

新东方学校英语词汇丛书

1999 TOEFL

词汇 精选

张红岩 编著

世界知识出版社



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前 言

每天，面对众多渴望迅速有效地记忆单词的同学，常有一种责任感敦促我拿起笔来，给这些像我当初一样迷惘的同学们写一些文字，让他们迅速从词海中解脱出来。结合在新东方教授 TOEFL 阅读和写作的经验体会，我写下了这本词汇书。

TOEFL 考试要求考生具备的词汇量在八九千左右，一般非英语专业的大学生距此要求还有一些差距，加之有些考生已经多年不接触英语，需要的努力恐怕就更多了。如何在短期内迅速扩大词汇量成为学习者关注的难题。根据自己的教学经验，如下方案可供读者参考：

1. 核心词汇：分课学习 3000 个核心词汇，它们是构成 TOEFL 文章最基本的、重要的单位，是通向 TOEFL 高分的捷径词汇。

2. 精选 TOEFL 词汇 300 题：温故知新，这部分词汇题测试的是 TOEFL 考试中重考几率较高的词汇。

3. 四、六级到 TOEFL 的差距词表：针对大学生的英语词汇学习状况，给出应重点突破的差距词汇 1500 个。

4. 关键词词根法记忆：通过词根推导出词义，加深理解记忆。

本书以“3000 核心词汇”为主体，以词根词缀、词汇习题为辅助手段，共同构成 TOEFL 词汇记忆的最终解决方案。

承蒙新东方学校俞敏洪校长的指导，才有本书。俞校长的勉励曾使数以万计的新东方学员热血沸腾，也构成了本书成型的强烈动力，特此鸣谢！

同时，真诚感谢王楠小姐的辛苦录入和杜延学、张代宗、张晓宜、袁宏峻等好友的大力协助，使本书得以尽快出版。

笔者才疏学浅，书中纰漏之处，请批评指正。

张红岩

1998 年 12 月 15 日于北京

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说 明

TOEFL 考试测试词汇的方式:

1. TOEFL 考试对于词汇量的要求主要体现在阅读中。阅读部分的五篇文章每一篇都在 300 字左右,文章选材范围也很广,要在 55 分钟内读懂文章并做对题目,必须有扎实的词汇基础。

2. 每场占三分之一的词汇题更要求考生对相当数量的词汇有精确把握。词汇题考核形式为:在文章中选出一个词,要求考生在四个备选答案中选择出与该词最接近的同义词。被考到的词从词性上看,主要包括动词,形容词/副词和名词,词组考得较少。下表统计了 1997 年历次考试中词汇题的考核情况:

| | '97-1 | '97-5 | '97-8 | '97-10 | Total |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| v. | 4 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 30 |
| adj./adv. | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 15 |
| n. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| phrase | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 5 |
| total | 14 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 61 |

从上表中我们可以看出,TOEFL 常考词汇的词性相对比例大致为:动词:形容词/副词:名词:词组 = 6:3:2:1,1998 年考试中的词汇题也基本未脱离此比例。

上表给我们一个提示:在学习词汇时,对动词应给予最高程度的重视,基本要求是在阅读文章中见到的都应该认识。实际上这种比例的安排是符合语言学习规律的,人们要用动词来对事物进行最生动、传神的描述;形容词和副词(主要以形容词为主)的表现

力也很丰富,因而也是考生学习的重点;名词被考到的基本上都是比较常见的,不考极专业化的词汇。词组本来考得就不多,相对考单词的题要简单得多,建议大家在阅读文章中遇到的词组熟记。

下面给出最近一次 TOEFL 考试词汇题中出现的同义词对,请大家体会其特点。

动词:

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| enable = help | vary = change |
| ceased = stopped | calculated = determined |
| afford = provide | anticipated = looked forward to |

名词:

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| consumption = conversion | disaster = catastrophe |
| constituents = components | |
| double purpose = (positive and negative) | |

形容词:

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| considerable = much | prominent = distinguished |
| coarser = rougher | dense = thick |

词组:

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| apply to = used for | thanks to = because of |
|---------------------|------------------------|

读者可能还看出上面词汇中所对应的“同义词”并不一定就是绝对意义上的同义词,可能只是个最佳选项而已,实际解题还需要对文章上下文进行理解。这就要求我们在准备 TOEFL 词汇阶段,既需要培养同义词联想的思维模式,也需要培养结合文章上下文理解词汇的能力。

利用本书记忆 TOEFL 词汇的方法:

本书的主要部分是 3000 个 TOEFL 核心词汇,附录中的分类词汇和词根、词缀部分各自从不同的角度辅助记忆。

学习过程中请把握一些基本原则:

1. **少量多次**: 正常情况是一天学习一课核心词汇,约 60 个词左右,这比较符合认知习惯,不可贪多;假如一天背单词的时间是两个小时,最好分成几次实现,如果能利用各种可能的时间记忆,效果更好。

2. 主次分明:初记时每个单词都应仔细看一遍,即使是较熟悉的词汇也可能在 TOEFL 中考到它不常见的用法。在此基础上,标出每课中较生疏的词汇,以便复习时重点记忆。

3. 学而时习:开始背新一课前应复习以前背过的词汇,用卡片盖住本书右半部分,只看左面词汇做词义回想。如有以下情况更需要花一点时间,参照相关部分复习:阅读中或做题时遇见了曾背过的词汇,却忘了什么意思;一些比较接近的词汇经常在头脑中纠缠不清;背新单词时联想到了以往的词汇,一时想不起来。

4. 联想记忆:同义词联想的思维模式是 TOEFL 考试要求的,学员每学一个新词,都要尽量想想是否学过它的同义词,它的同义词是哪些,切忌懒惰;将同类词汇一起记忆,比如背到“捕食者”(predator)时,你也应该联想到“被捕食者”(prey)。花时间把相关词汇总结复习,是每一个高词汇量者的必经之路。

5. 背与练结合:单词背到一定阶段,就应做一些附录中的精选词汇题,做为阶段成果检验,即便做得很差,也可以激励你更加努力。

6. 研习词根、词缀:记忆一定数量的词根、词缀不仅可以加深理解记忆,还可以培养大家根据词根、词缀推测词义的能力。这部分只要你花时间研读,就会有所收获。

TOEFL 词汇精选

3000 核心词汇是 TOEFL 历次考试中的高频词汇,是理解 TOEFL 文章的必备基础。

1. 词语选择:收录历届 TOEFL 考试中的重要词汇。对于不影响理解的偏难词汇,不予收录,以减轻不必要的负担。

2. 音标选用:普遍使用美式音标;如“process”英音音标[ˈprəʊses],而我们使用的是美音的[ˈproʊses]。出现一词多音的,则在同一音标括号内依次列出,两音标间加空格,如:contrast [kənˈtræst kənˈtræst]。

3. 汉语释义:每个单词都列出它在 TOEFL 考试中常考到的词义和词性,并按照重要性递减次序依次列出。如:depression n. 萧条;〔地质〕凹陷;沮丧。

4. 同义词:TOEFL 阅读中考核词汇是以同义词替换的方式进行的,因此本书对于文章中可能以词汇题方式考核到的词汇均列出了同义词。这些同义词中有一部分是 TOEFL 考试已往考过的,还有一部分是扩充的。对于那些没有给出同义词的词汇,多数情况下,只需要大家识记,今后在文章中见到时认识就可以了,一般不会被考到。

5. 例句:含多个词义的重要词汇一般都配有一个或多个例句。仔细体会词汇在例句中的用法,对于阅读和写作均有益处。本书选用的例句,部分来源于国外的优秀辞典,一部分来自作者的教学笔记。

Word List 1

- abandon** [ə'bændən] vt. 抛弃, 放弃 (discard, give up)
(例) David abandoned his business to go abroad for further study.
- abashed** [ə'bæʃd] adj. 羞愧的, 局促不安的 (uneasy)
- abate** [ə'beɪt] v. 减少 (lessen, diminish, dwindle, subside)
(例) It is reported that flu has been abating due to a warm winter.
- abdicate** [ə'bɪdɪkeɪt] vt. 放弃权力 (abandon)
- abduct** [ə'bʌdʌkt] vt. 绑架, 诱拐 (kidnap)
- abhor** [ə'bhɔ:] vt. 憎恶 (detest, despise, loathe)
- abhorrent** [ə'bhɔərənt] adj. 嫌恶的 (detestable)
- abide** [ə'baɪd] vi. 遵守; 忍受 (adhere, observe)
(例) He will abide by his promise if he gives it.
- ability** [ə'bɪləti] n. 能力 (capability)
- ablaze** [ə'bleɪz] adj. 闪耀的 (gleaming, glowing)
- abnormal** [ə'bɔ:nɔ:məl] adj. 异常的 (exceptional)
- abolish** [ə'bɒlɪʃ] vt. 废除, 取消 (abandon, annul, terminate)
(例) If I were the king, I would abolish taxes.
- aboriginal** [ə'bɔ:ri'dʒənəl] n. 土著; adj. 土著的, 原来的 (native)
- abortive** [ə'bɔ:tɪv] adj. 失败的 (unsuccessful)
- abridge** [ə'brɪdʒ] vt. 缩短, 删节 (shorten, condense, abbreviate)
- absolute** [ə'bsələʊt] adj. 绝对的 (sheer)
(例) The prime minister had absolute control of his

- absolve** [əb'zɒlv] vt. 赦免; 解除 (责任等) (free, emancipate)
(例) The dying man asked the priest to absolve him of his sins. / Mary was absolved from further responsibility on the project.
- absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] vt. 吸收, 吸引; 并吞 (attract, allure)
(例) I used a sponge to absorb the spilled milk. / I had trouble absorbing algebra.
- absorbing** [əb'sɔ:biŋ] adj. 引人入胜的 (enchancing, fascinating)
- abstain** [əb'stein] vi. 戒绝
(例) Because my cholesterol is high, my doctor told me to abstain from eating fat.
- abstinence** [æb'stinəns] n. 禁戒; 节制
(例) Abstinence from fatty foods and smoking can probably lengthen your life.
- abstract** [æb'strækt] vt. 摘要, 提炼; adj. 抽象的 (theoretical, conceptual)
(例) Professor Brewer's books are very abstract and are hard to read.
- abstraction** [æb'strækʃən] n. 抽象概念, 摘要
(例) By looking at what happened in many similar cases, we were able to create an abstraction that also covered other instances.
- abstruse** [æb'stru:s] adj. 深奥的 (complicated, profound)
- absurd** [əb'sə:d] adj. 荒谬的 (ridiculous)
(例) Wearing a swimming suit during a snowstorm is absurd.
- abundant** [ə'bʌndənt] adj. 充裕的 (sufficient)
(例) The abundant crops would feed the village through the winter.

- abuse** [ə'bjuz ə'bjʊs] vt. 滥用, 虐待; n. 滥用 (mis-use)
(例) Rulers who abuse their power should be removed from office.
- academic** [ˌækədɛmɪk] adj. 学院的; 理论的 (collegiate)
(例) John was invited to give an academic address at a conference.
- accelerate** [æk'seləreɪt] vt. 加速; vi. 增速, 进行, 迫使 (expedite)
(例) The car accelerated as it went downhill. / Too much sunshine accelerates the aging process of your sin.
- accentuate** [æk'sentʃueɪt] vt. 重读; 强调 (emphasize, underline, highlight, underscore)
(例) The tall girl wore short skirts that accentuated her height, making her look even taller. / Her style of dress accentuated her extreme slenderness.
- access** [ˈækses] vt. 接近; n. 通路, 入门 (outlet)
(例) The strikers blocked access to the factory. / Bill could not access any information from the computer.
- accidental** [ˌæksɪ'dɪntl] adj. 偶然的 (occasional)
(例) I made an accidental error on my exam.
- acclaim** [ə'kleɪm] v. 喝彩, 欢呼; 称赞 (applaud, approve)
(例) The crowd acclaimed the hero as he rode through the town. / The ballerina was acclaimed for her wonderful performances.
- accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] vt. 供应; 容纳 (contain, load)
(例) This elevator accommodates twelve people.
- accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] vt. 伴随
(例) If you go to the opera, I will accompany you.

- accomplice** [ə'kɒmplis] n. 从犯 (accessory)
(例) Bill and his accomplice Max were arrested last week.
- accomplished** [ə'kɒmplɪʃt] adj. 完成的; 熟练的 (experienced, skillful)
(例) Bill is the most accomplished musician I have ever known.
- accost** [ə'kɒst] vt. 向人搭话 (address, speak to)
- account** [ə'kaʊnt] n. 原因, 解释; 户头; 账目
(例) When you return, please give an account of your trip.
- accredit** [ə'kredit] vt. 归功于... (ascribe, attribute)
- accumulate** [ə'kju:mjuleit] vt. 积聚 (aggregate, amass, accrue)
(例) The television screen accumulates dust.
- accurate** [ə'kjʊrɪt] adj. 准确的, 正确的 (exact, correct)
(例) Your statements about the cost of the house were not accurate.
- accusation** [ˌækju'zeɪʃən] n. 控告
(例) Anne objected to the untrue accusations.
- accuse** [ə'kju:z] vt. 控告; 归咎 (charge)
(例) I accused John of hitting my dog.
- accustomed** [ə'kʌstəmd] adj. 习惯的 (habitual, conventional)
(例) The recent immigrants have not yet become accustomed to American food.
- achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] vt. 完成; 实现; 达到 (accomplish, fulfil)
(例) Bill could not achieve his schooling because he is too lazy.
- acid** [æsid] adj. 酸的, 尖酸的 (sour, tart)
(例) Strong acid corrodes metal. / The critic's acid remarks hurt the director's feelings.

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- acknowledge** [ə'knɒlɪdʒ] vt. 承认 (admit, accept)
(例) Bill acknowledged his failure to complete the job.
- acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] vt. 获得 (obtain, attain)
(例) Susan acquired an appreciation of classical music.
- acquisitive** [ə'kwɪzɪtɪv] adj. 贪得无厌的; 可获得的 (covetous, greedy)
(例) Jane has an acquisitive nature and will probably want a new car just like yours.
- acquit** [ə'kwɪt] vt. 宣告无罪 (exonerate, vindicate)
(例) The court acquitted Max of all charges.
- acrid** [ˈækɪd] adj. 辛辣的 (pungent, bitter, acrimonious, trenchant)
(例) Burning rubber produces an acrid smoke.
- acrimonious** [ˌækɪrɪ'mʌnjəs] adj. 尖酸的 (bitter, spiteful)
(例) The acrimonious debate resulted in much resentment.
- acrimony** [ˈækɪmənɪ] n. 刻薄
(例) They were able to reach a decision without acrimony.
- acting** [ˈæktɪŋ] adj. 代理的 (substitutive)
- action** [ˈækjən] n. 作用; 行动 (activity)
(例) The continuous action of the sewing machine shook the table.
- active** [ˈæktɪv] adj. 活动的, 活跃的
(例) Susan's personal life is very active.
- actual** [ˈæktʃuəl] adj. 实际的, 现行的 (practical, real)
(例) Is this vase an actual antique or a copy?

Word List 2

- acumen** [ə'kju:men] n. 敏锐 (acuteness)
(例) Bill has a lot of business acumen and earns a high salary.
- acute** [ə'kju:t] adj. 敏锐的; 急性的 (疾病) (extreme, painful)
(例) Dogs have very acute hearing.
- adage** [ædɪdʒ] n. 格言, 谚语 (proverb)
(例) Isn't there an old adage about a stitch in time?
- adapt** [ə'dæpt] v. (使) 适应; 改编 (adjust, accommodate; revise, amend)
(例) Jane adapted quickly to the new procedures.
- adaptable** [ə'dæptəbl] adj. 能适应的; 可改写的 (flexible, pliant)
(例) If you are not adaptable, you will feel uncomfortable in college.
- adaptation** [ædæpt'eɪʃən] n. 适应; 改写 (accommodation)
(例) The movie was an adaptation of a classic novel.
- addict** [ə'dɪkt] vt. 对...有瘾; n. 沉溺于...者 (indulge, surrender)
(例) Alcohol may addict you. / John is an addict when it comes to cigarettes.
- addicted** [ə'dɪktɪd] adj. 沉溺的, 上瘾的
(例) Max smokes but he is not addicted.
- adept** [ə'dept] adj. 擅长的 (adroit, apt)

- (例) Mary is very adept at tuning pianos. / Max is an adept painter.
- adequate** [ˈædikwɪt] adj. 足够的 (sufficient)
(例) What you have given us is not adequate, you must find more.
- adhere** [ədˈhiə] vi. 粘着, 坚持 (stick, hold, cling)
(例) There is a piece of lettuce adhering to the side of your plate.
- adherent** [ədˈhiərənt] adj. 依附的; n. 信奉者 (adhesive, sticky; supporter)
(例) The political party's loyal adherents contributed a lot of money.
- adhesive** [ədˈhɪsɪv] adj. 粘着的; n. 粘着物 (sticky)
(例) The adhesive power of the glue increased under pressure.
- adjacent** [ədʒeɪsənt] adj. 邻近的 (adjoining, neighboring)
(例) Tom's house is adjacent to the park.
- adjoin** [ədʒɔɪn] vt. 贴近, 毗连, 靠近 (abut)
(例) The living room adjoins the dining room.
- adjoining** [əˈdʒɔɪnɪŋ] adj. 接近的, 邻接的 (adjacent, neighboring)
(例) We requested adjoining rooms at the hotel.
- adjourn** [ədʒəʊn] vt. 延期 (defer, delay)
(例) The meeting was adjourned until four o'clock.
- adjust** [ədʒʌst] vt. 调节; 使适于 (adapt)
(例) Mary adjusted the TV to get a clearer picture.
- administer** [ədˈmɪnɪstə] vt. 管理 (govern, supervise)
(例) The personnel director administers the attendance policy.
- administration** [ədˌmɪnɪstreɪʃən] n. 行政 (management)
(例) Lisa is involved in administration at the com-