy	(2) -ne	(3) -ty	(4) -rb
29.	(1) -ol	(2) -th	(3) -wn	(4) -ak
30.	(1) -uit	(2) -und	(3) -eak	(4) -eer
31.	(1) -ate	(2) -rph	(3) -yme	(4) -uff
32.	(1) -aedia	(2) -olors	(3) -ation	(4) -aight
33.	(1) -ways	(2) -ause	(3) -oice	(4) -ript
34.	(1) -oard	(2) -ogue	(3) -laim	(4) -most
35.	(1) -ly	(2) -ma	(3) -ra	(4) -na
36.	(1) -hood	(2) -ough	(3) -erve	(4) -inct
37.	(1) -ique	(2) -less	(3) -eeve	(4) -itle

2. Meaning Section

- This section is about word part meanings.
- For each item, a word part is presented with two example words. (The word part may also appear in other words.)
- You must choose the meaning of the word part from four choices.
- Here is an example.

-ed (walked; played)

- (1) past
- (2) not
- (3) many
- (4) person

The first part of this section is about prefixes (word parts that attach to the beginning of a word).

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. ex- (<u>ex</u>-wife; <u>ex</u>-member)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) earlier(2) person(3) bad(4) can be <p>2. ab- (<u>ab</u>use; <u>ab</u>normal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) person/thing(2) times(3) small(4) away from <p>3. il- (<u>il</u>legal; <u>il</u>logical)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) between(2) around(3) person/thing(4) not | <p>4. circum- (<u>circum</u>polar; <u>circum</u>navigate)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) person/relating to(2) small(3) around(4) beyond <p>5. uni- (<u>uni</u>sex; <u>uni</u>cycle)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) one(2) person/thing(3) not(4) under <p>6. bi- (<u>bi</u>plane; <u>bi</u>sexual)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) person/thing(2) two(3) away from(4) in advance <p>7. de- (<u>de</u>compose; <u>de</u>code)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) opposite(2) person/thing(3) together(4) small |
|--|--|

8. pro- (pro-democracy; pro-life)

- (1) supporting
- (2) against
- (3) one
- (4) too much

9. super- (supernatural; superhuman)

- (1) person
- (2) half
- (3) can be
- (4) beyond

The second part of this section is about
suffixes (word parts that attach to the end
of a word)

10. -ism (socialism; nationalism)

- (1) into another state/place
- (2) theory of
- (3) one
- (4) small

11. -hood (childhood; motherhood)

- (1) one
- (2) halfway
- (3) bad
- (4) a state of

12. -th (fourth; sixth)

- (1) person
- (2) number
- (3) not
- (4) small

13. -ways (sideways; lengthways)

- (1) not
- (2) person/thing
- (3) wrongly
- (4) direction

14. -ful (handful; mouthful)

- (1) not
- (2) person
- (3) small
- (4) amount

15. -wise (clockwise; stepwise)

- (1) person
- (2) direction
- (3) new
- (4) one

16. -en (wooden; golden)

- (1) one
- (2) beyond
- (3) opposite
- (4) made of

17. -ible (accessible; convertible)

- (1) can be
- (2) person/relating to
- (3) after
- (4) times

18. -less (endless; useless)

- (1) before
- (2) without
- (3) the furthest
- (4) person

19. -ward (upward; backward)
- (1) direction
 - (2) person
 - (3) self
 - (4) without
20. -eer (mountaineer; engineer)
- (1) not
 - (2) after
 - (3) amount
 - (4) person
21. -most (topmost; uppermost)
- (1) the furthest
 - (2) half
 - (3) person
 - (4) opposite

3. Use Section

- Some affixes have the function of changing the part of speech of a word. For example, some word parts change a noun to a verb.
- For each item, a word part is presented with two example words. (The word part may also appear in other words.)
- You must choose the part of speech of the two example words from noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.
- Here are examples of the four parts of speech.

(1) Noun: house (My house is old.); water (They drink water.)

(2) Verb: know (I know her.); talk (They talk a lot.)

(3) Adjective: young (He is young.); new (This is a new book.)

(4) Adverb: too (She likes it too.); often (He often plays football.)

- Here is an example of this section.

-ed (walked; played)

(1) Noun

(2) Verb

(3) Adjective

(4) Adverb

The example words *walked* and *played* are verbs because these words are used in sentences such as *She walked home* and *He played soccer yesterday*.

1. en- (ensure; enable)

(1) Noun

(2) Verb

(3) Adjective

(4) Adverb

3. -y (difficulty; honesty)

(1) Noun

(2) Verb

(3) Adjective

(4) Adverb

2. em- (empower; embody)

(1) Noun

(2) Verb

(3) Adjective

(4) Adverb

4. -ent (different; excellent)

(1) Noun

(2) Verb

(3) Adjective

(4) Adverb

5. -atic (systematic; problematic)
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Verb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Adverb
6. -ation (consideration; presentation)
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Verb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Adverb
7. -ate (formulate; activate)
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Verb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Adverb
8. -en (wooden; golden)
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Verb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Adverb
9. -ition (addition; opposition)
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Verb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Adverb
10. -al (proposal; approval)
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Verb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Adverb
11. -ence (difference; existence)
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Verb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Adverb
12. -ly (lively; friendly)
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Verb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Adverb
13. -less (endless; useless)
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Verb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Adverb
14. -some (troublesome; fearsome)
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Verb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Adverb
15. -al (personal; traditional)
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Verb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Adverb
16. -ive (active; effective)
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Verb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Adverb

17. -ant (resultant; pleasant)

- (1) Noun
- (2) Verb
- (3) Adjective
- (4) Adverb

18. -ible (accessible; convertible)

- (1) Noun
- (2) Verb
- (3) Adjective
- (4) Adverb

19. -ous (dangerous; continuous)

- (1) Noun
- (2) Verb
- (3) Adjective
- (4) Adverb

20. -ate (passionate; fortunate)

- (1) Noun
- (2) Verb
- (3) Adjective
- (4) Adverb

21. -ty (safety; uncertainty)

- (1) Noun
- (2) Verb
- (3) Adjective
- (4) Adverb

姓名_____ 班级_____ 学号_____

请判断前后两个单词是否有关系

比如 teach teacher 这个两个词就是有关系的，但是 pen penny 就是没关系的 一个是钢笔，一个是一分钱

1. birth birthday YES NO	2. maintain maintenance YES NO
3. pea peace YES NO	4. butter butterfly YES NO
5. straw strawberry YES NO	6. dust industry YES NO
7. hand handsome YES NO	8. bake bakery YES NO
9. corn corner YES NO	10. man many YES NO
11. after afternoon YES NO	12. dance dancer YES NO
13. too tooth YES NO	14. tell intellect YES NO
15. fire fireplace YES NO	16. preside president YES NO
17. ill illegal YES NO	18. heal health YES NO
19. art artist YES NO	20. dirt dirty YES NO

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选出一个与同组其他词共同部分意思不一样的单词，请打一个圈 **O**

比如: mushroom, bedroom, classroom 应该选 mushroom，因为后两者 room 都是房间的意思。

1. postcard postpone postman	2. playback playground playroom
3. changeable readable syllable	4. dislike display disagree
5. leadership friendship spaceship	6. estimate classmate roommate
7. highlight starlight sunlight	8. takeout without checkout
9. redwood firewood Hollywood	10. airbag airline airport
11. overload overheat overall	12. footstep footnote footprint
13. shoulder farmer teacher	14. headache headline headphone
15. hallway doorway anyway	16. freeman freedom freezing
17. undo uncle unlock	18. horseback throwback feedback
19. reuse retire recycle	20. policeman fireman snowman