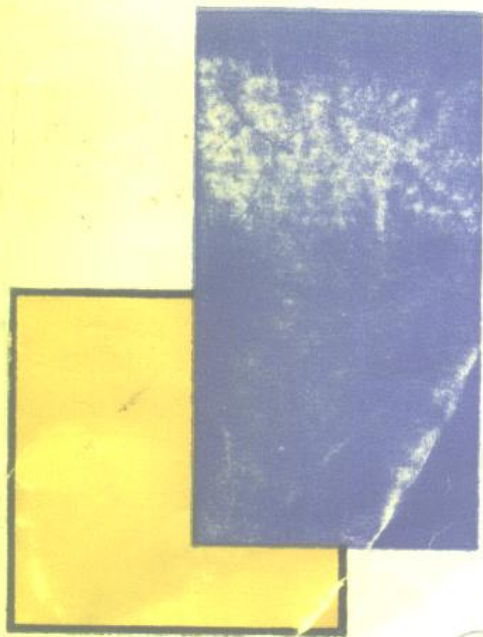


英语常用 8000 词测试

崔建社 编著

中南工业大学出版社



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【湘】新登字 010 号

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责任编辑:梅敦诗

中南工业大学出版社出版发行
湖南大学印刷厂印装
新华书店总店北京发行所经销

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开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:19 字数:596千字
1995年10月第1版 1995年10月第1次印刷
印数:0001—6000

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ISBN 7-81020-779-2/H·074

定价:21.00元

本书如有印装质量问题,请与生产厂家联系解决

序

集数十年教学之经验,深感学习之道,端在三贵,或入学读书,或自学成才,莫能例外。

三贵者何?一为主动自觉,二为学思结合,三为锲而不舍。

先谈主动自觉。若系被迫上学,缺乏自觉,即使有最好之教材与导题,亦鲜有成就。只有高度自觉,学而不厌,加以学思结合,锲而不舍,入学读书者方能利用其优越条件,相得益彰,而自学成才者亦可终于“无师”自通,卓立于学者之林。

次谈学思结合。学而不思则罔,思而不学则殆,前人名训,屡试不爽。既学且思,才能深入,有所发现,可免鹦鹉学舌食而不化之不良后果。

三谈锲而不舍。有前两者,能否锲而不舍实为事业成败之最后关键。能者必成,不能则败。学习切忌一曝十寒,半途而废,必须朝于斯,必于斯,念念不忘,脚踏实地,不畏艰险,奋勇前进,始可攀登科学高峰。

近阅崔建社编著《英语常用 8000 词测试》手稿,甚为高兴,因为一旦出版,不但可作大学生课外自学之补充读物,而且可充自学者到达较高阶段之过渡桥梁。

本书具有如下特点:书中常见词全用英文解释,有助于读者精确理解词义;将需要掌握之词汇,编成试题练习,颇能激发兴趣,并有利于思考能力之培养;书后附有参考答案,便于自学自测;选择作答时涉及大量同义词、近义词、反义词、同音异形词、同形异音词等,可触类旁通,并能学到其细微差别;中

国学生易犯的错误,编著者亦选编进有关练习,对纠正习惯性错误大有实用价值。

总之,本书所列单词全为常用词,对英语学习者复习、巩固、识别、学习、记忆与运用日常词汇大有裨益,适合于大学英语专业及理工科学生分级考试,适合教师测定学生词汇量,亦适合于自学者自修自测,走自学成才之路。

《英语常用 8000 词测试》之出版,堪称读者福音,自测依据。特作短序,以广宣传。

刘重德

写于岳麓山景德村舍

前 言

许多英语学习者面对浩如烟海,令人眼花缭乱的词汇,茫无涯际的释义,包罗万象而有时又貌合神离的拼写形式,纷繁盘错、理不顺、道不清的词与词间的细微差别,往往不知所措,束手无策;有些人则认为单词难记,遗忘率高,熟练掌握词汇高不可攀,难以企及;有些学习者对词汇的中文释意了如指掌,可在交际中用起来仍是胸中无数,难以运用自如;又有些学习者对词汇的定义(英文释义)、内涵(同义、反义、近义、同形、同音等诸关系)、组合(复合形式等)、外延(一词多义等)感到似懂非懂,模棱两可,或者只能意会,难以言传。据调查分析表明,英语专业中,词汇量的增长随着年级的增长并非直线上升。在基础阶段,它的增长率最高,然后分级递减。这种情况对于非英语专业学生更为突出。这说明,具有一定英语基础的人学到一定程度,接受词汇的能力就会处于徘徊停滞状态,甚至走下坡路。学到的词汇回生率也相当高。

以上种种情况,究其原因,归纳起来,大致有以下几种情况:①语言各种形式输入有限,因而只知一种形式,一种变化,一种用法等。②受到母语的干扰和影响。③没有“沉浸”在真实的语言环境中去获得语言渗透,过多地依赖于中文释意。④孤立地去记忆单词,脱离具体语境。⑤只注重语言形式的学习,把词汇的认知过程仅仅局限于静态的死记硬背之中,使之从言语的有机整体中游离出来。⑥对词汇的上下纵横关系一知半解。总而言之,只注重机械记忆而忽略了理解记忆。

那么,究竟怎样才是理解记忆和如何掌握理解记忆呢?

首先,应将记忆单词置于实际英语语言环境之中,也就是说,用英文释义记忆英文词汇,逐渐培养语感,真正理解、领会单词原始的含义。若过分依赖汉英词典对词汇的理解只局限于中文释意,其结果是对词汇的具体性、广义性、多义性等特征知之不多,实际运用起来,还是不知何时用,何地用,对谁用,怎样用。根据心理语言学派的观点,理解能力实际上是一个人对讲话、阅读得来的零碎信息迅速形成概念的能力。领会与理解的过程是一个根据已经掌握的知识及模式去解释新的信息或生疏的内容的过程。温故知新,认知单词尤为如此。

第二,保证语言信息充裕的输入量。这里的输入是指在现有水平上,更上一个台阶。不光输入词汇本身,还要输进与其密切相关的音、形、义等,从而能够分门别类,条分缕析,穷源竟委,真正融会贯通,举一反三,在透彻理解的前提下,获得语言习得,把语言输入真正变为语言吸收(intake)。

第三,刺激反应。多项选择就是最好的形式之一。通过循环往复的辨认、分析、比较、归纳,选择这一系列的过程,真正理解词汇的含义。

第四,言语联想,多重辨别,如以名词、动词、形容词为中心的联想和对比,辨别同义词、反义词、同形异义词、同音异义词、同形异音词、近形词、近音词等,从而不断加深印象。

第五,掌握单词的基本变化规律,包括构成和拼写。英语拼写的不规则性是造成发音与拼写混淆的主要原因。因此,按照单词的基本读音规则、结构,如派生、合成、转化、缩略、逆性,叠成等合成方法去记忆不可缺少。

第六,大量阅读,反复运用,提高词汇复现率。人们对单词是否熟悉取决于单词出现频率的高低。一个单词只有在不同的语境中出现几十次,乃至几百次,才能被学习者吸收。要想

接触出现频率如此之高的单词,只有通过大量广泛阅读各种题材、体裁、文体、形式的语言素材。提高单词的复现率的另一办法就是反复实践、不断巩固、强化已经掌握、储存的信息。不大爱用英文讲话,写文章的人,如果对已经掌握的众多的语汇束之高阁,这些语汇就会随着岁月的流逝而渐渐被忘却,即使有些词没有被遗忘,但是真正用起来就会感到似曾相识,但心中无底,难以得心应手。相反,爱用、会用的人,每当讲话、写作时,各种各样生动的、恰如其分的,富有说服力和表现力的语汇俯拾皆是,就会呼之欲出,招之即来,奔赴口边及笔端。

如何客观地判断一个单词是否常用,是否重要,主要是按照词汇计量学的原则,根据其频率、分布率、易联想性,覆盖面等标准而定。本书则主要依据梁实秋《远东袖珍英汉辞典》所列常用词而编,共收入常用词近 8000 条(包括选择中出现的单词),其中最常用词 2000 余条,全部用 * 号注出。另外,大学英语 1~6 级词汇全部标出,未标出者为 6 级以上。目的在于帮助广大英语学习者科学有效地认知、记忆单词,存储知识,提高记忆效果,不断充实、扩大词汇量。本书适合于大学英语专业、理工科大学生、研究生以及广大英语自学者。英语教师也可用来测量学生的词汇量。

本书承蒙湖南师范大学刘重德先生拨冗审校部分书稿,并为之作序,敬致诚挚谢意。美籍教授 Dr. R. H. Mahaffy 审阅了部分书稿并提出了不少宝贵意见。在本书的编写过程中,多蒙我夫人吴素萍的热情鼓励及鼎力协助,并表示衷心的感谢。

崔建社

1994 年 11 月于广州

缩 略 语 表

abbrev.	.....	abbreviation	(缩写)
AmE.	.....	American English	(美国英语)
BrE.	.....	British English	(英国英语)
colloq.	.....	colloquialism	(口语体)
contr.	.....	contraction	(缩略)
esp.	.....	especially	(特别, 尤其)
lit.	.....	literal	(字面)
pers.	.....	person	(人称)
pl.	.....	plural	(复数)
poet.	.....	poetic	(诗中用语)
pp.	.....	past participle	(过去分词)
pres. p.	.....	present participle	(现在分词)
pt.	past tense	(过去式)
sb.	somebody	(某人)
sing.	singular	(单数)
sl.	slang	(俚语)
tech.	technical	(技术的)

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A

1. The first letter of the English alphabet, indefinite article.
b a. the b. a
c. b d. he
2. To leave, to go away, not intending to return to, forsake.
d a. yield b. unite
c. hold d. abandon
3. To become less.
a a. abate b. soften
c. hold d. increase
4. Male head of a monastery.
b a. abess b. abbot
c. clergyman d. monk
5. Part of the body that includes the stomach and bowels.
d a. waist b. leg
c. thigh d. abdomen
6. To hate and detest.
b a. adore b. abhor
c. abominate d. love
7. To endure, to stay, to tolerate, to put up with.
a b a. abide b. depart
c. attend d. sustain
8. Capacity to do something.
d a. disability b. inability
c. competency d. ability
9. With the power to do something.
b a. incapable b. able
c. talented d. masterly
10. Different from the normal.
d a. ordinary b. usual
c. peculiar d. abnormal

11. On a ship or aircraft.
 c a. ashore b. abort
 c aboard d. abroad
12. To put an end to.
 d a. suppress b. establish
 c. maintain d. abolish
13. The act of putting an end to something.
 a a. abolition b. suppression
 c. establishment d. destruction
14. Causing great dislike; hateful; detestable.
 d a. offensive b. lovable
 c. abominable d. favorable
15. To exist in great number.
 b a. overflow b. abound
 c. lack d. flourish
16. Approximately; to do with; around.
 c a. precisely b. above
 c. about d. exactly
17. At a high point.
 a a. above b. about
 c. below d. beyond
18. Away from one's own country.
 c a. distant b. home
 c. abroad d. narrowly
19. Sudden; unexpected.
 a a. abrupt b. courteous
 c. gradual d. rough
20. The state of being away or of not being present.
 d a. presence b. deficiency
 c. defect d. absence
21. Not present; away from.
 h a. left b. absent
 c. present d. absentee

22. Not attentive; preoccupied; habitually forgetful.
 a. observant b. earnest
 c. wide-awake d. ~~absent-minded~~
23. Unlimited, complete.
 a. relative b. limited
 c. unconditional d. ~~absolute~~
24. Completely; without conditions.
 a. ~~absolutely~~ b. definitely
 c. probably d. unquestionably
25. To take or suck in.
 a. drown b. ~~absorb~~
 c. leak d. exude
26. To take out; summary; without material reality.
 a. dissociate b. disengage
 c. unite d. ~~abstract~~
27. Unreasonable.
 a. rational b. ~~absurd~~
 c. sensible d. monstrous
28. A great quantity; plenty.
 a. shortage b. ~~abundance~~
 c. scarcity d. wealth
29. More than enough.
 a. short b. profuse
 c. abundant d. scarce
30. To misuse, maltreat; offensive language.
 a. ~~abuse~~ b. honour
 c. outrage d. reproach
31. Of schools or colleges; having to do with liberal arts rather than technical education; formal; pedantic.
 a. literary b. ~~academic~~
 c. artificial d. illiterate
32. School for specialized instruction of a subject; society of distinguished scholars.

- a. learned b. university
c. seminary d. academy
- " 33. Way of speaking; stress.
a. rhythm b. intonation
c. accent d. dialogue
- * 34. To agree to receive.
a. refuse b. accept
c. acknowledge d. repudiate
35. Good enough to be received; worth receiving, welcome.
a. acceptable b. pleasant
c. unwelcome d. agreeable
- " 36. An accepting; approval; belief in, assent; a promise to pay.
a. reception b. acknowledgement
c. acceptance d. refusal
- " 37. Means of entering, way in, entrance.
a. admission b. approach
c. access d. exit
38. Easy to get or get into, to, or at; easily persuaded or influenced.
a. accessible b. approachable
c. unfriendly d. easy
- " 39. Additional, extra; helping in an unlawful act; something extra or complementary; a person who helps to commit a crime.
a. criminal b. opponent
c. accomplice d. accessory
- * 40. Unexpected event; mishap.
a. accident b. calamity
c. purpose d. misadventure
- " 41. Not happening by plan or intention; happening by chance.
a. designed b. fortuitous
c. accidental d. casual
- " 42. To provide lodgings for; to oblige.

- a. accommodate b. disoblige
c. serve d. adapt
43. Adjustment; willingness to do favours; a help; convenience; lodgings.
a. provision b. accommodation
c. conformity d. privilege
44. Something which is usually or often found with something else; music played on a musical instrument to support singing or another instrument.
a. accommodation b. attachment
c. attendant d. accompaniment
45. To go with; to play or sing while someone performs.
a. accompany b. escort
c. follow d. desert
46. To complete; to achieve.
a. fail b. disappoint
c. accomplish d. fulfill
47. Done, completed; skilled, expert.
a. experienced b. qualified
c. accomplished d. unskilled
48. Completion; work completed, achievement; social art or skill.
a. accomplishment b. qualification
c. experience d. accomplished
49. To agree with; harmonize; to grant.
a. concede b. accord
c. discord d. differ
50. Agreement, conformity.
a. difference b. unanimity
c. accordant d. accordance
51. By, in accordance with; in harmony.
a. with b. according
c. consequently d. hence
52. In accord with what has preceded; therefore.

- a. suitably b. discordantly
c. harmoniously d. accordingly
53. Consistent with; as stated by.
a. in accord with b. according to
c. because of d. as a result
54. To give an explanation; to make a statement of finances.
a. judge b. expound
c. account d. underrate
55. To collect; to increase.
a. accumulate b. consume
c. dissipate d. pile
56. An accumulating; collected material.
a. dissipation b. mass
c. accumulation d. assembly
57. Correctness; exactness, precision.
a. carelessness b. accuracy
c. blunder d. truth
58. Correct; exact.
a. rigorous b. careless
c. accurate d. unerring
59. An accusing; what one is accused of.
a. indictment b. accusation
c. defence d. impeachment
60. To blame; to bring charges against (of doing wrong).
a. defend b. tax
c. taunt d. accuse
61. To make used to.
a. alienate b. accustom
c. familiarize d. addict
62. Usual, customary; wont or used (to).
a. accustomed b. unaccustomed
c. rare d. frequent
63. A dull pain; a steady and continuous pain.