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VOCABULARY

词汇 100000

劉毅 主編

托福·GRE·研究所
閱讀各類雜誌書籍

您的字彙即將進入新的領域!!

- 內容：
1. 同義字
 2. 反義字
 3. 衍生字
 4. 字形字義相近的字

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字 彙 10000

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序 言

英文最常遇到的一個問題，便是字彙不足。一個字彙不足的人，在英文聽、說、讀、寫各方面的能力都會受到嚴重的限制。因而往往無法適當地與英美人士溝通。參加考試時，更經常因為看不懂題目，而不知從何作答。

我們有鑑於此，特別為全國廣大的英文讀者編排了一系列的字彙叢書，從最基礎的 **Vocabulary Fundamental**，到足以應付留學考試之需的 **Vocabulary 22000**，循序漸進，為您紮實地打好字彙基礎。無論您目前在校求學或已步入社會，都會發覺這系列書籍即是您苦尋已久，增強英文實力的最佳利器。學校老師更可採用本系列輔助教材，以補平日上課內容之不足。

一般均認為背單字是件既吃力，又往往成效不彰的苦差事，因而總是望之卻步。這系列書籍的問世恰可打破以上觀念。以下列出字彙系列叢書的各項特點：

1. 以「課」為單元，容易安排學習進度，也避免了背字典式學習方法的冗長與雜亂無章。

每個單字均附有詳細的 k k 音標、詞性說明及中文解釋。

2. 適當列出各單字的衍生字、同義字及反義字，以達舉一反三，事半功倍之效。

以例句說明單字的用法，各例句並附有中譯，以便參考。

3. 每一部份後均有習題，以加深對所學單字的印象；每一課後面更附有成果測驗，以評量對所學單字的了解程度，並增進活用單字的能力。

4. 字彙的增加絕非一蹴可及的，但是若能採用有系統的方法，依舊可縮短增加字的時間。因此，本系列叢書的讀者，只要按部就班，循序漸進，必可在最短時間內，獲得最大的成效。並請切記，隨時要活用所學的單字，唯有如此，這些單字才能確實地成為你自己的。

Vocabulary 10000

5. 本系列單字共計一千三百個，加上各字的衍生字、同義字及反義字，則共收錄約二千五百字。均屬於較高難度的字，經常於書籍及報章雜誌上出現。讀完本書，您的單字水準在一萬字以上。

2. 詳細列出各字的 k k 音標、詞性說明及中文解釋，可省卻查字典的麻煩。並附有英文解釋，以培養讀者直接用英文思考、判斷的能力。中英文解釋均是以該字最常用的意義為主，一字若有一種以上的常用解釋或詞性，則亦一併列出。單字後面附有例句，以說明該字的用法，例句並有中文翻譯，以便對照參考。
3. 每一課分為五個部份，以便於分段記憶。在課前有預備測驗，每一部份之後有習題，課後並有成果測驗；可藉著重覆測驗來加深對單字的印象，並學習如何活用單字。
4. 本書共分為 24 課。其中，第 1 課至第 5 課列出了各單字的同義字，第 6 課至第 10 課列出了反義字，第 11 課至第 15 課則列出衍生字，藉以迅速擴大讀者的字彙範圍。在第 20 課至第 24 課更列舉出許多字型、字義較接近的單字，來直接加以比較分析，以達到正確使用單字的目的。

編者 謹識

告 讀 者

我們選印這本書，供有關專業人員內部參考。台、港編譯的書，其中會有不符合我們觀點的內容甚至錯誤之處，請讀者在使用時注意分析批判。

目 錄

LESSON 1	.....	1
LESSON 2	.....	15
LESSON 3	.....	30
LESSON 4	.....	44
LESSON 5	.....	59
LESSON 6	.....	74
LESSON 7	.....	88
LESSON 8	.....	103
LESSON 9	.....	118
LESSON 10	.....	133
LESSON 11	.....	147
LESSON 12	.....	160
LESSON 13	.....	173
LESSON 14	.....	186
LESSON 15	.....	200
LESSON 16	.....	214
LESSON 17	.....	229
LESSON 18	.....	245
LESSON 19	.....	260
LESSON 20	.....	275
LESSON 21	.....	288
LESSON 22	.....	302
LESSON 23	.....	315
LESSON 24	.....	329

LESSON 1

預備測驗

◎ 選出最適當的答案：

1. A monument was built to *commemorate* the _____.
(A) caution (B) victory (C) building
2. The children *huddled* together for _____.
(A) warmth (B) travel (C) expenditure
3. *Censure* is sometimes harder to bear than _____.
(A) fortitude (B) praise (C) punishment
4. The new vaccine *eradicated* all traces of the _____ within three months.
(A) wealth (B) disease (C) crime
5. The barbarians *defiled* the church by using it as a _____.
(A) stable (B) temple (C) shrine

◆ 解答 ◆

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A

《 第一部份 》

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
abdomen [æb'ɔ:mən, '-də-] n. (人體的)腹部 同 belly	the middle part of the body containing the stomach and bowels	The pregnant woman has an enlarged abdomen . 那位有身孕的婦人有增大的下腹。
bereave [bə'reiv] v. 剝奪；使喪失	1. deprive ruthlessly; rob; take away	The lost hikers were bereft of hope when the rescue plane did not see them. 當救援的飛機沒有看到他們時，那些迷路的徒步者喪失了希望。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
2 使痛失(親屬等) 回 deprive	2 leave desolate and alone	The children were <i>bereaved</i> by the death of their parents. 那些死去父母的孩子是可憐的、孤獨的。
consecrate ['kænsɪ, kret] v. 奉為神聖; 尊崇 回 devote	devote to some special use; make holy or sacred	This battlefield is <i>consecrated</i> to the memory of the soldiers who died here. 這戰場被視為聖地以紀念死於該處的戰士。
evoke [i'vɒk] v. 喚起; 引起 回 invoke	bring out; call forth; cause to appear	A good joke does not necessarily <i>evoke</i> a hearty laugh. 好笑話並不一定逗人大笑。
groove [grʊv] n. 溝; 槽; 凹線 回 furrow	a long narrow channel or furrow; corrugation; rut	Wheels left <i>grooves</i> in a muddy dirt road. 車輪在泥濘的土路上留下凹痕。
jolt [dʒɒlt] v. 搖動; 使顛簸 回 joggle	shake roughly; shake with sudden jerks	The old car <i>jolted</i> its passengers badly as it went over the rough road. 那舊車子走過崎嶇的道路時, 很厲害地顛簸著它的乘客。
obsolete ['ɒbsə, lɪt] adj. 作廢的; 過時的 回 antiquated	no longer in use; out of date	Bowing to greet a lady is now an <i>obsolete</i> custom. 現今, 用鞠躬來歡迎女士已是過時的習俗。
prowl [praʊl] v. 潛行以尋覓或偷竊 回 rove	wander about quietly and secretly in search of something; stroll	Many wild animals <i>prowl</i> at night looking for something to eat. 許多野獸在夜間巡行以找尋食物。
scoop [sku:p] v. 掘; 挖 回 shovel	dig out; hollow out	The children <i>scooped</i> holes in the sand. 孩子們挖沙坑。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
status ['stetəs] n. 狀況；地位 同 situation	state or condition of affairs; position; standing; stage	Diplomats are interested in the status of world affairs. 外交家關心世局。
sue [su, siu] v. 起訴；控告 同 indict	start a law case against; appeal to; charge; impeach	The farmer sued the railroad station because his cow was killed by the train. 那位農夫因他的牛被火車壓死而控告火車站。

Exercise 1.1 從第一部份中選出最適當的一個英文字，填入空格內：

- The counter of the sink has many _____ along which the water will run off.
- The cat _____ around the cellar looking for mice.
- We all sympathized with the husband who was _____ of his beloved wife.
- Her singing _____ admiration from the public.
- We still use this machine though it is _____.

【解答】

1. grooves 2. prowled 3. bereaved 4. evoked 5. obsolete

《 第二部份 》

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
bandit ['bændɪt] n. 強盜；土匪 同 brigand	a highway man or robber, especially one of a gang; outlaw	The bandit in a typical Western movie rides a horse and goes armed, either alone or in a group. 在典型的西部片中，土匪單獨或成群結隊騎著馬且全副武裝。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
commemorate [kə'memə,ret] <i>v.</i> 紀念; 慶祝 同 celebrate	honor the memory of; observe	Christmas commemorates the birth of Jesus Christ. 聖誕節是慶祝耶穌基督的誕生。
defile [di'faɪl] <i>v.</i> 弄髒; 弄污 同 infect	make dirty or impure; pollute; sully	The children's muddy shoes de-filed all the rugs in the hotel. 孩子們泥濘的鞋子弄髒了旅社所有的地毯。
deviation [,divi'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 離題; 偏差 同 delegate	turning aside; divergence; detour	Running in the hall is a deviation from the school rules and will not be allowed. 在走廊上奔跑是違反校規且不被允許的。
fortitude ['fɔ:tə,tju:d] <i>n.</i> 堅忍; 剛毅 同 endurance	courage in facing pain, danger, or trouble; firmness of spirit	She could bear the disappointments of other people with tolerable fortitude . 她能夠毅然忍受他人帶給她的失望。
inconsolable [,ɪnkən'soləbl̩] <i>adj.</i> 傷心的 同 depressed	not to be comforted; broken-hearted	The little girl was inconsolable (at) the loss of her kitten. 那小女孩因失去她的小貓而傷心不已。
nibble ['nɪbl̩] <i>vi.</i> 細咬; 細食 同 bite	eat away with quick, small bites as a rabbit or a mouse does	Aren't you hungry? You are only nibbling your food. 你不餓嗎? 你只是在輕咬你的食物。
pageant ['pædʒənt] <i>n.</i> 壯觀; 華飾 同 exhibition	an elaborate spectacle; exposition	The coronation of the new king was a splendid pageant . 新王加冕典禮非常壯觀。
scourge [skɜ:dʒ] <i>n.</i> 引起災害的事物 或人 同 disaster	something or someone which causes great trouble or misfortune	After the scourge of flood usually comes the scourge of disease. 洪水之後往往有瘟疫發生。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
tumble ['tʌmbəl] v. 跌落; 跌倒 回 fall	fall to the ground; fall suddenly and violently	The crippled child <i>tumbled</i> down the stairs and was badly hurt. 那跛脚的小孩從樓梯上跌下來, 受傷很重。

Exercise 1.2 從第二部份中選出最適當的一個英文字, 填入空格內:

- The iron in the ship caused a(an) _____ of the magnetic needle of the compass.
- A marathon runner must have great _____ to run such a long distance.
- The pretty girl's reputation was _____ by malicious gossips.
- The boy is just learning to walk; he is always _____ over the floor.
- The inauguration ceremony of the new President was a splendid _____.

【解答】

1. deviation 2. fortitude 3. defiled 4. tumbling 5. pageant

《第三部份》

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
afflict [ə'flikt] v. 使痛苦 回 distress	cause pain to; trouble very much; sicken; ail	There are many illnesses which <i>afflict</i> old people. 老人為許多病症而苦。
censure ['senʃə] v. 責難 回 blame	express an unfavorable opinion; reprove; reproach	His employer <i>censured</i> him for neglecting his work. 他的老板責備他輕忽工作。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
dissimulation [dɪsɪmjə'leɪʃən] n. 假裝; 掩飾 回 deception	the act of de- ceit; hypocrisy; pretention; make believe	The thief intruded into the house with caution and <i>dissimulation</i> . 竊賊小心掩飾地闖入屋內。
flog [flɒg] v. 重打; 鞭笞 回 spank	beat or whip hard; paddle; cane	Nowadays, it is an inhumane pun- ishment to <i>flog</i> the disobedient soldiers or sailors. 現今, 鞭笞不服 從的兵士或水手是不人道的懲罰。
inscription [ɪn'skrɪpʃən] n. 題字; 碑銘 回 caption	something writ- ten on a monu- ment, coin, etc.; heading; epigraph	According to the <i>inscription</i> on its cornerstone, this building was e- rected in 1919. 根據基石上的碑銘, 這棟建築物建於西元 1919 年。
meddle ['medl] v. 干預或擾亂他 人之事物 回 intervene	touch unneces- sarily; interfere; butt in	The gifts of charity <i>meddled</i> with a gentleman's private affair. 慈善禮物干擾了一位紳士的私事。
posture ['pɒstʃə] n. 身體的姿勢 回 attitude	the position of the body; way of holding the body; demeanor	He doesn't sit straight; his <i>pos- ture</i> is very bad. 他坐得不正; 他的姿勢很糟糕。
rummage ['rʌmɪdʒ] v. 翻尋; 尋找 回 ransack	search thoroughly by moving things about; search	John <i>rummaged</i> all the drawers to find his gloves. 約翰爲了尋找他的手套, 翻遍了所有 的抽屜。
spout [spaut] v. 噴出; 湧出 回 pour	come or send out suddenly in a stream; eject; exude	The water <i>spouted</i> out when the pipe was broken. 當水管破裂時, 水快速地噴出來。
traverse ['trævəs] v. 走過; 橫過 回 intersect	pass across, over or through; cut across; bisect	The climber <i>traversed</i> a long hori- zontal crack in the face of the mountain slope. 登山者橫過山表斜坡 上的水平裂縫。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
wistful [ˈwɪstfəl] adj. 渴望的 同 yearning	wishful; long ing; desirous; wantful	A child stood looking with <i>wistful</i> eyes at the toys in the shop window. 小孩站在櫥窗前渴望地看著那些玩具。

Exercise 1.3 從第三部份中選出最適當的一個英文字，填入空格內：

1. He was _____ his horse in a very cruel way.
2. She _____ change from the bottom of her purse.
3. The law does not _____ unduly with a person's private life.
4. The lights _____ the sky searching for enemy planes.
5. The _____ on the ancient monument was very hard to read.

【解答】

1. flogging 2. rummaged 3. meddle 4. traversed 5. inscription

◀ 第四部份 ▶

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
amicable [ˈæmɪkəbl̩] adj. 友善的 同 amiable	having or showing a friendly attitude; affable; agreeable	The <i>amicable</i> flash of her white teeth was very impressive. 她友善地露齒一笑，給人很深刻的印象。
blizzard [ˈblɪzəd] n. 大風雪；暴風雪 同 snowstorm	a long severe snowfall	The soldiers are very exhausted for they have advanced forward without rest in a <i>blizzard</i> . 士兵們精疲力倦，因為他們在暴風雪中沒有休息地繼續前進。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
cruise [kruz] v. 往返航行; 海上巡弋 回 voyage	sail or travel about from place to place on pleasure or busi- ness	If I were rich, I would like to <i>cruise</i> in the Southern Pacific for six months in a private yacht. 假如我有錢的話,我要乘私人遊艇在 南太平洋上航行六個月。
eradicate [i'rædi,ket] v. 根除; 撲滅 回 extirpate	get rid of en- tirely; destroy completely; an- nihilate; uproot	Yellow fever has been <i>eradicated</i> in the United States but it still exists in some countries. 黃熱病在美國已經根除絕跡,但在一些 國家卻依然存在。
glimmer ['glimə] n. 微光 回 gleam	a faint, unsteady light; glow; flicker	The doctor's report gave us only a <i>glimmer</i> of hope. 醫生的報告僅給我們一絲的希望。
lump [lʌmp] n. 堆; 團; 大量 回 block	a mass of some- thing solid with- out a special size or shape; bump	On his desk, many articles and documents are always piled in great <i>lump</i> . 在他的桌上,許多東西和文件總是被 堆成一大堆。
ransack ['rænsæk] v. 細細搜索 回 rummage	search thoroughly through; scour	The woman <i>ransacked</i> the house for her lost jewelry. 那女人仔細搜索房屋以找尋遺失的珠 寶。
slash [slæʃ] v. (以劍、刀等) 砍 回 gash	make long, quick cuts with some- thing sharp	He <i>slashed</i> a path through the high grass with a long knife. 他用一把長的刀子在高的草叢中闢出 一條小徑。
slump [slʌmp] v. 陷; 忽然落下 回 depress	drop or fall heavily or sud- denly	Our feet <i>slumped</i> repeatedly through the melting ice. 經過融化的冰時,我們的腳一再地陷 落。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
vogue [vog] n. 時尚；流行 回 fashion	popularity or acceptance ; mode	That pop-song had a great vogue at one time. 那首通俗歌曲有一陣子非常流行。

Exercise 1.4 從第四部份中選出最適當的一個英文字，填入空格內：

1. Enemy soldiers _____ the city and carried off its treasures.
2. Tired from his long walk, he _____ into a chair.
3. We saw the _____ of a distant light through the trees.
4. He used to have a great _____ as a film actor, but no one goes to the cinema to see him now.
5. What the Ice Age did was to _____ the abundant mammalian life in the northern hemisphere.

【解答】

1. ransacked 2. slumped 3. glimmer 4. vogue 5. eradicate

《第五部份》

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
ascribe (to) [ə'skraɪb] v. 將～歸因於... 回 attribute	think as caused or coming from; assign(to)	He ascribes his success to skill and hard work. 他把他的成功歸因於熟練和辛苦地工作。
bulwark ['bulwɑ:k] n. 壁壘；堡壘 回 safeguard	a person, thing, or idea that is a defense or a protection; support	The soldiers kept their heads down behind the bulwark . 士兵們保持頭低低地在堡壘的後面。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
dubious ['dʒʊbiəs] <i>a.</i> 懷疑的; 曖昧的 ④ doubtful	uncertain; am- biguous; not very good or reliable	She looked around this way and that in a <i>dubious</i> manner. 她以一種懷疑的態度看四周。
facet ['fæsit] <i>n.</i> (事情之)一面 ④ aspect	any of the many parts of subject to be considered; phase	Selfishness was a <i>facet</i> of his character that we seldom saw before. 我們以前很少看到他個性中自私的一 面。
heed [hid] <i>n.</i> 注意 ④ attention	give careful at- tention to; take notice of; mind	For the first time he had to pay <i>heed</i> to his appearance, and in fact he became very well-dressed from then on. 那是他第一次必須去注意自 己的外表, 而事實上從那時起他就變 得很時髦了。
huddle ['hʌdʌl] <i>v.</i> 擠成一團 ④ gather	crowd close; press in a mass or heap	The boys <i>huddled</i> together under the rock to keep warm. 男孩們縮成一團在石頭底下取暖。
mumble ['mʌmbʌl] <i>v.</i> 喃喃而言; 咕囁 ④ murmur	speak unclearly; speak in a low tone; mutter; whisper	The old man <i>mumbled</i> something to me, but I could not understand him. 那老人向我咕囁一些事, 但是我 不懂他在說什麼。
relic ['relɪk] <i>n.</i> 遺跡; 遺物; 遺俗 ④ remainder	a thing, custom, or the remains left from the past	This ruined bridge is a <i>relic</i> of the Korean War in 1950. 這傾頹的橋是1950年韓戰的遺跡。
smog [smɒg] <i>n.</i> 煙霧 ④ fume	a combination of smoke and fog in the air	Automobile exhaust fumes are one of the major causes of <i>smog</i> . 汽車排出的烟是造成煙霧的主要原因 之一。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
wayfarer ['we, fɛrə] <i>n.</i> 旅人; 徒步旅行者 國 traveller	a tourist, especially one who travels on foot; journeyer	The thirsty <i>wayfarer</i> was glad to find a fresh spring near the road. 口乾舌燥的旅行者很高興地發現靠近馬路清涼的噴泉。
wont [wʌnt, wɒnt] <i>n.</i> 習慣 國 habit	habitude; rule; practice; custom	He always speaks with his mouth full of food; it is his <i>wont</i> . 他總是滿嘴食物說話;這是他的習慣。

Exercise 1.5 從第五部份選出最適當的一個英文字，填入空格內：

- Four people were _____ under one umbrella to avoid the sudden shower.
- I'm feeling better than yesterday, but it is _____ that I can go to school tomorrow.
- No one knows who wrote that play, but it is usually _____ to Cyril Tourneur.
- We believe that a free press and free speech are _____ of democracy.
- Take _____ of what I say, or you will fail in the final examination.

【解答】

1. huddled 2. dubious 3. ascribed 4. bulwarks 5. heed

成果測驗

Exercise 1.6 找出一個與其它三個不相關的字：

- ____ 1. (A) abdomen (B) intuition (C) belly (D) paunch
 ____ 2. (A) contaminate (B) defile (C) inflect (D) pollute

- ___ 3. (A) torment (B) distress (C) afflict (D) cheat
 ___ 4. (A) hurricane (B) blizzard (C) draught (D) tempest
 ___ 5. (A) out-of-date (B) antiquated (C) obsolete (D) impolite
 ___ 6. (A) burglar (B) outlaw (C) bandit (D) chisel
 ___ 7. (A) bereave (B) deprive (C) nibble (D) rob
 ___ 8. (A) discharge (B) blame (C) reprove (D) censure
 ___ 9. (A) endurance (B) resolution (C) fortitude (D) emphasis
 ___ 10. (A) rummage (B) explore (C) ransack (D) search

【解答】

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

Exercise 1.7 閱讀下面的句子，選出句中斜體字所代表的意義：

- ___ 1. At one time, criminals were *flogged* as a punishment.
 (A) confined (B) killed (C) buried (D) whipped
- ___ 2. The value of the jewelry was very *dubious*.
 (A) uncertain (B) tremendous (C) trifling (D) various
- ___ 3. Roman emperors built arches to *commemorate* their victories.
 (A) encourage (B) record in history
 (C) celebrate (D) publicize widely
- ___ 4. A doctor's life is *consecrated* to curing poor and sick people.
 (A) limited (B) dedicated (C) subjected (D) depended
- ___ 5. You must not *censure* him until you know the whole story about his mistakes.
 (A) reprove (B) insult (C) doubt (D) despise
- ___ 6. The police *ascribed* the automobile accident to fast driving.
 (A) supposed (B) attributed (C) described (D) illustrated