


For the intermediate learners

VOCABULARY

5000

刘毅 编著

升大学·SAT·托福·研究所
阅读各类杂志书籍



词汇能力的跳板!!

在词汇王国的过程中,
看见建筑词汇堡垒的
栋梁——中等程度的单字。

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序 言

学习英文最常遇到的一个问题，便是词汇不足。一个词汇不足的人，在英文听、写、说各方面的能力都会受到严重的限制。因而往往无法适当地与英美人士沟通意见；在参加考试时，更经常因为看不懂题目，而不知从何作答。

我们有鉴于此，特别为全国广大的英文读者编排了一系列的词汇丛书。从最基本的 Vocabulary Fundamental, 到足以应付留学考试之需的 Vocabulary 22000, 循序渐进，为您扎实地打好词汇基础。无论您目前在校求学或已步入社会，都会发现本系列书籍即是您苦寻已久，增强英文实力的最佳利器。学校老师更可采用本系列书籍为辅助教材，以补平日上课内容之不足。

一般均认为背单词是件既吃力，又往往成效不彰的苦差事，因而总是望之却步。本系列书籍的问世恰可打破以上观念。以下列出词汇系列丛书的各项特点：

1. 以“课”为单元，容易安排学习进度，也避免了背词典式学习方法的冗长与杂乱无章。
2. 每个单词均附有详细的国际音标、词性说明及中文解释。
3. 适当列出各单词的衍生词、同义词及反义词，以达举一反三，事半功倍之效。
4. 以例句说明单词的用法，各例句并附有中译，以便参考。
5. 每一部分后均有习题，以加深对所学单词的印象；每一课后面更附有成果测验，以评量对所学单词的了解程度，并增进活用单词的能力。

词汇的增加绝非一蹴可及的，但是若能采用系统的方法，依旧可缩短增加词汇所需的时间。因此，本系列丛书的读者，只要按部就班，循序渐进，必可在最短的期间内，获得最大的成效。并请切记随时要活用所学的单词，唯有如此，这些词汇才会确确实实地成为你自己的。

Vocabulary 5000

1. 本书所列单词共计一千二百个，加上各词的衍生词、同义词及反义词，则实际收录约二千五百词。均属于中上难度的词，经常在大学联考、托福及同类型考试中出现。读完本书，您的单词水准当在五千词以上。

2. 详细列出各词的国际音标、词性说明及中文解释，可省却查词典的麻烦。并附有英文解释，以培养直接用英文思考、判断的能力。中英文解释均是以该词最常用的意义为主，一词若有一种以上的常用解释或词性，则亦一并列出。单词后面附有例句，以说明该词的用法，例句并有中文翻译，以便对照参考。

3. 每一课分为四个部分，以便于分段记忆。在课前有预备测验，每一部分之后有习题，课后并有成果测验；可借着重复测验来加深对单词的印象，并学习如何活用单词。

4. 本书共分为 22 课，建议进度为一天一课，如此便可在一个月內增加 2500 个词汇。

编者 谨识

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○ 本书附有高品质录音带四卷,由美籍电台播音员录音,配合学习,效果最佳。

LESSON 1

预备测验

○ 选出最适当的答案

1. A *massive* rock is _____ to lift up.
(A) hard (B) easy
2. The act of fighting _____ one's own country is *treason*.
(A) for (B) against
3. It is _____ to continue such a *barren* argument on the problem.
(A) useless (B) helpful
4. John has *annoyed* Mary many times, and she _____ him.
(A) likes (B) hates
5. *Rhyme* was used in traditional English _____.
(A) poetry (B) court

△ 解 答 △

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A

《第一部分》

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
barren (ˈbærən) <i>adj.</i> 贫瘠的	unable to produce young; unproductive	The <i>barren</i> land could produce little food. 这块贫瘠的土地只能生产些微的食物。
同 sterile		
bump (bʌmp) <i>v.</i> 碰撞	come with a blow or knock	The room was dark and I <i>bumped</i> my head against the door. 房间里很暗, 所以我的头才撞上门。
同 collide		
devise (diˈvaɪz) <i>v.</i> 设计; 发明	think out; plan or contrive	He <i>devised</i> a new method for teaching the blind. 他设计出一种教导盲人的新方法。
同 invent		

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WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
exert (ɪg'zə:t, eg'zə:t) v. 使用 [同] use	put into use; exercise	My wife's been <i>exerting</i> a lot of pressure on me to change my job. 我太太一直对我施加很多压力,要我换工作。
intrigue (in'tri:g) 1. n. 阴谋 [同] conspiracy 2. v. 引起... 的兴趣	1. a secret plan or activity; plot; scheme 2. excite the interest and curiosity of	The king's younger brother took part in the <i>intrigue</i> to make himself king. 国王的弟弟为夺取王位而加入阴谋。 The book's unusual title <i>intrigued</i> me into reading it. 这本书奇特的书名引起我阅读的兴趣。
oath (ouθ) n. 宣誓; 誓言 [同] pledge	a solemn promise, often calling upon God	He placed his right hand on the Bible as he spoke the <i>oath</i> of office. 当他宣读就任宣誓时,把他的右手放在圣经上。
postpone (poust'poun) v. 延期 [同] adjourn	delay action until a later time; defer; delay	They had to <i>postpone</i> their trip because of rain. 他们因下雨必须将旅行延期。
refuge ('refju:dʒ) n. 避难所; 避难 [同] shelter	a protected, safe place; protection from danger	The cat took refuge from the dog behind a tree. 那只猫躲在一棵树后以逃避那只狗。
regain (ri'geɪn) n. 恢复 [同] recover	get possession of again	It took her a long time to <i>regain</i> her health. 她花了很长一段时间才恢复健康。
shatter ('ʃætə) v. 破灭; 粉碎 [同] smash	destroy completely; break suddenly into small pieces	Their hope of finding him alive was <i>shattered</i> when his dead body was found. 他的尸体被发现时,他们对他还活着所抱的希望破灭了。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
tease(ti:z) v. 嘲弄 同 vex	make fun of a person playfully or unkindly; harass	At school, the other children always <i>teased</i> me because I was fat. 在学校里, 其他的小孩老是因为我胖而嘲弄我。
tilt(tilt) v. 倾斜 同 incline	(cause to) slope or slant; lean	He <i>tilted</i> his chair back too far and fell on the floor. 他把椅子向后倾斜得太厉害, 因而摔倒在地板上。
version('və:ʃən) 1. n. 翻译 同 translation 2. n. 叙述	1. translation 2. one of several accounts or descriptions	Do you have the English <i>version</i> of this book? 你有这本书的英文译本吗? Your <i>version</i> of the accident differs from that of the other witness. 你对这次意外事件的描述与另一位证人不同。

Exercise 1.1 从第一部分中选出最适当的一个英文词, 填入空格内:

- Our hopes for a picnic were _____ by the heavy rain.
- The boys are trying to _____ a scheme for earning money during the summer vacation.
- Exposure to radioactivity may make animals and plants _____.
- He made a (an) _____ that he would tell the truth and nothing but the truth.
- She couldn't open the door, even by _____ all her strength.

【解答】 1. shattered 2. devise 3. barren 4. oath 5. exerting

《第二部分》

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
absurd (əb 'sɜ:d) <i>adj.</i> 荒谬的 [反] reasonable	so unreasonable as to be laughable; silly; ridiculous	His belief that he was too clever to be caught in his wrongdoing was absurd . 他认为他太聪明了而做坏事不会被抓到的信念是荒谬的。
alien ('eɪljən) <i>adj.</i> 外国的 [反] domestic	belonging to another country or race; foreign	After ten years his alien speech was still noticeable. 在十年后他的外交演说依旧值得注意。
amiable ('eɪmjəbl) <i>adj.</i> 和蔼可亲的 [反] spiteful	of a pleasant nature; goodtempered; friendly; agreeable	She is an amiable girl and gets along with everyone in the office. 她是一个和蔼可亲的女孩, 和办公室里每个人都能相处。
ban (bæn) <i>v.</i> 禁止 [反] allow	forbid by law or authority; prohibit	In most countries the sale of liquor to children is banned . 在大多数国家里, 卖酒给小孩子们是被禁止的。
figurative ('fɪɡjʊrətɪv) <i>adj.</i> 比喻的 [反] literal	using words out of their literal meaning to add beauty or force	"The sweet temper" is a figurative expression, but "sweet coffee" is not. "甜美的性情" 是一种比喻式的表达, 但 "甜咖啡" 不是。
genuine ('dʒenjuɪn) <i>adj.</i> 真正的 [反] false	actually being what it seems to be; real; true	Her wedding ring is made of genuine diamond. 她的结婚戒指是用真正的钻石做的。
hoist (hoɪst) <i>v.</i> 升起 [反] lower	raise or lift by a mechanical device	They hoist the national flag at six o'clock every morning. 他们每天早晨六点钟升旗。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
incorrect (ɪnkə'rekt) <i>adj.</i> 不正确的 ☐ accurate	not correct; containing errors or mistakes; wrong; faulty	The newspaper gave an incorrect account of the traffic accident. 这报纸提出的关于交通事故的报告是不正确的。
massive ('mæsɪv) <i>adj.</i> 巨大的 ☐ tiny	of great size; large and heavy	The house was built on a massive rock. 这栋房子建筑在一块巨大的岩石之上。
stale (steɪl) <i>adj.</i> 不新鲜的 ☐ fresh	no longer fresh; uninteresting	There was only a piece of stale cake left in the refrigerator. 冰箱里只剩下一块不新鲜的蛋糕。
thrive (θraɪv) <i>v.</i> 茂盛 ☐ decline	grow or develop well; grow rich; prosper	Most flowers will not thrive without water and sunshine. 大部分的花无水和阳光不会茂盛。
wholesale ('houlseɪl) <i>n.</i> 批发 ☐ retail	the sale of goods in large quantities at a time	They buy at wholesale and sell at retail. 他们大批地买进, 再以零售方式卖出。

Exercise 1.2 从第二部分中选出最适当的一个英文词, 填入空格内:

- The _____ price of this coat is \$ 22; the retail price is \$ 30.
- The idea that the number 13 brings bad luck is _____.
- He made the same _____ joke that I had heard more than 10 times before.
- It is _____ to say that the Korean language is related to Chinese.
- Many insects, such as mosquitoes and flies, _____ in a warm, damp climate.

【解答】1. wholesale 2. absurd 3. stale 4. incorrect 5. thrive

《第三部分》

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
annoy (ə'noɪ) v. 骚扰 n. annoyance	make somewhat angry by repeated acts; disturb; bother; irritate	The baby is always <i>annoying</i> his sister by pulling her hair. 这婴儿经常用拉他姊姊的头发 来骚扰她。
celebrate ('selibreit) v. 庆祝 n. celebration	observe a special day with the proper activities	We <i>celebrated</i> Christmas with trees and presents. 我们以圣 诞树和礼物来庆祝圣诞节。
diplomat ('dipləmæt) n. 外交家 n. diplomacy	person engaged in diplomacy for his country	The unsociable person is hardly fit for a <i>diplomat</i> . 不擅社交 的人几乎不适合作外交家。
foresee (fə:'si:) v. 预知 adj. foreseeable	see or know be- forehand	It is impossible to <i>foresee</i> whether she'll be well enough to come home from hospital next month. 想预知她下个月 是否能康复出院是不可能的。
induce (in' dju:s) v. 说服 n. inducement	lead on; persuade or influence	We couldn't <i>induce</i> the old la- dy to travel by air. 我们没办 法说服这老妇人乘飞机旅行。
mobilize ('moubilaiz) v. 动员 n. mobilization	call troops into active military service; organize for war	Our country is in great danger; we must <i>mobilize</i> the army. 我们国家的处境非常危险, 我们 必须动员军队。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>precede [pri(:)'si:d] <i>v.</i> 在前 <i>n.</i> precedent</p>	<p>be first before another in order, place, or time</p>	<p>Mr. Eisenhower <i>preceded</i> Mr. Kennedy as president of the United States. 艾森豪威尔任美国总统在肯尼迪之前。</p>
<p>predetermine [,pri:di'tə:min] <i>v.</i> 预先决定 <i>adj.</i> predetermine- nate</p>	<p>determine or de- cide beforehand</p>	<p>Some people believe that man's destiny is <i>predetermined</i>. 有些人相信命运是被注定的。</p>
<p>prevail[pri'veil] <i>v.</i> 流行 <i>adj.</i> prevalent</p>	<p>exist in many places; be in general use</p>	<p>Making resolutions on New Year's Day is a custom that still <i>prevails</i>. 在新年这一天下决心是一个依然流行的习俗。</p>
<p>subtle['sʌtl] <i>adj.</i> 精致的; 淡的 <i>n.</i> subtlety</p>	<p>so fine or deli- cate; hardly no- ticeable</p>	<p>Her <i>subtle</i> smile made him curious. 她淡淡的一笑使得他好奇。</p>
<p>transact [træn'zækt] <i>v.</i> 办理 <i>n.</i> transaction</p>	<p>carry on busi- ness; manage; perform; conduct</p>	<p>The man <i>transacts</i> many af- fairs connected with the pur- chase of a home. 这人办理 许多跟购买房屋有关的事情。</p>
<p>treason['tri:zn] <i>n.</i> 叛国 <i>adj.</i> treasonous</p>	<p>the action of be- ing false to one's country; disloy- alty; betrayal</p>	<p>Helping the enemies of one's country is an apparent <i>treason</i>. 帮助自己国家的敌人 是一种明显的叛国行为。</p>
<p>utilize['ju:tilaiz] <i>v.</i> 利用 <i>n.</i> utility</p>	<p>make good use of; put to some practical use</p>	<p>How can we <i>utilize</i> his knowledge and skill to our ad- vantage? 我们如何来利用他 的知识和技术才对我们有利?</p>

Exercise 1.3 从第三部分选出最适当的一个英文词，填入空格内：

1. The color of a person's eyes is _____ by that of his parents'.
2. It is very dangerous to _____ the bull with a red rag.
3. It's your birthday tomorrow, so we must _____ it.
4. We didn't take our bathing suits, because we could _____ that the water would be cold.
5. He passed the examination; he could _____ all his spare time for study.

【解答】1. predetermined 2. annoy 3. celebrate 4. foresee 5. utilize

《第四部分》

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
bosom ('buzəm) n. 胸	the upper, front part of the human being; breast; chest	She wore a flower on the bosom of her dress. 在衣服的胸襟上，她戴了一朵花。
diploma (di'pləʊmə) n. 文凭	an educational certificate of graduation	When a person has successfully completed a certain course of study, he is given a diploma by the school. 当一个人成功地完成了某一门课程的研读，学校将授予他一张文凭。
dramatic (drə'mætɪk) adj. 戏剧的	having to do with plays; seeming like a drama	The meeting between the mother and her blind son was dramatic . 母亲与其失明的儿子相会的情景是戏剧化的。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
fume (fju:m) n. 烟; 气体	gas or smoke, especially harmful and strong	The strong <i>fumes</i> of the automobile exhaust nearly choked him. 汽车排的强烈臭气几乎使他窒息。
hurrah (hu'ra:) n. 欢呼声	a shout of joy or approval	" <i>Hurrah!</i> " they shouted as the team scored again. 当球队再度得分时他们欢呼着: "好啊!"。
miniature (¹ minjətʃə) 1. n. 缩小之模型 2. n. 缩小物	1. a copy in a much smaller size 2. made on a very small scale	In the museum there is a <i>miniature</i> of the ship "Mayflower." 在博物馆里有一个'五月花号'船的缩小模型。 The child was playing on the floor with his collection of <i>miniature</i> farm animals. 孩子在地板上玩着他收集的缩小的农场动物。
parcel (¹ pa:sl) n. 包裹	something that is wrapped; package; packet	On her birthday her arms were filled with gift <i>parcels</i> . 生日那天, 她的手里拿满了礼物包裹。
pill (pil) n. 药丸	medicine in a small rounded mass to be swallowed whole	The <i>pill</i> stuck in his throat but an extra drink of water washed it down. 这药丸哽在他的喉咙里, 但多喝些水就把它冲下去了。
racket (¹ rækit) n. 喧哗	a loud and confused noise; loud talk	The students made a big <i>racket</i> as they left the school. 这些学生离开学校时, 发出了很大的喧哗声。
rhyme (raim) n. 音	similarity of sounds at the end of words or lines in poetry	The poet used the word "flight" as a <i>rhyme</i> for the word "night." 这诗人使用'flight'这个词来与'night'这个词谐音。