

3000 英语水平单词

学习手册

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编写说明

1. 词汇学习的重要性: 词汇是学习一门外语的基础。教材的编写, 教学大纲的制订, 试题的构思, 无一不以词汇量的多少为依据。在学习过程中, 要有效地提高阅读理解能力和阅读速度, 脱离词汇学习是办不到的。在各种类型的外语测试中, 如美国的 TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language), CET (Comprehensive English Language Test), MTELP (Michigan Test of English Language Proficiency), GRE (Graduate Record Examination), 英国的 CPE (Certificate of Proficiency in English), GCE (General Certificate of Education exam) 以及我国的硕士研究生英语测试和教育部主持的 EPT (English Proficiency Test) 英语水平测试, 词汇都被列为测试的专项, 可见词汇学习在整个外语学习中占有极其重要的位置。

2. 要掌握多少单词: 要有效地提高阅读理解能力和速度, 顺利地通过上述各种测试, 应该掌握多少单词呢? 根据国内外一些专家的意见, 对于把英语作为外国语的学生来说, 一般要掌握 5,000 左右的单词才能满足阅读的需要。现在国内高等院校使用的理工科英语教材的选词范围一般也在 5,000 左右。至于要对付各种考试, 专家们认为, 通过国内硕士研究生英语考试要有 5,000 左右的词汇量, 通过教育部主持的 EPT 考试要有 7,000 左右的词汇量, 通过 TOEFL 考试和 Michigan Test 要有 10,000 左右的词汇量, 要通过难度较大的 GRE 考试, 则需要 10,000 以上的词汇量。

3. 词汇的选择: 英语单词约有五十万个, 要在这浩瀚的词海洋里选出我们需要的几千单词并非易事。不少语言学家和词典编纂家曾作过不懈的努力, 也出过不少的好词典和词汇表, 到目前为止, 比较知名的有桑戴克 (Edward L. Thorndike) 和罗济 (Irving Lodge) 合编的《教师三万词词书》(The Teacher's Work Book of 30,000 Words) 这本词书的选词是从几千万个词的文献中统计出来的。该书指出了每个词在 1,000,000 字的文献中平均出现的次数, 出现的次数越多, 就说明该词越常用。这样选出来的词应该还是比较客观和可靠的。本书选出的近 3,000 单词和所给的词频主要以该书为依据。本书句子括号内的数字说明该词的常用程度, 如 (2) 表示该词出现频率较高, 属于 2,000 最常用词范围内的词; (4) 则表示该词属于 4,000 一般常用词范围内的词, 如此类推。少数在 (8) 旁注有 (*) 号的词则属于 8,000 常用词以外的词。

为了使选出的词更加切合我国读者的需要, 我们在选词中注意下列几个原则: (1) 不选专用名词, 只选常用的动词、副词、形容词和普通名词; (2) 对同词根而词义又基本相同的词只选其中一个, 如 *imagine, imaginary, imagination, imaginative* 这四个词, 我们只选了 *imaginary*, 因为掌握了 *imaginary* 这个词的词义, 对其它三个词的词义就不难理解了; (3) 考虑到属于 1—2,000 单词量的词比较简单, 我们重点选择 2,000 到 8,000 词汇量之间的单词, 此外还有少量 8,000 词汇量以上的单词和 150 多条常用词组; (4) 尽量选择 TOEFL 和 EPT 考试中出现过的单词。在选词过程中, 除注意参考 Thorndike 和 Lodge 所提供的词汇外, 我们还参考了从 1977 年到现在国外出版介绍 TOEFL 模拟考试的书藉中所提供的词汇表, 以及历届 TOEFL 考试和 EPT 考试试题中词汇部分的选词。除舍弃它们

中部分较难较偏的单词外，其它的我们都一概收进本书里，并保留其原句。在这句子末尾注有(T)的，表示曾在 TOEFL 试题或 TOEFL 模拟试题里出现过，注有(TT)的，则表示出现过两次或两次以上，注有(TE)的则表示在 TOEFL 和 EPT 试题中均出现过。本书所选出的例句属(T)或(E)的约有 812 条，属(TT)或(TE)的约有 271 条，总共 1,083 条，占全书所选词汇三分之一以上。

4. 如何学习单词：不少同志深感词汇学习的重要，但又常为不知如何选择、扩大和巩固自己的词汇量而烦恼。有些同志甚至不惜花费时间去背字典，这种孤立地死记硬背单词的方法是不可取的。即使记住了某些单词的词义，在使用时也往往会出错。扩大词汇量主要靠大量阅读，也就是说把单词放在一定的语言环境里，通过句子去学习。这样不但可以通过上下文学会分析、推测该词的词义，而且还可以学到不少好的句型，养成良好的阅读习惯，这无疑对提高我们的阅读能力是大有裨益的。如：

86(5). When I was a boy my allowance was

50¢ a week.

A) income

B) tax

C) wage

D) pocket money

不难看出 allowance 在句子里的意思是“零用钱”(pocket money) 因为五角钱一周不可能是工资，更不会是税款。又如：

356(7). The man walked briskly to keep warm on the very cold night (TT).

A) quickly

B) excitedly

C) aimlessly

D) steadily

在一个寒冷的夜晚，当然只有快步走才会暖和，因此哪怕不懂

briskly 的词义，也会猜出它和 A) quickly 近义。

当然并不是每个词都可以通过上下文猜出来，但在句子里多少可以找到有助于理解该词的线索。同时通过对词义的选择我们还可以学到不少同义词、反义词或因词形相近而容易相混的词。为了使读者能更好地了解一些词的确切含义，我们在注释部分对 200 多组词中的 500 多同义词作了简明的解释。

5. 本书的编排：为了使读者易于学习，我们把选出的单词按字母顺序排列，40 个词为一组，共 75 组（后三组为常用词组）。每个单词在注释里都有解释，对句子里出现的一些较难的词在注释里也作了必要的说明。另外每组单词均配有相应的 **Review Exercise** 以巩固所学的单词。全部习题均附有答案，每个练习的答案，均放在它下一个练习的末尾处）。

6. 本书由湖南大学外国语言文学系林汝昌、李曼珏编写。华中工学院谢惠枢同志对本书的选材、编排提出了不少宝贵意见，机械工业部教育局柯秉衡副教授对本书的出版给予热情关怀和支持，湖南大学美籍教师 **Marc Betz** 参加了全书的审阅工作，湖南大学仇曦、沈平同志曾协助编者做了大量工作，在此特向这些同志表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

1985 年 1 月 27 日

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WORD STUDY(1)

- 1 (3). They built the motel on the edge of an abandoned village(E).
A) immense B) ~~deserted~~
C) well-run D) remote
- 2 (8). The storm seems to have abated(T).
A) enlarged B) stopped
C) destroyed D) feigned
- 3 (8). She abhores snakes(TT).
~~A) hates~~ B) loves
C) admires ~~by~~ D) eats
- 4 (4). He will abide ~~by~~ his promise if he gives it(T).
~~A) allow for~~ B) renege on
C) renew D) stick to
- 5 (8). The old couple lived in abject poverty.
A) honest B) financial
C) complete D) noble
- 6 (5). They voted to abolish the office of second vice-president(T).
A) decorate B) create
C) improve D) eliminate
- 7 (6). The area abounds in wild game(TT).
A) is free of B) has too many
C) has a few D) is full of
- 8 (5). Jane stopped singing abruptly when she heard somebody calling outside(TE).
A) suddenly B) hurriedly

- C) hastily D) unexpectedly
- 9 (3). A vacuum, which is the *absence* of matter, cannot transmit sound.
- A) vacancy B) abundance
C) scarce D) plenty
- 10 (3). The police have *absolute* proof of his guilt.
- A) definite B) fresh
C) further D) ample
- 11 (4). Larry was so *absorbed* in his novel that he forgot about his dinner cooking in the oven (T).
- A) engrossed B) enlivened
C) obliged D) excelled
- 12 (8). *Abstract* ideas may lead to concrete plans (T).
- A) Different B) Great
C) Conflicting D) Theoretical
- 13 (5). This is an *absurd* production; I'm leaving! (T)
- A) foolish B) abstract
C) bitter D) kind
- 14 (4). Blue-green algae grow *abundantly* in salt marshes (T).
- A) primarily B) slowly
C) on plants D) in great numbers
- 15 (4). A good rider doesn't *abuse* his horse.
- A) ill-treat B) feed
C) tie D) blame
- 16 (8). The mountain trail ran along the edge of an *abyss*.
- A) a river B) a bottomless pit

- C) a plateau D) a swamp
- 17(8). The candidate felt that his *academic* credentials were sufficient to win him the job (T).
- A) important B) educational
C) costly D) experience
- *18(8). My wife didn't *accede with* what you suggested to us (T).
- A) agree to B) believe in
C) listen to D) argue about
- 19(6). Miss Jones, a reporter for the New York Times, had *access to* a lot of industries (T).
- A) admittance to B) knowledge about
C) contacts in D) engagements in
- 20(7). The new auditorium was always a welcome *accessary* to the school.
- A) partner B) sight
C) attachment D) scene
- 21(8). He received world-wide *acclaim* for *landing on* the moon.
- A) success B) award
C) praise D) complaint
- 22(7). What kind of *accommodations* did you have on the ship?
- A) entertainment B) service
C) rooms D) food
- 23(6). When he was director of the company, his first *accomplishment* was to bring about better working

conditions (TT).

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) accumulation | B) achievement |
| C) defeat | D) job |

24(4). The views of the President and Vice-President *accord* on the new tax bill.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A) conflict | B) disagree |
| C) agree | D) differ |

25(4). It was lunch time, *accordingly*, they all stopped work.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) however | B) thereby |
| C) consequently | D) conversely |

26(5). While they were away on vacation, they allowed their mail to *accumulate* at the post office (TT).

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) be delivered | B) pile up |
| C) get lost | D) be returned |

27(5). The drawing of the house is *accurate* in every detail.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) erroneous | B) wrong |
| C) careless | D) faultless |

28(4). He *accused* his brother of stealing his money.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A) charged | B) defended |
| C) attacked | D) believed |

29(3). The boy soon became *accustomed* to hard work and poor food.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| A) sick to | B) used to |
| C) satisfied with | D) fond of |

30(4). Only a doctor can fix that *ache*.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| A) teeth | B) pain |
| C) disease | D) bike |
- 31(4). He would never *acknowledge* his mistake.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| A) reject | B) ignore |
| C) recognize | D) denied |
- 32(3). It takes time to *acquaint* yourself with a new job.
- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| A) know | B) familiarize |
| C) stick | D) quit |
- 33(3). Where did he *acquire* all his wealth?
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A) gain | B) lose |
| C) hide | D) steal |
- 34(8). He was *acquitted* of his role in the disturbance (T).
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A) absolved | B) accused |
| C) criticized | D) punished |
- 35(1). Lindbergh's first non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean was *an act* of great daring and courage (T).
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A) a suffer | B) a feat |
| C) a defeat | D) an honor |
- 36(1). Some psychologists insist that a child's *actions* should be modified by imposing a system of rewards, whereas others believe that punishment is also necessary (T).
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A) debtor | B) behavior |
| C) proprietor | D) tutor |
- 37(6). Her parents are *acutely* aware of the problem (T).
- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| A) cleverly | B) quietly |
| C) tentatively | D) keenly |

- 38(4). He easily *adapted* himself to his new life.
 A) adjusted B) changed
 C) challenged D) stuck
- 39(4). The company asked for *additional* information (T).
 A) certain B) emphatic
 C) further D) enchanting
- 40(5). Our hotel room wasn't luxurious, but it was *adequate* (T).
 A) spacious B) small
 C) sufficient D) musty

[Note]

1. abandoned 被遗弃的 (注释见 forsake 和 quit 条; motel 汽车游客旅馆) 2. abate 减弱 3. abhor 厌恶 4. abide by 遵守 5. abject 凄惨的 (abject poverty 赤贫) 6. abolish 废除 (注释见 extinguish 条; office 官职) 7. abound 充满 (game 猎物) 8. abruptly 突然地 9. absence 缺乏 10. absolute 绝对的 (guilt 犯罪行为) 11. absorb 使全神贯注 12. abstract 抽象的 13. absurd 荒谬的 (production 演出) 14. abundantly 丰富 (注释见 plentiful 条; algae 水藻; marsh 沼泽) 15. abuse 虐待 16. abyss 深渊 (trail 荒野山区中的小道) 17. academic 学术的 (candidate 候选人; credentials 证书) 18. accede 同意 19. access 进入... 的权利 (或机会) 20. accessory 附属品 21. acclaim 欢呼 22. accommodations 居住舱室 23. accomplishment 成就 (注释见 fulfil 条) 24. accord 一致 (tax bill 税收法案) 25. accordingly 因此 26. accumulate 堆积 27. accurate 准确的 28. accuse 控告 29. accustomed 习惯于 30. ache 疼痛 (注释见 pain 条) 31. acknowledge 承认 32. acquaint 使... 了解 33. acquire 获得 (注释见 get 条) 34. acquit 宣判... 无罪 (disturbance 骚乱) 35. act 行为 36. action 行为 (psychologist 心理学家; impose 推行; reward 奖赏) 37. acutely 敏锐的 38. adapt 使适应 (注意 adapt 和 adopt “采用”, adept “熟练的” 三字拼写区别) 39. additional 另外

的 40. adequate 足够的 (luxurious 豪华的)

REVIEW EXERCISE (1)

Match the words in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column:

- (A)
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. accede with | 1. hurt |
| 2. accordingly | 2. cancel |
| 3. abolish | 3. lack |
| 4. abuse | 4. conduct |
| 5. acclaim | 5. obtain |
| 6. abandon | 6. cheer |
| 7. ache | 7. therefore |
| 8. absence | 8. consent to |
| 9. acquire | 9. empty |
| 10. action | 10. ill-use |

Answers:

1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____
6. ____ 7. ____ 8. ____ 9. ____ 10. ____

- (B)
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. abound | 1. enough |
| 2. accessory | 2. admit |
| 3. absolute | 3. addition |
| 4. acutely | 4. make familiar |
| 5. abhor | 5. intensely |
| 6. acquaint | 6. have plenty of |
| 7. abyss | 7. performance |
| 8. acknowledge | 8. decisive |
| 9. adequate | 9. gulf |

10. accomplishment

10. loathe

Answers:

1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____

6. ____ 7. ____ 8. ____ 9. ____ 10. ____

- (C)
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. abstract | 1. thorough |
| 2. accommodation | 2. collect |
| 3. abate | 3. college |
| 4. accumulate | 4. plentifully |
| 5. abject | 5. let up |
| 6. acquit | 6. familiarize |
| 7. abundantly | 7. extra |
| 8. accustom to | 8. lodging |
| 9. additional | 9. intellectual |
| 10. academic | 10. forgive |

Answers:

1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____

6. ____ 7. ____ 8. ____ 9. ____ 10. ____

- (D)
- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. abide by | 1. ridiculous |
| 2. accuse | 2. immediately |
| 3. access to | 3. entry to |
| 4. abruptly | 4. deed |
| 5. absurd | 5. persist in |
| 6. accord | 6. hold responsible |
| 7. absorb | 7. take up |
| 8. adapt | 8. think alike |

9. act

9. mold

10. accurate

10. exact

Answers:

1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____

6. ____ 7. ____ 8. ____ 9. ____ 10. ____

Answer Key: Review Exercise ()

(A) 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/ 6/ 7/ 8/ 9/ 10/

(B) 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/ 6/ 7/ 8/ 9/ 10/

(C) 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/ 6/ 7/ 8/ 9/ 10/

(D) 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/ 6/ 7/ 8/ 8/ 10/

WORD STUDY(2)

41(8). He *adheres* to his ideals in spite of their impracticality.

A) changes

B) follows

C) clings

D) parts from

42(7). We bought land *adjacent* to the river.

A) remote

B) adjoining

C) in front of

D) straight

43(6). The playing field *adjoins* the school.

A) is next to

B) is beyond

C) is far away from

D) is part of

44(5). The chairman wanted to *adjourn* the meeting(T).

A) dissolve

B) finish

C) admit

D) adjoin

45(5). The two men had many differences to *adjust* before they could join forces in business.

- A) talk about B) argue
C) reconcile D) debate 428
- 46(6). It takes brains to *administer* a large corporation.
A) close B) manage
C) interfere with D) sabotage
- 47(4). His grandfather used to be *an admiral*.
A) a toper B) a general
C) a top naval officer D) a colonel
- 48(2). I *admire* his work(T).
A) recognize B) exploit
C) tolerate D) esteem
- 49(5). *Admission* to the school is by examination only.
A) Permission to enter
B) Permission to leave
C) Permission to graduate from
D) Permission to visit
- 50(8). His peers *admonished* him that he must increase his study time(T).
A) warned B) praise
C) diminished D) enlarge
- 51(6). The teachers are talking about the *adoption* of a new course of study for the high school.
A) selection B) necessity
C) possibility D) decision
- 52(4). He *adores* his wife and children.
A) hates B) loves
C) deserts D) abhors

- 53(5). A simple gold pin *adorned* her dress.
 A) decorated B) spoiled
 C) tore D) cut
- 54(5). *Adult* students require less supervision(T).
 A) Teenage B) Experienced
 C) Young D) Mature
- 55(8). *Adverse* winds forced the little ship back to shore.
 A) Strong B) Favorable
 C) Stormy D) Opposing
- 56(6). People *advertise* things that they wish to sell.
 A) decorate B) publicize
 C) import D) wrap up
- 57(4). The forest ranger is an *advocate* of environmental protection laws.
 A) a champion B) an opponent
 C) an adviser D) an antagonist
- 58(7). Seagulls glided overhead on *aerial* currents.
 A) sea B) air
 C) swift D) airy
- *59(8). His employer appeared to be in such an *affable* mood that Tom decided to ask for a raise(T).
 A) absurd B) irresponsible
 C) agreeable D) uncertain
- 60(3). The *affection* they felt for each other was obvious to everyone(T).
 A) hatred B) fondness
 C) adherence D) sickness