

大 中 学 生

英语常用派生词 及练习

Common English
Derivatives
with Exercises
for students

辛赛克编

吴文烈审



浙江大学出版社

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浙 江 大 学 出 版 社

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前 言

《大中学生英语常用派生词及练习》以英语派生词的研究为基础,从词义、辨析、用法等方面入手,说明它们的确切意义、习惯用法、派生形式等。本书试图解决一般英语词典、语法书和教科书未曾涉及或虽有涉及但语焉不详的问题。编写的目的是希望读者能够熟练掌握英语的派生词,并能通过对中心词的“解剖”,获得对其它派生词的理性认识,加深对单词内在联系的印象和理解,从而达到一个生词能够“望文生义”,以迅速扩大词汇量,切实有效地提高阅读能力和理解能力。

本书的重点在于运用。每组派生词后配有精选的针对性练习,以期达到复习、巩固、提高的目的。全部练习均配有答案,供自学时查对。最后附“咨询单”专供读者对本书提问题和意见。

由于编者水平有限,书中不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

1987年9月

AAE 49/06

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able

to enable, to disable, ability, capability, inability, disability, able, capable, incapable, unable, disabled, ably

1. to enable [i'neɪbl] *vt.* 使能够

This train will enable me to get there in time.

这趟火车能使我及时到达那儿。

2. to disable [dis'eɪbl] *vt.* 使伤残; 使无能

He was disabled in the war; he lost his left arm.

战争使他残废, 他失去了左臂。

3. ability [ə'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 能力

He showed his admiration for her ability in drawing.

他对她的绘画能力表示钦佩。

4. capability [,keɪpə'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 能力

The essay is a proof of the writer's capability of using the right word in the right place.

这篇文章证明作者能在适当的地方使用适当的词。

【辨析】ability 是指人(在体力上、智力上、财源上或法律上)做事情的“能力”, 后接不定式, 如 ability to work/read/do a job. capability 与 ability 互通, 也可指上述的能力, 指人指事物均可, 后跟介词 in, of 或 for 加名词、动名词, 偶或接不定式。如:

His condition baffles the diagnostic abilities of medical men. 他的病情使医生们感到困惑, 未能作出诊断。

We think highly of his capability in making an excellent diagnosis. 我们对他的精确诊断能力评价很高。

5. inability [,ɪnə'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 无能, 无力

His inability to pass a driver's test disturbs him.

他为不能通过驾驶(执照)考试而感到心烦。

6. disability [,dɪsə'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 无能, 无力; 伤残

Jeb was excused from service in the armed forces because of a serious physical disability. 杰布因严重的生理伤残而免服兵役。

【辨析】 inability 是“缺少(做某事的)能力或技巧”(lack of ability and skill); disability 则强调智力上、体力上永久性的缺陷、弱点或伤残(permanent flaw, weakness or handicap)。

One's inability to speak well may have been caused by nervousness; his disability in speaking may have been caused by a birth defect. 一个人说话条理不清可能是由于神经紧张之故,而丧失说话能力则可能是先天性缺陷所致。

7. able ['eɪbl] *adj.* 能干的;能够

He is old but still quite able. 他虽年岁大了,但还很能干。

You seemed able to put complicated thought in simple words. 你似乎很有深入浅出的表达才能。

8. capable ['keɪpəbl] *adj.* 有能力的;能干的

The boy is capable of looking after himself now.

这男孩现在可以照管自己了。

【辨析】 able 与 capable 的不同,有几点值得注意:

① 当用作定语时,able 包含“能干”的意思更强;capable 则较弱。如:

He is an able businessman. 他是个很能干的商人。

(若说 capable businessman,意思是“还能干”。)

② able 用于褒义, capable 褒贬均可,但更多用于贬义。如:

The terrorists are capable of any crime.

这些恐怖分子什么坏事都干得出来。

③ able 后接不定式, capable 后接介词 of 加名词或动名词。

④ able 表示“有此能力”; capable 指“有此可能性”。如:

I was able to catch what he said. 我能够听懂他说的话。

The passage is capable of several interpretations.

这段话(可)能有几种不同解释。

9. incapable [ɪn'keɪpəbl] *adj.* 不能的,不会的;无能力的,

An employer cannot afford to hire incapable workers.

雇主不会出钱雇用无能的人。

10. unable ['ʌn'eɪbl] *adj.* 不能的,不会的;无能为力的

The speaker was unable to make himself heard in the rear of the hall. 演讲者无法让坐在大厅后面的人听见自己的讲话。

11. disabled [dis'eibld] *adj.* 残废的, 伤残的

Disabled soldiers should be cared for by the state.

残废军人应当得到国家的照顾。

【辨析】incapable 和 unable 均有“不能的, 不会的”意思, 但用法不同。incapable 可作定语、表语, 作表语时后跟介词 of; unable 只能作表语, 后接不定式。incapable 通常指一种永久、固有的情况; unable 则指当时短暂的现象。disabled 是指由于受伤或有病而“残废的”(crippled, paralyzed), 参看 inability/disability 辨析。如:

An idiot is incapable of learning. 白痴不会学习。

A little baby is unable to walk and talk.

婴儿不会走路和说话。

The government encouraged employers to hire disabled workers. 政府鼓励雇主雇用残废工人。

12. ably ['eibli] *adv.* 能干地; 出色地

He could play the piano very ably.

他能非常出色地演奏钢琴。

Exercise (在空格中填入本节内的合适词汇, 下同)

- 1) The _____ ex-servicemen are to receive more money.
- 2) Poor eyesight and flat feet are _____.
- 3) The money _____ him to go for a much-needed holiday.
- 4) He did the job so _____ that everyone praised him.
- 5) For several minutes he was _____ to breathe normally.

- 6) The parents are disappointed at their child's _____ to work alone.
- 7) These vehicles are each _____ of carrying 20 persons.
- 8) Peter has the _____ to do great things with his life.
- 9) After the operation, the patient was soon _____ to sit up and read.
- 10) The _____ of iron to be fused is known to all.
- 11) Flowers are _____ of growing in strong winds.
- 12) The accident _____ him for military service.

absorb

to absorb, absorption, absorbing, absorbed, absorbent,

1. to absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* 吸收; 吸引; 并入
That kind of cloth doesn't absorb moisture, so it's good for raincoats. 那种布料不吸收水份, 因此适合做雨衣。
2. absorption [əb'sɔ:pʃən] *n.* 吸收; 吸引
The absorption of moisture by the soil is very important for plant growth. 土壤的水份吸收对植物生长是至关重要的。
3. absorbing [əb'sɔ:biŋ] *adj.* 非常吸引人的
This is such an absorbing book that I can't put it down. 这本书非常引人入胜, 我真有点爱不释手。
4. absorbed [əb'sɔ:bd] *adj.* 注意集中的; 一心一意的
He is now deeply absorbed in study. Let's not disturb him. 他正全神贯注地在学习, 我们别去打扰他。
5. absorbent [əb'sɔ:tənt] *adj.* 能吸收的; 有吸收能力的
Absorbent paper is used to dry the hands.
吸水纸可用来擦手。

【辨析】absorbing 具有主动意味, 只能做“吸引人”讲; (engrossing); absorbed 含被动意味, 表示“全神贯入的”(intent)

[参见 continue 及 interest 辨析条]; absorbent 是“能吸入……的”。如

Body language is an absorbing subject.

体语是一门有趣的课题。

He read the novel with absorbed interest.

他专心致志地读着那本小说。

This material is highly absorbent.

这种材料吸水性能很好。

Exercise

- 1) A good sponge should be very _____ .
- 2) The play was so _____ that we didn't notice how late it was.
- 3) Jeannette attended the lecture with _____ attention.
- 4) In America, many immigrants _____ into the mainstream of society.
- 5) Complete _____ of light makes a thing appear black.

act

to act, to activate, to actuate, act, action, actor, activity, active, acting, actual, actually, actively

1. to act [ækt] *v.* 行动

Why don't you make up your mind to act at once?

他为什么不打定主意马上采取行动?

2. to activate ['æktiveit] *vt.* 使活动; 激活

When you push that button, you will activate the motor.

你按下那颗按钮, 就能启动马达。

3. to actuate ['æktjueit] *vt.* 激励; 驱使

His desire for fame actuated his constant efforts.

成名的欲望激励他不断努力。

4. act [ækt] *n.* 行为, 行动

This is the most cruel act I have ever witnessed.

这是我所见过的最残忍的行为。

5. action [ˈækʃən] *n.* 行为, 行动

We have had enough talk, it is now time for action.

我们谈的已经够了; 现在该是行动的时候了。

【辨析】 act 和 action 虽都指行为, act 是短暂的、个别的、比较具体的“行为”; action 偏重抽象的“行为”, 往往占时较长, 包括不同步骤。如:

That's one true act of friendship.

这是一种真正的友好行为。

We judge man by his actions. 我们观其行而知其人。

6. actor [ˈæktə] *n.* 演员

The movie actor returned to the stage after a fifteen year absence. 十五年后, 该电影演员重返影坛。

7. activity [ækˈtɪvɪti] *n.* 活动; 活跃

When a man is over 70, his time of full activity is usually past. 当一个人过了70岁, 通常他的旺盛活动时期就过去了。

8. active [ˈæktɪv] *adj.* 积极的, 活跃的

Reading is a passive process, while writing is active.

阅读是一种消极的过程, 而写作则是一种积极的过程。

9. acting [ˈæktɪŋ] *adj.* 代理的

John was the acting chairman at the meeting.

约翰是会议代理主席。

10. actual [ˈæktʃuəl] *adj.* 实际上的, 确实的

What he told us was not a dream but an actual happening.

他所告诉我们的并非是一场梦幻, 而是实实在在发生的事情。

11. actually [ˈæktʃuəli] *adv.* 实际上, 确实地

The events depicted in the film did not actually take

place. 电影中所描写的事件实际并无其事。

12 actively ['æktivli] *adv.* 积极地

He works actively all day.

他整天都忙忙碌碌地工作着。

Exercise

- 1) What was the basis for his strong _____ ?
- 2) John leads an _____ life. He is always busy.
- 3) That play has eight _____ .
- 4) Don't _____ surprised. You knew all along.
- 5) She was _____ opposed to the war, and she took part in the peace movement.
- 6) The _____ outcome of the election is hard to predict.
- 7) My first _____ was to run into the waiting room.
- 8) This is our _____ secretary.
- 9) China is now enjoying great commercial and industrial _____ .
- 10) He looks honest, but _____ he is a rogue.
- 11) _____ by good will, he _____ a group of generous persons.

admit

to admit, admission, admittance, admitted, admissible, admittedly

1. to admit [əd'mit] *vt.* 承认; 容纳得下

We have to admit that he is a highly competent man.

我们得承认他是个能力非常强的人。

The theatre admits only 1,000 persons.

这个剧院只能容纳一千人。

2. admission [əd'miʃən] *n.* 允许进入; 入学; 承认

Admission to the school is by examination only.

只有通过考试才能进入那所学校(学习)。

The accused refused to make an admission of his guilt.

被告拒不承认他所犯的罪行。

3. admittance [əd'mitəns] *n.* 允许进入

I called at his house but was refused admittance.

我去拜访他,但被拒之门外。

【辨析】admission 和 admittance 表示“允许进入”,基本意思相同,现在前者比后者更普通。admittance 常取其直义,指进入一定的空间,如会场等;而 admission 则取其比喻意义,指入场的权利或特权,如准许入会成为某社团的成员。

She easily gained admittance into the building of the club, but soon found it hard to apply for admission.

她很容易地进入俱乐部大楼,但很快发现要求入会非常困难。

4. admitted [əd'mitid] *adj.* 承认了的

He is admitted at any time. 无论何时均准他入内。

5. admissible [əd'misəbl] *adj.* 容许的;可以接受的

Is it admissible to smoke here? 这儿允许吸烟吗?

6. admittedly [əd'mitidli] *adv.* 大家承认,应当承认

The so-called test tube baby was admittedly really possible. 应当承认,所谓的试管婴儿是完全可能的。

Exercise

- 1) It seems quite generally _____ .
- 2) Will the museum _____ children for free?
- 3) Only a few errors are _____ .
- 4) _____ , drill and repetition are important in teaching a foreign language.
- 5) No _____ except on business.
- 6) The _____ charge is 50 dollars.

adopt

to adopt, adoption, adopted, adoptive, adoptable

1. to adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 采用; 采纳; 收养

Chinese dress has been adopted by people in many parts of the world. 中式服装为世界许多地方的人所采用。

2. adoption [ə'dɒpʃən] *n.* 采纳; 收养

He suggested an adoption of their plan in part but not completely. 他建议部份地而不是全部地采纳他们的计划。

3. adoptive [ə'dɒptɪv] *adj.* 收养的; 过继的; 采用的

The adoptive family has taken 3 homeless children from an orphanage. 这个继养家庭从孤儿院里领养了三个无家可归的孩子。

4. adopted [ə'dɒptɪd] *adj.* 收养的; 被过继的; 采用的

She is an adopted child, but she acts just like her adoptive mother. 她是一个养女, 可她一举一动就像她养母一样。

【辨析】注意这两词的不同: adoptive是“收养(某人)的”(tending to adopt), 具有主动意义; adopted是“(被某人)收养的”(taken by adoption), 含有被动意义。下面例句中两个词的位置不能对换:

The adopted child became very fond of his adoptive parents. 那个养子变得非常喜欢他的养父母。

5. adoptable [ə'dɒptəbl] *adj.* 可采用的; 可收养的

Do you think the suggestions made by the masses are adoptable? 你认为这些群众建议可采纳吗?

Exercise

- 1) _____ may be the answer for childless couples unable to have babies of their own.
2) A child taken to be reared legally as one's own child is _____ child and the _____ couple are called _____ parents.

3) This new idea is highly _____ .

alter

to alter, to altercate, to alternate, alteration, alternation, alternative, alternator, altercation, alterable, alternating, alternate, alternative, alternately, alternatively

1. to alter ['ɔ:lteɪ] *v.* 改变

The city has altered a great deal since we came.

自从我们来了后,这城市改变了很多。

2. to altercate ['ɔ:lteɪ:keɪt] *vi.* 吵嘴,争论

She likes to altercate with other people about a trifle.

她喜欢因琐事与他人争吵。

3. to alternate ['ɔ:lteɪ:neɪt] *v.* 交替,更迭

The desert temperatures alternate from 120° F at noon to 40° F at night. 沙漠气候从中午华氏一百二十度到夜晚华氏四十度交替变更。

4. alteration [ˌɔlteɪ'reɪʃən] *n.* 变更,变化

There isn't much alteration in the village; it's almost the same as it was.

这个村子没有多大改变,差不多同以前一样。

5. alternation [ˌɔ:lteɪ:'neɪʃən] *n.* 交替,交错

Don't work too hard. You really need a systematic alternation of work and recreation.

别太拼命干了,你非常需要工作和娱乐的合理调剂。

6. alternative [ɔ:l'teɪ:nətiv] *n.* (可作的)选择(余地)

We could play tennis or golf tomorrow. Which alternative do you prefer?

我们明天或许打网球,或许打高尔夫球,你喜欢哪一个?

7. alternator ['ɔ:lteɪ:neɪtə] *n.* 交流发电机

An alternator is a machine for producing AC.

交流发电机是生产交流电的机器。

8. altercation [ˌɔlteɪ:'keɪʃən] *n.* 口角,争论

The boys had an altercation over the umpire's decision.
男孩们对裁判员的决定曾有一番激烈的争论。

9. alterable ['ɔ:lterəbl] *adj.* 可变更的

This contract has been signed by the two parties. It is not alterable for 3 years.

这项合同是由双方共同签署的,三年内不可更改。

10. alternating ['ɔ:ltə:neitiŋ] *adj.* 交变的,交流的

AC is a short form for alternating current.

AC 是交流电的简写。

11. alternate ['ɔ:l'tə:nit] *adj.* 交替的,交错的

He goes to the football and to the races on alternate Saturdays.

一个星期六他去踢足球,另一个星期六他去参加比赛。

12. alternative ['ɔ:l'tə:rətiv] *adj.* 几种(供选择)的,选择的

Jason considered several alternative vocations before deciding to be a teacher.

贾森在决定当教师前曾考虑了几种其它的职业。

13. alternately ['ɔ:l'tə:nitli] *adv.* 交替地

I'm alternately happy and depressed.

我总是一阵高兴,一阵伤心。

14. alternatively ['ɔ:l'tə:nətivli] *adv.* 作为替代;二者挑一

It may have been because of the weather, or alternatively it may have been the result of indigestion.

这可能是由于天气不好,也可能是消化不良引起的。

【辨析】这是一对极容易相混的词,它们的差别在于: alternate (ly) 的基本意义是“交替”、“轮流”(by turns); alternative 的基本意义是“替代”、“选择”(pertain to some kind of choice)。虽然 alternative (ly) *n., adj., adv.* 往往指的是两种事物之间的选择,但也可在两者以上,选择的范围并不仅仅局限于两种事物。如:

The alternatives are stagnation, cold war, peace, or