

# 在福高分词汇

刘 毅 编著

David Brotman 校阅 Bruce S. Stewart

# 

FOREIGN LANGIAGE

台湾英语教学泰斗刘毅力作,

影响一代托福考生

刘毅先生**正式授权,独家出版**系统式的记忆方法 分门别类地整理出最重要的托福词汇 加列同义词,举一反三、单词倍增

刘 毅 编著

上海科学技术出版社

#### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

托福高分词汇/刘毅编著.一上海:上海科学技术出版社,2004.5

ISBN 7 - 5323 - 7461 - 0

I.托... II.刘... III. 英语 - 词汇 - 高等教育 - 自学参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第011810号

本书由台湾学习出版有限公司授权上海科学技术出版社在大陆地区 独家出版、发行。

世 纪 出 版 集 团 出版发行 上海科学技术出版社 (上海瑞金二路 450 号 邮政编码 200020) 新华书店上海发行所经销 常熟市兴达印刷有限公司印刷 开本 889×1240 1/32 印张 10.5 字数 250 000 2004年5年第1版 2004年5月第1次印刷 定价: 16.00元

本书如有缺页、错装或坏损等严重质量问题, 请向本社出版科联系调换

#### 序言

平常当我们问起考过托福的人对托福的感觉,回答往往各有不同;有人说:"听力部分跟不上速度。"有人说:"语法部分较难。"也有人说:"阅读测验的时间觉得不够。"但是,最后归纳出的结果不外乎"一旦碰到不认识的单词,就丧失了信心。"

因此,在准备托福考试的时候,除了要加强听力及阅读速度之外,更重要的是**尽量增加自己的词汇量**。因为,假使题目中生字太多,那么即使有再多的作答时间,也是枉然。相反地,认识的单词多了,自然就容易掌握题意;如此,听力及阅读速度必可大为增强。

在英文词汇量增加的过程中,由 5,000 词增加到 15,000 词是一大瓶颈。绝大部分参加托福考试的人,其词汇能力就刚好在这个过程当中,因此格外难以突破。本书采用系统式的方法,依照题型,分门别类地整理出最重要的托福词汇,并详细列出各字的 kk 音标、解释、同义字、例句及中译,使得背单词不再是一件使人望之却步的苦差事。仔细研读本书,保证您的词汇实力在短期内就能突飞猛进,奠定稳拿托福高分的雄厚基础。

使用本书,能够帮助有志于出国留学、奋发向上的青年朋友们达成理想,这也就是我们出版此书的最大心愿。希望本书能在您的手中发挥最大功效。

编者 谨识



Part 1	TOEFL 听力得分关键单词	
• Part 1	重点	2
	听力关键动词	
TOEFL	听力关键名词	10
TOEFL	听力关键形容词	17
TOEFL	听力关键副词	21
TOEFL	听力关键连接词	24
TOEFL	听力 <b>有关数・量</b> 的词 ····································	25
TOEFL	听力 <b>发音相同</b> 的词 ····································	27
TOEFL	听力 <b>发音类似</b> 的词 ····································	29
TOEFL	听力 <b>具多意义</b> 的词 ·······	35
• Part 1	练习题	39
□Part 2	TOEFL 语法得分关键单词	
• Part 2	重点	48
	重点 ····································	
TOEFL	语法关键 <b>动词</b>	
TOEFL TOEFL	语法关键 <b>动词</b>	49
TOEFL TOEFL TOEFL	语法关键 <b>动词</b>	49 62
TOEFL TOEFL TOEFL TOEFL	语法关键 <b>动词</b> ····································	49 62 75
TOEFL TOEFL TOEFL TOEFL	语法关键 <b>动词</b>	49 62 75 88
TOEFL TOEFL TOEFL Part 2  Part 3	语法关键 <b>动词</b> ····································	49 62 75 88 98
TOEFL TOEFL TOEFL Part 2 Part 3 Part 3	语法关键动词 ····································	49 62 75 88 98
TOEFL TOEFL TOEFL • Part 2  Part 3 • Part 3 TOEFL	语法关键 <b>动</b> 词 ····································	49 62 75 88 98

TOEFL 词汇题关键副词······· 139

TOEFL 阅读关键 <b>动词 ····································</b>	143
TOEFL 阅读关键 <b>名词 ····································</b>	147
TOEFL 阅读关键 <b>形容词····································</b>	169
● Part 3 练习题 ···································	173
□Part 4 TOEFL 必须牢记的重要单词	
● Part 4 重点 ······	184
TOEFL 必须牢记的重要 <b>动词····································</b>	185
TOEFL 必须牢记的重要 <b>名词····································</b>	242
TOEFL 必须牢记的重要 <b>形容词</b>	278
索引	300
新托福考试简介	326

the state of the s

# Part 1

## TOEFL 听力得分关键单词



#### ■Part 1 重点

词汇能力最先影响到的就是听力测验。因为在这个部分中,没有时间分析句子结构,所以唯有了解每一个单词,才能够迅速掌握住整句句意。否则,即使你懂得再多的应试诀窍,对成绩也不会有任何帮助。

其实听力测验的单词并不难,最困难的是口语和代换的问题。

#### 【结构】

这一部分所讨论的包括"动词"、"名词"、"形容词"、"连接词"、"数、量"、"发音相同的单词"、"发音类似的单词"、"具有多意义的单词"。其中"动词"、"名词"、"形容词"、"副词"和"连接词"都和文意有直接的关连,因此不容忽视。其他如具有相同发音、类似发音和多意义的单词,则经常导致错误,必须特别加强。

#### 【内容】

本部分特色在于同义字、相似词的代换。此种题目在测验中的出现机会特高。在本书中,为了配合听力出题的形式,例句大多采用和考题相近的形式,而非一般词典中的例句。多加练习,相信对您必会大有帮助。

### TOEFL听力关键动词

register ['redʒɪstə] 登记 回 enroll  She will register for the physics class. 她准备选修物理课。
blame [blem] 谴责 回 accuse The teacher blamed her for the mistake. 老师责备她的错误。
fire [fair]解雇;放(枪) 回 dismiss; shoot Jim was fired from the job. 吉姆被开除了。 They fired at him. 他们向他开枪。
operate ['apə,ret]操作 阃 work Do you know to operate a lathe? 你会操作车床吗?
indicate ['ɪndəɪket]表示;指出
stand [stænd] 忍受 阃 endure, put up with  How do you stand living with him? 你如何忍受与他一起生活?
fix [fiks] 修理;使固定
expect [ik'spekt] 期待 回 anticipate, look forward to I expected you yesterday, but I had to go out in the afternoon. 我本期待你昨天来,但我却必须在下午外出。
suppose (sə'poz] 推测
publish ['pablɪʃ] 发表;出版

While working in Washington, Peter <i>published</i> many litera works. 彼得在华盛顿工作时,发表了很多文学作品。
□ <b>compete</b> 〔kəm'pit〕竞争 回 contest  Mark had to <b>compete</b> with Mary for the Bach prize.  马克必须与玛丽—同竞争巴赫奖。
□ appologize [ə'poləˌdʒaɪz] 道歉 回 excuse I must apologize to you for not writing sooner. 我必须为我未能及早写信向你道歉。
□ <b>estimate</b> ['estəˌmet] 估计 □ value, compute  Mr. Keller <b>estimated</b> the cost at \$400.  凯勒先生估计费用要四百美元。
<ul> <li>exhaust [ig'zost, eg-] 使疲惫 回 consume; wear out ■ exhaustion</li> <li>I was exhausted from walking for two hours.</li> <li>走了二个小时,使我精疲力尽。</li> </ul>
□ <b>disgust</b> [dɪs'gʌst] 厌恶 □ offend, sicken I'm <i>disgusted</i> with his rude manner. 他粗俗的态度令我憎恶。
□ flatter ['flætə□ 谄媚 ৷ 回 compliment He is always flattering his boss. 他总是拍老板的马屁。
□ <b>acquire</b> [əˈkwaɪr] 获得 回 obtain, get  Donald <b>acquired</b> a lot of property on his father's death.  父亲死亡,使得唐纳德获得一大笔财产。
□ <b>forge</b> [fordʒ,fordʒ] 伪造 国 counterfeit,feign George was forced to <b>forge</b> a signature. 乔治被迫伪造签名。
□ <b>snap</b> [snæp] 夺取 阃 seize, snatch Someone <b>snapped</b> the bag from her. 有人抢了她的袋子。
□ <b>consult</b> [kən'sʌlt] 磋商 □ confer  We have to <b>consult</b> together about what to do next

我们必须一起商量下一步该如何进行。 □ exchange [iks't[end3] 兑换 On arriving at the airport, she exchanged her pounds for dollars. 一到机场她就把英镑换成美金。 ☐ shirk [[¬k]规避 间 evade He decided to **shirk** his duty. 他决心要逃避责任。 □ bet [bɛt] 打赌 wager, stake Thomas has never bet on anything. 托马斯从不打赌。 □ approve (ə'pruv) 赞成 同 consent to Mr. Sheraton did not approve of his daughter's plan. 谢拉顿先生并不赞成他女儿的计划。 □ quit (kwit) 放弃 回 give up Since he failed in the attempt, William finally quit work. 威廉由于尝试失败,终于放弃工作。 □ demonstrate ('dɛmənˌstret) 证明 ■ prove Dr. Phil demonstrated that his theory was true. 菲尔博士证明他的理论是对的。 □ irritate ['ɪrəˌtet] 激怒 回 annoy, bother When I first met him, I was irritated by his words. 第一次见到他时,我就被他的话激怒了。 □ miss [mis] 未赶上:错失 If he had got up early, Sandy would not have missed the train. 桑迪若能早点起床,就不会错过这班火车。 □ cover ['kʌvə] 包括 同 include.embrace That magazine covers all kinds of heating apparatuses. 那本杂志论及所有暖气装置。

M hand in

□ **submit** (səb'mɪt)提出

Jane ought to have <i>submitted</i> her term paper to the teacher. 简早该交出她的学期报告。
□ nod [nad]点头 回 incline one's head  When Carl presented his opinion, Mr. Stevens nodded to show his agreement.  卡尔陈述意见时,史蒂文斯先生点头表示赞同。
□ attend [ə'tɛnd] 参加 回 be present at  Mrs. Worrell forced her son to attend the ceremony.  沃雷尔太太强迫她儿子参加典礼。
□ assign [əˈsaɪn] 分派 回 distribute, allot ■ assignment  The psychologist always assigns work to each researcher.  这个心理学家总是将工作分派给每个研究人员。
□ embarrass [im'bærəs]使困窘 回 perplex, puzzle  Mr. Blake embarrasses me with difficult questions I can't answer.  布雷克先生提出的问题我不会回答,使我很窘。
□ foresee [for'si,for-] 预知 回 predict ■ foresight  We can't foresee whether Barbara will recover from her cold soon. 我们不敢说芭芭拉的感冒很快就会痊愈。
□ stroll [stroll] 漫步 回 ramble On Sundays my brother strolls along the beach. 星期天我弟弟在海边漫步。
□ oversleep ['ovæ'slip]睡过(某一时刻) 阃 sleep beyond one's usual time Ralph overslept because of having a slight cold. 拉尔夫有点感冒,所以睡过了头。
□ abuse (ə'bjuz) 滥用 回 misuse  He won't abuse authority even if he becomes the president.

即使他是董事长,他也不会滥用职权。 □ brace [bres] 缚紧: 使坚强 ■ strain You'd better brace yourself for some bad news. 有些坏消息,你最好先做好准备。 make full; occupy ☐ fill [fɪl] 填满;补(缺) Of all the applicants, the most competent person will fill the vacant position. 这个空缺将由应聘者中最能干者填补。 □ double ['dʌbl] 加倍 圓 duplicate, make twice as much The agency asked us to **double** the expense. 代理商要求我们出双倍价钱。 | foil (foil) 開止 ■ baffle Mr. Murphy foiled their plans of inventing a new machine. 默菲先生阻止他们发展新机器的计划。 The investigators will be **divided** into three groups. 所有的调查员将被分成三组。 □ observe [əb'zəv] 遵守 □ watch:obev Jill blamed Tony for not observing the rule. 吉尔斥责托尼不守规则。 □ witness ('witnis) 目击 ■ perceive, notice Philip witnessed the thief stealing the watch. 菲利普亲眼看到这个小偷偷表。 □ baby-sit ['bebissit] 看守婴孩 同 take care of someone's child Please baby-sit my children tonight. 今晚请你照顾我的孩子们。 □ rescue [ˈrɛskju]解救 同 save Leonard was praised for rescuing the child from drowning.

伦纳德因救起溺水孩童而受到褒扬。

cut [kʌt] 缺课; 个埋眯 圆 ignore Why did you cut the afternoon classes? 你下午为何旷课?
blackmail ['blæk,mel] 勒索 回 threaten The burglar began to blackmail her. 这个窃贼开始向她勒索。
sunbathe ['sʌnɪbeð] 行日光浴 回 expose the body to sunlight He has a habit of sunbathing for two hours a day. 他习惯每天做二小时日光浴。
confess [kənˈfes] 承认;坦白 回 admit,acknowledge Emily confessed to me that she had not written to her mother. 埃米莉向我坦白,她没写信给她母亲。
attribute [ə¹trɪbjʊt] 归因于 回 ascribe Dick attributed his success in life to good luck. 迪克将他一生的成功归于好运。
bad-mouth ['bæd'mavð] 说坏话 回 speak ill of Erik's always bad-mouthing you and me. 埃利克老是在说你我的坏话。
explain [ik'splen]解释 回 clarify, account for Jack explained to Linda that Sam and his younger brother were to blame for the accident. 杰克对琳达说明,这件意外应归咎于山姆和他的弟弟。
endanger [in'dendzə,en-]危害 回 imperil, expose to danger  If you work hard without rest, you will endanger your health.  你若辛苦工作而不休息,会把身体弄坏的。
install [m'stəl] 安装 回 establish, set up Yesterday he installed my new machine. 昨天他将我的新机器安装好了。

□ arrange [əˈrendʒ] 排列 📵 settle,adjust
Stephen could easily find the dictionary, because he had carefull
arranged all his books on his bookshelf.
因为史蒂芬很细心地将他所有的书摆放在书架上,所以他能车
易地找到这本字典。
□ administer [ədˈmɪnəstə-]管理 回 manage, supervise
Mr. Russell has the right of administering the school.
拉塞尔先生有权管理校务。
□ <b>encourage</b> [ɪnˈkɜ̞ɪdʒ] 鼓励 回 inspire @ discourage,dissuade
Doyle was encouraged to join the club when he talked with hi
brother. 多伊尔的哥哥鼓励他加入这个社团。
□ <b>rebel</b> [rɪˈbɛl]谋反 阃 resist
Mr. Kenneth rebelled when he was told that the authoritie
permitted him no choice.
当肯尼斯得知当权者不容许他做选择时,他就造反了。
□ exhibit (ig'zıbıt) 表现 - 回 manifest, show
When they arrived at the village, they found that the house
exhibited signs of decay.
他们抵达这个村庄时,发现这儿的房子陈迹处处。
□ <b>kidnap</b> 〔'kɪdnæp〕绑架 阃 abduct,carry off
In this town three children have been kidnapped in two weeks.
二周以来,这个镇上有三个小孩被绑架了。
_ check (tʃēk)阻止 阃 stop
They invented the instrument in order to check an explosion.
他们发明这项设备以防止爆炸。
□ refer [rɪˈfɜ·] 言及 阃 consult;allude
Jim decided to <b>refer</b> to the problem that nobody liked.

吉姆决定探讨别人都不愿探讨的问题。

□ handle ['hændl] 操纵 □ touch; manipulate

I majored in engineering, but this machine is hard to handle.

虽然我主修工程,但这架机器不好控制。

虽然我主修工程,但这架机器不好控制。	
TOEFL听力关键名词	
<ul> <li>□ humidity [hju'mɪdətɪ]潮湿 回 moisture, dampness ● humid</li> <li>I'm uncomfortable because of the humidity.</li> <li>因为空气很潮湿,所以我感到不舒服。</li> </ul>	
□ temperature ['tɛmprətʃər]温度 What was the temperature like last night? 昨晩气温几度?	
□ barometer [bə¹rɑmətə·]晴雨表;气压计 Now the barometer points to rain.晴雨表正显示会下雨。	
□ atmosphere ['ætməsifir]空气  The atmosphere of this room is hot and damp.  房里的空气又热又湿。	
□ storm [storm] 风暴 ● stormy 【比較】 thunderstorm 雷雨  There was a storm in the Washington area last night.  华盛顿区昨晚有一场风暴。	
□ gale [gel] 狂风 回 strong wind  The large tree near my house was blown down in a stiff gale.  一阵狂风将我房子旁的大树吹倒。  【比较】 gust 阵风 whirlwind, cyclone 旋风, 龙卷风  breeze 微风 wind force 风力	
weatherman ['wɛðə-ɪmæn] 气象员【比较】 weather forecast 天气预报 "What does the weatherman say?"—"He says, 'Cloudy after skies'""气象员怎么说?"—"他说,晴时多云。"	