

TOPWAY

淘金式突破

● 上海外国语大学
王兴扬 审订

英语词汇

10000

广东外语外贸大学
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谁笑到最后,谁笑得最甜: He best who laughs last.

红膜自测记忆法

世界图书出版公司

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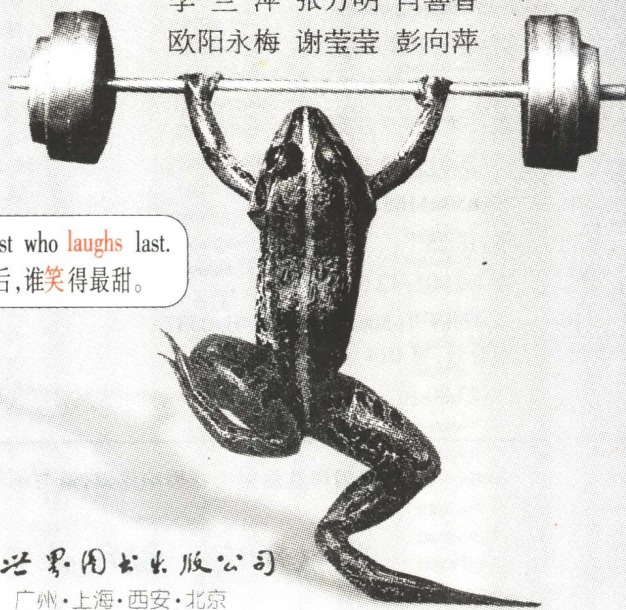
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He **laughs** best who **laughs** last.

谁**笑**到最后, 谁**笑**得最甜。



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前言

《淘金式突破英语词汇 10000》(以下简称《突破》)是由富有大学英语教学和应试研究经验的数位教师通力合作的又一成果。作为案头必备的实用工具书,《突破》不仅适合托福和专业英语八级应试者,而且还是各类英语学习者及在职人士巧攻、速攻英语词汇的良师益友。

作为一本案头必备的工具书,《突破》具有以下突出特色:

1. 选词权威,合理编排

《突破》选词权威,基本词汇来源如下:

- (1)《高等学校英语专业全程通用词汇表》
- (2)《英语常用词 5000+5000》(基于上海交大 350 万词语料库)
- (3)《英语万词表》(基于上海交大电脑分频 1-10 级)
- (4)《研究生英语教学词表》
- (5)托福真题词汇

《突破》精心选出近两千基本词条,加上同义(辨析)词等,所选词汇的难度范围和使用频率基本涵盖了托福、专业八级中的主要词汇。这些词汇被分别融入“水平预测”、“词条精解”、“难点释疑”和“小测验”四部分中,从而不仅为学习者提供了丰富、实用的词汇语境,而且还为学习者模拟一个省时、高效的“演练”场所。

2. 精心取材,特色突出

《突破》除了选词依照权威的大纲词汇表外,其所有词条的英文释义、典型例句皆选自权威的《朗文现代英语词典》、《牛津高级双解英语词典》、《英汉大词典》等。词条取义、用法解析具有简明扼要、典型实用等特点。各词条所配例句突出了针对性、适用性、典型性和可学性等特色。例句所配译文不仅有助学习者准确理解原文,而且还有助于他们加深对重点词条词汇的理解记忆。

3. 层次分明,功能互补

《突破》的合理编排使之具有层次清晰、功能互补等特色。“水平预测”、“词条精解”、“难点释疑”、和每部分的“小测验”构成了一个从学前预评至成果检测的有机循环。每单元开篇五小题的“水平预测”有利于学习者了解自我,从而做到有的

放矢;“词条精解”和“难点释疑”则构成了各单元的主体内容,学习者可通过单元预测成绩有选择地学习和记忆;每单元最后的“小测验”则是对词条主体内容学习效果的检验和评估,它给学习者提供了下一步学习的重要的反馈信息。

4. 红片自测,效果立现

《突破》将例句、考点精心设计为测试题,将每个例句、考点里的关键词用红色印刷,只要善用所附红色透明片隐去关键词,便能随时检测学习成果。

总之,《突破》将凭借上述主要优势或特色,为各级、各类的英语学习者造就一个理想的词汇学习天地,并使学习者最终达到触类旁通、事半功倍的学习效果。

参加编写本《突破》的教师有:刘绍龙、肖善香、李兰萍、刘学敏、欧阳永梅、谢莹莹、文华增、张万明、彭向萍。刘绍龙担任本书的主编,肖善香、李兰萍担任本书的副主编。宁大利、曹佩升、沈献芹等参与了本书的校对工作。

鉴于编写任务繁重、时间紧迫,书中错误实在难免。编者在此谨表歉意,并恳求广大读者和同仁不吝批评、指正。

编者

2003年7月于广州白云山下

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UNIT 1

水平预测

1. The boy looked _____ because he was blamed by his teacher.
A. abashed B. discomfited C. disconcerted D. embarrassed
2. A _____ of local businessmen contributes a lot to the city.
A. syndrome B. team C. syndicate D. cluster
3. After all those years of traveling, I'm feeling rather _____.
A. tired B. exhausted C. jaded D. tuckered
4. The information is required to be shown in _____ form.
A. tableau B. tablemat C. tabular D. tablet
5. We were pledged throughout our travels by the _____ mosquito.
A. unanimous B. ubiquitous C. omnivorous D. widespread

Part 1



词条精解

abashed [ə'bæʃt] *adj.* 困窘的, 尴尬的

英文释义: embarrassed and awkward in someone's presence, esp. because of sth. you have done or said that they do not approve of

典型用法: He looked rather abashed at her criticisms. 她的批评使他看上去相当困窘。

burgher ['bɜ:gə] *n.* 公民, 市民(现主要指某些欧洲国家中产阶级的市民或镇民)

英文释义: a citizen of a town or borough; a comfortable or complacent member of the middle class

典型用法: Their wild behavior outraged the respectable burghers of Oxford. 他们的粗野行为激怒了一向爱体面的牛津市民。

cache [kæʃ] *n.* 隐藏处所, 贮藏物; 高速缓冲存储器; *vt.* 隐藏, 窖藏

英文释义: a hiding place used esp. for storing provisions; the store of goods or valuables concealed in a hiding place; a fast storage buffer in the central processing unit of a computer; hide or store in a cache



典型用法: They searched for three days and finally found the cache of explosives. 他们搜了3天终于发现了炸弹的隐藏处。

dagger ['dægə] *n.* 短剑, 匕首; 引起痛苦的事

英文释义: a short pointed weapon with sharp edges; sth. that agonizes, torments, or wounds

典型用法: They looked daggers at each other across the table. 他们隔着桌子互相怒目而视。

eccentricity [ˌɛksən'trɪsəti] *n.* 偏心, 古怪; [数]离心率

英文释义: the quality of being eccentric; the distance between the center of an eccentric and its axis

典型用法: One of his eccentricities is sleeping under the bed instead of on it. 他的怪僻之一是睡在床底下而不是睡在床上。

felicity [fə'lisiti] *n.* 幸福, 幸运, 福气; (措辞等)恰当, 巧妙

英文释义: great happiness; bliss; an appropriate and pleasing manner or style; an instance of appropriate and pleasing manner or style

典型用法: He is a writer of fluency and felicity, of graciousness and gentleness. 他文笔流畅, 措词得体, 是一位文雅而且温和的作家。

gaiety ['geiəti] *n.* 快乐、活泼快乐或愉快的状态; 庆典、庆祝活动

英文释义: a state of joyful exuberance or merriment; vivacity; merry or joyful activity; festivity

典型用法: I felt there was an air of forced gaiety about her manner. 我感觉到她的举止中有强作欢笑的样子。

idealism [ai'diəlɪzəm] *n.* 理想主义; 唯心论

英文释义: the act or practice of envisioning things in an ideal form; the theory that the object of external perception, in itself or as perceived, consists of ideas

典型用法: She never lost her youthful idealism and campaigned for just causes all her life. 她从未丧失过她那充满青春活力的理想主义, 一生都在为正义事业而斗争。

jaded ['dʒeɪdɪd] *adj.* 疲倦不堪的, 厌倦的; 迟钝的

英文释义: worn out, wearied; dulled by surfeit; sated

典型用法: My father's words had left me jaded and depressed. 父亲的话使我

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感到疲惫和沮丧

radiance ['reɪdiəns] *n.* 辐射, 辐射的性质或状态; 明亮, 光辉

英文释义: the quality or state of being radiant; (heat or light) to be produced

典型用法: We basked in the radiance of the African sun. 我们在非洲太阳的光辉里晒暖

skeptical ['skeptɪkəl] *adj.* 怀疑性的, 好怀疑的

英文释义: marked by or given to doubt; questioning; relating to or characteristic of skeptics or skepticism

典型用法: Some people think the economy will improve soon, but many experts remain skeptical about this. 有人认为经济很快就会好转, 但许多专家对此表示怀疑。

tabular ['tæbjulə] *adj.* 制成表的, 表格式的; 平坦; *vi.* 列表, 排成表格式

英文释义: organized as a table or list; having a plane surface; flat

典型用法: This information will be less confusing if it's produced in tabular form. 这一信息如果制成表格, 就不大容易混淆。

难点释疑

abash 辨析: embarrass, abash, discomfit, disconcert

四者都含使困窘、使局促不安的意思。但 embarrass 指因不安以致言语行为显得很不自然, 指在社交方面的窘迫; abash 指当着众人的面使某人感到窘迫或羞愧; discomfit 指计划或期望受挫后而感到困窘或狼狈; disconcert 表示扰乱了某人的平静或自信而陷于困窘疑虑之中。

dagger 短语: at daggers drawn 势不两立, 剑拔弩张; look daggers (at sb.) (对某人)怒目而视; speak daggers (to sb.) (对某人)恶语伤人

eccentricity 辨析: eccentricity, idiosyncrasy, oddity, quirk

eccentricity 常指与常规或习惯不同, 一般表示在性格或行为方面的奇特、怪异, 多指那些不会造成任何伤害性的, 但却又是根深蒂固、难以改变的怪癖; idiosyncrasy 更常指个体的脾气特征与众不同, 表示人的强烈的固执己见的个性, 可作为识别个人的特点; oddity 一般同 of 一起使用, 它更多是用来表示一个奇怪少见的人或事物; quirk 是这组词中最常用的一个, 是一个语气较轻的用词, 一般不用来表示性格而是多用于形容人的好的或坏的习惯。

felicity 短语: felicity of phrase 恰当的措词; 佳句, 妙语; have / take felicity in



sth. / to do sth. 乐于做某事, 以做某事为乐; place / put/ set one's felicity in (sth.) 非常乐于做(某事), 在做(某事)中得到极大的乐趣

jaded

辨析:jaded, tired, exhausted, tuckered

四个词都有无力、疲倦的意思。jaded 主要表示因某事做得过多而感到厌倦、无兴趣;tired 是使用得非常普遍的词,意为由于用力过度、长时间工作或百无聊赖、无所事事等使气力或耐心消耗掉;exhausted 表示体力几乎完全耗光,意思更强烈一些;tuckered 是非正式用语,尤其在美语中,表示极度疲倦。

Part 1 小测验

- The workman stood _____ as his mistakes were pointed out.
A. rattled B. discomfort C. disconcert D. abashed
- The _____ of their home was committed during their absence for the evening.
A. burglar B. burglary C. burgher D. burger
- One of his _____ was a stubborn reluctance to entrust his savings to a bank.
A. eccentricity B. idiosyncrasy C. oddity D. quirk
- The union was _____ to the management's assurances that there would be no more job losses.
A. angry B. skeptical C. skeptic D. assured
- Experienced teachers are well aware of the conflict between _____ and everyday life in the classroom.
A. idealization B. reality C. idealism D. fancy

Part 2**词条精解****abate**

[ə'beɪt] *vt. / vi.* 减少,减轻,减掉

英文释义: reduce in amount, degree, or intensity; lessen; deduct from an amount; subtract; fall off in degree or intensity; subside

典型用法: The doctor gave him some medicine to abate the powerful pain.
医生给了他某种药,以减弱那剧烈的疼痛。

butcher

[ˈbʊtʃə] *n.* 屠夫;屠户卖肉的商贩;屠杀者,刽子手

英文释义: one that slaughters and dresses animals for food or market; one that sells meats; one who kills brutally or indiscriminately

典型用法: The general is a real butcher. 那将军是嗜杀成性的人。

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dampen ['dæmpən] *vt.* 使潮湿; (常与 down 连用) 使沮丧, 使受挫折

英文释义: make damp; deaden, restrain, or depress

典型用法: The quarrel dampened down their enthusiasm. 争吵使他们沮丧。

gall [gɔ:l] *n.* 粗鲁, 无理; 擦伤, 擦伤处; *vt.* 使恼怒, 使烦恼

英文释义: daring rudeness or bad manners; a painful place on an animal's skin, esp. on that of a horse, usu. caused by something rubbing against the skin; to cause to feel annoying disappointment or anger

典型用法: It galls to think that he is earning so much money. 一想到他挣那么多钱就有气。

hush [hʌʃ] *n.* 安静; *vt./vi.* 使安静, 沉默

英文释义: a silence or stillness, esp. after noise; make silent or quiet; calm; soothe

典型用法: The President tried to hush up the fact that his adviser had lied. 总统试图掩盖他的顾问说谎的事实。

icon ['aɪkɒn] *n.* 肖像, 代表; 明喻或象征; 偶像

英文释义: an image; a representation; a simile or symbol; an idol

典型用法: He is a pop icon designed and manufactured for the video generation. 他是音像时代里设计和造就出来的流行乐偶像。

kaleidoscope [kə'laidəskəʊp] *n.* 万花筒, 千变万化的事物

英文释义: a tube-shaped optical instrument that is rotated to produce a succession of symmetrical designs by means of mirrors reflecting the constantly changing patterns made by bits of colored glass at one end of the tube; constantly changing set of colors; series of changing phases or events

典型用法: The street was a kaleidoscope of colors, smells and sounds. 这个街市是各种颜色、气味和声音的万花筒。

macrobiotic [ˌmækrəʊbaɪ'ɒtɪk] *adj.* 健康的, 未使用化学助长物的, 绿色食品的

英文释义: grown without chemicals and thought to help produce good health

典型用法: A macrobiotic diet consists mainly of whole grains and certain kinds of vegetables. 健康食谱主要包括未去麸的谷类和特定的几种蔬菜。

oath [əʊθ] *n.* 誓言, 宣誓, 诅咒

英文释义: a solemn, formal declaration or promise to fulfill a pledge, often



calling on God or a sacred object as witness

典型用法: He swore an oath to support the king. 他宣誓支持国王。

syndicate ['sindikət] *n.* 企业联合, [经]辛迪加, 财团

英文释义: an association of people or firms authorized to undertake a duty or transact specific business; an association of people or firms formed to engage in an enterprise or promote a common interest

典型用法: Our companies formed a syndicate to bid for the big new contract. 我们各家公司组成了财团,以便竞投这项新的大合约。

tacit ['tæsɪt] *adj.* 沉默的; 不言而喻的; 依法的, 按惯例的

英文释义: implied by or inferred from actions or statements; arising by operation of the law rather than through direct expression

典型用法: He indicated tacit approval by smiling and winking. 他用微笑和眨眼睛来表示默许。

vertebra ['vɜ:tɪbrə] *n.* [解]脊椎骨, 椎骨

英文释义: any of the bones or cartilaginous segments forming the spinal column

典型用法: She suffered facial bruising and a fractured vertebra in the attack. 在那次袭击中她脸部擦伤,椎骨破裂。

难点释疑

abate 辨析: abate, decrease, lessen, diminish, reduce, dwindle

这组动词的一般含义为“减少”。abate 表示减少时其内涵是使过分或过量的事物得到缓和; decrease 和 lessen 比较普通,如果用词不讲究,可以代替这组词中任何其他词; lessen 强调数目或使人不快之物的逐渐减少; diminish 表示减少损失; reduce 可以表示尺寸、数量、程度或强度的减少,词义引伸之后,可以表示地位、处境、状况的降低; dwindle 特别适用表示“眼看着逐渐缩小”或“渐渐趋于消失”。例如透视原理上的近大远小,即逐渐远离观察者的物体变得似乎越来越小,最终完全消失。

butcher 短语: the butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker 各行各业(的人), 七十二行

gall 短语: hit (rub) on the gall 挑刺; 使人生气

hush 短语: hush up 隐瞒(秘密); 保持沉默

oath 短语: be on oath 宣誓不作伪证; on one's oath 发誓; administer the



oath to sb. 为某人主持宣誓仪式; grind out an oath 切齿诅咒; make / take an oath 立誓, 宣誓; on / upon / under oath [= (up) on my oath] 发誓, 必定; put (sb.) on / under (his) oath 使(某人)立誓

Part 2 小测验

- The ship waited till the storm _____ before sailing out to sea.
A. abated B. lessened C. reduced D. diminished
- I think it _____ to him to take orders from a younger and less experienced colleague.
A. gales B. galls C. furious D. gaits
- From the top of the skyscraper we could see the _____ of people and cars in the streets below.
A. difference B. kaleidoscope C. pattern D. thousands
- In the Middle Ages, knights took a(n) _____ of allegiance to their lords.
A. oath B. obedience C. compliance D. subservience
- There can be a lot of _____ voting in some elections, when people vote for a party they do not normally support to try to beat a third party.
A. tacit B. tactic C. tactical D. tactile

Part 3



词条精解

abdomen ['æbdəmən] *n.* 腹, 腹部

英文释义: the part of the body that lies between the thorax and the pelvis and encloses the stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, and pancreas

典型用法: The patient is complaining the pain in the abdomen. 病人正在叫腹痛。

avant-garde [ˌævɑŋ'ɡɑ:d] *n.* 先锋派, 前卫, (复)前哨部队; *adj.* 先锋派的 (艺术)

英文释义: a group active in the invention and application of new techniques in a given field, especially in the arts; of, relating to, or being part of an innovative group, especially one in the arts

典型用法: It was one of the first avant-garde works to appeal to a wide audience. 这是受到听众广泛欢迎的第一批前卫作品之一。

**cachet**['kæʃei] *n.* (证明品质的)优良标志;崇高的社会地位

英文释义: A mark or a quality, as of distinction, individuality, or authenticity; something that brings respect

典型用法: Federal courts have a certain cachet, which state courts lack. 联邦法院有某种州法院所缺乏的特别的東西。

earl[ɜ:l] *n.* (英国的)伯爵(位在子爵和侯爵之间)

英文释义: a British man of high social rank between a viscount and a marquis

典型用法: Security is quite tight because several earls and a duke will be in the audience. 因几位伯爵和一位公爵即将要出席,所以安全措施极严。

feign[fein] *vt.* 假装,装作,捏造; *vi.* 作假

英文释义: pretend; dissemble

典型用法: The hunter had to feign death when he suddenly found out that a bear was coming toward him. 猎人突然发现有只狗熊正向他走来,他只好装死。

hostage['hɒstɪdʒ] *n.* 人质,抵押品;操纵物

英文释义: a person held by one party in a conflict as security that specified terms will be met by the opposing party; one that serves as security against an implied threat

典型用法: National policies cannot be made hostage to another country. 一个国家的政策不能被另一个国家所操纵。

leach[li:tʃ] *vt/vi.* 滤,过滤;流失

英文释义: remove soluble or other constituents from by the action of a percolating liquid; empty; drain

典型用法: All the minerals essential for plant growth gradually leached away. 植物生长所必需的一切无机物逐渐地流失了。

nauseous ['nɔ:siəs] *adj.* 令人恶心的;恶心的,想呕吐的

英文释义: causing nausea; sickening

典型用法: The food is nauseous to the taste. 这种食品有种令人作呕的味道。

pageant['pædʒənt] *n.* 露天历史剧;庆典

英文释义: an elaborate public dramatic presentation that usually depicts a historical or traditional event; a spectacular procession or celebration

典型用法: He still remembers the village pageant moving through the streets

on floats. 他仍然记得那次通过街道的乡村花车巡游。

retina ['retinə] *n.* [解]视网膜

英文释义: a delicate, multilayered, light-sensitive membrane lining the inner eyeball and connected by the optic nerve to the brain

典型用法: If a person is short-sighted, images are focused in front of their retina, and if a person is long-sighted, images are focused beyond their retina. 人如果近视的话,图像就会聚焦在视网膜前方,如果远视的话,图像就会聚焦在视网膜之后。

ubiquitous [ju:'bikwɪtəs] *adj.* 到处存在的, (同时)普遍存在的

英文释义: being or seeming to be everywhere at the same time; omnipresent

典型用法: The struggle between opposites is ubiquitous. 对立面的斗争无所不在。

xerox ['ziərɒks] *n.* 施乐复印机(商标名称), 静电印刷品[复制品]; 干式影印, 静电复印机

英文释义: a trademark, a copy of a document or other piece of paper with writing or printing on it made by a machine that uses a photographic process, or the machine itself

典型用法: I can give you a xerox of the letter if you like. 如果你想要的话,我可以给你一份这封信的复印件。

难点释疑

feign 辨析: feign, pretend, assume, affect

四者都含假装的意思。但 feign 指精心装有或装作; pretend 指感觉到某事,而在言行上装出是真的; assume 常暗示出于无害的或者可原谅的动机,而不是有意欺骗; affect 指为达到某种效果而假装有某种特征或情感。

hostage 辨析: hostage, pledge, pawn, token

四者都含有抵押、承诺之义。hostage 多指作抵押的人质; pledge 是法律用语,指为某人担保、支付债务或以某物作为抵押; pawn 是正式用语,现在常用来表示押在当铺里的实物; token 指抵押品、担保的凭据。

nauseous 短语: a nauseous smell 令人作呕的气味

leach 短语: neutral leach 中性浸出; reverse leach 反浸; sand leach 砂滤

retina 短语: area centralis retina 视网膜中央区; arteria retina 视网膜动脉; fovea centralis retina 视网膜正中凹; ora ciliaris retina (视)网膜睫缘; pars caeca retina 视网膜盲部



ubiquitous 短语: an ubiquitous trend 普遍存在的倾向

Part 3 小测验

1. This kind of jacket used to have a certain _____.
A. quality B. character C. cache D. cachet
 2. She wasn't really crying; she was only _____.
A. feigning B. pretending C. assuming D. affecting
 3. The soil has been so heavily _____ because of intensive farming that it is no longer fertile.
A. removed B. processed C. leached D. used
 4. The man with the gun took the child with him as a _____ and no one could do anything for fear the child be killed.
A. hostage B. pledge C. pawn D. token
 5. After only half an hour on the boat she began to feel slightly _____.
A. comfortable B. nauseous C. nautical D. narcotic
- Key: 水平预测: ACCCB; Part 1: DBABC; Part 2: ABBAD; Part 3: DBCAB