

For the primary learners

VOCABULARY

FUNDAMENTAL

刘毅 编著

进修·升学·就业

背单字要有顺序:

1. 最常用的
2. 次常用的
3. 特殊用途的

您的基础字汇够吗? 请马上
翻开本书试做 5 回 Test, 如
果答对 90 % 以下, 您立刻需
要一本, 重新巩固基础!

三 环 出 版 社

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基础词汇

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compliment

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, ^{fundamental} 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。学校老师更可多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一件苦差事,因而总是望之却步。本系列书籍的问世,可改变这一现象。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,以衡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:

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

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

他在国外住了许多年, 知道几种外国语言。

affect [ə'fekt]

v. 影响

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

去年雨量少, 影响谷物的生长。

attend [ə'tend]

v. 上(学); 参加

n. attendance

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

七岁以上的小孩都得上学。

blame ['bleim]*n.* 责难☒ complimentI 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 ['bʌbl]*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☒ graveyardThere are many tombs in the **cemetery**.

墓地里有许多墓碑。

☒ **commendation** *n.* 赞扬

[ˌkɒmən'deɪʃən]

☒ praise ☒ blameHe 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☒ fight☒ reconciliationSome 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

•[kəʊ'ɒpəreɪt]

n. cooperation*adj.* cooperativeThe children **cooperated** with their teachers in their classroom clean.

孩子们与老师合作保持教室清洁。

curious ['kjʊəriəs]*adj.* 好奇的☒ inquisitiveI 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 affected him deeply.
 Cemetery affected
- Cemetery is a place for burying the dead.
- he is planning to go abroad next year for his study.
 overseas abroad
- He doesn't attend church very often.
 attend
- If a child is curious, he is always asking question.
 curious

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

《第二部分》

delicious *adj.* 美味的

[di'liʃəs]

同 sweet-tasting

We had some **delicious** cakes after dinner.

我们在晚饭后吃了一些美味的蛋糕。

direct [di'rekt]

v. 监督; 指导

adj. 直接的

同 conduct, command

反 indirect

There was nobody to **direct** the workman.

没有人监督工人。

Which is the most **direct** way to London?

去伦敦最直接的路是哪一条?

draw [drɔ:]

v. 拉

同 drag, haul

Draw your chair nearer to the table.

把你的椅子往桌子拉近一点。

empire ['empaɪə]

n. 帝国

同 realm

The United States was once a part of the British **Empire**.

美国一度曾是大英帝国一部分。

event ['i'vent]

n. 事件

同 accident, happening

The discovery of America was a great **event**.

发现美洲是一件大事。

failure ['feɪljə]

n. 失败

反 success

Success came after many **failure**.

成功在多次的失败之后到来。

file [faɪl]

n. 文卷档

v. 归档

Please put these letters in the main **file**.

请将这些文件放入文卷总档中。

The secretary **filed** the cards in order.

秘书将卡片依序归档。

✓ **frank** [fræŋk]

adj. 坦白的

同 candid, honest

反 deceitful, dishonest

He was **frank** to admit that he hadn't studied the lesson.

他坦白承认没有念那一课。

- ✓ **generate** ['dʒenəreɪt] 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** [hɔ:lɪt] 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:

- Her graduation from college was a(n) event I did not want to miss.
- What delicious food you have cooked!
- The picnic was a failure because it rained.
- If you want my frank opinion, I don't think the plan will succeed.
- The company halted operations during the strike.

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

《第三部份》

- ✓ **horn** [hɔ:n] 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 **indivi-** 如果班上的人数众
[ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl] **dual** attention if his class is 多,老师就不能个
adj. 个别的 large. 别地注意到每一个
学生。
- n. 个人 The rights of the **individual** 个人的权利比整个
同 person are more important than the 社会的权利要重要的
rights of society as a whole. 多。
- interval** [ˈɪntəvəl] There is a long **interval** be- 他隔了一段很长的
n. (时间的)间隔 fore 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 ['libərəl]

adj. 1. 自由主义的

2. 通才的

☑ professional

He is **liberal** in his view on government.They want their child to have a **liberal** education.

他对政体的看法是属于自由主义的。

他们要他们的孩子接受通才教育。

✓ **magnificent** adj. 华丽的

[mæg'nɪfɪsnt]

☑ grand, splendid

n. magnificence

The king was wearing a **magnificent** gold crown.

国王戴着华丽的金冠。

mental ['mentl]

adj. 心理的

☑ physical

Keeping **mental** health is very important in modern society.

在现代社会中,维护心理健康是非常重要的。

momentary adj. 暂时的

['mouməntəri]

☑ transient

☑ everlasting

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。

✓ **neutral** ['nju:trəl]

adj. 中立的

He remained **neutral** in the argument between his two friends.

他在两个朋友的争辩中,保持中立。

omit [ou'mit]

v. 遗漏,删除

He made many mistakes in spelling by **omitting** letters.

他因漏掉字母而犯了许多拼字上的错误。

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 omitted from the list. omitted2. The judge in a court must be neutral in a trial. neutral3. Each individual leaf on the tree is different.4. There is a(n) interval of a week between Christmas and New Year's day.5. There are probably as many kinds of mental 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:kək]
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
同 forerunner
John Glenn₁ was a **pioneer** in space travel. 约翰·葛伦是太空旅行的先驱者。
- ✓ **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
n. pronunciation
The teacher **pronounced** each word slowly. 老师把每一个字音都读得很慢。
2. 宣告
n. pronouncement
The doctor **pronounced** that the man was dead. 医生宣告那男人死了。
- race** [reis]
n. 1. 种族
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。
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
adj. 相对的
绝对
He has many **relatives** in the United States. 他在美国有很多亲戚。
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** [ri'zɔ:t]
v. 1. 常去
When we were high school students, 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 ['ʃædəʊ]
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 [ˌsitʃu'eɪʃən]
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 races settled in the United States.
2. My uncle is my nearest relative
3. With the light behind him, his shadow could be seen on the wall.
4. The doctor is regarded as a(n) pioneer in operating human hearts.
5. There is nothing we can do now but pray to God for help.

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

~~~~~《第五部份》~~~~~

✓ **sore** [sɔ:]  
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** ['stʌmək]  
n. 胃

It is unwise to swim on a full **stomach**. 饱腹时游泳是不明智的。

|                                                                    |                                                                                                                                  |                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <b>suitcase</b> ['sju:tkeis]<br>n. 手提箱                             | He took two <b>suitcases</b> with him on the trip.                                                                               | 他旅行时带着两个手提箱。                              |
| ✓ <b>talent</b> ['tælənt]<br>n. 天才                                 | The girl has a <b>talent</b> for music.                                                                                          | 那女孩有音乐的天才。                                |
| ✓ <b>throne</b> [θroun]<br>n. 王位                                   | He was only 15 years old when he came to the <b>throne</b> .                                                                     | 他登基时只有十五岁。                                |
| ✓ <b>transfer</b> ['trænsfə:]<br>n. 调职<br><br>[træns'fə:]<br>v. 移转 | He has asked for a <b>transfer</b> to another job.<br><br>The football player is hoping to <b>transfer</b> to another team soon. | 他已要求调职。<br><br>该足球队员希望不久能调到另一队。           |
| <b>usage</b> ['ju:zidʒ]<br>n. 使用                                   | Machines soon wear out under rough <b>usage</b> .                                                                                | 机器使用不小心很快就会磨损。                            |
| <b>vowel</b> ['vaʊəl]<br>n. 元音字母<br>☐ consonant                    | The <b>vowels</b> 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<br>表, 有时再加上 y。 |
| <b>withdraw</b> [wið'drɔ:]<br>v. 缩回; 撤销                            | He quickly <b>withdrew</b> his hand from the hot stove.                                                                          | 他迅速地把手从热<br>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. Vowels are more difficult to pronounce than consonants.
2. It is not wise to work on an empty stomach.
3. The general decided to withdraw the troops from the present position.
4. The boy showed a real talent for painting.
5. This farm has been transferred 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:

- C 1. (A) compliment (B) commendation (C) approach (D) praise  
A 2. (A) attend (B) draw ~~拉~~ (C) haul ~~拖~~ (D) drag  
B 3. (A) candid (B) curious (C) frank (D) honest  
B 4. (A) interval (B) omit (C) break (D) pause  
B 5. (A) splendid (B) neutral (C) magnificent (D) grand  
A 6. (A) race (B) situation (C) condition (D) case  
C 7. (A) aching (B) painful (C) delicious (D) sore  
B 8. (A) conflict (B) event (C) struggle (D) fight  
A 9. (A) obey (B) command (C) conduct (D) direct  
V 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  
B 3. 美味的  
 (A) incurious (B) delicious (C) dull (D) candid  
V 4. 先驱者  
 (A) bubble (B) consonant (C) peacock (D) pioneer  
B 5. 亲戚

(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,每一格代表一个字母: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

resort. (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:

3. 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
8. 3. The policeman *hailed* the speeding car to see if the driver was drunk.  
(A) stopped (B) found (C) chased (D) caught
7. 4. I have a *sore* throat from cold.  
(A) strong (B) weak (C) clear (D) painful
9. 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 B.  
(A) people tell him (B) he pleases
- There is usually a *ceremony* when a new building is A.  
(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》

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