

V

根据教育部最新大纲修订

VOCABULARY
BEYOND

四六级

英语词汇考试必备

大学英语

词汇快速突破

3000

世界图书出版公司

主编/池英 王晓燕

编著 南建钟 肖婉丽 兰元元 李方纪 董延丽 李 艺





大学英语词汇

快速突破 3000

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 主 编 | 池 英 | 王晓燕 |
| 编 著 | 南建舛 | 肖婉丽 |
| | 兰元元 | 李方纪 |
| | 董延丽 | 李 艺 |

世界图书出版公司

西安 北京 广州 上海



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语词汇快速突破 3000: 口袋版 / 池英编.

- 西安: 世界图书出版西安公司, 2002. 3

ISBN 7-5062-5315-1

I. 英…

II. 池…

III. 英语 - 词汇 - 高等学校 - 教学参考资料

IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 006466 号

大学英语词汇快速突破 3000

| | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 主 编 | 池 英 | 王晓燕 | |
| 编 著 | 南建翀 | 肖婉丽 | 兰元元 |
| | 李方纪 | 董延丽 | 李 艺 |
| 责任编辑 | 李 丹 | | |

| | |
|--------|-------------------------|
| 出版发行 | 世界图书出版西安公司 |
| 地 址 | 西安市南大街 17 号 邮编 710001 |
| 传 真 | 029-7279675 |
| E-mail | wmcxian@public.xa.sn.cn |
| 经 销 | 各地新华书店 |
| 印 刷 | 西北大学印刷厂 |
| 开 本 | 880 × 1230 1/64 |
| 印 张 | 7.25 |
| 字 数 | 220 千字 |

| | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 版 次 | 2002 年 3 月第 1 版 2002 年 3 月第 1 次印刷 |
| 书 号 | ISBN 7-5062-5315-1/H·364 |
| 定 价 | 13.50 元 |

☆如有印装错误, 请寄回本公司更换☆

前 言

对多数高校学生来说,英语学习中的最大难关莫过于词汇。词汇量的不足严重地制约着他们在听、说、读、写、译各方面能力的提高,也使他们在各类考试中难以取得理想的成绩。但要通过阅读、查词典来扩大词汇量往往既费时又缺乏系统性;孤立地背单词既枯燥又收效甚微。本书正是为了帮助英语学习者突破词汇难关,迅速有效地扩大词汇量而编写的。本书有以下几个特点:

一、词汇量大 书中所列基本词汇共2 500个,比国内同类大型词汇书多收一倍以上,加上同义词、反义词及派生词,共计逾4 000词,均属一般常用词,学完该书后可使读者的词汇量突破3 000。

二、实用性强 本书密切结合国内高校外语教学实际,基本词汇来源如下:

- 1.《高等院校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲》
- 2.《高等院校英语专业高年级教学大纲》
- 3.《高等院校文理科本科英语教学大纲》
- 4.教育部《硕士、博士学位研究生英语教学大纲》
- 5.国内外托福、GRE词汇书

三、信息量足 本书收入了最新科技与信息词汇,如:clone(克隆)、E-mail(电子邮件)、windows(视窗操作系统)等。

四、博采众长 本书在编排上吸取了国内外词汇书的长处,以便读者更好地掌握词汇,例如:

1. 本书分为 50 个单元, 每个单元均为 50 个词, 每单元后附测试题, 以供读者自我评估。

2. 每个单词都附有音标、词性说明、中文释义、典型用法及其译文。

3. 适当给出各单词的同义词、反义词及派生词, 以帮助读者通过联想扩大词汇量。

愿本书成为广大读者扩大词汇的好帮手。

编 者

2002. 3

目 录

| | | | |
|------|----|-------|---------|
| UNIT | 1 | ..... | ( 1) |
| UNIT | 2 | ..... | ( 9) |
| UNIT | 3 | ..... | ( 18) |
| UNIT | 4 | ..... | ( 26) |
| UNIT | 5 | ..... | ( 35) |
| UNIT | 6 | ..... | ( 44) |
| UNIT | 7 | ..... | ( 53) |
| UNIT | 8 | ..... | ( 62) |
| UNIT | 9 | ..... | ( 71) |
| UNIT | 10 | ..... | ( 80) |
| UNIT | 11 | ..... | ( 89) |
| UNIT | 12 | ..... | ( 98) |
| UNIT | 13 | ..... | ( 107) |
| UNIT | 14 | ..... | ( 116) |
| UNIT | 15 | ..... | ( 124) |
| UNIT | 16 | ..... | ( 133) |
| UNIT | 17 | ..... | ( 141) |
| UNIT | 18 | ..... | ( 149) |
| UNIT | 19 | ..... | ( 158) |
| UNIT | 20 | ..... | ( 168) |
| UNIT | 21 | ..... | ( 177) |
| UNIT | 22 | ..... | ( 186) |
| UNIT | 23 | ..... | ( 194) |
| UNIT | 24 | ..... | ( 203) |

| | | |
|------|----|-------|
| UNIT | 25 | (211) |
| UNIT | 26 | (219) |
| UNIT | 27 | (228) |
| UNIT | 28 | (236) |
| UNIT | 29 | (244) |
| UNIT | 30 | (252) |
| UNIT | 31 | (260) |
| UNIT | 32 | (270) |
| UNIT | 33 | (280) |
| UNIT | 34 | (290) |
| UNIT | 35 | (300) |
| UNIT | 36 | (310) |
| UNIT | 37 | (319) |
| UNIT | 38 | (328) |
| UNIT | 39 | (337) |
| UNIT | 40 | (347) |
| UNIT | 41 | (356) |
| UNIT | 42 | (366) |
| UNIT | 43 | (376) |
| UNIT | 44 | (386) |
| UNIT | 45 | (396) |
| UNIT | 46 | (406) |
| UNIT | 47 | (416) |
| UNIT | 48 | (426) |
| UNIT | 49 | (436) |
| UNIT | 50 | (446) |

UNIT 1

Part One

abroad [ə'brɔ:d]

ad. 到国外, 在国外

badly ['bædli]

ad. 恶劣地, 有害地

café ['kæfeɪ]

n. 咖啡馆, 小餐厅

daily ['deɪli]

a. 每日的

ad. 天天

earn [ɜ:n]

v. 赚得, 博得

fail [feɪl]

v. 失败, 不及格

gain [geɪn]

v. 获得, 赢得

habit ['hæbit]

n. 习惯, 习性

jacket ['dʒækɪt]

He lived **abroad** for many years. 他在国外住了许多年。

This was **badly** done. 这做得不好。

Peter plans to have a date with his girl friend in a **café**. 彼得打算在咖啡馆和他女朋友约会。

Thousands of people cross this **bridge daily**. 每日有数以千计的人通过此桥。

His courage and presence of mind **earned** him the admiration of his classmates. 他的勇敢和沉着博得了同学们的赞扬。

He **failed** to see what I meant. 他未懂我的意思。

She **gained** her living by working as a teacher. 她做教师以谋生计。

I smoke out of **habit**, not for pleasure. 我因习惯而非为了乐趣而抽烟。

He wears a brown **jacket** and grey

n. 短上衣, 茄克衫
lab [læb]

n. 实验室

mail [meil]

n. 邮件; 邮政

v. 邮寄

pack [pæk]

n. 包裹

v. 捆扎, 包装

sail [seil]

n. 帆

v. 启航; 航行

trousers. 他穿着棕色夹克灰长裤。

It was Jack who made this lab known all over the world. 杰克使得这个实验室在世界上出了名。

Air mail is quicker than sea mail. 航空邮寄较海路邮寄为快。

She packed her husband some bread and cheese for his dinner. 她为丈夫包好一些面包和干酪作为晚餐。

The ship sails for New York on Monday. 该船于星期一驶往纽约。

Part Two

absent ['æbsənt]

a. 缺席, 茫然的

baggage ['bæɡɪdʒ]

n. 行李; 行装

cage [keɪdʒ]

n. 笼

v. 把……关入笼中

damage ['dæmɪdʒ]

v. 损害, 破坏

n. 毁坏

How many students are absent today? 今天有多少同学缺席?

I have not unpacked my baggage yet. 我尚未打开我的行李。

The tiger should be put into a cage. 那只老虎应该被关进笼子。

An earthquake sometimes causes great damage. 地震有时会造成很大损失。

fair [feə]

a. 公平的; 正当的

ad. 公平地

garage ['gærɑ:ʒ]

n. 车库; 修车厂

main [mein]

a. 主要的, 最重要的

n. 体力, 力气

packet ['pækɪt]

n. 小包; 小捆

railway ['reɪlweɪ]

n. 铁道, 铁路

sailor ['seɪlə]

n. 水手; 海员

tail [teɪl]

n. & v. 尾巴, 末尾;
尾随

wake [weɪk]

v. (使)醒; 觉醒

youth [ju:θ]

n. 青年; 青年时期

That is a **fair** decision. 那是公平的
决定。

A large **garage** is attached to the
new house he bought. 他买的新房
子带有一个大车库。

Note down the **main** points of the
speech. 把演说的要点记下来。

She bought a **packet** of envelopes at
the shop. 她在店里买了一小包信
封。

The company decided to send their
goods by **railway**. 这家公司决定
通过铁路运送货物。

All the **sailors** were killed by the
pirates. 所有的水手都被海盗杀害
了。

Cut the **tails** off before you cook the
fish. 煮之前先切掉鱼尾巴。

She usually **wakes** early. 她平常很
早就醒。

I am determined to give my **youth**
to the motherland. 我决心把青春
献给祖国。



Part Three

accept [ək'sept]

v. 接受; 同意

bake [beik]

v. 烤, 烘; 烧硬

calm [kɑ:m]

a. 平静的

v. 使安静

damp [dæmp]

a. 潮湿的; 有湿气的

n. 湿气

eastern ['i:stən]

a. 东方的; 东部的

fair [feə]

n. 定期集市;
商品交易会

haircut ['heəkʌt]

n. 理发

painful ['peɪnfl]

a. 使痛的, 使痛苦的

raincoat

['reɪnkəʊt]

n. 雨衣

sale [seɪl]

I cannot accept your gift. 我不能接受你的礼物。

The cook bakes bread and cake in an oven. 厨师用烤箱烤面包和蛋糕。

After the storm it was calm. 暴风雨后, 天气趋于平静。

I don't like damp weather. 我不喜欢潮湿的天气。

The eastern part of China is more developed than the western part. 中国东部比西部更发达。

The village has a fair once a month. 那村庄每月有一次市集。

You need a haircut. 你需要理发。

He had a painful cut on his thumb. 他的拇指上有个疼痛的伤口。

Put on the raincoat! It's raining outside. 外面正在下雨, 把雨衣穿上。

The sale of his old home made him

n. 销售; 减价出售

tailor[ˈteɪlə]

n. 裁缝

ugly[ˈʌɡli]

a. 丑陋的, 难看的

sad. 出售老宅使他很难过。

He went to the tailor's to be measured for a suit. 他去裁缝店量身做一套衣服。

Do you think he is uglier than his father? 你以为他比他父亲更难看吗?

Part Four

accident

[ˈæksɪdɪnt]

n. 意外事件; 事故

baker[ˈbeɪkə]

n. 面包师

camera[ˈkæməɹə]

n. 照相机; 摄影机

danger[ˈdeɪndʒə]

n. 危险; 危险物

edge[edʒ]

n. 刀口; 边缘

v. 给……加上边

fairly[ˈfeəli]

ad. 公正地; 完全

ham[hæm]

He was killed in a motoring accident. 他在车祸中死亡。

He is a baker by trade. 他是个做面包的。

Cameras made in Japan are in good quality. 日本造的照相机质量很好。

The sign says, "Danger! Falling Rocks". 告示牌上写着: “堕石危险”!

Please sharpen the edge of this axe. 请把这斧头的刃磨快。

The goods are described fairly. 货品都公正无欺地标明。

Give me a ham sandwich,

n. 火腿

ice-cream

['aɪs kri:m]

n. & a. 冰淇淋; 乳
白色的

labour ['leɪbə]

n. & v. 劳动;
辛勤地工作

obey [ə'beɪ]

v. 服从; 顺从

painter ['peɪntə]

n. 画家; 油漆工

satisfy ['sætɪsfaɪ]

v. 使满意; 满足

please. 请给我一份火腿三明治。

Many children like chocolate ice-cream. 很多孩子喜欢巧克力冰淇淋。

The majority of men earn their living by manual labour. 大多数人是靠双手劳动来谋生。

Obey or you will be punished. 服从, 否则你会受到处罚。

Raphael was a famous painter. 拉菲尔是位著名的画家。

I am satisfied with your explanation. 我对你的解释是满意的。

Test

I. Select the word with a similar meaning:

1. baggage

A. luggage

B. present

C. box

2. damage

A. hurt

B. harm

C. help

3. gain

A. effort

B. get

C. make

4. habit

A. rule

B. custom

C. live

5. mail

A. main

B. case

C. send

【Keys】 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. C

II. Pick up the correct form to complete the sentences:

1. I didn't like the story; it didn't ____ me.

A. satisfaction

B. satisfy

C. satisfactory

2. The teacher didn't notice he was ____.

A. absence

B. absent

C. absently

3. His proposal was ____.

A. acceptance

B. accepted

C. acceptably

4. The secret was discovered by ____.

A. accident

B. accidental

C. accidentence

5. He has been critically ill, but the doctor says he is out of ____ now.

A. danger

B. dangerous

C. dangerously

【Keys】 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. A

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. Have you ____ up your things?

A. made

B. packed

C. looked

2. Today's ____ are larger than yesterday's.

A. sales

B. sells

C. business

3. Some boys ____ after the parade.

A. followed

B. wandered

C. tailed

4. The noise was loud enough to ____ the dead.

A. frighten

B. wake

C. please

5. The ____ of our country have lofty ideals.

A. youthful

B. fellow

C. youth

6. Don't make ____ faces!

A. ugly

B. strange

C. odd

7. To him, that was a ____ experience.

A. well

B. delightful

C. painful

8. Soldiers have to ____ orders.

A. agree

B. obey

C. satisfy

9. Policemen guarded the ____ gates.

A. main

B. big

C. principal

10. We should ____ for the happiness of mankind.

A. make

B. labour

C. try

【Keys】 1. B

2. A

3. C

4. B

5. C

6. A

7. C

8. B

9. A

10. B

IV. Match:

1. earn

A. in a bad manner

2. packet

B. happening every day

3. badly

C. to be unsuccessful

4. mail

D. customary behaviour

5. abroad

E. to obtain something useful

6. habit

F. to post

7. daily

G. to or in another country

8. gain

H. container with bars

9. cage

I. to get by working

10. fail

J. a small package

【Keys】 1. I

2. J

3. A

4. F

5. G

6. D

7. B

8. E

9. H

10. C

UNIT 2

Part One

according [ə'kɔ:diŋ]

ad. 根据;符合

You will be praised or blamed according as your work is good or bad. 你将依据你的工作成绩好坏而受到奖惩。

balloon [bə'lʊ:n]

n. 气球

Balloons are used by mankind for various purposes. 气球对人类而言有很多用途。

camp [kæmp]

n. 营;野营地

v. 宿营

The climbers had a camp near the top of the mountain. 登山者在山顶附近有个营地。

darkness ['dɑ:knis]

n. 黑暗

The room was in darkness. 房间一片漆黑。

education

[,edju:'keɪʃən]

n. 教育;培养

Education is free and compulsory up to the age of fifteen. 15岁以前的教育是免费的而且是义务的。

faith [feɪθ]

n. 信念;信仰

Have you any faith in what he tells you? 你对他告诉你的事相信吗?

hamburger

['hæmbə:gə]

n. 汉堡包,牛肉饼

Hamburger is the favourite quick food of Americans. 汉堡包是美国人特别喜爱的快餐食品。

lack [læk]

Lack of rest made her tired. 缺乏

n. & v. 缺乏; 缺少

major['meɪdʒə]

a. 较重要的; 主要的

v. 主修, 专攻

nail[neɪl]

n. 指甲; 钉

v. 钉; 将……钉牢

painting['peɪntɪŋ]

n. 绘画; 上油漆

scene[si:n]

n. 景色; 发生地点

tale[teɪl]

n. 故事; 传说

休息使她好疲倦。

Take the **major** share of the profits. 除去利润的主要部分。

You can't pare your **nails** in class. 你不能在课堂上修指甲。

I have bought several old **paintings**. 我买到了几张古画。

The sunrise is a beautiful **scene**. 日出是一幅美丽的景色。

He told us **tales** of his childhood. 他给我们讲他童年的故事。

Part Two

ache[eɪk]

v. & n. 疼痛

ball-point pen

['bɔ:l pɔɪnt pen]

n. 圆珠笔

Canada['kænədə]

n. 加拿大

dawn[daʊn]

n. 黎明

v. 破晓

I am **aching** all over. 我浑身疼痛。

Tom's father bought him a **ball-point pen** as a birthday gift. 汤姆的父亲给他买了支圆珠笔做生日礼物。

He was born in **Canada**. 他出生在加拿大。

They work from **dawn** till dark. 他们自天亮工作至天黑。