

留学攻略丛书
李笑来 主编

雅思(IELTS) 词汇**攻**略

刘钊 熊莹 编著



电子工业出版社
PUBLISHING HOUSE OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY
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北京·BEIJING

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背单词真是一件困难的事。

难住我们的其实不是背单词本身,谁没有背过几本单词书呢?但我们大多是在快要考试的时候才会想起得先背背单词,那么该背多少单词?多长时间背下来?每天背多少?怎么背了才会不忘呢?其实这些问题都是可以解决的。

如果一种考试的试题样本足够大,背多少单词的问题其实很好解决。把所有的试题文本放在一起做一下词频统计,然后,把只出现一次且过于生僻的单词去掉,把同一个词的单复数、动词的过去分词、现在分词(如果没有变成特定的形容词)归为一个单词,再把出现若干次但都出现在同一篇文章里的生僻词去掉。当然,还要把假定开始背单词前已经掌握了的单词去掉。判断生僻与否方法很简单,BNC(英国国家语料库)拥有100万字的语料,并在此基础上根据单词在日常生活(包括书面语和口语)当中的使用频率提供了两个词表,一个涵盖了最常用的6318个单词,另一个则把这个范围扩展到65536个。如果考试试题的词在第二个表中都找不到,那显然不用去记了,下次再见到这个词的概率基本上等于零,对于考试而言,基本上40000以后的词也可以排除。为了保险起见,可以做一下双重确认。有另外两个词表,一个叫做AWL(Academic Word List),另一个叫做UWL(University Word List)。因为英语考试基本上都是关于这两方面的,所以如果一个词不在这两个词表范围内,且在BNC的6万词表中排名相当靠后,就可以把这个词当作生僻词处理了。我们假定应该认识的词也早就有人帮助做了总结。这个词表叫GSL(General Service List),这里面的2000个单词并不是单靠使用频率来统计的,其中的每个单词还都是一个词族的中心词。基本上到高中毕业,其中的绝大多数单词都已经学过了。经过这样处理,我们就有了针对某个考试的非常可靠的单词总表。

接下来就该订计划了。很多计划半途而废,问题多半出在目标不现

实上。要想订的计划能实施,从时间的角度必须考虑两方面:一是需要多长时间做这事,二是能坚持多长时间。背单词是为考试做准备的,应该先于或者至少同期于其他的复习步骤。如果占用的时间过长,难免把最初满腔的学习热情拖没了。所以一到两个月会比较合适。这样每天背多少就是简单除法的问题了。

背了不忘最难解决,而方法很简单,只有两个字:“重复”。单词脱离不了上下文的语境,一个一个地背,很容易混淆意思。所以记单词最好是连同例句一起看。这样,一来可以知道单词在句子里的意思,二来是可以熟悉之前或者之后背的单词。如果这些例句本身就是来自考试的试题,那就又达到了另一个目的:熟悉考题的句子结构和文章风格。

实际上,上面已经把本书编写的过程原原本本讲了一遍。书中的3000多个单词就是这么选出来的,基于的试题集正是雅思考生必备的《剑桥雅思考试全真试题解析》,所有的例句也都出自其中。为了增加重复的概率,选择例句的时候特别选择了那些有多个生词的句子,有些例句也不止出现在一个词条下。这些词分成30个单元,刚好是一个月的量。除了这3000多个单词,书的最后还有3个附录,分别是前面提到的GSL词表、试题中出现的常用搭配和分类词汇。GSL可用来做自检,如果这里面还有不认识的词,当然应该先解决。常用搭配可以进一步提升考生的词汇量。分类词汇针对的则是雅思考试中常考的一些话题或科目。另外,本书还配备了音频网络课堂,网址是 www.huaxin.edu.cn 或 www.hxedu.cn。敬请关注。

有的同学可能会问:“老师,雅思考试有七八千的词汇量,这3000多个单词够用吗?”七八千单词其实是个绝对数量。这3000多个单词,加上后面标注的衍生词和近义词,再加上本来已经掌握的约2000个单词,应该远远大于这个数字。这样,应付雅思考试就绰绰有余了。

药方开好了,再高明的医生其实能做的也只有一件事:告诉病人按时吃药。这个比方听上去有点不中听,但我们都得接受这样的事实,那就是有用的道理都不好听,而且有用的事情做起来也都不怎么有趣。

所以接下来的事情我就只能交给你啦,然后高喊:“加油!”

编者



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Unit 1

abandon	consultation	gadget	naive	sag
academic	convention	glacial	notably	sculpture
adage	cot	habitat	oak	settler
aid	dam	hierarchical	onslaught	simulation
amass	deem	humankind	originality	sociology
analogous	deplete	iceberg	pace	spoke
apace	devise	implementation	pathway	status
ascertain	discerning	incongruity	perquisite	subordinate
autonomous	dispute	inevitable	picnic	suicide
bachelor	doctoral	injection	plus	sustainable
bead	earnings	instruct	posture	tab
bolster	elicitation	intermediate	prehistoric	terminology
bypass	encyclopaedia	inversion	principle	tolerant
cabin	enthusiastic	kit	promotion	transmission
cartoonist	erroneous	label	publicize	ultimate
chaos	exacerbate	lethal	radar	underway
civil	explicit	magma	reassure	unrecorded
collaborate	facial	martial	refinement	vacancy
commute	fertilization	merely	reliance	versatile
concave	fluctuation	mislead	residence	voluntarily
consciousness	fossil	mortality	revert	wag

abandon	[ə'bændən]
【释】	<i>vt.</i> 放弃, 遗弃
【例】	Archaeological traces of far more elaborate cultures have been dismissed as the ruins of invaders from outside the region, abandoned to decay in the uncompromising tropical environment.
【衍】	abandonment <i>n.</i> 放弃
【近】	desert, discard
academic	[ækə'demɪk]
【释】	<i>adj.</i> 学院的, 理论的
【例】	Johnson had worked for nine years, "with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academic bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow".
【衍】	academy <i>n.</i> (高等) 专科院校, 研究院, 学会, 学术团体, 学院
adage	['ædɪdʒ]
【释】	<i>n.</i> 格言, 谚语
【例】	"The athlete must choose his parents carefully", says Jesus Dapena, a sports scientist at Indiana University, invoking an oft-cited adage .
【衍】	adagial <i>adj.</i>
aid	[eɪd]
【释】	<i>n.</i> 帮助, 援助, 帮助者, 有帮助的事物 <i>vt.</i> 帮助, 援助
【例】	These aids would have been indispensable to very early people who would have found the process impossible without some form of mechanical aid.
【近】	assistant, help, assist, facilitate
amass	[ə'mæs]
【释】	<i>vt.</i> 收集, 积聚(尤指财富)
【例】	Because geologists had been expecting the event, they were able to amass vast amounts of technical data when it happened.
【衍】	amassable <i>adj.</i>

【近】 accumulate, assemble, collect

analogous [ə'næləgəs]

【释】 *adj.* 类似的, 相似的, 可比拟的

【例】 As a consequence, during the 1980s a kind of doomsday scenario (*analogous* to similar doomsday extrapolations about energy needs and fossil fuels or about population increases) was projected by health administrators, economists and politicians.

【衍】 analogy *n.* 类似, 类推

apace [ə'peɪs]

【释】 *adv.* 快速地, 急速地

【例】 While policy makers struggle to define and implement appropriate legislation, development of the most destructive kind has continued *apace* over vast areas.

ascertain [,æseɪ'teɪn]

【释】 *vt.* 确定, 探知

【例】 For all its faults and eccentricities his two-volume work is a masterpiece and a landmark, in his own words, "setting the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures, and *ascertaining* the significations of English words".

【衍】 ascertainment *n.*

autonomous [ɔ:'tɒnəməs]

【释】 *adj.* 自治的

【例】 Like education, political and legal processes and institutions, public order, communication, transport and money supply, health-care came to be seen as one of the fundamental social facilities necessary for people to exercise their other rights as *autonomous* human beings.

【衍】 autonomously *adv.*

bachelor [ˈbætʃələ]

【释】 *n.* 文理学士

【例】 The *Bachelor* of Social Science is in one faculty within the university: that is the faculty where I work, known as Arts and Social Sciences.

【释】	<i>n.</i> 单身汉
【例】	In very significant cases of role change, e. g. from a soldier in the ranks to officer, from bachelor to married man, the change of role has to have a very obvious sign, hence rituals.
【衍】	bachelorship <i>n.</i>
bead	[bi:d]
【释】	<i>n.</i> 珠子, 水珠
【例】	The uses of this adaptable material have been broadened dramatically by new technologies: glass fiber optics — more than eight million miles — carrying telephone and television signals across nations, glass ceramics serving as the nose cones of missiles and as crowns for teeth; tiny glass beads taking radiation doses inside the body to specific organs, even a new type of glass fashioned of nuclear waste in order to dispose of that unwanted material.
bolster	[ˈbɒlstə]
【释】	<i>v.</i> 支持
【例】	To protect it, the new coastline is being bolstered with a formidable twelve kilometers of sea defences.
【衍】	bolsterer <i>n.</i>
bypass	[ˈbaɪpɑ:s]
【释】	<i>n.</i> 旁路
【例】	When we were on the way to Imilchi, for example, the snow forced us into a northern bypass which was new to us, but anyway, either way we would have been rewarded because we fell upon amazing, high meadows, huge gorged and wonderful snow-capped mountains.
【释】	<i>vt.</i> 设旁路, 迂回
【例】	The “Missouri” programme was predicated on research showing that working with the family, rather than bypassing the parents, is the most effective way of helping children get off to the best possible start in life.
cabin	[ˈkæbɪn]
【释】	<i>n.</i> 小屋, 船舱

【例】 You'll find all sorts of things there: old suitcases, ships-crockery, first class **cabins** decorated in the fashion of the day.

【近】 cottage, hut

cartoonist [kɑ:'tu:nɪst]

【释】 *n.* 漫画家

【例】 Indeed, as art scholar David Kunzle notes, Wilhelm Busch, a trend-setting nineteenth-century **cartoonist**, used virtually no motion lines in his popular figures until about 1877.

chaos ['keɪs]

【释】 *n.* 混乱, 混沌(宇宙未形成前的情形)

【例】 Beyond the practical need to make order out of **chaos**, the rise of dictionaries is associated with the rise of the English middle class, who were anxious to define and circumscribe the various worlds to conquer—lexical as well as social and commercial.

【衍】 chaotic *adj.*; chaotically *adv.*

【近】 confusion, disorder

civil ['sɪvl]

【释】 *adj.* 全民的, 市民的, 公民的; 有礼貌的

【例】 Apparently they were used by the ancient Chinese for picking out clerks and **civil** servants, and then later they were used by the military to put people in appropriate areas of work.

【衍】 civilly *adv.*

【近】 courteous, polite, public

collaborate [kə'læbəreɪt]

【释】 *vi.* 合作, 通敌

【例】 The AIS employs more than 100 sports scientists and doctors, and **collaborates** with scores of others in universities and research centres.

【衍】 collaboration *n.* 协作, 通敌; collaborative *adj.* 合作的, 协作的, 协力完成的

commute [kə'mju:t]

【释】 *v.* 交换, 抵偿, 减刑

【例】	However, public infrastructure did not keep pace with urban sprawl, causing massive congestion problems which now make commuting times far higher.
【近】	exchange, replace, substitute
concave	[kən'keɪv]
【释】	adj. 凹的, 凹入的
【例】	The Ancient Greeks used lenses or concave mirrors to concentrate the sun's rays and burning glasses were also used by Mexican Aztecs and the Chinese.
【衍】	concavely adv ; concaveness n .
consciousness	['kɒnʃəsnəs]
【释】	n. 意识, 知觉, 自觉, 觉悟, 个人思想
【例】	The new consciousness that there were also severe limits to health-care resources was part of this general revelation of the obvious.
consultation	[ˌkɒnsəl'teɪʃn]
【释】	n. 请教, 咨询, 磋商; [医]会诊
【例】	The 550,000 consultation with alternative therapists reported in the 1990 survey represented about an eighth of the total number of consultations with medically qualified personnel covered by the survey, according to Dr Laver and colleagues writing in the Australia Journal of Public Health in 1993.
convention	[kən'venʃn]
【释】	n. 大会, 协定, 习俗, 惯例
【例】	Then, in 1912, an Italian 2-hour film was hugely successful, and Hollywood settled upon the novel-length narrative that remains the dominant cinematic convention of today.
【衍】	conventional adj. 惯例的, 常规的, 习俗的, 传统的
cot	[kɒt]
【释】	n. 轻便小床, 帆布床
【例】	We tested three different cots all in the budget price range and, as usual, we will feature the good points, the problems and our verdict.
dam	[dæm]
【释】	n. 水坝, 障碍

【例】 But when the Aswan *dams* were constructed in the 20th century to provide electricity and irrigation, and to protect the huge population centre of Cairo and its surrounding areas from annual flooding and drought, most of the sediment with its natural fertilizer accumulated up above the *dam* in the southern, upstream half of Lake Nasser, instead of passing down to the delta.

deem [di:m]

【释】 *v.* 认为, 相信

【例】 In 1992, the United Nations Environmental Programme and the World Health Organisation (WHO) concluded that all of a sample of twenty megacities — places likely to have more than ten million inhabitants in the year 2000 — already exceeded the level the WHO *deems* healthy in at least one major pollutant.

【近】 assume, consider, suppose

deplete [di'pli:t]

【释】 *vt.* 耗尽, 使衰竭

【例】 When local resources became *depleted*, the tribe moved on.

【衍】 depletable *adj.*

【近】 drain, exhaust, impoverish

devise [di'vaiz]

【释】 *vt.* 设计, 发明, 图谋, 作出(计划), 想出(办法)

【例】 In this respect, the practice of the archaeologist is rather like that of the scientist, who collects data, conducts experiments, formulates a hypothesis, tests the hypothesis against more data, and then, in conclusion, *devises* a model that seems best to summarise the pattern observed in the data.

【衍】 devisable *adj.*

【近】 arrange, create, invent

discerning [di'sɜ:nɪŋ]

【释】 *adj.* 有辨识能力的

【例】 We offer guided walking tours to suit the *discerning* traveler in twelve different centres throughout the whole of Western Europe.

【衍】	discerningly <i>adv.</i>
dispute	[dɪs'pjʊ:t]
【释】	<i>n.</i> 争论, 辩论, 争吵
【例】	Finally the workshop on “Advertising” by Peter Newstead has been cancelled due to an airline dispute .
【近】	argue, contest, debate
doctoral	['dɒktərəl]
【释】	<i>adj.</i> 博士的
【例】	In 1942 Allan R Holmberg, and doctoral students in anthropology from Yale University, USA, ventured deep into the jungle of Bolivian Amazonia and searched out an isolated band of Siriono Indians.
earnings	['ɜ:nɪŋz]
【释】	<i>n.</i> 所得, 收入
【例】	To what extent can a manager make an impressive earnings record over a short period of one to three years by exploiting the company's investment in the human organization in his plant or division?
elicitation	[ɪ,lɪsɪ'teɪʃən]
【释】	<i>n.</i> 引出, 诱出, 抽出, 启发
【例】	There are also several direct methods of elicitation , such as asking informants to fill in the blanks in a substitution frame (e. g. I __ see a car), or feeding them the wrong stimulus for correction (“Is it possible to say I no can see?”).
encyclopaedia	[ɪn,sɜ:klə'pi:diə]
【释】	<i>n.</i> 百科全书
【例】	In the initial stages of the scientific revolution, most publications in the national languages were popular works, encyclopaedias , educational textbooks and translations.
enthusiastic	[ɪn,θju:zɪ'æstɪk]
【释】	<i>adj.</i> 热心的, 热情的
【例】	Well, there's a range of motivational exercises that we do to help the students feel positive and enthusiastic about their study.

【衍】	enthusiastically <i>adv.</i>
【近】	eager, interested
erroneous	[ɪ'reʊniəs]
【释】	<i>adj.</i> 错误的, 不正确的
【例】	These misconceptions do not remain isolated but become incorporated into a multifaceted, but organized, conceptual framework, making it and the component ideas, some of which are <i>erroneous</i> , more robust but also accessible to modification.
【衍】	erroneously <i>adv.</i> ; erroneousness <i>n.</i>
【近】	false, incorrect, untrue
exacerbate	[ɪgɪ'æsbəɪt]
【释】	<i>v.</i> 恶化, 增剧
【例】	For example, land clearing for agriculture is the largest single cause of deforestation; chemical fertilizers and pesticides may contaminate water supplies; more intensive farming and the abandonment of fallow periods tend to <i>exacerbate</i> soil erosion; and the spread of monoculture and use of high-yielding varieties of crops have been accompanied by the disappearance of old varieties of food plants which might have provided some insurance against pests or diseases in future.
【衍】	exacerbation <i>n.</i>
explicit	[ɪks'plɪsɪt]
【释】	<i>adj.</i> 外在的, 清楚的
【例】	Evidence suggests that a key step is to develop a policy on bullying, saying clearly what is meant by bullying, and giving <i>explicit</i> guidelines on what will be done if it occurs, what records will be kept, who will be informed, what sanctions will be employed.
【衍】	explicitly <i>adv.</i> ; explicitness <i>n.</i>
【近】	definite, express, specific
facial	['feɪʃl]
【释】	<i>adj.</i> 面部的
【例】	A <i>facial</i> expression, for example, can dramatically alter the

	meaning of what is said.
【衍】	facially <i>adv.</i>
fertilization	[ˌfɜːtəlaɪˈzeɪʃn]
【释】	<i>n.</i> 肥沃, 施肥, 受精
【例】	Long-day plants are adapted for situations that require fertilization by insects, or a long period of seed ripening.
【衍】	fertilizational <i>adj.</i>
fluctuation	[ˌflʌktʃuˈeɪʃn]
【释】	<i>n.</i> 波动, 起伏
【例】	Small populations will fluctuate enormously because of the random nature of birth and death and these chance fluctuations can cause species extinctions even if, on average, the population size should increase.
fossil	[ˈfɒsl]
【释】	<i>n.</i> 化石 <i>adj.</i> 化石的
【例】	Thus, in the 1950s and 1960s, there emerged an awareness in Western societies that resources for the provision of fossil fuel energy were finite and exhaustible and that the capacity of nature or the environment to sustain economic development and population was also finite.
gadget	[ˈgædʒɪt]
【释】	<i>n.</i> 小器具, 小配件, 小玩意
【例】	But on any given day, what Schaefer can offer is typical for today's drugs rep — a car trunk full of promotional gifts and gadgets , a budget that could buy lunches and dinners for a small country, hundreds of free drug samples and the freedom to give a physician \$200 to prescribe her new product to the next six patients who fit the drug's profile.
【释】	<i>n.</i> 诡计
【例】	The flashy brochures and pamphlets left by the sales reps are often followed up with meals at expensive restaurants, meetings in warm and sunny places, and an inundation of promotional gadgets .