

刘毅英语
单词记忆丛书

► FOR THE PRIMARY LEARNERS

VOCABULARY Fundamental

刘毅 编著

(美) Laura E. Stewart 校阅

背英文单词要有顺序：

1. 最常用的
2. 较常用的
3. 特殊用途的

您的基本词汇量够吗？
请马上翻开本书，试做
5套试题，如果答对90%
以下，您就立刻需要一
本，重新巩固基础！

单词背得越多，

考试就越有把握！！

突破英文 基础词汇

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

VOCABULARY

Fundamental

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序 言

学习英文最常遇到的一个问题,便是词汇量不足。一个词汇量不足的人,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;在参加考试时,更经常因为看不懂题目,而不知从何作答。

有鉴于此,我们特别为广大的英文读者编写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,循序渐进,为您扎实地打好词汇基础,无论您正在校求学或已步入社会,都会发现本系列书籍就是您苦寻已久,增强英文实力的最佳利器。学校老师更可采用本系列书籍作为辅助教材,以弥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,也避免了背字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,以达到举一反三、事半功倍的效果。
4. 以例句说明单词的用法,各例句附有汉语译文,以便于参考。
5. 每一部分后均有习题,以加深对所学单词的印象;每一课后面附有效果检测,以评量对所学单词的理解程度,并增强活用单词的能力。

词汇量的增加绝非一蹴而就的,但是若能采用系统的方法,依旧可缩短增加词汇量所需的时间。因此,本系列丛书的读者,只要按部就班,循序渐进,必可在最短的时间内,获得最大的成效。并请切记**随时要活用所学的单词**,惟有如此,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 1,300 个,加上各词的衍生词、同义词及反义词,则实际收录约 3,000 词,均为平时最常用、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,省却查字典的麻烦。中文解释是以该词最常用的意义为主,一词若有若干常用解释或词性,则一并列出。单词后面附有例句,以说明该词的用法;例句附有中文翻译,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,课后有效果检测,可借助于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 3,000 个词汇。

编者

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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》

<p>abroad [ə'brɔ:d] adv. 在国外 同 overseas</p>	<p>He lived abroad for many years; he knows several foreign languages. 他在国外住了许多年,懂好几种外语。</p>
--	---

<p>affect[ə'fekt] v. 影响</p>	<p>The small amount of rain last year affected the growth of crops. 去年雨量少,影响了作物的生长。</p>
--	--

2 VOCABULARY FUNDAMENTAL 

attend [ə'tend] | All children over seven must **attend** school.
v. 上(学); 参加 | 七岁以上的小孩都得上学。
n. attendance

blame [bleɪm] | I have done my best, neither praise nor **blame** can affect me now.
n. 责难 | 我已尽了最大的努力, 赞扬或责难现在都影响不了我。
 compliment

bubble ['bʌbl] | Children like to make **bubbles** with soap and water.
n. 气泡 | 孩子们喜欢用肥皂水做泡泡。

cemetery | There are many tombs in the **cemetery**.
 ['semɪtəri] | 墓地里有许多坟墓。
n. 墓地
 graveyard

commendation | He was given a **commendation** for bravery after he saved the little children from the fire.
 [ˌkɒmən'deɪʃən] | 他从火灾中救出孩子们后, 因为勇敢可嘉而受到赞扬。
n. 赞扬
 praise blame

conflict | Some people think that there is a great deal of **conflict** between religion and science.
 ['kɒnflɪkt] | 有些人认为宗教与科学间有很大的冲突。
n. 冲突; 争斗
 fight
 reconciliation

cooperate | The children **cooperated** with their teachers in keeping their classrooms clean.
 [kəʊ'ɒpəreɪt] | 孩子们与老师合作, 保持教室清洁。
v. 合作
n. cooperation
adj. cooperative

<p>curious ['kjʊəriəs] <i>adj.</i> 好奇的 同 inquisitive</p>	<p>I am <i>curious</i> to know what my teacher said to my mother. 我很好奇,想知道老师跟我母亲说了些什么。</p>
--	---

Exercise 1.1 从第一部分中选出最适当的一个单词,填入空格内:

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

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


《第二部分》

<p>delicious [dɪ'lɪʃəs] <i>adj.</i> 美味的 同 sweet-tasting</p>	<p>We had some <i>delicious</i> cakes after dinner. 我们在晚饭后吃了一些美味的蛋糕。</p>
---	---

<p>direct [dɪ'rekt] <i>v.</i> 监督;指导 <i>adj.</i> 直接的 同 conduct, command 反 indirect</p>	<p>There was nobody to <i>direct</i> the workmen. 没有人监督工人。 Which is the most <i>direct</i> way to London? 去伦敦最直接的路是哪一条?</p>
---	--


4 VOCABULARY FUNDAMENTAL 

draw[drɔ:] | *Draw* your chair nearer to the table.
v. 拉 把你的椅子往桌子这儿拉近一点。


 drag, haul

empire | The United States was once a part of the
 [ˈempaɪə(r)] British *Empire*.


n. 帝国 美国曾一度是大英帝国的一部分。

 realm

event[ɪˈvent] | The discovery of America was a great *event*.
n. 事件 发现美洲是一件大事。

 accident,
 happening


failure[ˈfeɪljə(r)] | Success came after many *failures*.
n. 失败 成功在多次的失败之后到来。


 success

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

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


frank[fræŋk] | He was *frank* to admit that he hadn't studied
adj. 坦白的 the lesson.

 candid, honest 他坦白承认没有学习那一课。

 deceitful,
 dishonest

generate | We know that heating water can *generate*
 [ˈdʒenəreɪt] steam.

v. 产生 我们知道将水加热可以产生蒸汽。

 produce, make

: **halt**[hɔ:lt] | The soldiers **halted** for a rest.
 v. 停止前进 | 士兵们停止前进,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[hɔ:n] | A goat has two **horns** on its head.
 n. 角 | 山羊的头上有两只角。

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

n. 个人 | The interests of society are more important
 同 person than the interests of the **individual**.
 社会利益比个人利益要重要得多。

<p>interval ['ɪntəvəl] <i>n.</i> (时间的)间隔</p>	<p>There is a long interval before he replied. 他隔了很长的一段时间才回答。</p>
<p>knot[nət] <i>n.</i> 绳结</p>	<p>The knots of your package must be tied tightly. 你包裹上的绳结必须扎紧。</p>
<p>liberal['lɪbərəl] <i>adj.</i> 1. 自由主义的 2. 通才的 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> professional</p>	<p>He is liberal in his view on government. 他对政体的看法是属于自由主义的。 They want their child to have a liberal education. 他们要他们的孩子接受通才教育。</p>
<p>magnificent [mæg' nɪfɪsənt] <i>adj.</i> 华丽的 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> grand, splendid <i>n.</i> magnificence</p>	<p>The king was wearing a magnificent gold crown. 国王戴着华丽的金冠。</p>
<p>mental['mentəl] <i>adj.</i> 心理的 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> physical</p>	<p>Keeping mental health is very important in modern society. 在现代社会中,保持心理健康是非常重要的。</p>
<p>momentary ['məʊməntəri] <i>adj.</i> 暂时的 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transient <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> everlasting</p>	<p>Her feeling of danger was only momentary; it soon passed. 她的危险感只是暂时的,很快就消失了。</p>
<p>neutral ['nju:trəl] <i>adj.</i> 中立的</p>	<p>He remained neutral in the argument between his two friends. 他在两个朋友的争辩中,保持中立。</p>

omit [əʊ'mɪt] | He made many mistakes in spelling by **omitting** letters.
v. 遗漏, 删除 | 他因漏掉字母而犯了许多拼写上的错误。

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 _____ illnesses as there are kinds of physical illnesses.


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

《第四部分》

peacock | A **peacock** can fly only a short distance.
 ['pi:kɒk] | 孔雀只能飞很短的距离。
n. 孔雀

pioneer | John Glenn was a **pioneer** in space travel.
 [ˌpiəniə'nɪə(r)] | 约翰·葛伦是太空旅行的先驱者。
n. 先驱者
 同 forerunner

pray [preɪ] | I will **pray** to God for your safe return.
v. 祈祷 | 我会向上帝祈祷你的平安归来。

<p>pronounce [prə'naʊns] v. 1. 读……的音 n. pronunciation 2. 宣告 n. pronouncement</p>	<p>The teacher pronounced each word slowly. 老师把每一个字的音都读得很慢。</p> <p>The doctor pronounced that the man was dead. 医生宣告那个男人死了。</p>
<p>race[reɪs] n. 1. 种族 2. 比赛</p>	<p>There are mainly three kinds of races 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。</p> <p>Please tell me which horse won the race. 请告诉我哪一匹马赢得了比赛。</p>
<p>relative ['relatɪv] n. 亲戚 adj. 相对的  absolute</p>	<p>He has many relatives in the United States. 他在美国有很多亲戚。</p> <p>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, 却在意大利的西方。</p>
<p>resort[rɪ'zɔ:t] v. 1. 常去 2. 求助</p>	<p>When we were high school students, we resorted to the restaurant. 我们上高中时, 常去那家餐馆。</p> <p>He always resorted to asking his friends for money. 他总是向朋友借钱。</p>
<p>rub[rʌb] v. 摩; 擦</p>	<p>He rubbed his hands together to warm up. 他摩擦双手以取暖。</p>

shadow ['ʃædəʊ] | He walked along in the **shadows** hoping no one
n. 阴暗处 | would recognize him.
 同 shade | 他沿着阴暗处走, 希望没有人会认出他。

situation | I'm in a difficult **situation** and I don't know
 [,sɪtʃu'eɪʃən] | what to do.
n. 情势 | 我处在困境中, 不知道该怎么办。
 同 condition, case

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 [sɔ:(r)] | His **sore** leg made walking difficult.
adj. 疼痛的 | 腿部疼痛令他举步维艰。
 同 aching, painful

spread [spred] | His sister **spread** a cloth on the table.
v. 覆盖; 铺(桌面) | 他的姐姐把一块桌布铺在桌上。

stomach ['stʌmək] | It is unwise to swim on a full **stomach**.
n. 胃 | 饱腹时游泳是不明智的。

suitcase ['sju:tkeɪs] <i>n.</i> 手提箱	He took two suitcases with him on the trip. 他旅行时带着两个手提箱。
talent ['tælənt] <i>n.</i> 天才	The girl has a talent for music. 那女孩有音乐的天才。
throne [θrəʊn] <i>n.</i> 王位	He was only 15 years old when he came to the throne . 他登基时只有 15 岁。
transfer ['trænsfə(r)] <i>n.</i> 调职	He has asked for a transfer to another job. 他已要求调职。
[træns'fɜ:(r)] <i>v.</i> 转移	The football player is hoping to transfer to another team soon. 该足球队员希望不久以后能调到另一队。
usage ['ju:zɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 使用	Machines soon wear out under rough usage . 机器使用不小心很快就会磨损。
vowel ['vaʊəl] <i>n.</i> 元音字母  consonant	The vowels in the English language are represented by a, e, i, o, u and, sometimes, y. 英文中的元音字母以 a, e, i, o, u 为代表, 有时再加上 y。
withdraw [wɪð'drɔ:] <i>v.</i> 缩回; 撤销	He quickly withdrew his hand from the hot stove. 他迅速地把手从热火炉上缩回。

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. Vowels 2. stomach 3. withdraw 4. talent
 5. transferred

效果检测

Exercise 1.6 找出一个与其他三个不相关的词：

- _____ 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