

For the primary learners

VOCABULARY

FUNDAMENTAL

刘毅 编著
进修·升学·就业

单词要有顺序：

最常用的

次常用的

特殊用途的

基础字汇够吗？请马上

本书试做 5 回 Test，如

果答对 90% 以下，您立刻需
要一本，重新巩固基础！

基础词汇

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序 言

学习英文最常遇到的一个问题,便是词汇不足。一个词汇不足的人,在英文听、写、说各方面的能力都会受到严重的限制。因此往往无法适当地与英美人士沟通意见;在参加考试时,更经常因为看不懂题目,而不知从何作答。

我们有鉴于此,特别为全国广大的英文读者编排了一系列的词汇丛书。从最基本的 Vocabulary Fundamental,到足以应付留学考试之需的 Vocabulary 22000,循序渐近,为您扎实地打好词汇基础,无论您从目前在校求学或已步入社会,都会发现本系列书籍即是您苦寻已久,增强英文实力的最佳利器。学校老师更可采用本系列书籍为辅助教材,以补平日上课内容之不足。

一般均认为背单词是件既吃力,又往往成效不彰的苦差事,因而总是望之却步。本系列书籍的问世恰可打破以上观念。以下列出词汇系列丛书的各项特点:

1. 以“课”为单元,容易安排学习进度,也避免了背词典式学习方法的冗长与杂乱无章。

2. 每个单词均附有详细的国际音标、词性说明及中文解释。

3. 适当列出各单词的衍生词、同义词及反义词,以达举一反三,事半功倍之效。

4. 以例句说明单词的用法,各例句并附有中译,以便参考。

5. 每一部分后均有习题,以加深对所学单词的印象;每一课后面更附有成果测验,以评量对所学单词的了解程度,并增进活用单词的能力。

词汇的增加绝非一蹴可及的,但是若能采用系统的方法,依旧可缩短增加词汇所需的时间。因此,本系列丛书的读者,只要按部就班,循序渐近,必可在最短的期间内,获得最大的成效。并请切记随时要活用所学

的单词,唯有如此,这些词汇才会确确实实地成为你自己的。

Vocabulary Fundamental

1. 本书所列单词共计一千三百个,加上各词的衍生词、同义词及反义词,则实际收录约三千词。均为平日最常用,最容易接触到的单词。

2. 详细列出各词的国际音标、词性说明及中文解释,省却查词典的麻烦。中文解释是以该最常用的意义为主,一词若有一种以上的常用解释或词性,则亦一并列出。单词后面附有例句,以说明该词的用法;例句并有中文翻译,以便对照参考。

3. 每一课分为五个部分,以便于分段记忆。在课前有预备测验,每一部分之后有习题,课后并有成果测验;可借着重复测验来加深对单词的印象,并学习如何活用单词。

4. 本书共分为 24 课,建议进度为一天一课,如此便可在一个月內增加 3000 个词汇。

编者 谨识

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◎ 本书附有高品质录音带四卷,由美籍电台播音员录音,配合学习,效果最佳。

LESSON 1

预 备 测 验

○ 选出最适当的答案:

1. When water _____, it is full of *bubbles*.
(A) boils (B) freezes
2. Many people *resort* to the beaches in _____ weather.
(A) cold (B) hot
3. Let's all *cooperate* to get the work done _____.
(A) quickly (B) slowly
4. He was _____ because his name was *omitted* from the list.
(A) invited (B) not invited
5. They put the *blame* for the _____ on the driver of the car.
(A) success (B) accident

△ 解 答 △

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

《第一部分》

abroad (ə'brɔ:d)

adv. 在国外地

同 overseas

affect (ə'fekt)

v. 影响

attend (ə'tend)

v. 上(学); 参加

n. attendance

He lived **abroad** for many years; he knows several foreign languages.

The small amount of rain last year **affected** the growth of crops.

All children over seven must **attend** school.

他在国外住了许多年, 知道几种外国语言。

去年雨量少, 影响谷物的生长。

七岁以上的小孩都得上学。

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blame (bleim) n. 责难 [反] compliment	I have done my best; neither praise nor blame can affect me now.	我已尽最大的努力, 赞扬或责难现在都影响不了我。
bubble ('bʌ bl) n. 气泡	Children like to make bubble with soap and water.	孩子们喜欢用肥皂水做泡泡。
cemetery ('semitri) n. 墓地 [同] graveyard	There are many tombs in the cemetery .	墓地里有许多墓碑。
commendation n. 赞扬 ('kɒmen 'deɪʃ ə n) [同] praise [反] blame	He was given a commendation for bravery after he saved the little children from the fire.	他从火灾中救出孩子们后, 因为他的勇气可嘉而受到赞扬。
conflict ('kɒnflikt) n. 冲突; 争斗 [同] fight [反] reconciliation	Some people think that there is a great deal of conflict between religion and science.	有些人认为宗教与科学间有很大的冲突。
cooperate v. 合作 (kou 'ɒpəreit) n. cooperation adj. cooperative	The children cooperated with their teachers in keeping their classroom clean.	孩子们与老师合作保持教室清洁。
curious ('kjʊəriəs) adj. 好奇的 [同] inquisitive	I am curious to know what my teacher said to my mother.	我很好奇想知道老师跟我母亲说些什么。

Exercise 1.1: 从第一部分中选出最适当的一个单词, 填入空格内;

- The news of his mother's death _____ him deeply.
- _____ is a place for burying the dead.
- He is planning to go _____ next year for his study.
- He doesn't _____ church very often.
- If a child is _____, he is always asking question.

【解答】1. affected 2. Cemetery 3. abroad 4. attend 5. curious

《第二部分》

delicious *adj.* 美味的 We had some **delicious** 我们在晚饭后吃了
(di 'liʃ əs) cakes after dinner. 一些美味的蛋糕。

同 sweet - tasting

direct (di 'rekt) There was nobody to **direct** 没有人监督工人。
v. 监督; 指导 the workman.

adj. 直接的 Which is the most **direct** 去伦敦最直接的路
同 conduct, command way to London? 是哪一条?

反 indirect

draw (drɔ:) **Draw** your chair nearer to 把你的椅子往桌子
v. 拉 the table. 拉近一点。

同 drag, haul

empire ('empaɪə) The United States was 美国一度曾是大
n. 帝国 once a part of the British 英帝国一部分。

同 realm

event (i 'vent) The discovery of 发现美洲是一件
n. 事件 America was a great **event**. 大事。

同 accident, happening

failure ('feɪljə) Success came after many 成功在多次的失
n. 失败 **failure**. 败之后到来。

反 success

file (faɪl) Please put these letters in 请将这些文件放
n. 文卷档 the main **file**. 入文卷总档中。

v. 归档 The secretary **filed** the 秘书将卡片依序
cards in order. 归档。

frank (fræŋk) He was **frank** to admit that 他坦白承认没有
adj. 坦白的 he hadn't studied the les- 念那一课。

同 candid, honest

反 deceitful, dishonest

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generate (ˈdʒenəreɪt) We know that heating water 我们知道将水加热
v. 产生 can **generate** steam. 可以产生蒸气。

同 produce, make

halt (hɔːlt) The soldiers **halted** for a 士兵们停止前进，
v. 停止前进 rest. 以休息片刻。

Exercise 1.2: 从第二部分中选出最适当的一个单词，填入空格内：

1. Her graduation from college was a(n) ____ I did not want to miss.
2. What ____ food you have cooked!
3. The picnic was a ____ because it rained.
4. If you want my ____ opinion, I don't think the plan will succeed.
5. The company ____ operations during the strike.

【解答】 1. event 2. delicious 3. failure 4. frank 5. halted

《 第三部分 》

horn (hɔːn) A goat has two **horns** on its 山羊的头上有两只
n. 角 head. 角。

individual A teacher can't give **individual** 如果班上的人数众
(ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl) attention if his class is large. 多，老师就不能个
adj. 个别的 别地注意到每一个
学生。

The rights of the **individual** are 个人的权利比整个
n. 个人 more important than the rights 社会的权利要重要的多。
同 person of society as a whole.

interval (ˈɪntəvəl) There is a long **interval** before 他隔了一段很长的
n. (时间的) 间隔 he replied. 时间才回答。

knot (nɒt) The **knots** of your package 你包裹上的绳结必
n. 绳结 must be tied tightly 须扎紧。

liberal (ˈlibərəl)

adj. 1. 自由主义的
2. 通才的

☐ professional

magnificent *adj.* 华丽的

(ˈmæɡˈnɪfɪsnt)

☐ grand, splendid

n. magnificence

mental (ˈmentl)

adj. 心理的

☐ physical

momentary *adj.* 暂时的

(ˈmoumənɪəri)

☐ transient

☐ everlasting

neutral (ˈnju:trəl)

adj. 中立的

omit (ouˈmit)

v. 遗漏, 删除

He is **liberal** in his view 他对政体的看法是
on government. 属于自由主义的。

They want their child to 他们要他们的孩子
have a **liberal** education. 接受通才教育。

The king was wearing a 国王戴着华丽的金
magnificent gold crown. 冠。

Keeping **mental** health is 在现代社会中, 维
very important in modern 护心理健康是非常
society. 重要的。

Her feeling of danger 她的危险感只是暂
was only **momentary**; it 时的, 很快就消失
soon passed. 了。

He remained **neutral** in 他在两个朋友的争
the argument between his 辩中, 保持中立。
two friends.

He made many mistakes 他因漏掉字母而犯
in spelling by **omitting** 了许多拼字上的错
letters. 误。

Exercise 1.3: 从第三部分中选出最适当的一个单词, 填入空格内:

1. We did not think that you would come here, because your name was _____ from the list.

2. The judge in a court must be _____ in a trial.

3. Each _____ leaf on the tree is different.

4. There is a (n) _____ of a week between Christmas and New Year's day.

5. There are probably as many kinds of _____ illness as there are kinds of physical illnesses.

【解答】1. omitted 2. neutral 3. individual 4. interval 5. mental

《第四部分》

- peacock** ('pi:kɒk)
n. 孔雀
A **peacock** can fly only short distance. 孔雀只能飞很短的距离。
- pioneer** (ˌpaɪə'niə)
n. 先驱者
John Glenn was a **pioneer** in space travel. 约翰·葛伦是太空旅行的先驱者。
- 同 forerunner
- pray** (preɪ)
v. 祈祷
I will **pray** to God for your safe return. 我会向上帝祈祷你的平安归来。
- pronounce** (prə'naʊns)
v. 1. 读~的音
The teacher **pronounced** each word slowly. 老师把每一个字音都读得很慢。
n. pronunciation
2. 宣告
The doctor **pronounced** that the man was dead. 医生宣告那男人死了。
n. pronouncement
- race** (reɪ)
n. 1. 种族
There are mainly three kinds of **rac**es in the world: the white **race**, the black **race**, and the yellow **race**. 世界上有三个主要的种族: 白种人, 黑种人和黄种人。
2. 比赛
Please tell me which horse won the **race**. 请告诉我哪一匹马赢得比赛。
- relative** ('relatɪv)
n. 亲戚
He has many **relatives** in the United States. 他在美国有很多亲戚。
adj. 相对的
East is a **relative** term; for example, France is east of England but west of Italy. 东方是个相对的名词, 譬如说, 法国在英国的东方, 但却在意大利的西方。
- resort** (rɪ'zɔ:t)
v. 1. 常去
When we were high school stuednts, we **resorted** to the restaurant. 当我们是高中生时, 常去那家餐馆。

2. 求助	He always resorted to asking his friends for money.	他总是向朋友求助 金钱。
rub (rʌb) v. 摩; 擦	He rubbed his hands together to warm up.	他摩擦双手以取 暖。
shadow (ˈʃædou) n. 阴暗处 同 shade	He walked along in the shadows hoping no one would recognize him.	他沿着阴暗处走, 希望没有人会认出 他。
situation (ˌsitʃuˈeɪʃən) n. 情势 同 condition, case	I'm in a difficult situation and I don't know what to do.	我处在一个困难的 情势中, 而我也 不知道该怎么办。

Exercise 1. 4: 从第四部分中选出最适当的一个单词, 填入空格内:


1. People of many _____ settled in the United States.
2. My uncle is my nearest _____.
3. With the light behind him, his _____ could be seen on the wall.
4. The doctor is regarded as a(n) _____ in operating human hearts.
5. There is nothing we can do now but _____ to God for help.

【解答】1. races 2. relative 3. shadow 4. pioneer 5. pray

《第五部分》

sore (sɔː) adj. 疼痛的 同 aching, painful	His sore leg made walking difficult.	疼痛的腿使他步行 困难。
spread (spred) v. 覆盖; 铺(桌面)	His sister spread a cloth on the table.	他的姐姐把一块桌 布铺在桌上。
stomach (ˈstʌmək) n. 胃	It is unwise to swim on a full stomach .	饱腹时游泳是不明 智的。

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suitcase (¹ 'sju:tkeis)	He took two <i>suitcases</i> with	他旅行时带着两个
n. 手提箱	him on the trip.	手提箱。
talent (¹ 'tælənt)	The girl has a <i>talent</i> for mu-	那女孩有音乐的天
n. 天才	sic.	才。
throne (θroun)	He was only 15 years old	他登基时只有十五
n. 王位	when he came to the <i>throne</i> .	岁。
transfer (¹ 'trænsfə)	He has asked for a <i>transfer</i>	他已要求调职。
n. 调职	to another job.	
(træns ¹ 'fə:)	The football player is	该足球队员希望不
v. 移转	hoping to <i>transfer</i> to anothe-	久能调到另一队。
	er team soon.	
usage (¹ 'ju:zidʒ)	Machines soon wear out un-	机器使用不小心很
n. 使用	der rough <i>usage</i> .	快就会磨损。
vowel (¹ 'vauəl)	The <i>vowels</i> in the English	英文中的元音字母
n. 元音字母	language are represented by	以 a, e, i, o, u 为
 consonant	a, e, i, o, u, and, some-	代表, 有时再加上 y.
	times, y.	
withdraw (wið ¹ 'drə:)	He quickly <i>withdrew</i> his	他迅速地把手从热
v. 缩回; 撤销	hand from the hot stove.	火炉上缩回。

Exercise 1.5: 从第五部分中选出最适当的一个单词, 填入空格内:

1. ____ are more difficult to pronounce than consonants.
2. It is not wise to work on an empty ____.
3. The general decided to ____ the troops from the present position.
4. The boy showed a real ____ for painting.
5. This farm has been ____ from father to son for generations.

【解答】1. Vowel 2. stomach 3. withdraw 4. talent 5. transferred

成果测验

Exercise 1. 6: 找出一个与其它三个不相关的词:

- ___ 1. (A) compliment (B) commendation (C) approach (D) praise
 ___ 2. (A) attend (B) draw (C) haul (D) drag
 ___ 3. (A) candid (B) curious (C) frank (D) honest
 ___ 4. (A) interval (B) omit (C) break (D) pause
 ___ 5. (A) splendid (B) neutral (C) magnificent (D) grand
 ___ 6. (A) race (B) situation (C) condition (D) case
 ___ 7. (A) aching (B) painful (C) delicious (D) sore
 ___ 8. (A) conflict (B) event (C) struggle (D) fight
 ___ 9. (A) obey (B) command (C) conduct (D) direct
 ___ 10. (A) happening (B) event (C) incident (D) pioneer

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

Exercise 1. 7: 找出一个与题前中文意思相同的单词:

- ___ 1. 影响
 (A) conflict (B) cooperate (C) affect (D) attend
 ___ 2. 责备
 (A) blame (B) responsibility (C) stomach (D) talent
 ___ 3. 美味的
 (A) incurious (B) delicious (C) dull (D) candid
 ___ 4. 先驱者
 (A) bubble (B) consonant (C) peacock (D) pioneer
 ___ 5. 亲戚

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(A) neutral (B) relative (C) uncle (D) resort

【解答】 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B

Exercise 1. 8: 找出一个与斜体词意义相反的单词:

___ 1. *compliment*

(A) conflict (B) blame (C) success (D) failure

___ 2. *indifferent*

(A) delicious (B) dull (C) curious (D) magnificent

___ 3. *deceitful*

(A) dull (B) grand (C) neutral (D) frank

___ 4. *momentary*

(A) everlasting (B) transient (C) liberal (D) important

___ 5. *withdraw*

(A) haul (B) draw (C) advance (D) cooperate

【解答】 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C

Exercise 1. 9: 完整拼出下列各句中所欠缺的单词, 每一条代表一个字母:

1. Although he was a f____e at school, he became a successful man later. (失败者)

2. He was so c____s to know what was in the letter that he opened it, even though it was addressed to his sister. (好奇的)

3. Will you be quite f____k with me about this matter? (坦白的)

4. In their school they have an i____l of ten minutes for recess. (间隔的时间)

5. The police watched the cafe to which the robber was known to

r____t. (常去)

【解答】 1. failure 2. curious 3. frank 4. interval 5. resort

Exercise 1. 10: 找出一个与句中斜体词意义最接近的单词:

1. Steam can *generate* electricity by turning an electric generator

(A) change (B) produce (C) stop (D) spread

2. He earned high *commendation* from the people for his bravery.

(A) reward (B) pride (C) praise (D) consideration

3. The policeman *halted* the speeding car to see if the driver was drunk.

(A) stopped (B) found (C) chased (D) caught

4. I have a *sore* throat from cold.

(A) strong (B) weak (C) clear (D) painful

5. I will show you the *magnificent* palace of the king.

(A) grand (B) ancient (C) colorful (D) dull

【解答】 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A

LESSON 2

预 备 测 验

○ 选出最适当的答案:

- The rider *cursed* his _____ horse.
(A) great (B) bad
- An *absolute* ruler can do just as _____.
(A) people tell him (B) he pleases
- There is usually a *ceremony* when a new building is _____.
(A) opened (B) destroyed
- The _____ was sent to him by *freight*.
(A) letter (B) box
- The *peak* of the roof is the _____ part of the house
(A) highest (B) lowest

△ 解 答 △

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

《第一部分》

- absolute** (ˈæbsəljʊ:t) He is a man of *absolute* honesty. 他是个绝对诚实的人。
adj. 绝对的
- agency** (ˈeidʒənsi) The Ford Company has *agencies* all over the country. 福特公司在全中国都有经销处。
n. 经销处
- attitude** (ˈætɪtju:d) He took a sympathetic *attitude* toward my situation. 他对我的境遇抱同情的态度。
n. 态度
- blank** (blæŋk) Please write your name in the *blank* space at the top of the page. 请把你的名字写在此页上头的空白处。
adj. 空白的
同 empty