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序 言

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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,循序渐进,为您扎实地打好词汇基础。无论您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。



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,克服传统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、用法说明及中文解释。
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,循序渐进,必可在最短的期间内,获得最大的成效。并请记住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 10000

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,则实际收录约二千五百词。均属于较高难度的词,经常于书籍及报章杂志上出现。读完本书,您的单词水准在一万字以上。

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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。并附有英文解释,以培养直接用英文思考、判断的能力。中英文解释均是以该词最常用的意义为主,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。其中,第1课至第5课列出了各单词的同义词,第6课至第10课列出了反义词,第11课至第15课则列出衍生词,借以迅速扩大读者的词汇范围。在第20课至第24课更列举出许多词型、词义较接近的单词,来直接加以比较分析,以达到正确使用单词的目的。



编者 谨识

一封感人的来信

学习出版社,您好:

我是贵社出版书籍的爱用者,毕业于台大电机系,入伍服预官役,于今年六月一日退伍。退伍后打定出国继续深造的心意,首先面临的就

• 托福及 GRE 测验,在一个偶然的机会上,在书局发现贵社 Vocabulary fundamental~22000 这一系列的词汇进阶书,其内容扎实,循序渐进的编排方式甚合我的需要,于是直接到许昌街门市部购买了 Vocabulary 5000 及 Vocabulary 10000 两套,以此二套书来准备托福考试,果然于 8 月 1 日的托福考试中获得 610 分的理想分数;接下来为了 GRE 考试的需要,我又购买 Vocabulary 22000 这一套及 GRE 词汇进阶一书,经过充分研读之后,于 10 月 11 日充满信心的走入考场。前几天我收到了 GRE 成绩单:语文 570,计量 800,分析 760,总分 2130,这个成绩是我原先作梦都不敢梦到的,尤其语文部分 570 分更可说贵社的书籍功不可没,目前我正在进行美国硕士班的申请,在欣喜之余,特地提笔向贵社致上我最诚恳的谢意,并盼望贵社本着一贯的高水准,继续造福有志学好英文的莘莘学子。最后

谨祝

编安

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LESSON 1

预备测验

◎选出最适当的答案:

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

《第一部分》

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
abdomen [ˈæbdəmen, -ˈdou-] n. (人体的)腹部 同 belly	the middle part of the body containing the stomach and bowels	The pregnant woman has an enlarged abdomen . 那位有身孕的妇人有增大的下腹。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
bereave [bi'ri:v] <i>v.</i> 1. 剥夺; 使丧失 2. 使痛失 (亲属等) 同 deprive	1. deprive ruth- lessly; rob; take away 2. leave desolate and alone	The lost hikers were <i>bereft</i> of hope when the rescue plane did not see them. 当救援的飞机没有看到他们时,那些迷路的徒步者丧失了希望。 The children were <i>bereaved</i> by the death of their parents. 那些死去父、母亲的孩子是可怜的、孤独的。
consecrate ['kɒnsɪkreit] <i>v.</i> 奉为神圣; 尊崇 同 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. 这场战场被视为圣地以纪念死于该处的战士。
evoke [i'vɔuk] <i>v.</i> 唤起; 引起 同 invoke	bring out; call forth; cause to appear	A good joke does not necessarily <i>evoke</i> a hearty laugh. 好笑话并不一定逗人大笑。
groove [gru:v] <i>n.</i> 沟; 槽; 凹线 同 furrow	a long narrow channel or fur- row; corruga- tion; rut	Wheels left <i>grooves</i> in a muddy dirt road. 车轮在泥泞的路上留下凹痕。
jolt [dʒɔult] <i>v.</i> 摇动; 使颠簸 同 joggle	shake roughly; shake with sud- den jerks	The old car <i>jolted</i> its passengers badly as it went over the rough road. 那旧车子走过崎岖的道路时,很厉害地颠簸着它的乘客。
obsolete ['ɒbsəli:t] <i>adj.</i> 作废的; 过时的 同 antiquated	no longer in use; out of date	Bowing to greet a lady is now an <i>obsolete</i> custom. 现今,用鞠躬来欢迎女士已是过时的习俗。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
prowl [praʊl] v. 潜行以寻觅或偷窃 同 rove	wander about quietly and secretly in search of something; stroll	Many wild animals prowl at night looking for something to eat. 许多野兽在夜间巡行以找寻食物。
scoop [sku:p] v. 掘; 挖 同 shovel	dig out; hollow out	The children scooped holes in the sand. 孩子们挖沙坑。
status ['steitəs] n. 状况; 地位 同 situation	state or condition of affairs; position; standing; stage	Diplomats are interested in the status of world affairs. 外交家关心世局。
sue [sju:,su:] v. 起诉; 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. 那位农夫因他的牛被火车压死而控告火车站。

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 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

《第二部分》

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
bandit ['bændɪt] n. 强盗; 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, 土匪单独或成群结队骑着马且全副武装。
commemorate [kə'meməreɪt] v. 纪念; 庆祝 同 celebrate	honor the memory of; observe	Christmas commemorates the birth of Jesus Christ. 圣诞节是庆祝耶稣基督的诞生。
defile [di'faɪl] v. 弄脏; 弄污 同 infect	make dirty or impure; pollute; sully	The children's muddy shoes defiled all the rugs in the hotel. 孩子们泥泞的鞋子弄脏了旅社所有的地毯。
deviation [di:vi'eɪʃən] n. 离题; 偏差 同 delegate	turning aside; divergence; detour	Running in the hall is a deviation from the school rules and will not be allowed. 在走廊上奔跑是违反校规且不被允许的。
fortitude ['fɔ:tɪtju:d] n. 坚忍; 刚毅 同 endurance	courage in facing pain, danger, or trouble; firmness of spirit	She could bear the disappointments of other people with tolerable fortitude . 她能够毅然忍受他人带给她的失望。
inconsolable [ɪnkən'səʊləbl] adj. 伤心的 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猫伤心不已。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
nibble ['nɪbl] <i>vi.</i> 细咬; 细食 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. 你不饿吗? 你只是在轻咬你的食物。
pageant ['pædʒənt] <i>n.</i> 壮观; 华饰 同 exhibition	an elaborate spectacle; exposition	The coronation of the new king was a splendid pageant . 新王的加冕典礼非常壮观。
scourge [skɔ:dʒ] <i>n.</i> 引起灾害的事物或人 同 disaster	something or someone which causes great trouble or misfortune	After the scourge of flood usually comes the scourge of disease. 洪水之后往往有瘟疫发生。
tumble ['tʌmbl] <i>v.</i> 跌落; 跌倒 同 fall	fall to the ground; fall suddenly and violently	The crippled child tumbled down the stairs and was badly hurt. 那跛脚的小孩从楼梯上跌下来, 受伤很重。

Exercise 1.2 从第二部份中选出最适当的一个单词, 填入空格内:

- 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

《第三部分》

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
afflict [ə'flikt] v. 使痛苦 同 distress	cause pain to; trouble very much; sicken; ail	There are many illnesses which afflict old people. 老人为许多病症而痛苦。
censure ['senʃə] v. 责难 同 blame	express an unfavorable opinion; reprove; reproach	His employer censured him for neglecting his work. 他的老板责难他轻视工作。
dissimulation [di,simju'leiʃən] n. 假装; 掩饰 同 deception	the act of deceit; hypocrisy; pre- tention; make believe	The thief intruded into the house with caution and dissimulation . 窃贼小心掩饰地闯入屋内。
flog [flog] v. 重打; 鞭笞 同 spank	beat or whip hard; paddle; cane	Nowadays, it is an inhumane punishment to flog the disobedient soldiers or sailors. 现今, 鞭笞不服从的兵士或水手是不人道的惩罚。
inscription [in'skripʃən] n. 题字; 碑铭 同 caption	something writ- ten on a monu- ment, coin, etc; heading; epi- graph	According to the inscription on its cornerstone, this building was erected in 1919. 根据基石上的碑铭, 这栋建筑物建于1919年。
meddle ['medl] v. 干预或扰乱他人之事 同 intervene	touch unneces- sarily; interfere; butt in	The gifts of charity meddled with a gentleman's private affair. 慈善礼物干扰一位绅士的私事。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
posture ['pɒstʃə] n. 人体的姿势 同 attitude	the position of the body; way of holding the body; demeanor	He doesn't sit straight; his <i>posture</i> is very bad. 他坐得不正; 他的姿势很糟糕。
rummage ['rʌmɪdʒ] v. 翻寻; 寻找 同 ransack	search thoroughly by moving things about; search	John <i>rummaged</i> all the drawers to find his gloves. 约翰为了寻找他的手套, 翻遍了所有的抽屉。
spout [spaut] v. 喷出; 涌出 同 pour	come or send out suddenly in a stream; eject; exude	The water <i>spouted</i> out when the pipe was broken. 当水管破裂时, 水快速地喷出来。
traverse ['trævə(:)s] v. 走过; 横过 同 intersect	pass across, over, or through; cut across; bisect	The climber <i>traversed</i> a long horizontal crack in the face of the mountain slope. 登山者横过山表斜坡上的水平裂缝。
wistful ['wɪstfʊl] adj. 渴望的 同 yearning	wishful; longing; desirous; wantful	A child stood looking with <i>wistful</i> eyes at the toys in the shop window. 小孩站在橱窗前渴望地看着那些玩具。

Exercise 1.3 从第三部份中选出最适当的一个单词, 填入空格内:

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

《第四部分》

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
amicable [ˈæmikəbl̩] <i>adj</i> 友善的 同 amiable	having or showing a friendly attitude; affable; agreeable	The amicable flash of her white teeth was very impressive 她友善地露齿一笑, 给人很深刻的印象。
blizzard [ˈblizəd] <i>n.</i> 大风雪; 暴风雪 同 snowstorm	a long, severe snowfall	The soldiers are very exhausted for they have advanced forward without rest in a blizzard . 士兵们精疲力倦, 因为他们在暴风雪中没有休息地继续前进。
cruise [kru:z] <i>v.</i> 往返航行; 海上巡弋 同 voyage	sail or travel about from place to place on pleasure or business	If I were rich, I would like to cruise in the Southern Pacific for six months in a private yacht. 假如我有钱的话, 我要乘私人游艇在南太平洋上航行六个月。
eradicate [iˈrædikeit] <i>v.</i> 根除; 歼灭 同 extirpate	get rid of entirely; destroy completely; annihilate; uproot	Yellow fever has been eradicated in the United States but it still exists in some countries. 黄热病在美国已经根除绝迹, 但在一些国家却依然存在。
glimmer [ˈglimə] <i>n.</i> 微光 同 gleam	a faint, unsteady light; glow; flicker	The doctor's report gave us only a glimmer of hope. 医生的报告仅给我们一丝的希望。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
lump [ʌmp] <i>n.</i> 堆; 团; 大量 同 block	a mass of something solid without a special size or shape; bump	On his desk, many articles and documents are always piled in great lump . 在他的桌上, 许多东西和文件总是被堆成一大堆。
ransack ['rænsæk] <i>v.</i> 细细搜索 同 rummage	search thoroughly through; scour	The woman ransacked the house for her lost jewelry. 那女人仔细搜索房屋以找寻遗失的珠宝。
slash [slæʃ] <i>v.</i> (以剑、刀等) 砍 同 gash	make long, quick cuts with something sharp	He slashed a path through the high grass with a long knife. 他用一把长的刀子在高的草丛中开辟一条小径。
slump [slʌmp] <i>v.</i> 陷; 猛然落下 同 depress	drop or fall heavily or suddenly	Our feet slumped repeatedly through the melting ice. 经过融化的冰时, 我们的脚一再地陷落。
vogue [voug] <i>n.</i> 时尚; 流行 同 fashion	popularity or acceptance; mode	That pop-song had a great vogue at one time. 那首通俗歌曲有一阵子非常流行。

Exercise 1.4 从第四部份中选出最适当的一个单词, 填入空格内:

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

《第五部分》

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
ascribe (to) [ə'skraib] <i>v.</i> 将...归因于... 同 attribute	think as caused or coming from; assign (to)	He <i>ascribes</i> his success to skill and hard work. 他把他的成功归 因于熟练和辛苦地工作。
bulwark ['bulwə(:)k] <i>n.</i> 堡垒; 堡垒 同 safeguard	a person, thing, or idea that is a defense or a pro- tection; support	The soldiers kept their heads down behind the <i>bulwark</i> . 士兵们 保持头低低地在堡垒的后面。
dubious ['dju:bjəs] <i>adj.</i> 怀疑的; 暧昧的 同 doubtful	uncertain; am- biguous; not very good or reliable	She looked around this way and that in a <i>dubious</i> manner. 她以 一种怀疑的态度看四周。
facet ['fæsit] <i>n.</i> (事情之)一面 同 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 be- fore. 我们以前很少看到他个性中 自私的一面。
heed [hi:d] <i>n.</i> 注意 同 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. 那是他第一次必须 去注意自己的外表,而事实上从那 时起他就变得很时髦了。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
huddle ['hʌdl] v. 挤成一团 同 gather	crowd close; press in a mass or heap	The boys huddled together under the rock to keep warm. 男孩们缩成一团在石头底下取暖。
mumble ['mʌmbəl] v. 喃喃而言; 咕 啞 同 murmur	speak unclearly; speak in a low tone; mutter; whisper	The old man mumbled something to me, but I could not understand him. 那老人向我咕啞一些事, 但是我不懂他在说什么。
relic ['relik] n. 遗迹; 遗物; 遗俗 同 remainder	a thing, custom, or the remains left from the past	This ruined bridge is a relic of the Korean War in 1950. 这倾圮的桥是1950年朝鲜战争的遗迹。
smog [smɒg] n. 烟雾 同 fume	a combination of smoke and fog in the air	Automobile exhaust fumes are one of the major causes of smog . 汽车排出的烟是造成烟雾的主要原因之一。
wayfarer ['wei,feərə] n. 旅人; 徒步旅 行者 同 traveller	a tourist, espe- cially one who travels on foot; journeyer	The thirsty wayfarer was glad to find a fresh spring near the road. 口干舌燥的旅行者很高兴地发现靠近马路的清凉的喷泉。
wont [wəʊnt, wɒnt] n. 习惯 同 habit	habitude; rule; practice; custom	He always speaks with his mouth full of food; it is his wont . 他总是满嘴食物地说话; 这是他的习惯。

Exercise 1.5 从第五部份中选出最适当的一个单词, 填入空格内:

- 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