

新东方学校英语词汇丛书

英语中高级词汇突破

2000

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前 言

本书是一本通过不断做词汇练习题来达到对词汇熟练运用的书。中国学生背英语单词经常脱离上下文的意义和使用环境,结果是背了许多单词却不知道怎么用,最后又一个一个把背的单词忘掉了。另外一个问题是中国学生背了一个单词就只会重复使用这个单词,不知变通,不知一个意思有多个表达方式或可以用其他单词来替换表达。比如说学生想表达“鼓励”,只能想到一个单词“encourage”,不知道还有很多其他单词如:“goad”,“spur”,“stimulate”等可用。因此在写作中学生所写的英语语言总是十分单调和枯燥。本书的编写正是针对了以上中国学生的两大单词弱点,而且旨在纠正这两个弱点。

本书所选的所有句子都来自美国人所写的文章或所出的考题,列出的所有单词都是在日常报纸、杂志、书籍及考试中必然用到的单词。本书有如下特点:①所有的主要单词都在句子中出现,学生马上就能通过上下文来理解单词的精确意义。②所有句子中的划线单词都需要学生去寻求同义词对应,或者找出一个不是同义词的单词来代替原句中的单词而不改变句子的意义。这样做非常锻炼学生的单词替换能力,最后能达到灵活运用单词的境界。另外,其他三个迷惑性选项也能帮助学生认识

更多的单词。③本书所有的重要单词都在词汇注释部分详细注明了中文意思,并进一步注明了该单词的同义词,使学生进一步学到更多的单词。总而言之,学生只要有耐心把这本书做上四五遍,那么在生活中很实用的高级词汇就全部掌握了。

本书针对的对象主要是大学里的学生,对考四、六级,考研和考 TOEFL 的学生最为实用。同时也可以帮助 GRE 学员理解 GRE 常考单词的精确含义和使用方法。大家可以各取所需,但最终目的只有一个:多记单词,多用单词,为自己的奋斗道路扫清拦路虎。

尽管在编写本书时我们已经尽力而为,但书中难免会出现疏漏错误之处,如读者发现,请帮我们把错误之处指出来,我们一定会向您表示感谢。

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练习一

(Exercise One)

- abandon** 1. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, the first woman admitted to the bar in Kentucky, eventually abandoned her legal career and became a social worker.
(A) supported (B) prosecuted
(C) gave up (D) tired of
- abbreviate** 2. It is seldom acceptable to abbreviate words in formal writing.
(A) omit (B) explain
(C) invent (D) shorten
- abhorrent** 3. I find his idea extremely abhorrent.
(A) superficial (B) dangerous
(C) distasteful (D) illogical
- abiding** 4. The concept of upward social mobility has been an abiding feature of American life.
(A) enduring (B) unaffected
(C) intriguing (D) observable
- ablaze** 5. In the autumn, the northern mountains are ablaze with shades of red, yellow, and orange.
(A) radiant (B) abloom
(C) decorated (D) beautiful
- abolish** 6. They voted to abolish the office of second vice-president.
(A) decorate (B) create
(C) improve (D) eliminate

- abroad** 7. Eleanor Roosevelt's dedication to humanitarian causes won her affection and honor at home and abroad.
(A) on the air (B) henceforth
(C) nearby (D) in foreign countries
- abrupt** 8. Choreographer Twyla Tharp uses familiar dance movements in original ways to create works filled with clever gestures and abrupt changes in motion and mood.
(A) graceful (B) creative
(C) sudden (D) dramatic
- abruptly** 9. Red giant stars do not become white dwarf stars abruptly; the process takes more than fifteen hundred years.
(A) suddenly (B) in unison
(C) prematurely (D) accidentally
- abundant** 10. Although South Carolina's mineral resources are abundant, not all of them can be mined lucratively.
(A) molten (B) plentiful
(C) diverse (D) precious
- abundantly** 11. Blue-green algae grow abundantly in salt marshes.
(A) primarily (B) slowly
(C) on plants (D) in great numbers
- accelerate** 12. Pollutants introduced into a lake can rapidly accelerate its natural aging process.
(A) change (B) speed up
(C) turn around (D) destroy
- accelerated** 13. Current demographic trends, such as the fall in the birth rate, should favor an accelerated economic growth in the long run.
(A) fashionable (B) rapid

- (C) modern (D) contemporary
- accept** 14. Slang and substandard language are not generally accepted in published scientific papers.
(A) abundant (B) apparent
(C) pragmatic (D) permitted
- access** 15. The road west gave access to the lake.
(A) ascendancy (B) approach
(C) exit (D) asset
- accessible** 16. Bone and ivory are light, strong, and accessible materials for Inuit artists.
(A) beautiful (B) economical
(C) available (D) natural
- acclaim** 17. Ron O'Neal received widespread acclaim for his acting in productions of Dream on Monkey Mountain.
(A) recognition (B) confidence
(C) reimbursement (D) training
- acclaimed** 18. The highly acclaimed dance school founded by Katherine Dunham in New York City was an influential center of Black dance.
(A) promoted (B) significant
(C) visible (D) praised
- accommodate** 19. Chicago's O'Hare International Airport accommodates forty-four million passengers per year.
(A) amazes (B) lures
(C) handles (D) counts
- accommodation** 20. It is said that the accommodations of this hotel are limited to 600 persons.
(A) epoch (B) lodgings
(C) fiasco (D) dilemma
- accompany** 21. The most famous Shoshone Indian was Sacagawea—the woman who accompanied Lewis and Clark on their exploration of the upper

- Missouri River.
(A) traveled with (B) argued with
(C) defended (D) avoided
- accretion** 22. It is now generally assumed that the planets were formed by the accretion of gas and dust in a cosmic cloud.
(A) separation (B) reaction
(C) accumulation (D) motion
- accumulate** 23. While they were away on vacation, they allowed their mail to accumulate at the post office.
(A) be delivered (B) pile up
(C) get lost (D) be returned
- accurately** 24. If the weatherman has predicted accurately, tomorrow will be a perfect day for our picnic.
(A) astutely (B) correctly
(C) carefully (D) acutely
- ache** 25. Usually, in an attack of influenza, the patient's limbs ache.
(A) hurt (B) soften
(C) get numb (D) get hot
- achievement** 26. Paul Robeson's achievements as both an actor and concert performer gained him international recognition in the early 1940's.
(A) accomplishments (B) appearances
(C) talents (D) songs
- acid** 27. When Dorothy Parker's book reviews for *Vanity Fair* were deemed to be too acid, she joined the staff of the New Yorker.
(A) intellectual (B) disorganized
(C) personal (D) harsh
- acquire** 28. In the early 1850's the city of New York acquired the land that was to become Central Park.

- (A) cleared (B) inspected
(C) obtained (D) beautified
- acquisition** 29. No matter what language they are learning children all seem to follow the same order in the acquisition of sounds.
(A) inheritance (B) possession
(C) acquirement (D) accumulation
- acrid** 30. Wild raspberries have a more acrid flavor than do cultivated raspberries.
(A) defined (B) gratifying
(C) recognizable (D) bitter
- acrimonious** 31. The acrimonious quarrel hurt her feelings deeply.
(A) useless (B) fruitful
(C) harmful (D) bitter
- actually** 32. Although pencils actually are made of graphite and not of lead, the term "lead pencil" has come to be widely used.
(A) supposedly (B) really
(C) everywhere (D) still
- actuate** 33. Automaton are mechanical objects that become relatively self-operating once they have been actuated.
(A) timed (B) constructed
(C) cleaned up (D) set in motion
- acute** 34. One of California's most acute problems is inadequate water supply.
(A) unusual (B) persistent
(C) unexpected (D) critical
- acutely** 35. His parents are acutely aware of his problems at school.
(A) cleverly (B) quietly
(C) tentatively (D) keenly

- adaptation** 36. As aquatic plants moved millions of years ago from the ocean to the land, they underwent a number of adaptations.
(A) mishaps (B) expansions
(C) setbacks (D) modifications
- adequate** 37. One of California's greatest problems is providing adequate water to meet the needs of its expanding population.
(A) sufficient (B) palatable
(C) suitable (D) unpolluted
- adjacent** 38. Weed killers must be chosen and applied with great care to avoid damage to adjacent trees and shrubs.
(A) indigenous (B) nearby
(C) perennial (D) similar
- adjoining** 39. Eleven states, including the adjoining states of North and South Carolina, seceded from the United States in the 1860's and formed a southern confederacy.
(A) separated (B) neighboring
(C) colonial (D) competing
- admire** 40. I admire his work.
(A) recognize (B) exploit
(C) tolerate (D) esteem
- admonish** 41. The embarrassed young mother admonished her children for having taken the candy from the grocery shelf.
(A) spanked (B) reminded
(C) rebuked (D) hit
- adopt** 42. Acculturation is a process whereby the members of one culture adopt the customs of another.
(A) spread (B) regulate
(C) take on (D) count on

- adopt** 43. On the fourth of July 1776 the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress.
(A) accepted (B) nominated
(C) appointed (D) recommended
- adornment** 44. Throughout history, shoes have been worn not only for comfort but also for adornment.
(A) enjoyment (B) dispensation
(C) prestige (D) embellishment
- adult** 45. Adult moths are usually quite different from adult butterflies, although the characteristics of one group, the skippers, are somewhere between the two.
(A) Large (B) Typical
(C) Familiar (D) Mature
- advent** 46. The prehistoric art of inscribing figures and designs on rock surfaces seems to have slowly disappeared with the advent of agriculture, which required a large amount of time and energy.
(A) coming (B) arrest
(C) financing (D) stability
- adversely** 47. Breathing polluted air may adversely affect an individual's respiratory capacity.
(A) detrimentally (B) consequently
(C) occasionally (D) inadvertently
- affection** 48. Lorraine Hansberry acquired a deep affection for Africa and its people from her uncle William, a professor of African history at Howard University.
(A) respect (B) concern
(C) longing (D) fondness
- affectionately** 49. The stuffed toy bears belonging to Theodore Roosevelt's children were affectionately called

“Teddy bears”.

- (A) lovingly (B) appropriately
(C) unwittingly (D) ironically

affinity

50. Although they had never met before the party, Dick and Jane felt a strong affinity to each other.

- (A) affability (B) attraction
(C) dislike (D) interest

练习一答案

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) C | 14) D | 26) A | 39) B |
| 2) D | 15) B | 27) D | 40) D |
| 3) C | 16) C | 28) C | 41) C |
| 4) A | 17) A | 29) C | 42) C |
| 5) A | 18) D | 30) D | 43) A |
| 6) D | 19) C | 31) D | 44) D |
| 7) D | 20) B | 32) B | 45) D |
| 8) C | 21) A | 33) D | 46) A |
| 9) A | 22) C | 34) D | 47) A |
| 10) B | 23) B | 35) D | 48) D |
| 11) D | 24) B | 36) D | 49) A |
| 12) B | 25) A | 37) A | 50) B |
| 13) B | | 38) B | |

练习一：词汇注解

1. **abandon**

[ə'bændən] v. 放弃 (relinquish, give up completely)

bar

[bɑ:] n. 律师协会 (attorneys' association)

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|
| | prosecute | ['prɒsɪkjʊt] v. 起诉(sue) |
| 2. | abbreviate | [ə'brɪvɪeɪt] v. 缩写; 缩短(shorten, abridge, condense) |
| | omit | [əu'mɪt] v. 省略(leave out, exclude) |
| 3. | abhorrent | [əb' hɒrənt] adj. 可恶的(loathsome, detestable) |
| | superficial | [ɪsju:pə'fɪʃəl] adj. 表面的, 肤浅的(shallow) |
| | distasteful | [dɪs'teɪstfʊl] adj. (令人)不愉快的; 讨厌的(displeasing, disagreeable) |
| | illogical | [i'lɒdʒɪkəl] adj. 不合逻辑的; 不合理的(inconsistent, irrational) |
| 4. | abiding | [ə'baɪdɪŋ] adj. 持久的(steadfast, enduring, persistent) |
| | mobility | [məu'bɪləti] n. 变化(change); 活动性(movability) |
| | intriguing | [ɪn'trɪ:ɡɪŋ] adj. 迷人的(appealing, fascinating) |
| 5. | ablaze | [ə'bleɪz] adj. 闪耀的(radiant, blazing) |
| | radiant | ['reɪdʒənt] adj. 发光的(shining, luminous) |
| | abloom | [ə'blu:m] adj. 开花的(flowering, in bloom) |
| | decorated | [dekə'reɪtɪd] adj. 装饰的(adorned, ornamented) |
| 6. | abolish | [ə'bɒlɪʃ] v. 废止, 废除(法律、制度、习俗等)(abrogate, eliminate) |
| | vice-president | 副总裁; 副校长 |
| 7. | abroad | [ə'brɔ:d] adv. 在国外(overseas) |
| | humanitarian | [hju:'mænɪtɛəriən] adj. 人道主义的(philanthropic) |
| | on the air | 正在广播 |
| | henceforth | ['hens'fɔ:θ] adv. 自此以后(from this time on) |
| 8. | abrupt | [ə'brʌpt] adj. 突然的(sudden) |
| 9. | abruptly | [ə'brʌptli] adv. 突然地(suddenly) |

- red giant stars** 红巨星
white dwarf stars 白矮星
in unison 和谐,一致
prematurely [ˌpri:məˈtʃuəli] adv. 过早地; 早熟地 (too soon, untimely)
10. **abundant** [əˈbʌndənt] adj. 丰富的, 充裕的 (copious, plentiful)
lucrative [ˈluːkrətɪv] adj. 有利的 (profitable, remunerative)
molten [ˈməʊltən] adj. 熔化的 (fused, melted)
precious [ˈpreʃəs] adj. 宝贵的 (valuable, costly, invaluable)
11. **abundantly** [əˈbʌndəntli] adv. 丰富地 (in large quantities, in great numbers)
marsh [mɑːʃ] n. 湿地, 沼泽 (swamp, bog)
12. **accelerate** [əkˈseləreɪt] v. 加速; 促进 (quicken, expedite, stimulate)
pollutant [pəˈluːtənt] n. 污染物质
aging process 老化过程
speed up 加速 (quicken)
13. **accelerated** [əkˈseləreɪtɪd] adj. 迅速的 (fast, express, rapid)
fashionable [ˈfæʃənəbl] adj. 流行的, 时髦的 (stylish, trendy)
contemporary [kənˈtempərəri] adj. 当代的; 同时的 (coexistent, contemporaneous)
14. **accept** [əkˈsept] v. 接受, 认可 (embrace, welcome, permit)
substandard [sʌbˈstændəd] adj. 不合规格的 (inferior)
pragmatic [ˈprægˈmætɪk] adj. 实际的; 注重实效的 (practical, realistic)
15. **access** [ˈækses] n. 通路, 入门 (passage, entrance, approach)

- ascendancy** [ə'sendənsi] n. 优势; 支配(或统治)地位 (dominance, authority)
- asset** ['æset] n. 资产(property); 有用的东西; 价值(advantage, worth, value)
16. **accessible** [æk'sesəbl] adj. 易接近的; 可达到的 (available, obtainable, approachable)
- ivory** ['aivəri] n. 象牙
17. **acclaim** [ə'kleim] n. 称赞 (praise, recognition)
- reimbursement** [ˌri:im'bæsmənt] n. 补偿 (compensation, reparation)
18. **acclaimed** [ə'kleimd] adj. 受赞誉的 (recognized, admitted)
- influential** [ˌinflu'enʃəl] adj. 有影响的 (powerful, significant)
19. **accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] v. 容纳 (contain, hold)
- lure** [ljʊə] v. 引诱 (attract, entice)
20. **accommodation** [ə,kɒmə'deɪʃən] n. 住宿; 房间 (lodgings)
- epoch** ['epɒk] n. 新纪元; 时代
- lodging** ['lɒdʒɪŋ] n. 住房 (常指出租的房间)
- fiasco** [fi'æskəʊ] n. 惨败 (complete failure, blunder)
21. **accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] v. 陪伴 (escort, go with)
22. **accretion** [ə'kri:ʃən] n. (累积带来的) 增长 (accumulation, increase)
- cosmic** ['kɒzmɪk] adj. 宇宙的 (of the universe)
23. **accumulate** [ə'kju:mjuleɪt] v. 堆积 (amass, pile up, gather)
- on vacation** 休假
- pile up** 堆积, 积累
24. **accurately** [ˌækjʊrɪtli] adv. 正确地, 精确地 (correctly, precisely)
- weatherman** ['weðəmən] n. 气象员
- picnic** ['pɪknɪk] n. 野餐
- astute** [əs'tju:t] adj. 机敏的; 狡猾的 (shrewd,