

增加英语 词汇101法

你记得英语词汇吗？

你受过记不住单词的困扰吗？

如果这样，这本书就是为你编写的。

旅游教育出版社

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郑国强 编著

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前 言

英语和其他语言一样，并不是哪一位天才在一夜之间凭空制造出来的，它有其自身的渊源。这个渊源在英语中就是我们常说的词根(Root)。有些词根就是一个单词，有些是词的一部分。然而，多数英语单词就是在词根的基础上再加上不同的前缀和后缀派生出来的。

下面请看一个例子：词根“CRED”，它是“相信、信任”的意思。如果在其前面加上前缀“in”（不的意思）和后缀“ible”（能的意思），我们就得到一个新词“in-cred-ible”，很显然，它是“不能相信的”意思，即：not able to believe；所以，在掌握好词根的基础上，灵活地运用前缀和后缀就会使你的词汇有突破性的进展，从而增强英语学习的自信心。

本书是以日常课程的形式编写的，这将使你在饶有兴趣的心情下学习并增加词汇。全书共101课，精选常用词根195个，每课包括三个部分，即：例词、自测词和辨认词，这些都有助于你记忆和掌握词根以及派生词。

书中的自测题部分是训练英语思维和理解力的，所以在做题时千万不要忙于参阅答案或查字典。辨认词部分是帮助你区分同义词和如何正确使用这些词的。不过，无论你做哪一部分都要牢记前面的前缀和后缀，它不但可以帮你创造词汇，而且还有助于你判断生词。

作者在编写本书过程中，特别注意了内容上的适用性和易读性以及形式上的新颖性。脱稿后，特请外国专家进行审阅并对部分内容做了相应的补充和修改，在此表示感谢！

作 者

一九九〇年三月

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常用前缀和后缀

(PREFIX AND SUFFIX LIST)

前缀 (Prefixes)

前缀 (Prefix)	意义 (Meaning)	例词 (Example)
a-	in, on, of, to 到...里, 到...上, ...到...的	abed—in bed 在床上
a-, ab-, abs-	from, away 从..., 离开	abrade—wear off 磨损 absent—away, not present 不在场的
a-, an-	lacking, not 缺少, 没有	asymptomatic—showing no symptoms 无症状的 anaerobic—able to live without air 无氧生物
ad-, ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-	to, toward 朝着..., 向前, 添加	accost—approach and speak to 走上前去并说话 adjunct—something added to 附属品 aggregate—bring together 聚集, 聚合
ambi-, amphi-	around, both 周围, 二, 双	ambidextrous—using both hands equally 善用左右 手的 amphibious—living both in water and on land 两栖的
ana-	up, again, anew, throughout 向上, 再, 全部	analyze—loosen up, break up into parts 分析, 分解 anagram—word spelled by mixing up letters of an- other word 变移单词 中字母位置
ante-	before 在前, 居前	antediluvian—before the flood 大洪水之前的

前缀 (Prefix)	意义 (Meaning)	例词 (Example)
arch-	first, chief 首先, 主要的	archetype—first model 原始模型
auto-	self 自己, 自动	automobile—self-moving vehicle 汽车
bene-, ben-	good, well 好, 恩惠	benefactor—one who does good deed 恩人
bi-,	two 两个	bilateral—two-sided 双边的
circum-	around 周围, 环绕	circumnavigate—sail around 环绕航行
com-, co-, col-	with, together	concentrate—bring closer together 集中
con-, cor-	一起, 和, 共同	collapse—fall together 倒塌
contra-, contro-	against	contradict—speak against
counter-	对立, 反对	矛盾 counterclockwise—against the clock 逆时针方向的
de-	away from, down, opposite of 离开 向下, 否定, 相反	detract—draw away from 分散, 分心
demi-	half 半	demitasse—half cup 半杯
di-	twice, double 二, 双重	dichromatic—having two colors 双色的
dia-	across, through 跨越, 横过, 穿过	diameter—measurement across 直径
dis-, di	not, away from 不, 分离, 离开	dislike—to not like 不喜欢

前缀 (Prefix)	意义 (Meaning)	例词 (Example)
dys-	bad, poor 不良, 恶, 坏	dyslexia—poor reading 朗读困难
equi-	equal 同等的, 平等的	equivalent—of equal value 同样的
ex-, e-, ef-	from, out 离开, 在外部	expatriate—one who lives outside his native country 流放
extra-	outside, beyond 以外, 超过	emit—send out 放出 extraterrestrial—from beyond earth 地球外的
fore-	in front of, previous 前, 预先	forecast—tell ahead of time 预测
geo-	earth 地球	foreleg—front leg 前腿 geography—science of the earth's surface 地理学
homo-	same, like 一样, 相同	homophonic—sounding the same 同音的
hyper-	too much, over 过分, 过多	hyperactive—overly active 过分活跃的
hypo-	too little, under 不足, 下	hypothermia—state of having too little body heat 体温过低
in-, il-, im-,	not	innocent—not guilty
ir-	无, 非, 不	无罪的 ignorant—not knowing 无知的

前缀 (Prefix)	意义 (Meaning)	例词 (Example)
in-, il-, im-, ir-		illogical—not logical 无逻辑性的 irresponsible—not responsible 不负责任的
in-, il-, im, ir-	on, into, in 上, 进入, 向内, 在内	impose—place on 强加...上 invade—go into 侵略
inter-	between, among 中间, 在...当中,	interplanetary—between planets 星际间的
intra-, intro-	within, inside 在内部, 进入	intrastate—within a state 国家内的
mal-, male-	bad, wrong, poor 坏, 错, 不良	maladjust—adjust poorly 失调 malevolent—ill-wishing 恶毒的
mis-	badly, wrongly 坏, 错误	misunderstanding—unders- tanding wrongly 误解
mis-, miso-	hatred 恨, 憎恨	misogyny—hatred of women 厌女症
mono-	single, one 单, 独, 一	monorail—train that runs on a single rail 单轨火车
neo-	new 新的	neolithic—of the New Stone Age 新石器时代
non-	not 无, 不, 非	nonentity—a nobody 无足轻重的人

前缀 (Prefix)	意义 (Meaning)	例词 (Example)
ob-	over, against, toward 跨越, 反对, 向, 面临	obstruct—stand against 障碍
omni-	all 全, 总,	omnipresent—present in all places 无所不在的
pan-	all 全, 总,	panorama—a complete view 全景
peri-	around, near 周围, 附近	periscope—device for seeing all around 潜望镜
poly-	many 多, 聚	polygonal—many-sided 多面的
post-	after 后, 在...后	postmortem—after death 死后
pre-	before, earlier than 在前, 预先	prejudice—judgment in advance 偏见
pro-	in favor of, forward, in front of 赞同, 向前, 在前	proceed—go forward 继续做下去
re-	back, again 重复, 再	rethink—think again 重新考虑
retro-	backward 反, 回	retrospective—looking backward 回顾
se-	apart, away 分离, 分开	seclude—keep away 隔开, 隔离
semi-	half 半	semiconscious—half conscious 半觉悟

前缀 (Prefix)	意义 (Meaning)	例词 (Example)
sub-, suc-,	under, beneath	subscribe—write underneath
suf-, sug-,	在...下, 低于	写在下面
sus-		suffer—undergo 受罪
		suspend—hang down 悬垂
super-	above, greater	superfluous—overflowing,
	上, 超过	beyond what is needed
		过剩的
syn-, sym,	with, at the same time	synthesis—a putting
syl-, sys-	共同, 同时	together 综合
		sympathy—a feeling with
		同情
tele-	far	television—machine for
	远	seeing far 电视
trans-	across	transport—carry across
	穿过, 越过	a distance 运输
ult-	beyond, last	ultramarine—beyond the
	超越, 后面	sea 在海外的
un-	not	uninformed—not informed
	不, 非, 丧失	没得到通知的
vice-	action for, next in	viceroys—one acting for
	rank to	the king
	副, 次, 代理	总督

后缀 (Suffix)	意义 (Meaning)	例词 (Example)
-able, -ble	able, capable 能...的, 能力	acceptable—able to be accepted 能被接受的
-acious, -cious	characterized by, having the quality of 有...特点, 有...特性	fallacious—having the the quality of a fallacy 靠不住的, 失望的
-age	sum, total 全部, 总	mileage—total number of miles 哩
-al	of, like, suitable for ...的, 象, 适合	theatrical—suitable for 戏剧性的
-ance, -ancy	act or state of 过程, 状况	disturbance—act of disturbing 打扰
-ant, -ent	one who 动作者	defendant—one who defends himself 保卫 者
-ary, -ar	having the nature of, concerning 特性, 与...有关	military—relating to soldiers 军事的 polar—concerning the pole 地极的
-cise, -cide	cut, kill 割, 杀	herbicide—plant killer 杀虫剂
-cy	act, state, or of position 作用, 状态, 位置	presidency—position of president 总统位置 ascendency—state of being raised up 支 配地位
-dom	state, rank, that which belongs to 状态, 职位, 隶属	wisdom—state of being wise 智慧, 才智

后缀 (Suffix)	意义 (Meaning)	例词 (Example)
-ence	act, state, or quality of 作用, 状态, 性质	dependence—state of depending 独立
-er, -or	one who, that which 行为者	doer—one who does 作某事的人 conductor—that which conducts 售票员
-escent	becoming 变成, 变为	obsolescent—becoming obsolete 废弃
-fy	to make 使...成	pacify—make peaceful 使和平
-hood	state, condition 状态, 条件	adulthood—state of being adult 成年人
-ic, -ac	of, like ...的, 象	demonic—of or like a demon 恶魔般的
-il, -ile	having to do with, like, suitable for 属性, 象, 适合	civil—having to do with citizens 居民的, 市民的 tactile—having to do with touch 触觉的
-ion	act or condition of 动作, 情况	operation—act of operating 开动
-ious	having, characterized by 有...特性, 有...特点	anxious—characterized by anxiety 渴望的, 焦急的
-ish	like, somewhat 象, 似乎	foolish—like a fool 愚蠢的

后缀 (Suffix)	意义 (Meaning)	例词 (Example)
-ism	belief or practice of 信仰, 学说	racism—belief in racial superiority 种族主义
-ist	one who does, makes or is concerned with 行为者, 创造者	scientist—one concerned with science 科学家
-ity, -ty, -y	character or state of being 特点, 状态	amity—friendship 友好 jealousy—state of being jealous 嫉妒
-ive	of, relating to, tending to ...的, 与...有关	destructive—tending to destroy 毁灭的
-logue, -logy	speech or writing 讲, 写	monologue—speech by one person 独白 colloquy—conversation 谈话, 会谈
-logy	speech, study of 讲, 学说	geology—study of the earth 地质学
-ment	act or state of 手段, 状态	abandonment—act of abandoning 抛弃
-mony	a resulting thing, condition, or state 结果, 条件, 状态	patrimony—property inherited from one's father 遗产
-ness	act or quality 作用, 性质	kindness—quality of being kind 和蔼
-ory	having the quality of, a place or thing for 性状, 某地, 某事	compensatory—having the quality of a compensation 补偿

后缀(Suffix) 意义 (Meaning)

例词(Example)

-ory

lavatory—place for washing

盥洗处

-ous, -ose full of, having

glamorous—full of glamor

充满, 包含

富有迷惑力的

-ship

skill, state of being

horsemanship—skill in

技术, 技巧, 性状

riding 骑马术

ownership—state of being

an owner 所有权

-some

full of, like

frolicsome—playful

充满, 象

嬉戏的

-tude

state or quality of

rectitude—state of being

状态, 性状

morally upright 正直

-ward

in the direction of

homeward—in the direction

方向, 朝…方向

of home 朝家走的

-y

full of, like,

wily—full of wiles

充满, 象

诡计多端的

词根 (ROOTS)

Lesson 1

词 根 (ROOT): AG, AGI, AGO

意 义 (MEANING): 活动, 做, 驱使 (to move, do, drive)

例 词 (Example): 词 义 (Meaning)

agent	作用, 代理商	(person representing another)
agile	敏捷的, 灵活的	(able to move quickly, active)
agog	渴望的	(eager)

自测词 (Test Yourself): 根据定义给出相应的中文单词。

1. agency _____ action; place where business is done
2. agenda _____ list of things to be done
3. antagonist _____ opponent

辨认词 (Recognizing Words): 选择适当的词填空。

4. The football player moved with surprising__.
 5. Her brother continued to __ her.
 6. The frenzied audience __ the usually calm performer.
 7. The decision was difficult, and he __ over it.
 8. The landlord __ his holidays by ruthlessly evicting the tenant farmers.
- a. agitated: disturbed
- b. agility: ability to ~~move~~ quickly
- c. aggravate: annoy
- d. aggrandized: made greater
- e. agonized: suffered

(答案112页)

Lesson 2

词 根 (ROOT): AL, ALL, ALTER

意 义 (MEANING): 别的, 另外的, 其他的 (other)

例 词 (Example): 词 义 (Meaning)

alias	化名, 别名	(an assumed name)
altruist	利他主义者	(a person unselfishly concerned with other people's welfare)
alter	改变	(to change slightly)
altercation	争辩, 争吵	(a fight or dispute)

自测词 (Test Yourself): 根据定义给出相应的中文单词。

1. alibi _____ an excuse that one was elsewhere when an event took place
2. allegory _____ symbolic representation of truth, ideals, or generalizations
3. inalienable _____ one's own cannot be taken away
4. alienate _____ to turn away, transfer to another
5. allogamy _____ form of reproduction by cross-fertilization

辨认词 (Recognizing Words): 选择词义相近的词。

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 6. alienable | a. fixed | b. transferable |
| | c. torpid | d. tired |
| 7. alteration | a. difficulty | b. choice |
| | c. unusual | d. change |
| 8. alternate | a. use sparingly | b. speak slowly |
| | c. take turns | d. move cautiously |

(答案112页)