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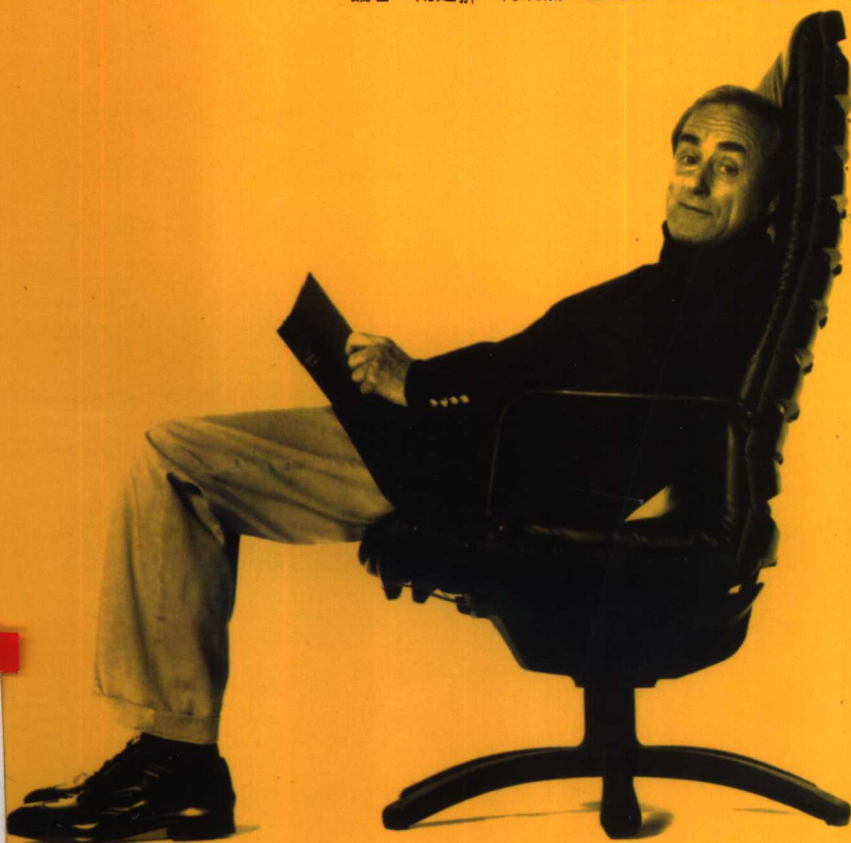
英语词汇

突破 3000

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主 编 / 池 英

编 著 南建舫 肖婉丽 兰元元 李方纪 董延丽 乔志华



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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 4000 词,均属一般常用词,学完该书后可使读者的词汇量突破 3000。

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

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UNIT 1

Part I

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
abroad [ə'brɔ:d] ad. 到国外, 在国外	to or in another country	He lived abroad for many years. 他在国外住了许多年。
badly ['bædli] ad. 恶劣地, 有害地	in a bad manner	This was badly done. 这做得不好。
café ['kæfei] n. 咖啡馆, 小餐厅	a small restaurant where light meals and drinks are served	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。
daily [deili] a. 每日的 ad. 天天	(happening, appearing, etc.) once a day or every day or every day except Sunday and perhaps Saturday	Thousands of people cross this bridge daily . 每日有数以千计的人通过此桥。
earn [ɜ:n] v. 赚得, 博得	get by working	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。
fail [feil] v. 失败, 不及格	be unsuccessful	He failed to see what I meant. 他未懂我的意思。
gain [gein] v. 获得, 赢得	obtain (something useful, necessary, wanted, etc.)	She gained her living by working as a teacher. 她做教师以谋生计。

habit ['hæbit]	(an example of) customary behaviour	I smoke out of habit , not for pleasure. 我因习惯而非为了乐趣而抽烟。
n. 习惯, 习性		
jacket ['dʒækɪt]	a short coat with sleeves	He wears a brown jacket and grey trousers. 他穿着棕色夹克灰长裤。
n. 短上衣, 茄克衫		
lab [læb]	a building or room in which a scientist works, with apparatus for the examination and testing of materials	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。
n. 实验室		
mail [meɪl]	the government system of collecting, carrying and delivering letters and parcels	Air mail is quicker than sea mail . 航空邮寄较海路邮寄为快。
n. 邮件; 邮政		
v. 邮寄		
pack [pæk]	put (things, esp. one's belongings) into (cases, boxes, etc.) for traveling or storing	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。
n. 包裹		
v. 捆扎, 包装		
sail [seɪl]	(of any ship) to travel on the water	The ship sails for New York on Monday. 该船于星期一驶往纽约。
n. 帆		
v. 启航; 航行		

Exercise I

- He returned from ____ yesterday.
A. board B. aboard C. abroad
- She was ____ dressed.
A. badly B. bad C. good
- His achievements ____ him respect and admiration.
A. made B. did C. earned
- All our attempts ____.
A. fell B. failed C. won
- We hope to ____ still greater success.
A. try B. gain C. do

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

Part II

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
absent ['æbsənt] n. 缺席, 茫然的	not present	How many students are absent today? 今天有多少同学缺席?
baggage ['bægidʒ] n. 行李; 行装	all the bags and other containers with which a person travels	I have not unpacked my baggage yet. 我尚未打开我的行李。
cage [keidʒ] n. 笼 v. 把...关入笼中	put (something) into a cage	The tiger should be put into a cage . 那只老虎应该被关进笼子。
damage ['dæmidʒ] v. 损害, 破坏 n. 毁坏	cause damage to	An earthquake sometimes causes great damage . 地震有时会造成很大损失。
fair [fɛə] a. 公平的; 正当的 ad. 公平地	free from dishonesty or injustice	That is a fair decision. 那是个公平的决定。
garage ['gærɑ:ʒ] n. 车库; 修车厂	a building in which motor vehicles can be kept	A large garage is attached to the new house he bought. 他买的新房子带有一个大车库。
main [mein] a. 主要的, 最重要的 n. 体力, 力气	chief; first in importance or size	Note down the main points of the speech. 把演说的要点记下来。
packet ['pækit] n. 小包; 小捆	a number of small things tied or put together into a small box, case, or bag	She bought a packet of envelopes at the shop. 她在店里买了一小包信封。
railway ['reilwei]	a track for trains	The company decided to

n. 铁道, 铁路

sailor['seilə]

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

a person with a job
on the ship, esp.
one who is not a
ship's officer

the movable long
growth at the back
of a creature's body
to (cause to) cease
to sleep

the period of being
young, esp. the pe-
riod between being
a child and being
fully grown

send their goods by **rail-
way**. 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** ear-
ly. 她平常很早就醒。

I am determined to give
my **youth** to the moth-
erland. 我决心把青春献给
祖国。

Exercise II

1. I asked him a question but he looked at me in an ____ way and didn't answer.

A. careful B. attentive C. absent

2. The accident didn't do much ____ to either of the motorcars.

A. harm B. damage C. hurt

3. Did you receive ____ treatment?

A. fair B. good C. well

4. Our ____ meal is in the evening.

A. light B. main C. heavy

5. Dogs wag their ____ when they are pleased.

A. heads B. ears C. tails

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

Part III

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
accept [ək'sept] v. 接受; 同意	take or receive (something offered or given), esp. willingly	I cannot accept your gift. 我不能接受你的礼物。
bake [beik] v. 烤, 烘; 烧硬	cook using dry heat in a special box (an oven)	The cook bakes bread and cake in an oven. 厨师用烤箱烤面包和蛋糕。
calm [kɑ:m] a. 平静的 v. 使安静	to make calm	After the storm it was calm . 暴风雨后, 天气趋于平静。
damp [dæmp] a. 潮湿的; 有湿气的 n. 湿气	rather wet	I don't like damp weather. 我不喜欢潮湿的天气。
eastern ['i:stən] a. 东方的; 东部的	of or belonging to the east part of the world or of a country	The eastern part of China is more developed than the western part. 中国东部比西部更发达。
fair [fɛə] n. 定期集市; 商品交易会	a market, esp. one held at a particular place at regular periods for selling farm products	The village has a fair once a month. 那村庄每月有一次市集。
haircut ['heəkʌt] n. 理发	an occasion of having the hair cut	You need a haircut . 你需要理发。
painful ['peɪnful] a. 使痛的, 使痛苦的	causing pain	He had a painful cut on his thumb. 他的拇指上有个疼痛的伤口。
raincoat ['reɪnkəʊt] n. 雨衣	a light coat worn to keep the rain out	Put on the raincoat ! It's raining outside. 外面正在下雨, 把雨衣穿上。
sale [seɪl]	an act of selling	The sale of his old home

n. 销售; 减价出售

tailor['teɪlə]

n. 裁缝

a person who makes outer garments to order, esp. for men

made him 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。

ugly['ʌgli]

a. 丑陋的, 难看的

unpleasant to see

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

Exercise III

1. He asked her to marry him and she ____ him.
A. answered B. replied C. accepted
2. Although she was frightened, she answered with a ____ voice.
A. calm B. low C. weak
3. If you put on ____ clothes, you will probably catch cold.
A. damp B. dry C. warm
4. He speaks with ____ slowness.
A. quick B. fast C. painful
5. I will put these goods up for ____.
A. sell B. selling C. sale

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

Part IV

WORD

accident

['æksɪdənt]

n. 意外事件; 事故

MEANING

something unpleasant, undesirable or damaging, that happens unexpectedly or by chance

TYPICAL USE

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

baker['beɪkə]

n. 面包师

a person who bakes bread and cakes, esp. professionally

He is a **baker** by trade. 他是个做面包的。

camera['kæməɾə]

n. 照像机; 摄影机

an apparatus for taking photographs

Cameras made in Japan are in good quality. 日本

danger ['deɪndʒə]	or moving pictures	造的照像机质量很好。
n. 危险; 危险物	the possibility of harm or loss	The sign says, " Danger! Falling Rocks ". 告示牌上写着: "堕石危险"!
edge [edʒ]	the thin sharp cutting part of a blade	Please sharpen the edge of this axe. 请把这斧头的刃磨快。
n. 刀口; 边缘		
v. 给...加上边		
fairly ['feəli]	in a manner that is free from dishonesty, injustice, etc.	The goods are described fairly . 货品都公正无欺地标明。
ad. 公正地; 完全		
ham [hæm]	(preserved meat from) a pig's leg considered as food	Give me a ham sandwich, please. 请给我一份火腿三明治。
n. 火腿		
ice-cream	a sweet mixture which is frozen and eaten cold, usu. containing milk products and often eggs	Many children like chocolate ice-cream . 很多孩子喜欢巧克力冰淇淋。
['aɪs kri:m]		
n. & a. 冰淇淋; 乳白色的		
labour ['leɪbə]	work or effort	The majority of men earn their living by manual labour . 大多数人是靠双手劳动来谋生。
n. & v. 劳动; 辛勤地工作		
obey ['əbeɪ]	do (what one is asked or ordered to do) by (someone)	Obey or you will be punished. 服从, 否则你会受到处罚。
v. 服从; 顺从		
painter ['peɪntə]	a person who paints pictures	Raphael was a famous painter . 拉菲尔是位著名的画家。
n. 画家; 油漆工		
satisfy ['sætɪsfai]	make happy	I am satisfied with your explanation. 我对你的解释是满意的。
v. 使满意; 满足		

Exercise IV

- Twenty people were involved in the traffic _____.
A. incident B. event C. accident
- In time of war a soldier's life is full of _____.

- A. danger B. peace C. ease
3. With great _____ the workers streamlined the process.
A. work B. labour C. working
4. The part should _____ the whole.
A. agree B. listen C. obey
5. Nothing _____ him; he is always complaining.
A. satisfies B. needs C. wants

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

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 sentence:

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