

陆乃圣 徐东风 主编

英文单词

Presto, My Words!

魔术记忆大全

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2000变4000

4000变8000



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Freddie, My Word!

魔术记忆大全

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前言

单词,永远是英文学习者的大敌。为此,我们曾经编写了《托福知识分类词汇》(Knowledge-Oriented TOEFL Classified Vocabulary)、《托福词汇习题汇总》(An Exercise Kit of TOEFL Vocabulary) 以及《英语分类词汇记忆与阅读理解》系列丛书(Classified English Reading Series),来帮助英文学习者攻克单词。这些书都已经发行了数万册,受到广大读者的欢迎。

这里,我们从另外一个角度,向读者介绍一种有趣而且实用的记忆英文单词方法,那就是借助英文构词法来记忆单词。例如,pre 是一个字首,表示“前,先,预先”。我们可以用它来组成许多词,这些词都包含“前,先,预先”的意思:

adolescence 青春期	→	preadolescence 青春期前
adult 成年人	→	preadult 成年之前
appoint 约定	→	preappoint 事先约定
arrange 安排	→	prearrange 预先安排
condition 条件	→	precondition 先决条件
conference 会议	→	preconference 预备会议
destine 指定	→	predestine 命中注定
digestion 消化	→	predigestion 预先消化
fabricate 制造	→	prefabricate 预制
flight 飞行	→	preflight 起飞前的
historic 历史的	→	prehistoric 史前的
test 测试	→	pretest 预先测试
view 观看	→	preview 预审

另外,我们还可以通过适当的联想来扩大词汇量。例如,我们经常喝百事可乐,英文是 Pepsi,可是为什么百事可乐叫 Pepsi 呢?原来 Pepsi 是根据希腊语 pepsis 变来的,而 pepsis 则是 digestion(消化)的意思。据此,我们在 pepsis 前面加上字首 eu-(表示良好、容易、真正),就得到新的单词 eupepsia(消化良好),eupeptic(有助于消化、愉快乐观)。

用这样的方法来记单词,好像变戏法一样,既有意思又容易记住。不过,你想记住后面的词,一定要先知道前面的词。这样的话,记住其中一个词,就能知道两个词,更何况英文单词往往一词多义,我们可以从一个词义去掌握好几个词义。你不觉得这是个很好的记忆单词的方法吗?

我们在编辑本书的时候,尽可能选择一些有趣的、常用的词汇,并且组合成不同单元,使你轻轻松松地学英文。在每一个单元之后,我们还编写了综合练习供你操练,以巩固刚学到的单词。

本书适合于四级以上的英语学习者学习,从中可以掌握一种易学易用的学习方法。

本书由陆乃圣和徐东风主编,参加编写的有周芹芹、蒋岚、郝莉、蒋开召、丁大刚和曹剑青。我们全体创作人员衷心希望这本书能够成为读者的良师益友。

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I


第一章

a-

能够把一些词变成形容词或副词。



back	→	aback
bask	→	abask
bed	→	abed
blaze	→	ablaze
bloom	→	abloom
board	→	aboard
boil	→	aboil
breast	→	abreast
brim	→	abrim
broad	→	abroad

back 背部  **aback** 用在短语 to be taken aback 中,表示“吃惊”的意思。**联**(有人从背后向你袭来,你会不吃惊吗?)

例 She was taken **aback** by his rudeness.

这个男子的粗鲁行为使她大吃一惊。

bask 晒太阳 ⇨ **abask** 表示“暖洋洋地”意思。联(晒着太阳,还能不暖洋洋吗?)

例 He lay **abask** on the grass.

他暖洋洋地躺在草地上。

bed 床 ⇨ **abed** 表示“在床上”,尤其是“卧病在床”的意思。

例 He was **abed** with a bad cold.

他因为重感冒而卧病在床。

blaze 火焰 ⇨ **ablaze** 表示“着火”、“闪耀”或“热烈”的意思。

例 The tall tree was set **ablaze** by lightning.

这棵大树被闪电击中,烧了起来。

The celebration was held in an auditorium **ablaze** with lights.

庆祝会在灯火辉煌的大礼堂里举行。

A woman **ablaze** with jewels entered.

一个珠光宝气的女人走了进来。

The boy had won the prize, his face **ablaze** with excitement.

男孩得了奖,激动得满脸通红。

bloom 开花 ⇨ **abloom** 表示“开着花”或“开满花”的意思。

例 The flower show was **abloom** with tulips.

花展里面盛开着郁金香。

board 登上 ⇨ **aboard** 表示“在飞机上、船上、汽车上”的意思。

例 All the passengers **aboard** (the ship) were thrown into a panic.

船上所有乘客一片惊慌。

boil 煮开 ⇨ **aboil** 表示“沸腾的”或“乱哄哄的”意思。联(像开水一样煮开了,还不乱哄哄?)

例 The sky was **aboil** with dark clouds.

天空中乌云翻腾。

The whole stadium was **aboil** with triumphant shouts when the home team won.

主队赢球了,胜利的呼喊声响彻整个体育场。

breast 胸部 ⇨ **abreast** 单独表示“并列”或“并肩”的意思;用在短语 to keep abreast with 中,表示“跟上”和“齐头并列”的意思。

例 The students lined up four **abreast**.

学生们排好队,四人一行。

We must keep **abreast** with what is going on around us.

我们要跟上形势的发展。

brim 边缘 ⇨ **abrim** 表示“充满着”或“洋溢着”的意思。**联**(多到溢出边沿的程度,肯定是“满”了。)

例 The woman looked at me, with her eyes **abrim** with tears.

这个女子望着我,热泪盈眶。

broad 广阔的 ⇨ **abroad** 谁都知道是“出国”的意思,但是你是否知道还有“到户外”、“广泛四散”和“流传”的意思吗?

例 He looked **abroad** through the window.

他透过玻璃窗,向外眺望。**联**(可不是眼睛盯着“国外”!)

The minister spread his hands **abroad** and began to pray.

牧师摊开双手,开始祈祷。

Various rumors about him soon got **abroad**.

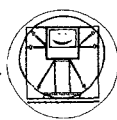
有关他的种种谣言很快流传开来。**联**(不是传到“外国”去了!)

Exercise One, Chapter One

Please complete the following sentences with the given words and translate the completed sentences into Chinese:

aback	abask	abed	ablaze	abloom
aboard	aboil	abreast	abrim	abroad

1. The Little Red Cap went to see her grandmother, who was _____ with an illness, with freshly-baked cakes her mother had made herself.
2. The soldier rushed in and carried the child out of the house _____ with fire.
3. Why not go to the Mediterranean, where you can enjoy lying _____ on the beach.
4. There is plenty of enthusiasm _____ among the volunteers.
5. Alice was led into a garden _____ with roses and many other flowers she could not even name.
6. The boy was taken _____ by a black cat jumping out from under the desk.
7. The meeting eventually became one _____ with controversy.
8. All the people _____ the bus were thrown out of their seats when it came to a sudden halt.
9. I had my birthday party held on a starry night _____ with moonlight.
10. The aircraft has four seats, two _____ on each side of the aisle.



buzz	→	abuzz
cock	→	acock
drift	→	adrift
far	→	afar
flame	→	aflame
float	→	afloat
flutter	→	aflutter
foot	→	afoot
foul	→	afoul
fresh	→	afresh

buzz 嗡嗡叫 ⇨ **abuzz** 表示“嘈杂的”意思。联(一群蜜蜂或是苍蝇在你耳边“嗡嗡叫”,你是不是觉得很“嘈杂”?)

例 The small, narrow street is **abuzz** with running motorcycles and mopeds.

狭窄的小街上飞驰着摩托车和助动车,发出一片嘈杂声。

cock 翘尾巴 ⇨ **acock** 表示“竖着”或“翻卷着”的意思。

例 The alert watchdog listened with its ears **acock**.

警觉的看门狗竖着耳朵谛听。

drift 漂流 ⇨ **adrift** 表示“漂浮着”或“随波逐流”的意思。

例 He reached out his hand to seize the bottle **adrift** on the river.

他伸手抓住漂浮在河面上的瓶子。

Many young men are **adrift** in this materialistic society.

许多年轻人在这个追求物质享受的社会里随波逐流。

far 漂流 ⇄ **afar** 表示“在(从、向)远处”的意思,经常与介词 from 连用,构成短语 from afar。

例 The little boy stood **afar** off while his father was lecturing him.

这小男孩站得老远,听他爸爸的训斥。

We extend our warm welcome to all the friends who have come from **afar**.

我们向来自远方的所有朋友表示热忱的欢迎。

flame 火焰 ⇄ **aflake** 表示“燃烧的”或“火一般红的”意思。

例 He set his cottage **aflake** and went to join the Red Army.
他烧掉自家的小屋,投奔红军去了。

The mountainside looks **aflake** with the crimson maple.
一眼望去,山腰上的枫叶红似火。

float 飘 ⇄ **afloat** 表示“漂浮着”或引申意义“在开展或进行中”的意思。

例 She ran towards the young man, with her long hair **afloat** in the breeze.

她朝着小伙子奔去,长发在微风中拂动。

More investment is needed to keep the project **afloat**.
需要更多的投资来维持这项工程。

flutter 飘动 ⇄ **afutter** 表示“飘动着”或“情绪激动的”意思。

例 The swans were frolicking on the lake with their white wings **afutter**.

天鹅舞动着白色的翅膀,在湖面上戏水。

His heart went **afutter** when he received the award.
领奖的时候,他激动得心怦怦直跳。

foot 足 ⇄ **afoot** 表示“徒步的”或引申到“在进行中的”或“活动着”

的”意思。

例 He went all the way **afoot** to the train station.

他一路走到火车站。

Project Phase-I has been completed, and Project Phase-II is **afoot**.

一期工程已经完成,二期工程正在进行之中。

She is **afoot** again, after her short illness.

小病之后,她又起床活动了。

foul 邪恶的 ⇔ **afoul** 常用在短语 to run afoul of 中,表示“与……发生冲突”的意思。联(foul 也有“犯规”的意思。从“邪恶”和“犯规”引申出“冲突”的意思,倒是合情合理。)

例 His conduct ran **afoul** of the local law.

他的行为违犯当地法规。

fresh 新鲜的 ⇔ **afresh** 表示“重新”的意思。联(加了个 a,就“喜新厌旧”了!)

例 Let bygones be bygones. We'll start **afresh**.

过去的就过去了吧,让我们重新开始。

Exercise Two, Chapter One

Please complete the following sentences with the given words and translate the completed sentences into Chinese:

abuzz

acock

adrift

afar

afame

afoot

aflutter

afoot

afoul

afresh

1. The ship wreck has been _____ on the open sea for several

months.

2. _____ off he saw the top of Oriental Pearl Tower of the city.
3. The boat ran _____ of the floating seaweed and had to stop.
4. The whole campus was _____ over the new appointment of the university president.
5. All the delegates present at the conference were _____ with the news.
6. As he approached the house, he found a dog listening with ears _____.
7. There is a scheme _____ to improve recreational facilities in the area.
8. The whole building was _____ for several hours before it collapsed.
9. We came across so many unexpected difficulties that we had to start the whole thing _____.
10. But for a large piece of wood that kept him _____, he would probably have drowned.