

TOPWAY

淘金式突破

◎ 上海外国语大学
王兴扬 审订

英语词汇

8000

广东外语外贸大学
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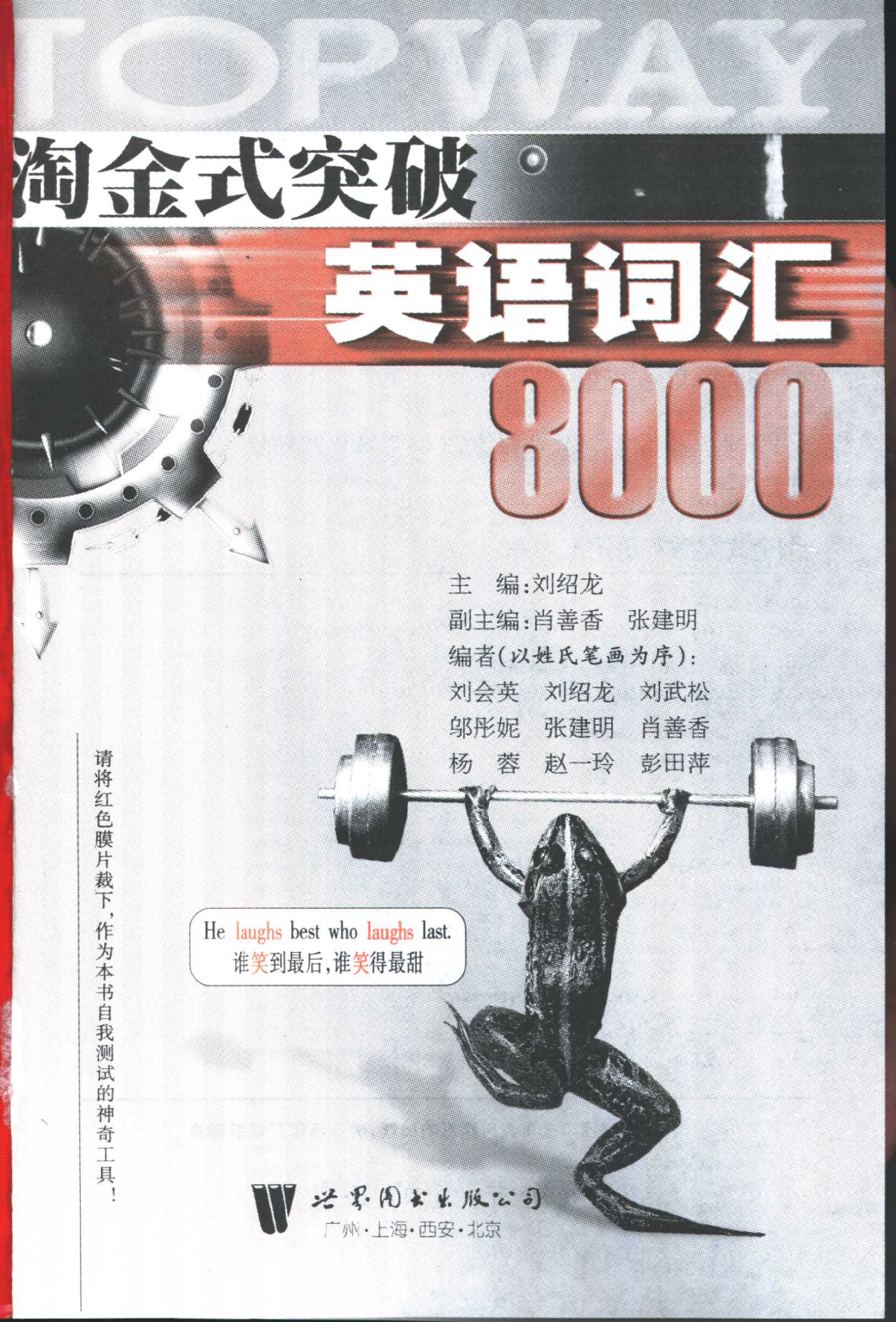


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谁笑到最后，谁笑得最甜：He best who laughs last.

红膜自测记忆法

世界图书出版公司



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淘金式突破

英语词汇

8000

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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 8000》(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》不仅适合考研和专业英语四级应试者,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)《研究生英语教学词表》
- (2)《高等学校英语专业全程通用词汇表》
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《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考研、专业英语四级中的主要词汇。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,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、张建明、刘会英、刘武松、邬彤妮、彭田萍、赵一玲、杨蓉。刘绍龙担任本书的主编,肖善香、张建明担任本书的副主编,唐玉玲、喻志强、费伟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 way the police treated him was _____ to the worst sort of torture.
A. identical B. proportional C. akin D. equal
2. The company had once been among the _____ foreign firms in Tokyo.
A. premier B. premature C. prime D. primate
3. In the case of the guinea pig, the number of _____ varies between two and five.
A. descendent B. ancestor C. offspring D. progenitor
4. I was swayed by her _____ into donating all my savings to the charity.
A. argument B. rhetoric C. propaganda D. charisma
5. Board games are a good _____ to keep the children amused if the weather is bad.
A. turnaround B. makeup C. breakthrough D. standby

Part 1



词条精解

ably

[ˈeɪbli] *adv.* 能干地, 巧妙地

英文释义: in an able manner

典型用法: Still an active woman, she was managing the household ably. 她仍然精力旺盛, 能干地操持家务。

cabin

[ˈkæbɪn] *n.* (简单建造的, 通常木制的) 小房屋

英文释义: a small roughly built usu. wooden house

典型用法: They lived in a little log cabin in the mountains. 他们住在山上一间小木屋里。

detachment

[diˈtætʃmənt] *n.* 分遣队; 冷静, 超然; 不受人影响

英文释义: a group of soldiers sent away from the main force, esp. to do special duties; lack of emotion; indifference

典型用法: Doctors need to have some degree of emotional detachment. 在感情上, 医生需要某种程度的超然。

fray

[freɪ] *n.* 打斗; 争吵; 争辩



英文释义: fight, contest or argument

典型用法: It wasn't long before all the demonstrators had joined in the fray.
不久,所有的示威者参与了这场打斗。

grossly [grəʊsli] *adv.* (指坏事)极度地,非常

英文释义: (of sth. bad) extremely

典型用法: They grossly mistreated their pet dog. 他们残酷地虐待自己的宠物狗。

hospitalize ['hɒspɪtəlaɪz] *vt.* 送入医院,准予住院

英文释义: put a person into hospital

典型用法: He broke a leg and was hospitalized for a month. 他跌断了一条腿,住了一个月的院。

incompetence [in'kɒmpɪtəns] *n.* 不胜任;不称职

英文释义: lack of skill or ability to do a task successfully

典型用法: He was dismissed for incompetence. 他因不称职而被辞退。

quarrel ['kwɒrəl] *n. / vt.* 争吵;争辩

英文释义: an angry argument, often about something not very important; argue angrily

典型用法: They were quarreling furiously with each other about whose turn it was to cook the dinner. 他们正就该轮到谁做晚饭而激烈地争吵着。

reformation [ˌrefə'meɪʃən] *n.* 改进;改革;改善

英文释义: the act of reforming or the state of being reformed

典型用法: Do you notice the complete reformation in Harry's character? 你注意到哈里的性格发生了很大的变化了吗?

segmentation [ˌseɡmən'teɪʃən] *n.* 分割部分,分割

英文释义: division into segments

典型用法: The key to increased profitability is market segmentation, or carving out services that will appeal to particular groups of travelers. 提高利润的关键是分割市场或者是创建吸引某些特定群体游客的服务项目。

teem

[ti:m] *vi.* 有很多、大量的某事物



英文释义: have something in great numbers

典型用法: His mind is teeming with bright ideas. 他心里有很多好主意。

难点释疑

beck 短语: at someone's beck and call 听命于某人

cabin ①辨析: cabin, cottage

均指小屋。cabin指建造得很粗糙的小屋,尤指木屋;cottage指乡村的小屋或村舍。

②短语: a tourist cabin 旅游者野营小屋

detachment 短语: an air of detachment 超然的神态; show detachment in one's judgments 表现出独立的见解

fray ①辨析: fray, fight, battle, clash, skirmish

均有表示战斗、斗争、冲突的意思。fray指没有组织的混战; fight表示人与人之间为了某种目的而进行的武力冲突; battle特指一场大的战争中的某一次战役; clash表示力量均衡的双方之间的冲突; skirmish一般指敌对方发生的偶然的、突发性的、小规模冲突。

②短语: ready/eager for the fray 急欲争斗; enter/join the fray 参与打架或争吵

grossly 短语: grossly fat/extravagant/unfair/exaggerated 极胖的(奢侈的、不公平的或夸张的)

quarrel ①辨析: quarrel, wrangle, altercation, squabble, spat, tiff

quarrel指一场激烈的口头冲突,伴随着关系的紧张或疏远; wrangle表示一场嘈杂的、坚持的、常常无用的争论; altercation表示嘈杂的激烈的口头争吵,常伴有打击; squabble指孩子似的,不礼貌地为了一些微不足道的事而口角; spat指为了小事进行的热烈而简短的争执; tiff表示一场引起不快或感情伤害的小口角,但不会造成严重后果。

②短语: quarrel with 不同意; 抱怨; have no quarrel with 没有理由抱怨或不同意

reformation 短语: a complete reformation in his character 他性格的大改变; the reformation of criminals 对罪犯的改造

teem ①辨析: teem, abound, swarm, overflow

四词均含有大量、丰富之义。teem指有很多、大量的某事物或某事物大量出现,该词在许多情况下含有拥挤、忙乱的意思; abound指数量多,强调大量; swarm比teem所含的拥挤、忙乱的意义更强,有时还有害虫、盗贼等大批出没的意思; overflow表示多得要溢出来了,在引申意义上表示多得



超过限度。

② 短语: teem with 充满(尤指某种特定的生物); abound in/with 盛产, 富于, 有许多

Part 1 小测验

- Three companies have already lined up to bid for his chemist group and a fourth may join the _____.
A. fray B. delay C. clay D. betrayal
- He's undergone a _____ he's a changed man.
A. transformation B. permutation C. reformation D. duplication
- This river _____ with all kinds of fish in summer.
A. teems B. teams C. fills D. abounds
- It was _____ unfair to demand such a high interest rate on the loan.
A. accessibly B. covertly C. pessimistically D. grossly
- Local politicians have accused the government of _____ in failing to restore public services after the earthquake.
A. independence B. incompetence C. indifference D. incomprehension

Part 2



词条精解

akin

[ə'kin] *adj.* 同类的; 相似的

英文释义: having a similar quality or character; analogous

典型用法: His position in the Soviet system is roughly akin to that of the US President's public relations adviser. 他在苏联政府系统中的职位大致相当于美国总统的公共关系顾问。

civilize

['sivilaiz] *vt.* 使(某人或某事物)开化, 文明

英文释义: cause (sb./sth.) to improve from a primitive stage of human society to a more developed one

典型用法: The Romans hoped to civilize all tribes of ancient Europe. 罗马人曾希望教化古代欧洲各部落。

divergent

[dai'və:dʒənt] *adj.* 分叉的, 偏离的, 有分歧的

英文释义: drawing apart from a common point; diverging



典型用法: Their ideas are somewhat divergent. 他们的想法有点分歧。

facet ['fæsɪt] *n.* 情况或问题的方面

英文释义: aspect of a situation or problem

典型用法: One needs to consider the various facets of the problem. 考虑问题时需要注意它的各个方面。

interpreter [ɪn'tɜːprɪtə] *n.* 口译员

英文释义: one who translates orally from one language into another

典型用法: The interpreter turned into English what the Chinese said. 口译员将这位中国人说的话译成了英语。

leaky ['liːki] *adj.* 漏的;有裂缝的

英文释义: having holes or cracks that leak

典型用法: You can hear the constant dripping of a leaky tap. 你可以听到漏水龙头一直滴水的声音。

mast [mɑːst] *n.* 船桅

英文释义: upright post of wood or metal used to support a ship's sails

典型用法: During the storm, the crew of the vessel clung to the mast to stop themselves from being washed overboard. 在暴风雨中,船员们紧紧抓住桅杆以免被大浪冲出船外。

offspring ['ɒfsprɪŋ] *n.* 儿女,后代;幼崽

英文释义: child or children of a particular person or couple; young of an animal

典型用法: She is the offspring of a scientist and a musician. 她是一位科学家和一位音乐家的女儿。

rhetoric ['retərɪk] *n.* 修辞;修辞艺术或研究

英文释义: the art or study of using language effectively and persuasively

典型用法: Despite their tough anti-American rhetoric, the government is privately trying to maintain good relations with the US. 尽管使用了强硬的富有煽动性的反美言词,政府私下仍竭力设法同美国维持良好关系。

slogan ['sləʊɡən] *n.* 标语,口号



英文释义: a short phrase expressing a usu. political or advertising message

典型用法: "Power to the people" is their slogan. "一切权力归人民"是他们的口号。

transitional [træn'siʒənəl] *adj.* 变迁的, 过渡期的

英文释义: characteristic of changing from one state or condition to another

典型用法: The trouble is purely transitional; it will stop when we have gone over completely to the new system. 困难完全是暂时的; 当我们全部转变到新体制时, 它就会消失。

underside ['ʌndəsaɪd] *n.* 下侧, 下面, 底部

英文释义: the part below; lower side or surface

典型用法: The underside of the rock was covered with seaweed. 岩石的下面布满了海草。

难点释疑

akin

①辨析: akin, similar, analogous, identical

四个词都指相互很近似。akin指本质上的相似而非外观上的相像。similar指十分相似以至于会让人认错。analogous指有许多相似之处, 但本质上属于完全不同的类型。identical表示本质上的相似性与没有显著或重要的差别。

②短语: (be) akin to 近似; 有关系

civilize

短语: a civilized community 文明社区; civilized society 文明社会; civilized way of life 文明的生活方式

divergent 短语: divergent paths 岔路; divergent opinions 分歧的意见

facet

短语: transform all facets of life 改变生活的各个方面; 复合形容词: many-faceted / multi-faceted 多方面的

interpreter 辨析: interpreter, translator

interpreter 作口译的人; translator (作为职业的) 翻译者, (尤指) 笔译者。

leaky

短语: a leaky bucket 漏水的桶; a leaky faucet 漏水的龙头; a leaky tyre 漏气的轮胎; a leaky committee 无法保密的委员会

mast

短语: sail before the mast 作为普通水手

offspring

短语: a mother of numerous offspring 子女众多的母亲; the offspring of modern times 近代的产物

rhetoric

短语: a master of rhetoric 修辞学大师; be skilled in rhetoric 擅长修辞



slogan 短语: demonstrators chanting anti-nuclear slogans 高喊反核口号的示威者;
daub slogans on walls 在墙上乱写标语

transitional 短语: a transitional stage 过渡阶段; a transitional government 过渡政府

underside 短语: the underside of a leaf 叶子的下面; the underside of the society 社会的阴暗面

Part 2 小测验

- In a democracy, we expect people to have _____ views and to express them openly.
A. convergent B. divergent C. extrovert D. introvert
- The problem that we face now has many legal and financial _____.
A. facets B. facts C. crises D. confusions
- The ship had five sails set from its two _____.
A. vaults B. masts C. poles D. decks
- Schools will help to _____ the wild tribes there.
A. humanize B. colonize C. civilize D. hospitalize
- The car had turned over in the ditch, and its _____ was covered in oil and mud.
A. underside B. underline C. undercarriage D. underseal

Part 3



词条精解

arid

[ˈærid] *adj.* (指土壤或气候)干旱的,干燥的

英文释义: (of land or climate) having little or no rainfall; dry

典型用法: The cactus has adapted to survive in an arid environment. 仙人掌已经适应在干旱环境生长。

condensation

[kɒndenˈseɪʃən] *n.* 凝结物; 冷凝物

英文释义: small drops of liquid or solid formed when steam becomes cool

典型用法: There was a lot of condensation on the windows. 窗户上有不少蒸汽遇冷结成的水珠。

credible

[ˈkredəbl] *adj.* 可信的; 可靠的

英文释义: that can be believed; believable

典型用法: It seems hardly credible that Ted has grown so tall in one year.



特德一年内长这么高,似乎难以置信。

engross [in'grəʊs] *vt.* 使全神贯注;吸引(注意)

英文释义: fill completely the time and attention of; absorb

典型用法: I was so engrossed in my work that I completely forgot the time.
我专心致志地工作,以致于全然忘记了时间。

multiplex ['mʌltipleks] *adj.* 复合的,由很多部分构成的

英文释义: relating to, or consisting of multiple elements or parts

典型用法: The government had begun to give close attention to the multiplex problem of drug addiction. 政府已经开始密切关注吸毒这个复杂的问题。

partnership ['pɑ:tənəʃɪp] *n.* (尤指商业中的)伙伴关系

英文释义: the state of being a partner, esp. in business

典型用法: We've been in partnership for five years. 我们合伙已经5年了。

pillar ['pilə] *n.* 柱子;支柱

英文释义: upright column of stone, wood, metal, etc. used as a support or an ornament

典型用法: The overhanging first storey rests on a row of pillars. 凸出的第一层楼由一排柱子支撑。

premier ['premjə] *adj.* (重要性、位置等方面)第一的,首位的; *n.* 首相;(政府)总理

英文释义: first in importance or position; head of a government, prime minister

典型用法: The company has achieved a premier position in the electronics field. 该公司居电子行业之首。

standby ['stændbaɪ] *n.* 备用的人或物

英文释义: a person or thing that is kept ready to be used

典型用法: Powdered milk is a good standby in an emergency. 奶粉是紧急情况下很好的备用物品。

summit ['sʌmɪt] *n.* 山顶,顶峰;政府首脑会议

英文释义: the top of a mountain; a meeting between heads of government



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典型用法: The climbers reached the summit of Mount Everest yesterday morning. 登山者于昨日早晨登上珠穆朗玛峰的顶峰。

unwittingly [ʌn'wɪtɪŋli] *adv.* 不知情地, 无意地

英文释义: not knowing or aware; not intentionally

典型用法: If I offended you it was unwittingly. 要是我冒犯了你,也是无心的。

warmth [wɔ:mθ] *n.* 暖和, 温暖; 热心, 热情; 感情的强度

英文释义: the state or quality of being warm; moderate heat; strength of feeling

典型用法: Warmth is needed for the seeds to germinate. 种子发芽需要适宜的温度。

难点释疑

arid

①辨析: arid, dry

两词均表示干、干燥之意,但干的程度不同。arid表示不正常的极度干燥,特别指气候、地区,暗示荒凉或无生命;dry表示缺乏水分,可以是褒义,也可以是贬义。

②短语: the arid wastes of the Sahara 撒哈拉干旱的不毛之地

condensation 短语: the condensation of steam into water 蒸汽之冷凝为水

credible 短语: a credible story 可信的故事; a credible defense policy 可信的防御政策

engross 短语: be engrossed in sth. 全神贯注于某事; 热心于

multiplex 短语: the multiplex eye of the fly 苍蝇的复眼; multiplex aspects of the problem 问题的许多方面

partnership 短语: enter into partnership with sb. 同某人结成伙伴关系; 与某人合股

pillar 短语: (go) from pillar to post 到处奔走; (尤指)到处碰壁; 合成词: pillar-box 邮筒, 信筒; letter box (Br. E) 信箱; mailbox (Am. E) 邮箱, 信箱

premier 短语: an architect of premier rank 处于主要地位的建筑师; Premier of the State Council 国务院总理

standby 短语: a standby generator 一个应急发电机; on standby 待命

summit 短语: a summit meeting 高峰会

warmth 短语: the warmth of their welcome 他们的热情欢迎



Part 3 小测验

1. The desert is so _____ that nothing can grow there.
A. arid B. acid C. acrid D. amid
 2. This 10-page summary is a(n) _____ of a 100-page report.
A. outline B. abstract C. prologue D. condensation
 3. This is the _____ of the mountain; we can't get any higher.
A. maximum B. climax C. summit D. summitry
 4. I regret any anxiety or concern which I may, _____, have caused.
A. unwittingly B. unwillingly C. ungratefully D. unlawfully
 5. Reinforced concrete _____ support the bridge.
A. cement B. chains C. suspension D. pillars
- Key: 水平预测: CACBD; Part 1: ACADB; Part 2: BABCA; Part 3: BDCCD