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国际教育高端领先品牌



ACT

词汇进阶

ACT
Vocabulary

常志诚 刘君涛 编著

一线名师八年教学经验最新成果

全面覆盖 ACT 真题阅读和科学词汇
核心词 / 高频词 / 中频词 / 预备词 主次分明
最易理解的中文词义和最权威的英文注解

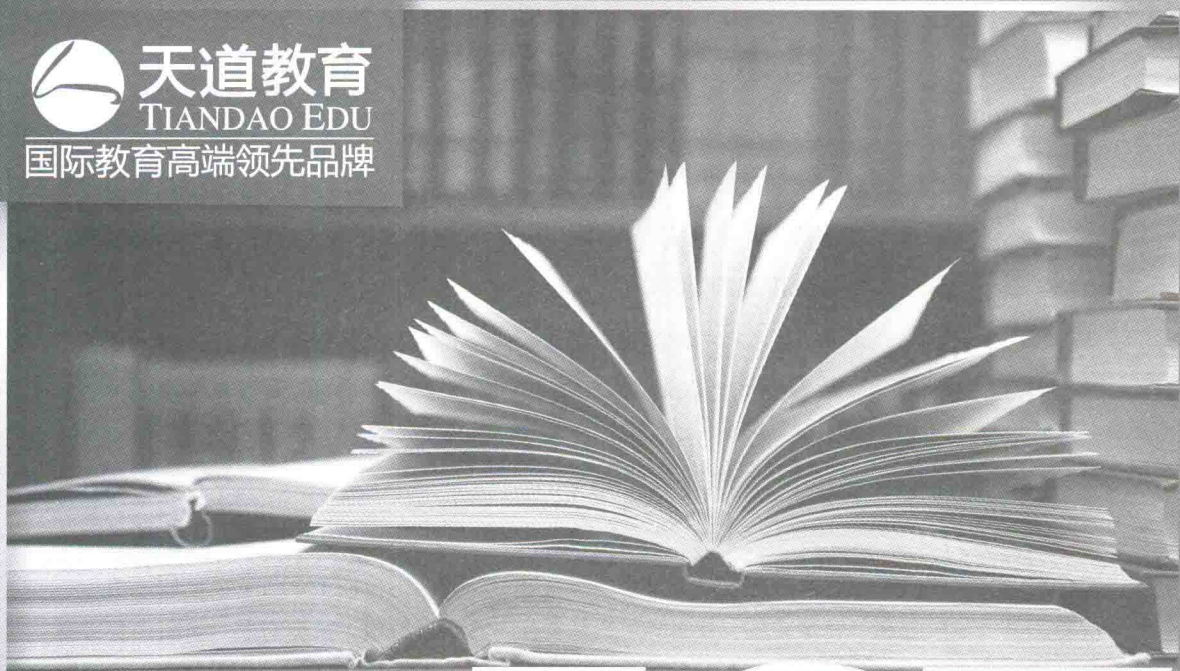


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ACT词汇进阶

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推荐序

ACT 全称是 American College Test, 即美国大学入学考试。ACT 考试总分为 36 分, 共计 215 道题, 总时间为 175 分钟, 分为四个部分:

(1) English, 考查考生书面英语的理解与分析能力, 共 75 题。

(2) Math, 考查考生定量推理能力, 共 60 题。

(3) Reading, 考查考生理解、分析、评价性推理和解决问题的能力, 共 40 题。

(4) Science Reasoning, 考查考生运用图表、表格和研究总结等方式处理科学概念的能力, 共 40 题。

作文为选考。

这本书包括四章和三个附录。

Pretest 是为了让考生对自己的实际水平有一个大体了解。整个词汇按照频率划分。核心词汇是最重要的词汇, 往往决定了做题正确率, 需要考生深刻理解、扎实掌握。高频词汇是指出现频率高的词汇, 有助于提高考生的做题速度。中频词汇旨在帮助考生冲击高分。

附录中的预备词汇难度较低, 为基础较为薄弱的学习者准备; 学科词汇以识读为主; Posttest 帮助考生在背单词之后对自己有一个评估。

这本《ACT 词汇进阶》不仅仅是词汇大全, 而且融合了英文释义、同义词、同根词等多种记忆方法, 可以帮助考生实现成绩飞跃。

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吕蕾

前言

一、ACT 概述

ACT 全称是 American College Testing, 中文名称为“美国大学入学考试”, 是美国大学本科的入学条件之一, 也是奖学金发放的重要依据之一, 由 ACT 公司主办。ACT 考试分为四个部分: 文章改错 (English)、数学 (Math)、阅读 (Reading) 和科学推理 (Science Reasoning)。

ACT 考试与 SAT 考试一样, 均被视为“美国高考”。与“老牌高考”SAT 近年来在原地踏步的情况不同, 过去十年间 ACT 考试取得了令人惊讶的进步: 2012 年后在美国本土参加 ACT 的考生已超过参加 SAT 的考生, 以 2014 年的统计数据来看, ACT 考试人数达到了 184 万, 占全美高中毕业生比例的 57%。

这一现状与我们国内赴美本科留学的学生普遍都会参加 SAT 考试不同。但可以预见的是, 伴随着 2016 年 SAT 考试的颠覆性改革, 国内赴美本科留学的学生中参加 ACT 考试的人数会大幅增加。而实际上, 从考试形式和难度来说, ACT 考试比 SAT 考试更容易一些, 尤其对于中国的考生来说, 选择 ACT 考试更可能在短期内获得相对满意的成绩。

为什么这么说呢? 首先从形式上来讲, ACT 考试中设置了中国考生尤其是理科考生都比较熟悉的物理、化学、生物考试 (也就是科学推理)。这一项测试实际上对于各理科的专业知识考查都非常基础, 着重考查数字及逻辑推理。另一方面, 从比较体现英文考试难度的阅读测试这部分来说, ACT 考试的阅读部分和 SAT 考试的阅读部分横向比较的结果是 ACT 阅读的题目更简单, 文章的难度也更低, 出现的词汇也更少。这对于普遍缺少英语原文阅读的中国高中生来说, 无疑是一种非常“人性化”的设置。

二、本书特色

众所周知, 语言的阅读能力并不是可以短期培养的, 当中主要原因就是语言中的词汇认知能力需要长期的积累和大量的精力。针对一门考试来说, 所需的词汇越少, 相应的准备时间就可以越短。从赴美留学生通常会参加的三门英语考试 (TOEFL, ACT, SAT) 来说, 对于词汇的需求, SAT 最多, 需要 12 000 ~ 15 000 词; ACT 次之, 大致需要 8 000 词; TOEFL 最少, 大致需要 7 000 词。所以从这个数字可以看出, ACT 考试还是要比同为“高考”的 SAT 考试简单很多。

ACT 考试虽然比同类考试的词汇需求少很多, 但是对于打算出国的高中生们所掌握的词汇数量来说, 还是多出了不少。我们这本 ACT 词汇书就是针对不同需求和程度的应考生准备的。

1. 本词汇书主要包含了 ACT 考试中检验学生词汇量的阅读词汇和科学词汇

阅读的基础就是词汇。如果有大量词汇看不懂的话, 那么一定会影响对句子意思的理解, 进一步影响对段落和文章的整体把握。所以在做阅读之前, 要有一定量的词汇积累。

同时, 当考生的词汇量达到一定程度之后就会发现, 有些自己原本认识的词反而不认识了: 比如“generate”不是“产生”而是“发电”; “flaw”不是“缺点”而是“裂痕”。这些例子实际上就是把原来认识的单词放到了相应的科学专业语境中所体现的释义。所以, 对于科学词汇的积累也是必不可少的。

2. 作为主要内容的阅读词汇分为四个阶段: 重要的核心词汇和高频词汇、相对重要的中频词汇

和补充基础的预备词汇

在处理比较繁重的工作或者学习任务的时候，分清主次，先解决重要的，再解决次要的，这是每个人都懂的道理。背单词这件事也是一样。但是编者在长期的教学实践中发现，考生使用的大部分词汇书并不会有这样的分类。这些词汇书通常会把相应考试中出现过的词汇一股脑地全塞到书里，然后就让考生去背，这样的做法无疑是很不负责任的。在准备对应考试的复习中，词汇的准备都需要花费大量的时间，如果这些时间还不讲求效率的话，那浪费的精力可想而知。本词汇书词汇编排有主有次，帮助学生先解决掉重点词汇，学生再配合 ACT 阅读的学习解决掉相对次要的词汇。做到背单词，有主次，讲效率，重结果。

3. 选用市面上最权威中文及英文释义，不用例句也能完全掌握单词用法

传统的词汇书之所以会添加例句，是因为最早的考试类词汇书都是英文单词中文解释，而这样的注解方法使得考生理解一些英文单词时产生了很多误区。实际上，熟悉查英英词典的人应该知道，理解一个单词是不需要例句的，只需要这个单词对应的英文解释即可。所以本词汇书放弃了所有单词的例句，转而添加单词的详细英英注解，并且仔细斟酌每一个单词的中文释义，以求达到最简单易懂。

三、感谢

在天道公司高层领导的鼓励和同事们的帮助下，我们结合多位 ACT 阅读老师和科学老师的经验，组成专门的创作团队，反复甄选词汇及其释义并进行编写，历时近 6 个月的时间，终于使这本书与同学们见面了。本书得以顺利完成，要感谢天道教育高层领导石凌佳和李芷熙的大力支持和主编常志诚老师的通力合作，以及天道教育的王一冰、范金迪、武文、刘博、郭方舟、陈明珠、杨华清、李帅、丁洋、张晔、王双瑜、何柯达、陈琦、谢东旭、向淼等同事的辛勤工作，是他们的辛苦努力使本书能够及时与读者见面。

对于任何一门语言类考试，词汇都是很重要的。学习记忆词汇的过程虽然大多枯燥并且艰辛，但这种克服困难的经历对未来的学习和生活都是很有益处的。最后，希望每位通过本书学习的 ACT 考生都能有所收获，排除英语词汇的障碍，在最终的考试中获得优异的成绩。

刘君涛

2015 年 10 月于北京

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第 1 章

Pretest

Vocabulary

Choose the best word or set of words to fill in the blanks in each of the sentence below.

Don't worry. If you aren't familiar with the ACT words tested below, you can be sure you will learn them in this book.

- Nations that share a border are, by definition, _____.

A. allied	B. partisan
C. contiguous	D. pluralistic
- Common garlic has ____ properties; during the First World War British medics saved thousands of lives by wrapping wounds with garlic-soaked bandages.

A. curative	B. flavoring
C. inferior	D. questionable
- Because howler monkeys rarely come out of the trees in their arboreal habitat, the continued well-being of the rain forest is ____ to their survival.

A. inadequate	B. tangential
C. indispensable	D. baneful
- The charlatan's seemingly frank and open demeanor was actually a ____ means of enlisting his patient's confidence.

A. disingenuous	B. debilitating
C. diminutive	D. cathartic
- Unable to discover how the fire started, the inspectors filed a tentative report stating that the cause was _____.

A. definitive	B. fundamental
C. conclusive	D. indeterminate
- Scientific discoveries are often thought of as the result of ____ effort, but many discoveries have, in fact, arisen from ____ or a mistake.

A. incidental; a mishap	B. collaborative; a design
C. persistent; an extension	D. systematic; an accident
- Given the exponential growth of scientific knowledge, medicine is far less ____ unsubstantiated fads than it used to be; its record of folly, however, remains an undeniable _____.

A. suspicious of; qualification	B. vulnerable to; embarrassment
C. dependent on; impossibility	D. ignorant of; oversight
- Despite its patent _____, this belief has become so _____ that no amount of rational argument will suffice to eradicate it.

A. validity; inconsequential	B. implausibility; entrenched
------------------------------	-------------------------------

- C. credibility; prevalent
D. absurdity; outmoded
9. The celebrants at the ____ party for Cinco De Mayo were understandably ____ by the spectacle of the mariachi bands and the colorful pinatas for the children.
- A. somber; amused
B. lavish; dazzled
C. novel; jaded
D. mundane; astounded
10. The aspiring writer, who remained ____ even after being rejected by several major publishers, felt certain of achieving literary ____.
- A. hopeless; vindication
B. disgruntled; talent
C. optimistic; abasement
D. undaunted; celebrity

Read the following passage carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

SOCIAL SCIENCE: This passage is adapted from Joseph Ellis's biography *American Sphinx: The Character of Thomas Jefferson* (©1997 by Joseph J. Ellis)

The most famous section of the *Declaration of Independence*, which has become the most quoted statement of human rights in recorded history as well as the most **eloquent** justification of revolution on behalf of them, went through the Continental Congress without comment and with only one very minor change. There are, in all probability, the best-known fifty-eight words in American history: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inherent and **inalienable** Rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the **consent** of the governed." This is the seminal statement of the American Creed, the closest approximation to political poetry ever produced in American culture. In the nineteenth century Abraham Lincoln, who also knew how to change history with words, articulated with characteristic eloquence the quasi-religious view of Thomas Jefferson as the original American oracle: "All honor to Jefferson—to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary...and so to embalm it there, that today and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the very harbingers of reappearing **tyranny** and oppression."

No serious student of either Jefferson or the *Declaration of Independence* has ever claimed that he foresaw all or even most of the ideological consequences of what he wrote. But the effort to explain what was in his head has spawned almost as many interpretations as the words themselves have generated political movements. Jefferson himself was accused of **plagiarism** by enemies or jealous friends on so many occasions throughout his career that he developed a standard reply. "Neither aiming at originality of principle or sentiment, nor yet copied from any particular and previous writing," he explained. He drew his ideas from "the harmonizing sentiments of the day, whether expressed in letters, printed essays or in the elementary books of public right, as Aristotle, Cicero, Locke, Sidney, etc."

This is an ingeniously double-edged explanation, for it simultaneously disavows any claims to originality and yet insists that he depended upon no specific texts or sources. The image it conjures

up is that of a medium, sitting along at his writing desk and making himself into an instrument for the accumulated wisdom and “harmonizing sentiments” of the ages. It is only a short step from this image to Lincoln’s vision of Jefferson as oracle of *prophet*, receiving the message from the gods and sending it on to us and then to the ages. Given the character of the natural rights section of *Declaration*, several generations of American interpreters have felt the irresistible impulse to bathe the scene in speckled light and cloudy mist, thereby implying that efforts to dispel the veil of mystery represent some vague combination of sacrilege and treason.

Any serious attempt to *pierce* through this veil must begin by recovering the specific conditions inside that room on Market and Seventh streets in June 1776. Even if we take Jefferson at his words, that he did not copy sections of the *Declaration* from any particular books, he almost surely had with him copies of his own previous writings, to include *Summer View*, *Causes and Necessities* and his three drafts of the Virginia constitution. This is not to accuse him of plagiarism, unless one wishes to argue that an author can plagiarize himself. It is to say that virtually all the ideas found in the *Declaration* and much of the specific language had already found expression in those earlier writings.

Recall the context. The Congress is being *overwhelmed* with military reports of imminent American defeat in New York and Canada. The full Congress is in session six days a week, and committees are meeting throughout the evenings. The obvious practical course for Jefferson to take was to rework his previous drafts on the same general theme. While it seems almost sacrilegious to suggest that the creative process that produced the *Declaration* was a cut-and-paste job, it strains credulity and common sense to the breaking point to believe that Jefferson did not have these items at his elbow and draw liberally from them when drafting the *Declaration*.

11. “*eloquent*” in line 2 means
12. “*inalienable*” in line 6 means
13. “*consent*” in line 7 means
14. “*tyranny*” in line 14 means
15. “*plagiarism*” in paragraph 2 means
16. “*prophet*” in paragraph 3 means
17. “*pierce*” in paragraph 4 means
18. “*overwhelm*” in paragraph 5 means

End of Pretest

Answers:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. B | 9. B | 10. D |

11. 有口才的; 有说服力的

12. 不可分割的

13. 赞同

14. 暴政

15. 剽窃

16. 先知

17. 刺入

18. 压倒

YOUR PRETEST SCORE

Correct Answers:

1—5 POOR

5—10 AVERAGE

10—15 GOOD

16—18 EXCELLENT

第2章

核心

ACT

词汇

Vocabulary

300 Absolutely Essential ACT Words

本章符号及标注含义

【同】 同义词

【形】 同形其他词性词和同根词

词性表		
英文缩写	英语词性	中文词性
ADJ	adjective	形容词
ADV	adverb	副词
N-COUNT	count noun	可数名词
N-PLURAL	plural noun	复数名词
N-SING	singular noun	单数名词
N-UNCOUNT	uncount noun	不可数名词
N-VAR	variable noun	可变名词
V-RECIP	reciprocal verb	相互动词
V-T	transitive verb	及物动词
V-I	intransitive verb	不及物动词

conventional [kən'venʃənl] *adj.* 传统的

- **ADJ** Someone who is conventional has behavior or opinions that are ordinary and normal. 传统的(行为、观念等)
- **ADJ** A conventional method or product is one that is usually used or that has been in use for a long time. 传统的(方法、产品等)

【同】 formulaic; orthodox

【形】 convention

undermine [ˌʌndə'maɪn] *vt.* 削弱; 损害

- **V-T** If you undermine something such as a feeling or a system, you make it less strong or less secure than it was before, often by a gradual process or by repeated efforts. 逐渐削弱; 逐渐动摇

【同】 founder

【形】 undermining; undermined; undermines

dismissive [dɪs'mɪsɪv] *adj.* 轻蔑的

- **ADJ** If you are dismissive of someone or something, you say or show that you think they are not important or have no value. 不屑一顾的

【形】 dismiss

aesthetic [i:z'θetɪk] *adj.* 美学的; 审美的

- **ADJ** Aesthetic is used to talk about beauty or art, and people's appreciation of beautiful things. 审美的
also esthetic

objective [əb'dʒektɪv] *n.* 目标 *adj.* 客观的

- **N-COUNT** Your objective is what you are trying to achieve. 目标
- **ADJ** Objective information is based on facts. 客观的

【形】 object

reconcile ['rekənsaɪl] *vt.* 调和; 使和解; 妥协

- **V-T** If you reconcile two beliefs, facts, or demands that seem to be opposed or completely different, you find a way in which they can both be true or both be successful. 使和谐一致; 调和
- **V-T** If you reconcile two people, you make them become friends again after a quarrel or disagreement. 使和解
- **V-T** If you reconcile yourself to an unpleasant situation, you accept it, although it does not make you happy to do so. 妥协; 将就

speculative ['spekjələtɪv] *adj.* 猜测的; 投机的

- **ADJ** A piece of information that is speculative is based on guesses rather than knowledge. 猜测性的
- **ADJ** Speculative is used to describe activities which involve buying goods or shares, or buildings and properties, in the hope of being able to sell them again at a higher price and make a profit. 投机性的

【形】 speculate; speculation

accessible [ək'sesəbl] *adj.* 易接近的; 易得到的; 浅显易懂的

- **ADJ** If a place or building is accessible to people, it is easy for them to reach it or get into it. If an object is accessible, it is easy to reach. (地方) 易于进入的; (物品) 易于接近的
- **ADJ** If something is accessible to people, they can easily use it or obtain it. 易使用的; 易得到的
- **ADJ** If you describe a book, painting, or other work of art as accessible, you think it is good because it is simple enough for people to understand and appreciate easily. 浅显易懂的(表赞许)