

308
快速记忆英语

词



Efficient Vocabulary Learning:

3000 English Words

快速记忆英语3000词

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湖北科学技术出版社

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前 言

词汇和词汇量对提高外语水平至关重要。有了一定外语基础的同志，进一步提高阅读能力的关键之一是扩大词汇量。要报考研究生、出国留学，要通过EPT, TOEFL, WHO等考试，也得扩大词汇量。解决这个难题的方法是多种多样的。在短期内突击记忆一定数量的词汇，也是一种行之有效的方法。为此，我们编写了这本《快速记忆英语3000词》，供大学生、研究生、科技工作者及其他具有一定英语基础的读者以及要报考研究生、出国留学、进修的读者使用。

本书以英国剑桥大学词汇表为依据，参阅英国GRE, GED等著作和EPT, TOEFL, WHO等考试试卷，精选出次常用词3000左右。全书共分三个部分，第一部分为加前缀或后缀构成的结构词，约计2000个；第二部分为以词根构成的词根词，约计1000个；第三部分为复习巩固词汇的单句以及短文和文章段落。所选单词均附有中英文解释和英文例句，所给例句绝大部分摘自原版词典和有关著作。书中还附有检验记忆效果的测试题和参考答案。

本书在单词的选择上力求有的放矢，着眼于解决有一定难度的阅读和考试所需的词汇，在编排上注意了自然重复，并使之便于联想、类推。读者只要记住其中一词，就可较快地记住某些与此有关的其它词，故称快速记忆。例如在exclude一词中，ex-是前缀，意义是out“在……外”。clude是词根，意义是shut“关”。exclude可类推为“关在外面”，即“排除”的意思。由此亦可联想conclude, preclude, seclude等词的意思了。故本书可帮助读者较快地突击记忆所给单词的词义与拼写，提高阅读能力并有助于对付各种考试，同时也对英语词汇的主要构词特点有所了解，为今后进一步扩大词汇量创造条件。当然要熟练地掌握、运用这些单词，还必须大量地进行阅读。

本书曾在大学本科生中试用，效果较好，颇受学生欢迎。但由于作者水平有限，时间仓促，缺点和错误在所难免，欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。

本书在编写过程中，曾得到邓华同志的关心。在最后定稿时，承蒙陈罗绮同志认真审阅，并提出了宝贵意见，在此，表示诚挚的谢意。

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PART ONE Inflectional Words

I. Common Suffixes

Suffix	meaning or function	example
(Those forming n.)		
-age	(L) act, condition	cour-age, us-age
-ain, an	(L) connected with a person	capt-ain, artis-an
-ance, ancy, ency, ence	(L) state or quality of being	const-ancy, consist-ency
-ant, ent	(L) one who	assist-ant, stud-ent
-ard, art	(E) characterizing a person by a peculiarity	ow-ard, drunk-ard brag-g-art
-ary, ier, eer er, ar, or, yer	(L. E) one who, the agent, doer	secret-ary, engin-eer paint-er, sail-or law-yer, brigad-ier
-ate	(L) one who	advoc-ate, cur-ate
-craft	(E) denoting a skill, a trade	book-craft, wood-craft
-dom	(E) denoting judgement, authority, dominion	wis-dom, free-dom king-dom
-en	(E) indicating smallness	maid-en, kitch-en
-fare	(E) denoting way, course	wel-fare, thorough-fare
-hood, head	(E) denoting state, rank, character	child-hood, man-hood god-head
-ice	(L) that which	just-ice
-ie	(E) indicating smallness	bird-ie, dog-g-ie
-ing	(E) denoting action, state	hear-ing, read-ing
-ist	(L) one who practises or is devoted to	jur-ist, social-ist
-ion	(L) the act of, state of being	act-ion, <u>evas-ion</u>
-kin	(E) indicating smallness	lamb-kin, nap-kin
-le, el	(E) denoting an instrument	hand-le, shov-el

-ling	(E) indicating smallness	dar-ling, duck-ling
-ment	(L) that which, state of being	develop-ment, excite-ment
-monger	(E) a dealer	news-monger, war-monger
-mony	(L) that which, state of	testi-mony, acri-mony
-ness	(E) denoting state, quality	careless-ness, good-ness
-ock	(E) indicating smallness	bull-ock, hill-ock
-red	(E) denoting mode, fashion	kind-red, hat-red
-ric	(E) denoting power, dominion	bishop-ric
-ship	(E) denoting shape, manner	friend-ship, wor-ship
-ster	(E) denoting a female agent	huck-ster, poll-ster
-ther	(E) making the agent, used in terms of relationship	spin-ster, young-ster
-trix	(L) denoting a femal agent	fa-ther, mo-ther
-tude	(L) denoting condition	execu-trix
-ty	(L) state or quality of	grati-tude, forti-tude
-ure, eur	(L) that which, state of	chari-ty, cruel-ty
-wright	(E) a workman	creat-ure, grand-eur
-y	(L) denoting condition or faculty	play-wright, wheel-wright
		victor-y, miser-y

(Those forming adj.)

-able, ible	(L) that may be done	port-able, sens-ible
-aceous, acious	(L) made of, having the quality of	cap-acious, farin-aceous
-al	(L) belonging to	leg-al, natur-al
-an, ane, ain	(L) connected with	hum-an, cert-ain, hum-ane
-ant, ent	(L) equivalent to the force of the present participle-ing	discord-ant, curr-ent
-ar, er	(L) belonging to	regul-ar, premi-er
-ary, arious	(L) relating or belonging to	station-ary, greg-arious
-ed, d	(E) the suffix -ed is added to n. to form adj.	talent-ed, golden-hair-ed
-en	(E) made of	bright-eye-d
-escent	(L) becoming	gold-en, wood-en
-esque	(L) partaking of	putr-escent
		pictur-esque

-fast	(E) fast, firm	stead-fast, shame-fast
-fold	(E) denoting multiplication	two-fold, mani-fold
-ful	(E) full	hate-ful, care-ful
-ic	(L. G) belonging to	pediatr-ic, histor-ic
-id	(L) having the quality of	acr-id, frig-id
-ile, il, eel, le	(L) capable of being	doc-ile, civ-il, ab-le
-ine	(L) belonging to	can-ine, sal-ine
-ing	(E) the suffix of the present participle	annoy-ing, pleas-ing
-ish	(E) like, rather	fool-ish, boy-ish, green-ish
-ive	(L) inclined to	impuls-ive, innovat-ive
-less	(E) without, loose from	fear-less, shame-less
-like	(E) like	war-like, child-like
-ly	(E) like	man-ly, sick-ly
-ory	(L) fitted, relating to	admonit-ory, excret-ory
-ose, ous	(L) full of	curi-ous, verb-ose
-some	(E) like, partaking of a certain quality	hard-some, loath-some
-teen, ty	(E) ten	six-teen, twen-ty
-th	(E) ordinal	six-th, fif-th
-ward	(E) leading to	south-ward, for-ward
-wise	(E) mode, way, manner	like-wise, other-wise
-y, ey	(E) of the nature of	ic-y, clay-ey, rain-y
(Those forming adv)		
-es, s	(E) the old suffix of the possessive case	beside-s, unaware-s
-ere	(E) denoting place in	here, there, where
-ly	(E) like, in a ...manner	careful-ly, strict-ly
-ling, long	(E) denoting direction	dark-ling, side-long
-ther	(E) denoting place to	hither, thither, whither
-ward, wards	(E) denoting direction	home-ward, back-wards
-wise	(E) mode or manner	like-wise, other-wise
(Those forming v.)		
-ate	(L) to perform the act of, cause	navig-ate
-en	(E) to cause	strength-en, black-en
-er, r	(E)	hind-er, low-er, wand-er
-fy	(L) to make	beauti-fy, magni-fy
-ish	(L) to make	fin-ish

-le, l	(E)	frequency, diminu-tion	start-le, stradd-le
-k	(E)	frequentative	tal-k(from tell), har-k (from hear)
-se	(E)	to make	clean-se
-ize, ise	(G)		organ-ize, critic-ise

The suffixes listed above may be English(E), Latin(L) or Greek(G) suffixes. They may vary the functions or meanings of English vocabulary. Their exact meanings must be decided on according to their context.

II. Inflectional Words

- | | | |
|--|---|-----|
| 1. She <u>abandoned</u> her child on the doorstep.
The order was given to ____ ship.
The research was ____.
He failed because of the ____. | (give up)
abandon
abandoned
abandonment | 抛弃 |
| 2. I <u>abide</u> by what I said.
The ____ by what one says is a fine quality.
Abraham Lincoln had an ____ faith in the Union. | (be faithful to)
abidance
abiding | 遵守 |
| 3. Prohibition was <u>abolished</u> in 1933.
The senator fought for ____ of the income tax.
The treaty is ____.
The ____ assert the abolition of all contracts. | (do away with)
abolition
abolishable
abolitionists | 废除 |
| 4. It <u>terminates</u> <u>abruptly</u> .
He answered me ____.
His reply was ____.
Its ____ annoyed us. | (suddenly)
abruptly
abrupt
abruptness | 突然地 |
| 5. He made many absurd suggestions.
They were ____ impractical.
Their ____ amused everyone. | (foolish)
absurdly
absurdity. | 荒唐的 |
| 6. Don't <u>abuse</u> your authority.
Don't ____ the confidence they placed in you.
An ____ of trust is a wrong behavior.
Don't use ____ language to somebody. | (a wrong use of)
abuse
abuse
abusive | 滥用 |
| 7. The car suddenly <u>accelerated</u> . | (speed up) | 加速 |

He bought a car with good ____.	acceleration	
The car is equipped with good ____.	accelerator	
The ____ helps the crops grow fast.	accelerant	
8. The only <u>access</u> to the farmland is across the fields.	(way into a place)	通路
There are the facts that are ____ to all.	accessible	
He died on his ____ of the estate.	accession	
The pump and lamp are ____ of a bike.	accessories	
9. The hotel can <u>accommodate</u> 500 guests.	(provide lodging for)	住宿
The hospital has ____ for 300 patients.	accommodation	
He is an ____ person.	accommodating	
I am an ____ to him.	accommodator	
10. They <u>accused</u> him of theft.	(say sb. is to blame)	控告
He is ____ of cowardice.	accused	
He is under the ____ of theft.	accusation	
He pointed ____ at me.	accusingly	
11. He became <u>accustomed</u> to hard work.	(make used to)	习惯于
Painting barns red is an ____ practice.	accustomed	
12. Our farm is <u>adjacent</u> to yours.	(lying near)	邻近
These countries are ____ to ours.	adjacencies	
13. He looks on his heroes with <u>admiring</u> reverence.	(showing respect for)	钦佩
The champion waved to the ____ crowd.	admiring	
He was a much ____ athlete.	admired	
Our ____ of him is limitless.	admiration	
We ____ him greatly.	admired	
He is an ____ hero.	admirable	
He does everything ____.	admirably	
14. Please accept this <u>admonition</u> .	(warning)	训诫
His ____ can be very irritating.	admonitions	
No one likes to be ____.	admonished	
He had an ____ look in his eyes.	admonishing	
The ____ child burst into tears.	admonished	
15. Over 70 per cent of <u>adolescents</u> will finish high school.	(teenager)	青年(期)
The movie's attitude to life is ____.	adolescent	
The ____ is the period of life between childhood and maturity.	adolescence	

16. He <u>adores</u> his elder brother. He ____ going to the cinema. He shows his ____ for Alice. Alice is ____. The teacher has an ____ look on his face.	(love deeply)	敬慕
17. He had tears both real and <u>affected</u> . His ____ behavior repels many people. He ____ a repellant personality. His ____ have made him unpopular. Every mother has ____ for her children. She has an ____ relationship with her grandparents.	adores adoration adorable adoring moved affected affects affectations affection affectionate	感动的
18. He lives in <u>affluence</u> . China is ____ in minerals. He lives ____.	(wealth) affluent affluently	富裕
19. My headache was <u>aggravated</u> by the noise. It's an ____ sound. The ____ is severe. In my ____ condition, I couldn't think clearly.	(make worse or more serious) aggravating aggravation aggravated	使恶化
20. He was <u>agitated</u> about his wife's health. She was in a state of ____. He made an ____ speech. He is an ____.	(cause anxiety) agitation agitating agitator	烦乱
21. She suffers <u>agonies</u> with toothache. An ____ shriek awoke us at night. ____ recall brought us back to preliberation.	(great pain) agonized Agonizing	痛苦
22. What <u>ails</u> you? He has a new ____ now.	(trouble) ailment	使烦恼
23. He <u>alternates</u> between joy and sorrow. Rip had only one ____. These rapid ____ confused me. Our club meets on ____ Tuesdays. His moods change ____. His ____ moods disturb us.	(come by turns) alternative alternations alternate alternately alternating	轮流, 交替

24. His answer is ambiguous. (doubtful, uncertain) 含糊的
 He answered that question _____. ambiguously
 His _____ confused me. ambiguity
 Do avoid _____ in one's speech. ambiguousness
25. No one will help him in his ambitions. (strong desire) 雄心, 野心
 His _____ was finally realized. ambition
 He had been _____ all his life. ambitious
 He had worked _____. ambitiously
26. I would advise you to amend your (revise, improve) 修改
 manner.
 _____ must be made to the blue print. Amendment
27. The tunnel amplified the noise. (make larger) 扩大
 The _____ of the project will take more time. amplification
 The _____ amplifies the voice. amplifier
 He has _____ resources. ample
28. The boys amused themselves by painting. (make time pass pleasantly) 使快乐
 An _____ story amused all of us. amusing
 She couldn't hide her _____ at his foolish mistake. amusement
29. This road makes strange angles. (space between two lines) 角
 This room has _____ in it. angles
 It's a very _____ room. angular
30. They engaged in animated conversation. (give life to) 生气的
 His _____ behavior is very infectious. animated
 His _____ keeps us happy constantly. animation
 He _____ the puppets cleverly. animated
31. Everyone annoyed him. (made rather angry) 使愤怒
 His _____ was very marked. annoyance
 He has _____ habits too. annoying
32. He didn't know whom to thank for (unnamed) 无名的
 the anonymous gift.
 He lived there _____. anonymously
 The _____ of the letter was found out. anonym
33. She has a fine collection of antique (very old and valuable) 古老的
furniture.
 The museum has a display of valuable _____. antiques
 Grandmother has many _____ ideas. antiquated

- They were the heroes of ____.
- The ____ collected and bought many antiquities.
34. His apathy annoyed me.
He seemed very ____.
He answered me ____.
35. I apprehend you are ready for it.
His ____ are not based on fact.
He is ____ about the future.
I opened the telegram ____.
36. It was an apt quotation.
A careless person is ____ to make mistakes.
He showed an ____ for languages.
He did it ____.
37. His character is arrogant.
He spoke to us ____.
His ____ lost him a good tip.
38. The path ascends here.
We watch the mist ____ from the valley.
The ____ of the mountain is difficult.
They gain ____ over their rivals.
In today's world, revolution is in the ____.
The balloon descended in Poland.
The ____ of the mountain took us two hours.
He is the ____ of King Henry.
39. He aspires after knowledge.
His ____ was to establish democracy in South America.
Many ____ aspire to become promising doctors.
____ young people go to the countryside.
- 40 They assemble a watch fast.
- antiquity
antiquary
(absence of sympathy) 冷漠
apathetic
apathetically
(understand) 了解
apprehensions
apprehensive
apprehensively
(well suited) 适当的
apt
aptitude
aptly
(behaving in a proud manner) 傲慢的
arrogantly
arrogance
(go or come up) 上升
ascending
ascent
ascendancy
ascendent
(go or come down) 下降
descent
descendent
(be filled with ambition) 热望
aspiration
aspirants
Aspiring
(fix or put together) 装配

①

<p>The ____ of parts of a machine is easy Workers are fixed on the ____ line.</p>	<p>assemblage assembly</p>	
<p>41. We <u>assert</u> our innocence. He has made an ____. They spoke in an ____ tone.</p>	<p>(declare) assertion assertive</p>	<p>宣称</p>
<p>42. <u>Assiduous</u> students usually succeed. Good students work ____. They work with great ____. ____ is a virtue.</p>	<p>(hard-working) assiduously assiduousness Assiduousness</p>	<p>刻苦的</p>
<p>43. The speaker was scarcely <u>audible</u>. There are large ____ in the theater. There was a large ____ in the theater. He has addressed large audiences in the ____. There is a very good ____ in the hall.</p>	<p>(loud enough to be heard) auditors audience auditorium audibility</p>	<p>可听见的</p>
<p>44. This is an <u>authentic</u> Persian rug. The lawyer ____ the will. He felt confident of the ____ of a signature.</p>	<p>(genuine) authenticated authenticity</p>	<p>真实的</p>
<p>45. His <u>avarice</u> led him into trouble He is ____ of money. He lives ____.</p>	<p>(greed) avaricious avariciously</p>	<p>贪婪</p>
<p>46. He <u>averted</u> his eyes from a terrible spectacle. He had an ____ to profitable labour. We are ____ from taking action.</p>	<p>(avoid) aversion averse</p>	<p>避开</p>
<p>47. One of the examinations <u>baffled</u> me completely. This is a ____ problem.</p>	<p>(too difficult to understand) baffling</p>	<p>难倒</p>
<p>48. It's <u>barbarous</u> to kill a dog like that. His behavior to the guest is ____. Young ____ have defaced public buildings. The pirates treated their captives with ____.</p>	<p>(uncultivated) barbaric barbarians barbarity</p>	<p>野蛮的</p>
<p>The primitivemen lived in ____. 49. The government <u>bestows</u> an honour on him. The ____ of an honor on him is</p>	<p>barbarism (give as an offering) bestowal</p>	<p>给予</p>

magnificent.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------|
| 50. Tom was <u>bewildered</u> by the exam questions. | (confuse) | 弄迷糊 |
| He looked at me in open-mouthed ____. | bewilderment | |
| Many different doors ____ me. | bewildered | |
| The ____ directions told me nothing. | bewildering | |
| 51. His speech <u>biased</u> his listeners. | (influence) | 影响 |
| His ____ was obvious. | bias | |
| His ____ remarks were very unfair. | biased | |
| 52. Don't <u>blatish</u> her. | (flatter) | 奉承 |
| His ____ couldn't win her over. | blatishment | |
| 53. The roses have been <u>blooming</u> . | (bear flower) | 开花 |
| The roses are in full ____. | bloom | |
| The apple-trees are in ____. | blossom | |
| 54. He <u>boasts</u> of being the best tennis player in the town. | (praise oneself) | 吹嘘 |
| It was the enemy's ____. | boast | |
| A ____ often fails in his cause. | boaster | |
| He is ____. | boastful | |
| He spoke ____ at the meeting. | boastfully | |
| 55. I have noticed their <u>boisterous</u> merriment. | (violent) | 狂暴的 |
| They shouted ____. | boisterously | |
| Their ____ was disturbing. | boisterousness | |
| 56. The play <u>bored</u> him. | (feel tired by) | 使……厌烦 |
| He left the theater with ____. | boredom | |
| The ____ play closed the next night. | boring | |
| 57. The United States is <u>bounded</u> by Canada and Mexico. | (be the boundary of) | 以……为界 |
| The trees form a natural ____ around the farm. | boundary | |
| His energy is ____. | boundless | |
| The ball was hit out of ____. | bounds | |
| 58. A sea <u>breeze</u> blows from the sea. | (a soft wind) | 微风 |
| He ____ out. | breezed | |
| The weather is ____ today. | breezy | |
| They talked ____ for a long time. | breezily | |
| Life is full of ____. | breeziness | |
| 59. Murder is a <u>brutal</u> crime. | (barbaric, cruel) | 残忍的 |

Years of warfare had ____ the troops.	brutalized	
The kidnappers subjected their prisoners to extreme ____.	brutality	
Hunger can turn men into ____.	brutes	
60. He loved to <u>bully</u> his younger brother.	(intimidate)	恐吓
He loved to ____ young boys.	bullyrag	
The ____ terrorized the small boys.	bully	
61. The <u>burglar</u> has robbed eight houses.	(robber)	夜贼
The ____ took place when no one was home.	burglary	
It is a guilty of ____ attempt.	burglarous	
62. The white man's conduct is <u>capricious</u> .	(changing)	多变的
Her ____ makes us nervous.	capriciousness	
Her ____ make us nervous.	caprices	
She does things far too ____.	capriciously	
63. Our army <u>captured</u> 500 of the enemy.	(make a prisoner)	俘获
The ____ of a chief is not easy.	capture	
We are kind to ____.	captives	
Some birds will not sing in ____.	captivity	
____ and ____ are rivals.	Captors	
	captives	
64. He had a very <u>casual</u> manner.	(careless, informal)	不拘礼
He spoke at the meeting ____.	casually	
His ____ put everyone at ease.	casualness	
65. A <u>celestial</u> map shows the position of the planets.	(heaven astral)	天上的
Legends talk of many ____.	celestials	
66. He is a <u>censor</u> .	(examining official)	书报检查官
The duty of a censor is to ____ books, magazines, periodicals, etc.	censor	
He applies for the position of ____.	censorship	
He is ____ of his colleagues.	censorous	
67. The judge <u>censured</u> the criminal.	(criticize unfavourably)	责难
They received public ____.	censure	
The ____ committee made its report.	censuring	

The ____ official left his postion.	censured	
68. He received a magnificent <u>ceremony</u> .	(religious service)	礼仪
The ____ dress is rather expensive.	ceremonial	
He is ____.	ceremonious	
The government welcome him ____.	ceremoniously	
69. Judge other people with <u>charity</u> .	(kindness to the	慈善
	poor)	
____ institutions help poor people in	Charitable	
India.		
He helped the poor ____.	charitably	
70. Salesmen need to have a <u>civil</u> attitude.	(polite)	文明的
Please show some ____ when you ask	civility	
questions.		
They need to treat customers ____.	civilly	
Ancient Greek ____ was one of the	civilization	
highest man has achieved.		
71. The <u>clamour</u> of the traffic gave me a	(noise)	喧闹
headache.		
The foolish people were ____ for war.	clamouring	
The ____ audience clamoured for the	clamorous	
show to begin.		
The show came to an end ____.	clamourously	
72. The defendent was grateful for the	(mercy, softness)	仁慈
judge's <u>clemency</u> .		
He was grateful for the ____ judge.	clement	
73. Nobody likes <u>coarse</u> behavior.	(rough, lumpy)	粗鲁
Polite people don't behave ____.	coarsely	
____ in people is unpleasant.	Coarseness	
74. Prisoners of war were <u>coerced</u> to write	(force, compel)	迫使
letters praising their captives.		
The boyattended school under ____.	coercion	
Captives of war were controlled with		
____ method.	coercive	
They are all ____.	coercionists	
75. His ideas were so <u>cogent</u> that no one	(convincing)	可信的
offered an argument against him.		
His argument was full of ____.	cogency	
76. He is engaged in <u>commerce</u> ,	(trade)	商业