

大学英语学习方法与能力训练丛书



英语词汇

学习方法与能力训练

钟永平 李 杰 编著

English

上册

Vocabulary

● 获取英语学习方法 ●

● 训练英语基本技能 ●

青岛海洋大学出版社

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总主编 李 杰

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· 青 岛 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语学习方法与能力训练丛书/李杰总主编. —青岛:青岛海洋大学出版社, 2001. 1

ISBN 7-81067-218-5

I. 英... II. 李... III. 英语-高等学校-学习方法 IV. H319.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001) 第 00173 号

青岛海洋大学出版社出版发行

(青岛市鱼山路 5 号 邮政编码: 266003)

出版人: 李学伦

日照日报社印刷厂印刷

新华书店经销

*

开本: 850mm×1 168mm 1/32 印张: 10.5 字数: 308 千字

2001 年 2 月第 1 版 2001 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1~4 000 全七册总定价: 89.6 元 每册定价: 12.8 元

总主编致读者

凡有点英语基础的朋友,肯定都想进一步学习和提高,而且都想花尽量少的时间和精力把英语学好。有的朋友也许会说:学习英语难,提高英语更难! 另外还有一个使人望而却步的原因:学了外语,不管学得多好,只要一段时间不用,就会遗忘;要用的时候,又得重新再学;加上不懂如何自学,就得再去拜师或者跟班学习,事倍功半、麻烦之极。也许正是由于这些原因,有不少英语爱好者半途而废,放弃了英语的学习和提高。

但是,朋友,请听我们说,作为英语学习的过来人,虽不敢说我们的英语学得有多么精深地道、十全十美,但至少可以理直气壮地说我们学好了、学成功了。而且,由于职业(教师)的关系,我们接触了很多很多学英语的朋友,他们有的是我们的同龄人,但更多的还是我们的学生。因此,我们很了解他们学英语的体会和经历。我们对怎样教好英语已经摸索出了一套优秀独特的方法。我们并不只满足于单纯的知识的灌输,而是更注重方法的研究和传授。本丛书的作者大多是单位的教学骨干,都参加或主持过英语教育教学改革方面的研究课题,发表过许多有见解的论文和专业论著,并在这方面取得过各级的教育教学成果奖励。

因此,我们要对你们说:学好英语,并非难事;也并非要费太多的时间;但学习方法却不可忽视!该丛书正是英语技能与学习方法的宝库,是通向学习成功的钥匙!

该丛书的大部分内容已作为讲义在学生中多次使用过,反应很好;很多同学甚至把这些方法介绍给他们过去和后来的同学,或介绍给亲朋好友,或介绍给家里的弟弟妹妹。因此,我们觉得很有必要让更多的朋友来分享这些方法。你们学习上的成功便是我们

最大的欣喜。

该丛书包括：英语词汇学习方法与能力训练(上、下册)，英语语法学习方法与能力训练，英语阅读方法学习与能力训练，英语听力方法学习与能力训练，英语写作方法学习与能力训练和英语交际方法学习与能力训练共6种7册。

以上6种书，既可分开使用，也可配合使用。各册书都有索引，使用十分方便。其中的第1种与词汇有关；第2种与语法有关；这2种书旨在讲授对英语基本知识的学习方法。后4种书与英语的听说读写等技能的培养有关，讲授的是如何进行高效的听说读写，涉及语言知识的运用方法。或者也可以说：第1种和第2种针对的是英语学习者的词汇和语法能力的培养，其他4种则针对学习者的语言运用能力的培养。

至于具体的学习方法，每册书的前言都有更详尽的介绍。朋友们，这是你们成功的捷径！相信你们的灵犀经过本系列丛书的指点，肯定很快就会通的！

当然，我们也殷切地期待着你们提出宝贵的意见，以便我们在如何才是学习英语的好方法的探索和研究中取得更大的收获！

李 杰

2000年10月

前 言

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》调整后的最新《通用词汇表》编写而成,全方位地展示了所收录的大学生必须掌握的 4 000 个英语词汇;每个词汇在上述大纲词表中的要求情况也都逐一地作了标示。

本书侧重于英语自学能力的培养——重在词汇学习方法的介绍和实践。通过本书的学习,读者可具备或提高如下几个方面的能力:(1) 猜词悟意的能力;(2) 归纳总结单词用法的能力;(3) 从语言材料中找取词组的能力;(4) 词汇学习举一反三的能力;(5) 记诵词汇事半功倍的能力。

本书在出版前已在一定的范围内多次使用过,效果显著。根据读者意见,又作了若干修改,出版时分为上、下两册,下册正文编码与上册衔接。

由于编著者水平有限,书中不当或错误之处在所难免,欢迎专家和读者批评指正。

编著者

2000 年 8 月

使用说明和符号功能介绍

本书共分四大部分和两个附录。如对本书的使用方法有所了解,就可以更充分地发挥本书的作用。

首先,如果你对英语词根或词缀知识不了解或了解不多的话,建议你先读本书的第二、三、四部分,这样你就会对词根和词缀知识有一个总体的印象。当然,此时你不用为记不住所列出的词根或词缀而着急或烦恼,你会在使用本书的过程中逐步记住它们。

其次,如果需要学习从句子中找词组或总结单词用法的方法,你可以阅读本书附录的两篇文章,文章从理论和具体的方法上讲解了如何查找词汇的搭配和总结单词的用法。然后通过在第一部分中的实践,你自己就会在语言材料的海洋中慧眼识珠了。

第一部分的使用可按如下的步骤进行:决定学某个词汇时,先观察该词的拼写形式,自己试着对它进行词根和词缀的分解,然后再与该词音标后括号内的正确分解形式对照。比如 aboard 一词,在括号内的分解形式为(a. board),分解形式中词根和词缀各个构词成分间用“.”隔开。然后再根据构词的各个部分去推测该词的意思(也许是大致的意思);接下来就可以阅读带有“*”符号的例句,进一步推测该词的意思。一般来说,从构词知识或例句提供的常识就能推测出单词的大致或准确意思;而如果将知识和常识这两者结合起来,一个单词的意思就可以比较准确地估计出来。当然,所估计的意思还须验证,特别是在刚开始学习猜词悟意的时候,验证就显得更为必要。通过这样的训练,猜词悟意的能力定会大大提高。

对单词的意思有所了解之后,就可进一步学习所有的例句,包括能猜出意思的例句。此时学习例句最好要仔细阅读和观察,以便训练和获得如下两个方面的知识和能力:一是在句子中提取词组和了解单词用法。在观察单词用法时,对名词和动词要多做一些工作,如观察名词的可数性,名词的复数变化是否规则,动词属于情态动词、助动词、连系动词、及物动词和不及物动词

中的哪一类,以及动词所构成的固定和半固定的词组。二是通过例句训练准确的翻译能力。因此,对所学单词在每个例句中的意思最好能根据句子将其按汉语的习惯流畅地表达出来。

例句中有“#”符号的是常见的英语谚语。通过对谚语的记诵,既能很好地记住所学的单词,陶冶情操,又能在适当的时候运用谚语,起到画龙点睛的作用!

中心词左上角有“*”者,为入大学时必须掌握的词汇。例句前有“§”者,为补充说明词汇用法的例子。

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第一部分 大学英语词汇详解



abandon [ə'bændən] (a. ban. don) *vt.* ① 丢弃, 离弃 ② 放弃

* He undertook evening work to make some extra money but at the end of the year he was completely exhausted, and had to abandon it.

* The cruel man abandoned his wife and children and married another woman.

* The lost child had searched his parents but still couldn't find them, he had to abandon his search and try some other way to help himself.

ability [ə'biliti] (abil. ity) *n.* ① 能力 ② 能耐

* He is a man of great ability, you can rely on him to solve the difficulties no matter how great they are.

§ He promised me that he would carry out my instructions to the best of his ability.

* We must try to develop our language abilities such as reading, writing, listening and speaking.

***able** ['eibl] (abl. e) *a.* ① 有能力的 ② 出色的

* The patient was soon able to sit up and do some reading in bed after he was performed the operation.

* The audience thought he was believed to make an able speech on account of his wide range of knowledge.

aboard [ə'bo:d] (a. board) *ad. / prep.* 在船(或飞机、车)上, 上船(或飞机、车)

* The plane crashed, killing all 270 people aboard.

* We should be hurry to get aboard, the ship will set out its journey.

'about [ə'baʊt] (ab.out) *prep.* ①关于, 对于 ②在...周围 *ad.* ①大约

②周围, 附近, 到处

* — Where have you been all this time? The train is about to leave. — I'm sorry, but I was waiting for you at the platform. I didn't think you have been at the waiting- room.

Turn about is fair play. 一人一遭, 天地公道。

'above [ə'boʊv] (ab.ove, ove = over) *prep.* 在...之上, 高于 *ad.* 在上面, 以上

a. 上面的, 上述的

* — Where are the balloons hanging? — They are hanging above the table.

* If you look up in the sky, you can see a bright moon above the sky.

* I have talked so much, if you act as I told you above, you can solve the problem.

The stream can never rise above the springhead. 小河再涨水, 也高不过源头。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] (a. broad) *ad.* ①国外, 海外 ②传开

* Any secret will sooner or later be abroad despite of people's unwillingness, so there's no secret at all.

* He's hard at learning the foreign language, because he wanted to live abroad.

absence ['æbsens] (ab.s.ence, s = ese) *n.* ①缺席, 不在 ②缺乏, 不存在

* When he came back after an absence of 20 years, he found his hometown completely changed.

* When I asked him why he didn't come to the meeting, he made a wonderful story of his absence.

* Darkness is the absence of light.

* We are badly in absence of food after the earthquake. Many people are suffering from starvation.

absent ['æbsent] (ab.s.ent, s = ese) *a.* ①缺席, 不在 ②心不在焉的

* Try not to be absent from class for the rest of the term. You are already missing too many classes.

§ I asked him a question but he looked at me in an absent way and say nothing.

* He's so absent-minded that he didn't listen to us at all. He's just doing his

daydreaming.

absolute ['æbsəljut] (ab. solut. e) *a.* 绝对的, 完全的

* A child has absolute trust in his mother, he believes whatever his mother tells him.

* No one dare to make any sound, there's absolute silence in the classroom.

absolutely ['æbsəljutli] (ab. solut. e. ly) *ad.* ① 完全地, 极其 ② 肯定地, 绝对地

* — Will these shoes wear well?

— Absolutely. They are our most expensive shoes, and as you can see, the materials and workmanship are excellent.

* Every time you just said you are partially incorrect, but this time you are absolutely wrong, you must do as I tell you.

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] (ab. sorb) *vt.* ① 吸收 ② 吸引...的注意, 使全神贯注

* He was so absorbed in his work that he didn't notice me entering his room.

* The sponge absorbed all the spilt milk on the dining-table.

* The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge his teacher gave him.

abstract ['æbstrækt] (abs. tract, abs = ab) *a.* 抽象的 *n.* 摘要, 梗概

* His plans were too abstract to be put into operation.

* I like dogs in abstract, but I can't bear this one.

* From the abstract of an article, we can know what it will talk about in detail.

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] *a.* 大量的, 充足的, 丰富的

* Rice is abundant in the river valleys.

* There is abundant water despite the dry spell.

abuse [ə'bju:z] (ab. use) *n. / vt.* ① 辱骂 ② 虐待 ③ 滥用

* A good workman never abuses his tools, he knows how to put them to good uses.

* You have abused his kindness, which made him very sad and depressed.

§ Borrowing money is an abuse of friendship.

academic [ˌækə'demik] *a.* ① 学院的 ② 学术的

§ The question of freedom of speech is only an academic one under a dictatorship.

§ A good historian must have an academic mind.

accelerate [æk'seləreit] (ac. celer. ate) *v.* (使) 加快, (使) 增速

* Fertilizer will accelerate the growth of these tomato plants.

* John's new car can accelerate from 10 m. p. h. to 60 m. p. h. in a few seconds.

accent ['æksənt] (ac. cent) *n.* ①口音,腔调 ②重音,重音符号

* He spoke with such a strange accent that none of us understood him.

§ He spoke French with a strong accent of Provence.

* From your accent I judge you are a man of some education.

accept [ək'sept] (ac. cept) *v.* ①接受,领受 ②认可

* Tom is glad that he didn't accept the job. He'll be bored to death if he does so.

* Philip accepted the explanation and believed what I said.

* The Galileo's theory became widely accepted as the time went on.

acceptance [ək'septəns] (ac. cept. ance) *n.* ①接受,接纳 ②认可

* His acceptance of bribes led to his arrest.

§ The employer gave his acceptance to the workers' suggestions.

* It took years for Einstein's theory to gain acceptance.

§ The proposal met with (found) general acceptance.

access ['ækses] (ac. cess) *n.* ①(to)接近(或进入)的机会,享乐机会 ②通道,入口

* The only access to that building is along that muddy track.

* Students have access to the library during the vacation.

§ Students need easy access to books.

accident ['æksɪdənt] (ac. cid. ent) *n.* ①意外的事,偶然的事 ②事故

* --- I'm sorry, I stepped on your toe, it was by accident. --- It wasn't. You did it on purpose.

* If people drive more carefully, there wouldn't be so many accidents.

Accidents will happen. 问题总是难免。

accidental [æksɪ'dentl] (ac. cid. ent. al) *a.* 意外的,偶然(发生)的

* Breaking Mary's doll was purely accidental, John did not mean to do it.

* Such an event was quite accidental, no one expected it happen.

accommodation [ə,kɒmə'deɪʃən] (ac. com. mod. ation) *n.* 住处,膳宿

* The hotel gave the whole family the accommodation for the night.

§ He wired the hotel for accomodation before arriving there.

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] (ac. com. pan. y) *vt.* ①陪伴,陪同 ②伴随,和...一起

发生 ③为…伴奏

* --- Can you accompany me while I sing? --- I don't play very well, but I'll give it a try.

* He said he was going to accompany her home if she was afraid to go alone.

§ Will you accompany me drinking a glass of wine?

* Lightning usually accompanies thunder.

§ He accompanied his speech with gestures.

· **accomplish** [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] (ac. com. pli. sh) *vt.* 完成, 实现

* As long as we continue to work hard, we can accomplish the task in time.

§ The builders have accomplished the difficult piece of work they were paid to do.

§ They didn't accomplish the purpose desired.

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] (ac. cord. ance) *n.* 一致, 符合

§ Even though I didn't at all want to write to him, in accordance with my parents' wishes, I have written to him.

· **according to** [ə'kɔ:diŋ] (ac. cord. ing) *prep.* 按照, 根据

To cut the coat according to the cloth. 量入为出。

§ According to the Bible, the world was created in seven days.

* According to my watch, it is 4 o'clock.

accordingly [ə'kɔ:diŋli] (ac. cord. ing. ly) *ad.* ①因此, 于是 ②照着, 相应地

* The bee's inner clock can tell just where the sun is, and they are able to change their course accordingly.

* These are the rules, you can only act accordingly or leave the club.

* He was too sick to stay. Accordingly, we sent him home.

· **account** [ə'kaunt] (ac. count) *n.* ①叙述, 说明 ②帐, 帐户 *vi.* (for)说明(原因等)

* The ball game will be canceled on account of the bad weather.

* On the way home he stopped at the bank and withdrew fifty dollars from his saving account.

§ All this we must take into account.

§ He could not account for his foolish mistake.

· **accumulate** [ə'kju:mjuleit] (ac. cumul. ate) *vt.* 积累, 积聚 *vi.* 累积, 聚积

* If you don't clear away the rubbish regularly, it will just accumulate.

§ He accumulated a large fortune by planning carefully.

accuracy ['ækjʊərəsi] (ac. cur. acy) *n.* 准确(性), 精确(性)

§ There's need to check the accuracy of the report, we have thought about the best way to express.

Speed and accuracy do not agree. 准确与效率, 二者不相随。

accurate ['ædjʊrɪt] (ac. cur. ate) *a.* 准确的, 精确的

* You must be more accurate in your work if you want to do it better.

§ You're not quite accurate when you call a computer an "electronic brain".

accuse ['ækju:z] (ac. cus. e) *vt.* ①指责 ②指控

* The police accused him (of murder).

* A neighbo(u)r may accuse a man of playing his radio too loudly.

Accusing the times is but excusing ourselves. 怨天尤人, 实则为自己开脱。

accustomed ['ækstəmt] (ac. custom. ed) *a.* (to) 习惯的, 惯常的

* You will soon get accustomed to this climate and then the changes in temperature will not affect you any more.

§ By Monday he was back to his accustomed place.

***ache** [eɪk] (ache) *vi. / n.* 痛, 疼痛

* If you sit and watch television all day, of course your eyes will ache.

* She felt an ache in her breast and so she telephoned her doctor for advice.

§ There were aches in his joints.

§ My legs ache and I was tired.

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] (a. chiev. e) *vt.* ①完成, 实现 ②达到, 得到

* He went back to London without having achieved any success.

* Only practice can achieve mastery.

* He hoped to achieve his goal by peaceful means.

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] (a. chiev. e. ment) *n.* ①成就, 成绩 ②完成, 达到

* The inventor was rewarded by the government for his scientific achievements.

§ It will give students a feeling of success and achievement.

acid ['æsid] *n.* 酸, 酸性物质 *a.* 酸的

* Acids are sour substances, many of which are poisonous.

§ Some acids burn holes in wood and cloth.

acquaintance [ə'kwɛintəns] *n.* ①认识, 了解 ②相识的人, 熟人

* I have many acquaintances, but actually I feel lonely.

* I have an/some acquaintance with French, but I do not know it well.

§ So pleased to have made your acquaintance.

§ At this place I made the acquaintance of Sam.

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] (ac. quir. e) *vt.* 取得, 获得, 学到

§ He has acquired an extraordinary command of the English language.

* It is sometimes possible for a student to master English grammar and acquire a large vocabulary, even without the help of a teacher.

* The ability to use a language can be acquired only by the act of using the language.

acre ['eɪkə] *n.* 英亩

* One acre is about 6.07 mu in Chinese measurement.

Reputation is commonly measured by the acre. 名声很难恢复。

across [ə'krɒs] (a. cross) *prep.* ①横过, 穿过 ②在...的对面 *ad.* ①横过, 穿过 ②...宽

* There is a bridge across the river.

* The bus stop is just across the street, on the other side.

§ I will get across to his office and have a talk with him.

§ The river is half a mile across.

act [ækt] (act) *vi.* ①行动, 做 ②起作用 ③表演 *n.* ①行为, 动作 ②法令, 条例 ③(一)幕

* They have the power to prevent war if they will but act in concert.

* Think before you act!

* Oliver is acting "Othello" in the play tonight.

* The brakes wouldn't act, so the accident happens.

* He acted as chairman in my absence.

* The lawyer will act on your instructions.

§ Alcohol acts on the brain.

* Acts, not words, are what we need.

* Hamlet kills the king in Act 5 Scene ②

* Parliament has passed an act forbidding the killing of animals for pleasure.

action ['æktʃən] (act. ion) *n.* ①行动, 行动过程 ②作用

* Life to him meant action rather than thought.

* A man of action does things.

§ His heroic action/act was long remembered.

* Speech and action are different things.

§ The action of the crank turns the wheel.

'active [ˈæktɪv] (act. ive) *a.* ①活跃的, 积极的 ②在活动中的

§ She had been active in the 1798 revolution.

* He's taking an active part in school affairs, so many students beyond his class know him.

§ She has an active imagination.

* Reading is passive process, while writing is active.

activity [æk'tɪvɪti] (act. iv. ity, iv = ive) *n.* ①活动, 活跃 ②行动

* There was little activity in the quiet town, people have no where to go but just go to the neighbourhood for chatting.

* We need a little activity to keep ourselves warm.

§ Its main task was organizing cultural and social activities.

actor [ˈæktə] (act. or) *n.* 男演员

* It was a wonderful play, with a cast of over fifty actors and actresses.

actress [ˈæktrɪs] (act. r. ess, r = or) *n.* 女演员

* Because of actress' wonderful acting, the play was extremely successful.

***actual** [ˈæktʃʊəl, ˈæktʃʊəl] (act. ual) *a.* 实际的, 事实上的, 真实的

* What he told us was not a dream but an actual happening.

* The actual amount of money was not known although they knew it was large.

§ What is the actual location of the ship now?

actually [ˈæktʃʊəli, ˈæktʃʊəli] (act. ual. ly) *ad.* 实际上

* He spoke as though we were more intimate than we actually were.

* He looks honest, but actually he's a liar.

§ — Did you actually saw the rope trick? — Yes, I actually saw it. *ad.* 见 advertisement

adapt [ə'dæpt] (ad. apt) *vt.* ①使适应, 使符合 ②改编, 改写 *vi.* (to) 适应

* Now that you are working in a new place, you have to try to adapt to the new environment.

* The shrewd politician adapts his speech to suit the interests of his audience.

* Let's try to adapt this old play to the new needs.