

大学英语

听读词库与测试

—— 5000 词

张梅娟 阎传海 编著

5000

COLLEGE ENGLISH VOCABULARY BOOK FOR LISTENING AND READING COLLEGE

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【内容简介】 本书是作者在进行广泛调查和充分征求意见的基础上编著而成的。其主要使用对象为中级英语学习者。在利用现代语言教学手段和理论的基础上，精选出 900 个中级阶段的难词，并以此为基础衍生出近 3 000 个同义词、近义词、反义词和易混词，旨在帮助中级英语学习者突破中级英语学习阶段词汇难关的瓶颈现象，以使学习者尽快地向高级阶段前进。由于本书选词均有一定难度，且配有与词汇学习同步的录音磁带（共 3 盒），故本书适合准备参加四、六级考试的学生使用。

本书录音磁带由外籍专家 Ruth Bean 和 Don Williams 朗读。

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购买本社出版的图书，如有缺页、错页的，本社发行部负责调换。

词汇学习是英语学习过程中极为重要的一个组成部分。对于绝大部分把英语作为外语来学习的中国学生讲，词汇学习将伴随其整个学习过程。中国众多的英语学习者中绝大部分都是因为词汇学习障碍而在不同的学习阶段放弃了为之努力多年的英语学习。对于他们来讲，由于词汇学习的障碍，英语学习变成了一件非常痛苦的事。它需要学习者有极强的毅力并投入大量的时间。据我们多年的研究调查，众多的学习者比较普遍的在中继和中高级阶段放弃或中断了他们的学习进程，而进入到高级学习阶段的学习者则由于他们的英语水平基本已达到实际应用的程度通常不会放弃。本套书就是针对中国学生的这一特点而编写的，它将在一定程度上帮助众多的学习者渡过词汇学习各阶段的瓶颈难关。

1. 英语词汇学习的阶段性

在英语学习的进程中，与初、中、高级

阶段相对应的词汇量分别为 3 000, 5 000 和 8 000。一般的学习者通过一段时间的学习都能较为顺利地完初级阶段的学习。随后便进入漫长的中、高级爬坡阶段。实际上,多年来语言学的研究和对我国英语学习者的调查结果表明,在中国这个特定的环境下学习英语,初级阶段的词汇量基本上无实用价值,它仅是一个学习阶段进程的标志而已。在学习者进入中级和高级阶段的学习过程中,总有一些较难单词成为其突出障碍。而通过这些单词的学习后,学习者都有一种明显上了一级台阶的感觉。本套书则根据这一原则和中国人学习英语的特点分别编写了 3 000 词(初级本), 5 000 词(中级本)和 8 000 词(高级本)。

2. 本套书的词汇选择

本套书的词汇选择主要是针对中国学生的学习特点而选择的实用性强和在相应学习阶段较难的单词。首先我们选择的是在相应学习阶段有一定难度的单词。在选择这些单词时我们从实用的原则出发,对其难词进行了筛选。同时我们根据中国学生的学习特点选定一些在英美常用但少见国内教科书的常见实用性单词。我们注意避免选择那些过于生僻且实用性有一定局限的单词。总之,实用性和针对性是本套书选词的最大特点。

3. 中级本的编写与使用

本书共选 900 个单词。其主要根据是桑代克(Thorndike)教师 3 万词频词典,剑桥英语词典(Cambridge English Lexicon),大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表及大学英语六级词表。在多位英语教师的协助下,我们对所选择的词汇根据英美最新出版的词典作了适量调整,以反映英语常用词的变化。最后,我们选定 900 个常用的难词。这 900 个难词绝大部分属于大学英语四级考试词汇范围,但又不拘泥于四级词表的范围。从实用的角度来看,我们适度增

加了一些四级词汇以外的单词。这是因为我们认为这些单词无论在日常使用或阅读中都是常见或常用的单词。如: bankrupt (破产), smash (打碎), discount (打折扣), handicapped (残疾人的)。而对有一些虽是四级词表指定的单词,但我们认为过于生僻或其使用范围极其有局限的也不选入。如: brow (眉毛), lag (落后, 滞后), lump (块, 小方块, 肿块)。同时我们也收选了一些对中国学生是属于常用词形,但学生对其常用词义不熟的词。如: novel (新奇的, 新颖的), custom (特制的), van (面包车), orient (东方, 使适应)。在选择词汇的同时,我们注意到一些在现代英语中出现的一些极常用的新词。但由于这些词在现代汉语的口语和笔语中已广泛使用,故我们不把它们归入本册书内。如: E-mail (电子邮件), internet (互联网) 等。

在选定主要词义时,我们注意难词的常用词义选择,同时我们也注意选择一些常用单词中中国学生不熟悉的常用词义。如: mean (吝啬的, 小气的, 刻薄的), sentence (判刑, 判决)。

在每一个重点词汇学习中,我们编排了一些提示性练习。其主要目的在于帮助学习者或有机会复习以往学过的单词,或有机会对一些以后或在高级本中将要出现的单词提前接触,以增加感性认识。这些提示性练习的单词主要由同义词、反义词和易混词组成,与本书的 900 个骨干词相加,其总数达近 3 000 个单词。

4. 提示性词汇的练习

本书提示性词汇练习在于帮助使用者有更多的机会复习或提前接触以后要出现的常用词。同义词的提示是属于广义的同义词范畴。易混词的提示包括拼写易混词,读音相似易混词,语义易混词和中国英语学习者常碰到的一些特定易混词。反义词的提示也是指广义上的反义词。

本书编写目的是为中级英语学习者提供一个词汇练习和背诵

的相对集中的练习课本。它可与磁带配合使用，也可单独使用。由于本书绝大部分词汇属四级考试范围，故本书也极适用于四级考试前作为强化词汇教材使用。同时也由于本书选词主要体现了中级学习阶段的难词，故本书也适用于平时的词汇学习和相应的考试前学习强化教材（六级考试，托福考试，研究生入学考试，职称考试等）。

本套书的编写是由多位长年从事大学外语教学的教师合作而成的。全书所有词汇练习均由编著者专门为该书编写设计。在编写中，阎传海、郑永安担任全套书的总体策划，并设定全套书的框架和界定选词范围。本套书初级本由曹勇编著，中级本由张梅娟、阎传海编著，高级本由王健、张奕编著。本套书的编写还得到其他教师的帮助和指导，可以说，本套书的出版是多位同仁共同努力的结晶，作者在此表示诚挚的谢意。

由于作者水平有限，本套书虽数易其稿但不妥之处仍在所难免，望同行和使用者不吝赐教。

编 者

1998年10月

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Part 1

Unit 1

radioactive

[ˌreɪdiəʊˈæktɪv]

adj. 放射性的

例: The biggest problem for the nuclear power-station is how to deal with the *radioactive* waste.

ripen [ˈraɪpən]

v. /n. 使成熟, 成熟

例: Apples that were green a week ago have already *ripened*.

adj. ripe

[同] mature

peck [pek]

v. (鸟, 鸡) 啄

例: The parrot (鹦鹉) *pecked* my hand through the bars of the cage—it really scared me.

flourish [ˈflaʊrɪʃ]

v. 繁荣, 茂盛, 兴旺

例: Nothing seems to *flourish* in this area; the weather is too dry and the soil is too poor.

[同] prosper, bloom, thrive, blossom

rust [rʌst]

n. /v. 锈, 生锈

例: The underneath (下部) of the truck is badly *rusted* and you have to spend a lot of money if you want to use the truck again.

adj. rusty

[同] stain, corrosion 腐蚀, oxidation 氧化

council['kaʊnsəl]

n. 理事会, 委员会

例: The United Nations Security Council are discussing the situation in the Persian Gulf today.

[同] committee

energetic[ˌenə'dʒetɪk]

adj. 精力充沛的, 精力旺盛的

例: Our new boss is too *energetic*. I can not stand the strain. I think I need to change my job.

n. energy

[同] active, animated, dynamic, strenuous, vigorous

[反] idle, inactive, lazy, sluggish

bankrupt['bæŋkrʌpt]

n. /adj. /v. 破产(者), 使……破产

例: Many small businesses went *bankrupt* during the recession (衰退, 萧条) in 1997.

n. bankruptcy

[同] broke

obedience[ə'bi:djəns]

n. 服从, 顺从

例: She wants to demand unquestioning *obedience* from her students, which sometimes makes trouble for herself.

v. obey

adj. obedient

grasp[grɑ:sp]

v. 抓, 抓住, 抓紧

例: He reached out, *grasped* my hand, and shook it.

[同] catch, grab, grip, hold, seize

rubbish['rʌbɪʃ]

n. 垃圾, 废物, 废话

例: Don't believe him. What he said is all *rubbish*.

[同] garbage, trash

scope[skəʊp]

n. 范围, 场所, 机会, 眼界

例: I am afraid this problem is beyond the *scope* of our research project.

[同] range, coverage, extent

geometry[dʒi'ɒmitri]

n. 几何(学)

adj. geometrical

例: In order to measure the land flooded by the Nile, the ancient Egyptians began to learn *geometry* slowly.

[混] geology 地质学, geography 地理

smash[smæʃ]

v. 打碎, 粉碎, 击溃,
破碎

例: That naughty (调皮的) boy *smashed* the window with his bare fist.

[同] break, collide, crash, crush, demolish, shatter

spit[spit]

v. 吐唾液, 吐痰

例: Children sometimes *spit* just for fun, not for showing their emotion.

Exercise 1

用下列所学英语单词填空。

radioactive	ripen	peck	flourish	rust
council	energetic	bankrupt	obedience	grasp
rubbish	scope	geometry	smash	spit

1. I shall go _____ if you carry on spending like this.
2. The firemen _____ in a door and tried to save the people trapped in the burning building.
3. When you travel in this country, you are not supposed to _____ in any public places.
4. Economics is a subject beyond the _____ of a child's understanding.
5. It'll _____ easily if you always leave the machine out in the

rain.

6. Their business seemed to _____ but in fact they had a lot of troubles.
7. The local _____ are discussing the affairs of building a new road this year.
8. A person who _____ at too much may lose everything.
9. After they worked together for several years, their friendship _____ into love finally.
10. Hen-_____ husband means a man often controlled by and a little frightened of a woman, especially by his wife.
11. She is too _____ and people in the office don't like her very much.
12. Generally, the word _____ is the same as the word garbage or trash in meaning.
13. The storage of _____ waste is still a major international environmental issue for every country in the world.
14. In some societies, the teachers often demand unquestioning _____ from every student.
15. _____ is a branch of mathematics that deals with the measurement, properties, and relationships of points, lines, angles, surfaces and solids.

Key

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. bankrupt | 2. smashed | 3. spit | 4. scope |
| 5. rust | 6. flourish | 7. council | 8. grasp |
| 9. ripened | 10. pecked | 11. energetic | 12. rubbish |
| 13. radioactive | 14. obedience | 15. Geometry | |

Unit 2

substitute['sʌbstɪtju:t]

v. 代替, 替代

n. substitution

例: This doctor always *substitutes* cheap medicine for more expensive one.

[同] replace, swap, switch

[混] substance 物质

fade[feɪd]

v. 褪色, 消褪, 消逝

例: All the memories of his childhood had *faded* from his mind by the time he was sixty-five years old.

[混] fabric 纺织品, 结构, 组织, faint 微弱的, 晕倒, feeble 虚弱

[同] decline, diminish, perish, vanish

tunnel['tʌnl]

n. 隧道, 地道

例: This river is so big that it is impossible to build a *tunnel* under it without modern technology.

[混] canal 运河, channel 海峡, 航道, cable 电缆, 缆, 索, 拍电报

moderate['mɒdərɪt]

adj. 适度的, 温和的

例: Although the traffic is not busy in this area, he likes to drive at a *moderate* speed.

[混] modern 现代的, moisture 潮湿, mobile 运动的, 机动的

[同] modest 谦虚的, 适中的

[反] exceptional, extreme

battery['bætəri]

n. 电池

例: The *battery* is nearly dead, so I can not start the car again.

[混] bake 烘, 烤, beam (光线)束, bean 豆子

bind[baɪnd]

v. 捆, 绑, 扎(在一起)

例: The prisoner was *bound* hand and foot but finally he still escaped even without any help.

[同] attach, bandage, fasten, tie, wrap

novel['nɒvl]

adj. 新奇的, 新颖的

n. novelty

例: He always has a lot of *novel* ideas in his mind, and sometimes we do not know even what he is thinking about.

[同] innovative, original

[反] old-fashioned, ordinary, usual

bald[bɔ:ld]

adj. 秃头的, 无毛的, 无叶的

例: The *bald* eagle is the symbol of the national bird for the United States of America.

[混] bold 勇敢的

[同] hairless, bare, naked

chew[tʃu:]

n./v. 嚼, 咀嚼

例: *Chew* your food well before you swallow it, or you will get indigestion.

crust[krʌst]

n. (硬)外壳, (硬)表层

例: Be careful. The thin *crust* of the frozen snow is not strong enough for you to drive on.

[同] layer, exterior, film, coat, shell, surface

federal['federal]

adj. 联邦(的)

例: In the United States, the foreign policy is decided by the *federal* government, not by each state.

[混] union 工会, 同盟

caution['kə:ʃən]

n./v. 小心, 谨慎,

警告

adj. cautious

例: You should proceed with extreme *caution* when driving in fog. We have already had several traffic accidents these days.

[同] care, carefulness, precaution

[反] carelessness, recklessness

slice[slais]

n. 薄片, 片

例: Would you please give me another *slice* of bread and ham(火腿)?

[同] piece, portion

breeze[bri:z]

v. 微风(吹), 和风(吹)

例: Every evening we went to the beach and enjoyed the pleasant sea *breeze*.

[混] cyclone 旋风, typhoon 台风, hurricane 飓风, tornado 龙卷风

blonde[blɒnd]

adj./n. 金黄色(头发)
的(人)

例: Some people believe that a girl with *blonde* hair is more attractive than other girls.

Exercise 2

用下列所学英语单词填空。

substitute	fade	tunnel	moderate	battery
bind	novel	bald	chew	crust
federal	caution	slice	breeze	blonde

1. Mark was _____ for Jack in the first half of the football