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VOCABULARY BEYOND

四六级

英语词汇考级必备

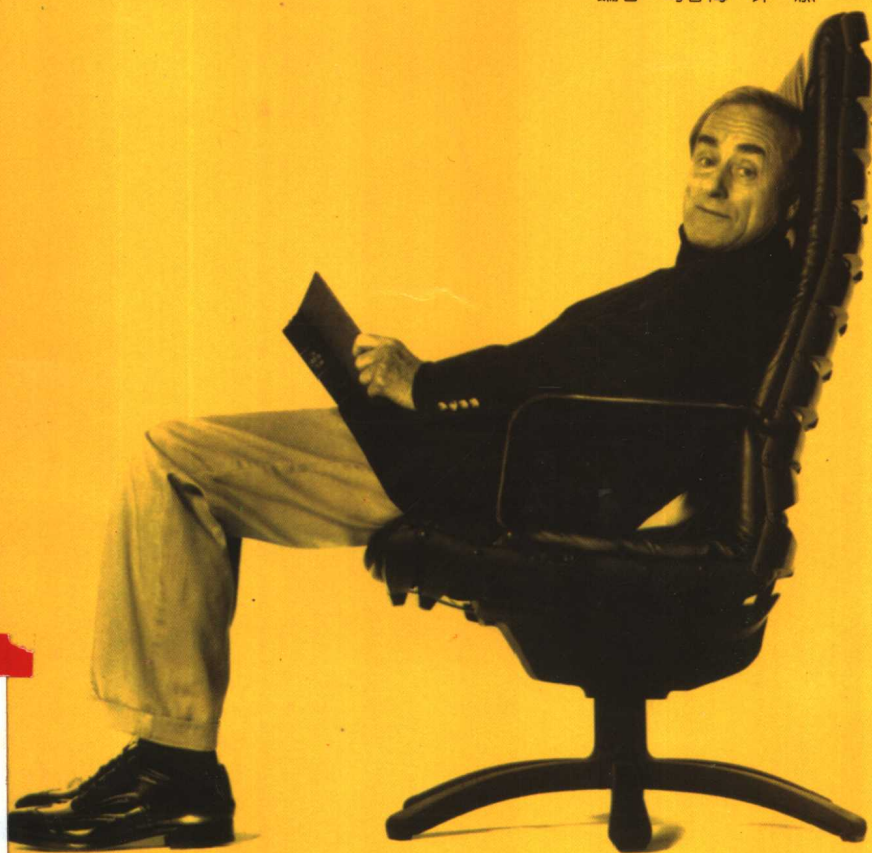
英语词汇

突破5000

W 世界图书出版公司

主编 / 池英

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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 2500 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,共计愈 6000 词,均属中上难度的词,学完该书后可使读者的词汇量突破 5000。

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,分四部分,每部分各配备练习题,每单元后附测试题,所有练习都有答案,以供

读者自我评估。

2. 每个单词都附有音标、词性说明、中英文释义、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。

4. 书后附有索引便于读者查寻。

愿本书成为广大读者扩大词汇的好帮手。

编 者

1999 年 7 月于西安外国语学院

目 录

UNIT 1	(1)
UNIT 2	(12)
UNIT 3	(22)
UNIT 4	(32)
UNIT 5	(42)
UNIT 6	(52)
UNIT 7	(62)
UNIT 8	(73)
UNIT 9	(83)
UNIT 10	(93)
UNIT 11	(103)
UNIT 12	(113)
UNIT 13	(123)
UNIT 14	(133)
UNIT 15	(143)
UNIT 16	(153)
UNIT 17	(163)
UNIT 18	(173)
UNIT 19	(183)
UNIT 20	(193)
UNIT 21	(203)
UNIT 22	(213)
UNIT 23	(223)
UNIT 24	(233)

UNIT 25	.....	(242)
UNIT 26	.....	(252)
UNIT 27	.....	(262)
UNIT 28	.....	(272)
UNIT 29	.....	(282)
UNIT 30	.....	(293)
UNIT 31	.....	(303)
UNIT 32	.....	(313)
UNIT 33	.....	(323)
UNIT 34	.....	(333)
UNIT 35	.....	(343)
UNIT 36	.....	(354)
UNIT 37	.....	(364)
UNIT 38	.....	(374)
UNIT 39	.....	(384)
UNIT 40	.....	(394)
UNIT 41	.....	(404)
UNIT 42	.....	(414)
UNIT 43	.....	(424)
UNIT 44	.....	(434)
UNIT 45	.....	(444)
UNIT 46	.....	(454)
UNIT 47	.....	(465)
UNIT 48	.....	(476)
UNIT 49	.....	(487)
UNIT 50	.....	(498)
INDEX	.....	(509)

UNIT 1

Part I

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
appropriate [ə'prəʊpriɪt] a. 适合的, 适宜的	correct or suitable	Plain, simple clothes are appropriate for school wear. 上学时的衣着应该简单而朴素。
daylight ['deɪlaɪt] n. 黎明, 白昼	dawn	She looks older by daylight than at night. 她白天比晚上显得老气一些。
inform [ɪn'fɔ:m] v. 通知; 告发	tell	We were informed about the time for the vacation. 有人通知了放假时间。
meantime ['mi:ntaɪm] n. 其间 ad. 同时	the time between(2 events)	My son was having the piano lesson, in the meantime , I was taking down the notes. 儿子上钢琴课的时候, 我在一边做笔记。
numeral ['nju:mərəl] n. 数字 a. 数的	(any of the system of signs) used for representing a number or numbers	Arabic numerals are widely used all over the world. 全世界广泛使用阿拉伯数字。
oral ['ɔ:rəl] a. 口述的; 口部的	spoken	Language learners usually have the oral test in addition to the written one. 语言学习者除笔试

peak [pi:k]	a sharply pointed mountain top	外,通常还要考口试。 There are traffic jams at peak hours. 上下班高峰期间,路上总是交通阻塞。
n. 山顶		
a. 高峰的		
quilt [kwilt]	a cover for a bed made of 2 pieces of cloth with soft, warm material between	In summer, quilts are seldom used. 夏季,人们几乎不用棉被。
n. 被(子),被状物		
reflect [rɪflekt]	throw back	This article reflected the author's opinions about life. 在这篇文章中,作者表达了他的人生观。
v. 反射;反映		
shell [ʃel]	a hard covering of an animal, or of an egg, fruit, nut, or seed	The turtle shell is strong enough to support the weight of a man. 海龟壳结实得可以承受一个人的重量。
n. 壳;炮弹		
thorough ['θʌrə]	complete in every way	One should have a thorough physical examination every year. 我们应该每年做一次全面体检。
a. 彻底的,详尽的		
up-to-date	modern	An up-to-date Intensive Reading textbook began to be used this term. 本学期精读课改用新课本。
[ʌp tu 'deɪt]		
a. 现代的,直到最近的		

Exercise I

- Roman ____ and the Arabic ones are not alike.
A. numerals B. soldier C. number
- The ____ of higher mountains are covered with snow all year round.
A. river B. bottom C. peaks
- ____ are used to keep us warm.
A. Fans B. Quilts C. Icecreams
- Tortoise protects itself from danger by its ____.
A. color B. shell C. tail

5. ____ understanding requires careful reading.

A. Partial B. Thorough C. Not

【Keys】 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B

Part II

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
ancient ['eɪnʃənt] a. 古代的; 古式的	in or of times long ago	In the ancient times, people lived in caves. 古时候, 人们居住在洞穴里。
biology [baɪɒlədʒi] n. 生物学	the scientific study of living things	Specialists in biology study the origin, structure, function, activities, and distribution of plant and animal life. 生物学家专门研究动植物的起源、结构、功能、活动及其分布情况。
drama ['drɑ:mə] n. 戏剧; 剧本	plays	'Hamlet' produced by the Drama Society was shown on TV. 戏剧社演出的话剧《哈姆雷特》被搬上了荧屏。
erase [ɪ'reɪz] v. 擦掉	rub out	When you spell wrong, erase them thoroughly. 拼写有错, 请擦干净。
flu [flu:] n. 流行性感冒	a disease which is like a bad cold but more serious	When it is dry and cold for a long time, flu spreads. 当天气长时间寒冷干燥时, 流感容易流行。
invade [ɪn'veɪd] v. 侵入, 侵犯	attack & spread into so as to take control of	It is unlawful to invade other's private life. 侵犯他人私生活是违法的。
lawful ['lɔ:ful] a. 法定的, 合法的	allowed by law	Young people should be taught to do the lawful things. 我们应该教育年轻

mercy['mɜ:si]

n. 怜悯, 仁慈

kindness or pity towards those who suffer or are weak

人不做违法乱纪的事情。

At the **mercy** of surroundings, one has to change himself. 环境能够改变人。**nursery**['nɜ:səri]

n. 托儿所

a place where small children are taken care of while their parents are at work, shopping, etc.

This boy hasn't been to a formal **nursery** school. 这孩子没上过正式的托儿所。**original**['ɒrɪdʒənəl]

a. 原始的

n. 原作品

first

I only have the **original** edition of that book. 我只有那本书的原版本。**preside**['pri:zaid]

v. 主持; 负责

be in charge of

He will **preside** at the election of school officers. 他是校际选举大会的主席。**sensitive**['sensətɪv]a. 敏感的;
易受伤害的

receiving impressions readily

Sensitive people are easily hurt. 敏感者极易受伤害。**wisdom**['wɪzdəm]

n. 智慧; 学问

the ability of being wise

Leaders should draw on the **wisdom** of people. 领导应该吸取群众的智慧。**Exercise II**

- We didn't have ____ in our nursery school.
A. math B. Chinese C. biology
- She suffered a lot from ____ last 2 weeks.
A. flu B. fly C. fluid
- Almost all the workers in a ____ school are women.
A. police B. nursery C. military
- He has ____ on the poor and helps them a lot.
A. hand B. class C. mercy
- ____ temples are carefully protected in many old cities.
A. Up-to-date B. Ancient C. Modern

[Keys] 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B

Part III

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
assure [əʃuə] v. 使确信; 保障	try to cause to believe	I assured the child of safety in that dark room. 我向孩子保证那间屋子没有危险。
Christ [kraɪst] (= Jesus Christ) n. 基督	the man who established Christianity, considered by Christians to be the son of God & to be still alive in heaven where he forms one of the 3 persons of the Trinity	Christ was born on December 25th. 基督诞生在12月25日。
deaf [def] a. 聋的; 不听(别人意见的)	unable to hear at all or to hear well	It is impossible for the deaf to communicate without hands. 聋子没有手就无法与他人进行交流。
essay [ˈeseɪ] n. 随笔, 文章	a piece of writing, not poetry, or a story, usu. short & on one subject	She dislikes the essay on politics. 她对政治题材的短文不感兴趣。
fond [fɒnd] a. 喜爱的; 多情的	having a great liking or love	The boy is very fond of music. 那孩子特别喜欢音乐。
geography [dʒiˈɒɡrəfi] n. 地理学; 地形	the study of the countries of the world & of the seas, rivers, towns, etc. on the earth's surface	Geography is given in every middle school. 每所中学都开设了地理课。

hare [heə]	animal with long ears, the upper lip divided into 2 parts, a short tail & long back legs	Hares and rabbits are slightly different. 野兔和家兔略有区别。
n. 野兔		
international [ˌɪntəˈnæʃənl]	having to do with more than one nation	Few women care about the international political situation. 女士关心国际政治形势的不多。
a. 国际的; 世界的		
judge [dʒʌdʒ]	a public official who has the power to decide questions brought before a court of law	Never judge a man by his appearance. 千万不可以貌取人。
n. 法官		
v. 鉴定		
kid [kid]	a child	Kids should be given more time to enjoy themselves. 孩子应该有更多的时间来玩。
n. 少年		
last [lɑːst]	continue	Shoes made 10 years ago lasted longer. 十年前的鞋子更结实。
v. 继续; 耐用		
mere [miə]	nothing more than	The mere sight of a snake in the picture makes me afraid. 只看一眼画中的蛇就足以使我心惊胆战。
a. 仅仅的; 纯粹的		

Exercise III

- A ____ is usually larger than a rabbit, and does not live in a hole.
A. bird B. hare C. mouse
- Right ____ can only be formed upon facts.
A. direction B. action C. judgement
- ____ is one of the important basic courses for secondary school students.
A. Research B. Geography C. Christ
- She writes ____ easily and quickly.
A. essays B. quizzes C. notes

5. The United Nations is an ____ organization.

A. operation B. original C. international

[Keys] 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C

Part IV

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
anger ['æŋgə] v. 激怒 n. 愤怒	make angry	Anger is not good for our health. 怒伤身。
bleed [bli:d] v. 流血; 悲痛	lose blood	Her nose will bleed if it is dry and hot. 天气炎热干燥时, 她就会流鼻血。
centimeter/centimetre ['sentimɪ:tə] n. 公分, 厘米	a measure of length equal to 0.01 meters or 0.4 inches	The boy is expected to be over 180 centimeters in height. 那孩子的身高有希望超过 1 米 80。
dip [dɪp] v. 蘸; 下沉	put (sth.) in or into a liquid for a moment & then take out	Children should be kept from dipping their fingers in the hot water. 我们应该看护好小孩子以免他们将手伸进热水中。
evil ['i:vl] a. 邪恶的 n. 罪行	wicked	The witch looked at the little girl with evil eyes. 巫婆恶毒地看着小女孩。
forecast ['fɔ:kə:st] v. & n. 预报	say beforehand, esp. with the help of some kind of knowledge	The weather forecast helped people a lot. 天气预报给了我们很大的帮助。
globe [gləʊb] n. 球状物; 地球	a round object on which a map of the earth or sky is painted, & which may be turned on its base	A globe is very useful for students who study geography. 学习地理离不开地球仪。

hay [hei] n. 干草	grass which has been cut & dried, esp. for cattle food	Hay provides the food for cattles and horses in winter days. 干草解决了牛和马冬季的食物问题。
issue ['isju:] v. 发行 n. 争端	bring out for the notice of the public	China Daily is issued every day. «中国日报»每天都发行。
latest ['leitist] a. 最新的, 晚的	the most recent news, fashion, or example	You have to return the book next week at the latest . 最晚下周还书。
mess [mes] n. 混乱 v. 弄脏	a state of disorder or untidiness	Nervousness made a mess of her performance. 过于紧张使她的演出搞砸了。
output ['autput] n. 产量; 输出量	production	The yearly output of bikes has increased. 自行车的年产量已经增加了。
petroleum [pi'trəuljəm] n. 石油	a mineral oil obtained from below the surface of the earth, & used to produce petrol & various chemical substances	The price of petroleum keeps rising. 石油价格持续上涨。

Exercise IV

- Many products could be made from ____.
A. rain B. petroleum C. water
- Sometimes the weather ____ is not correct.
A. dipped B. was C. forecast
- The broken ship ____ down into the sea.
A. dipped B. were C. are
- She wished she could be 10 ____ taller than the other girls.
A. centimeters B. times C. meters
- We can obtain the ____ information from TV or newspaper.
A. late B. wrong C. latest

【Keys】 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. C

Test

I . Choose the word with a different meaning:

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. oral | B. spoken | C. opera |
| 2. A. up-to-date | B. out-of-date | C. modern |
| 3. A. erase | B. elapse | C. remove |
| 4. A. preside | B. charge | C. change |
| 5. A. kick | B. kid | C. child |

【Keys】 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A

II . Find out the appropriate definition:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. reflect | | |
| A. throw back | B. recollect | C. effect |
| 2. deaf | | |
| A. unable to hear | B. not dead | C. leaf |
| 3. fond | | |
| A. found | B. liking very much | C. fund |
| 4. bleed | | |
| A. fleet | B. bloody | C. lose blood |
| 5. hay | | |
| A. buy | B. lay | C. dried grass |

【Keys】 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C

III . Select the word with a similar meaning:

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. last | | |
| A. late | B. next | C. continue |
| 2. mere | | |
| A. only | B. meat | C. meet |
| 3. wisdom | | |
| A. kingdom | B. cleverness | C. width |
| 4. meantime | | |

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. on time | B. while | C. in time |
| 5. anger | | |
| A. angry | B. angle | C. angel |
| 6. evil | | |
| A. devil | B. wicked | C. eve |
| 7. globe | | |
| A. earth | B. ship | C. map |
| 8. issue | | |
| A. sure | B. use | C. publish |
| 9. mess | | |
| A. mass | B. mat | C. disorder |
| 10. output | | |
| A. outside | B. production | C. input |

[Keys] 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A
6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B

IV. Pick up the correct form to complete the sentence:

- Now people like films better than ____.
A. dramas B. dramatist C. dramatize
- This is an ____ example.
A. appreciate B. appropriate C. appreciative
- ____ is better for our eyes than any other lights.
A. Daytime B. Daybreak C. Daylight
- He is a well-____ person.
A. informative B. information C. informed
- The ____ took place at midnight secretly.
A. invade B. invasion C. invader
- Gambling is never ____, though some people like it very much.
A. lawful B. unlawful C. lawyer
- The Dutch were the ____ settlers of New York.
A. originate B. originality C. original
- She became ____ after she fell off the stairs.
A. sensitive B. senseless C. sensible
- The naughty child ____ his teacher he would not come late again.
A. assured B. assuredly C. assurance