

英语教学系列丛书编委会

上海前进进修学院英语教学系列丛书

托福知识分类词汇

KNOWLEDGE-ORIENTED TOEFL CLASSIFIED VOCABULARY

扩大知识面

增加词汇量

提高英语水平

扫除托福障碍



华东理工大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书不同于其他英语词汇书籍,不按字母次序排列,而是侧重知识传授,将所有词汇归入近40个不同学科,并且按照学科内容合理安排。这种编排,不仅有利于读者扩大知识面,而且便于记忆单词。对于托福应试者来说,可以通过学习本书扫除两大障碍,即词汇量小和知识面窄。对于其他学习英语的人来说,也能获取同样的效果,从而提高英文水平。

英语教学系列丛书编委会

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前 言

上海前进进修学院在蔡光天院长的领导下,以务实开拓的精神从事教学工作,取得了世所瞩目的成绩。以 TOEFL、GMAT、GRE 此类国际标准考试而言,每次考试前进学院都有一大批取得高分的学生。这些学生或留学海外,日后报效祖国;或留在国内,发挥各自专长。一批又一批的学生通过在前进学院的进修,提高了语言水平,扩展了知识视野,取得了心所向的成绩。

为了进一步提高前进进修学院的教学质量,更有成效地展开教学工作,在前进进修学院院长、全国政协委员、世界名人蔡光天先生的领导下,前进成立了由常务副院长、上海市政协常委、华东理工大学原经贸英语系主任严诚忠、副院长蔡裕中、邵慧毅、教务长归兰修等组成的英语系列教材编审委员会,负责组织具有丰富教学经验和研究心得的资深教师投入新一轮的前进英语教学系列教材的编写工作。

在新一轮《托福教程》面世后,编委会再根据学生需要增补若干同托福考试有关的辅导教材,涉及托福知识分类词汇,托福写作指导和托福电脑考试等。

托福考试,对于考生来说,主要困难有两个,一是词汇量小,二是知识面窄。托福试题内容涉及面极广,天文、地理、历史、经济、法律、文化等等,几乎包罗万象;词汇量也极大,小到粒子,大到宇宙,古到冰川期,近到当今社会,什么样的单词都会出现。能不能有一本书,把词汇和知识两个方面结合起来,帮助托福攻读者从根本上扫除障碍?现在终于如愿以偿了。《托福知识分类词汇》做到了这一点。

本书由陆乃圣教授主编,奚雅贤副教授、金颖颖讲师以及研究

生王爱君、陈志红、李庆国、孙莉参加了编写工作。书中将托福常见的词汇分门别类,覆盖近40个科目,例如 astronomy, meteorology, anthropology, ecology, evolution, education, telecommunication, economy, medicine, society 等等。每门科目里的词汇也不按英文字母排列,而是按内容编排,例如 astronomy(天文)这一项目中的词汇,先出现 cosmos(宇宙),然后是 celestial bodies(天体),再是 galaxy(银河)、solar system(太阳系)、planets(行星)、lunar(月球)、space navigation(航天)等等以及相关词汇。同时,每个单词后面都有例句,有的例句本身就是对某种学科的解释,例如 astronomy 的例句便是 Astronomy is the science of the sun, moon, planets, stars, and all other heavenly bodies。此外,许多单词下面还包含词组,每个词组同样也有例句,如 cosmic(宇宙的)下面有 cosmic force(宇宙力)等词组,并且有 Cosmic forces produce stars and meteors 等例句。这样读者既可以扩大词汇量,又增添了知识。

随着我国经济改革深入发展,学习托福者的结构与目的也在发生变化。除了意欲出国深造者以外,还有谋求职业和为了提高英文水平。对于所有这些人来说,读读《托福知识分类词汇》这本书是会有收获的。但是,由于这本书的编写必须既考虑到词汇的全面性,又要照顾到知识的实用性。由于编写时间匆促,书中一定会有不足或遗漏,望读者不吝指正。

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1. ASTRONOMY 天文

astronomy 天文学

Astronomy is the science of the sun, moon, planets, stars, and all other heavenly bodies.

astronomical 天文的

The cost for the project went up to an astronomical figure.

astronomical observatory 天文台

The scientists keep observing and studying the stars day and night in the observatory.

astronomical instruments 天文仪器

Astronomical instruments must be technologically sophisticated.

astronomical telescope 天文望远镜

Galileo Galilei directed his home-made astronomical telescope towards the star-lit sky.

astronomical observation 天文观测

A comet is seen, through astronomical observation, to be moving in the direction of the earth

astronomical unit 天文单位

The astronomical unit is equal to the mean distance of the earth from the sun.

astronomical almanac (yearbook) 天文年历

Astronomical and meteorological data are to be found in the almanac.

planetarium 天文馆

The planetarium has a domed ceiling representing the sky.

astronomer 天文学家

Astronomers observe the locations and motions of heavenly bodies.

astrophysics 天体物理学

Astrophysics is now the most rapidly expanding branch of astronomy.

astrophysicist 天体物理学家

Most astronomers are also called astrophysicists, because they study physical and chemical processes that occur in the universe.

astrophotograph 天体摄影图

A large astrophotograph of the spiral nebula was taken.

astrology 占星学

Astrology is based on the belief that the positions of stars and planets influence what happens on the earth.

pseudoscience 伪科学

Most scientists had come to reject astrology by the 1700's, and scientists today consider it a pseudoscience.

hidebound 包紧的; 思想狭隘的

Galileo lived in a Europe hidebound by centuries-old cultural philosophy of Aristotle and the astronomy of Ptolemy.

pinnacle (peak; summit; apex) 巅; 顶峰

Man and the earth were thought to be the pinnacle of creation and the center of the universe.

deviate 偏离

Anyone who deviated from the views enforced by the church and the state would do so at his peril.

cosmos (universe) 宇宙

Einstein was convinced that the cosmos is an orderly, continuous system.

cosmology 宇宙学

Cosmology is the study of the general nature of the universe.

infinite 无限的

No one knows whether the universe is finite or infinite in size.

cosmic 宇宙的

The story of the science fiction is set in cosmic time and space.

cosmic force 宇宙力

Cosmic forces produce stars and meteors.

cosmic dust 宇宙尘

Cosmic dust is fine particles of matter in outer space.

cosmic noise 宇宙噪声

Cosmic noise is also called galactic noise.

cosmic radiation 宇宙辐射

Cosmic radiation is radiation consisting of cosmic rays.

cosmic rays 宇宙射线

Some studies indicate that cosmic rays may have energies much larger than the radiation from the biggest existing atom smasher.

cosmic speed 宇宙速度

It requires cosmic speed to overcome the gravity and atmospheric resistance of the earth.

celestial 天的

The photographs show celestial objects to a depth and space of some 600 million light-years.

celestial body (heavenly body) 天体

To the naked eye, celestial bodies are just glimmering stars in

the dark sky.

celestial map (sky atlas) 天体图

This gigantic project is to make a celestial map ever attempted.

celestial sphere 天球

Celestial sphere is an imaginary sphere, of which the apparent dome of the visible sky forms half.

celestial globe 天球仪

A celestial globe is one that depicts the celestial bodies.

celestial mechanics 天体力学

The man-made moon revolves about the earth and obeys the laws of celestial mechanics.

celestial navigation (astronavigation) 天文导航

Celestial navigation is a method in which the geographical position of a ship or aircraft is determined from the position of heavenly bodies by triangulation.

stellar 星的

All stellar systems beyond the earth's galaxy are found to be twice as far as previous knowledge indicates.

nebula (复数 nebulae 或 nebulas) 星云

About 1920, astronomers realized that many of the fuzzy patches of light called nebulae, appearing to lie among the stars of the Milky Way, are actually other galaxies.

nebular (nebulous) 星云的;星云状的

According to the nebular hypothesis, the solar system has evolved from a hot gaseous nebula.

dwarf (dwarf star) 矮星

Our sun is actually an orange, dwarf star.

quasar 类星体;类星射电源

The bright, unusual objects called quasars are the most distant

objects in the universe found to date.

constellation 星座

Constellations are groups of stars within a particular region of the sky.

galaxy (Milky Way) 银河系

The sun is one of more than 100 billion stars grouped in a giant spiral galaxy called the Milky Way.

observable 可观察到的

Studies of distant space with optical and radio telescopes indicate that there may be 100 billion galaxies in the observable universe.

cluster 星团

Galaxies tend to be grouped together into clusters, and some clusters appear to be grouped into superclusters.

solar 太阳的

Solar heat is less in winter than in the summer.

solar system 太阳系

The solar system lies half way to the edge of the Milky Way galaxy.

solar corona 日冕

The solar corona is almost as hot as the sun's interior.

solar flare 日辉; 太阳耀斑

Solar flares cause the fading of high-frequency radio reception.

solar prominence 日珥

Solar prominences leap outward a half-million miles from the sun's surface.

solar eclipse 日食

In a solar eclipse, the sun is not visible from any point within

the moon's shadow.

solar radiation 太阳辐射

Solar radiation is radiant energy of the sun.

planet 行星

Planets move around the sun in nearly circular paths.

planetoid (asteroid) 小行星

Planetoids may be pieces of a big planet that once upon a time traveled around the sun.

revolve 旋转; 绕转

The Polish astronomer and mathematician Nicolaus Copernicus suggested in 1543 the earth, like the other planets, revolves around the sun.

twinkle 闪烁

Twinkling occurs because moving layers of air in the earth's atmosphere bend starlight, making the images of stars appear to vary in brightness and dance around slightly.

naked eye 肉眼

Five planets—Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, and Mercury—can be seen easily with the naked eye without a telescope.

Mercury 水星

In Roman mythology, Mercury is the god who serves as the messenger for the other gods.

Venus 金星

Venus is the Roman goddess of love and beauty.

Earth 地球

The earth is the third planet in distance from the sun.

Mars 火星

Mars is the god of war and husband of Venus.

Jupiter 木星

Jupiter is the ruler of the gods and men, identified with the Greek god Zeus.

Saturn 土星

Saturn is the ancient Roman god of agriculture and the harvest.

Uranus 天王星

Uranus is a god who represents heaven in Roman mythology.

Neptune 海王星

The fourth largest planet in the solar system, Neptune is the Roman god of the sea.

Pluto 冥王星

Pluto, the Roman god of the region of the dead and the farthest planet from the sun, was discovered in 1930.

orbit 轨道

The spaceship is in orbit round the moon.

spin 旋转

The earth spins on its axis while circling the sun.

satellite 卫星

At least seven planets in our solar system have satellites.

lunar 月球的

Lunar soil has been collected to be brought back to the earth for further study.

lunar eclipse 月蚀

Lunar eclipse occurs when the sun, earth, and moon are in, or almost in, a straight line.

lunar probe 月球探测器

A lunar probe was launched to pass near the moon and record information about it.

lunar astronaut (lunarnaut; lunanaut) 登月宇航员

An artificial atmosphere may be necessary for future long-stay lunarnauts.

lunar module (lunar excursion module) 登月舱

The lunar module separated from the orbiting spacecraft near the lunar surface and landed on the moon.

lunar rover (lunar roving vehicle; moon rover) 月面车

Apollo 15 carried an electric-powered vehicle resembling a golf cart, called Lunar Rover.

lunarscape (moonscape) 月面景色

The lunarscape is desolate-looking.

phase 月相; 阶段

The most familiar astronomical observation is of the moon's phases—the full moon, half moon, and crescent.

meteor 流星

Observers often call meteors shooting stars or falling stars because they look like stars falling from the sky.

meteor shower 流星雨

The most brilliant meteor shower known took place on Nov. 12—13, 1833.

meteoroid 流星体

Most meteoroids disintegrate before reaching the earth, but some leave a trail that lasts several minutes.

meteorite 陨石

Meteoroids that reach the earth are called meteorites.

comet 彗星

When nearing the sun, a comet may brighten enough to be seen from the earth, a few of which develop a tail that extends across one-sixth or more of the sky.