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词汇 10000

刘 毅 编著

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一封感人的来信

学习出版社，您好：

我是贵社出版书籍的爱用者，毕业于台大电机系，入伍服预官役，于今年六月一日退伍。退伍后打定出国继续深造的心意，首先面临的就托福及 GRE 测验，在一个偶然的机下，在书局发现贵社 Vocabulary fundamental ~ 22000 这一系列的词汇进阶书，其内容扎实，循序渐进的编排方式甚合我的需要，于是直接到许昌街门市部购买了 Vocabulary5000 及 Vocabulary10000 两套，以此二套书来准备托福考试，果然于 8 月 1 日的托福考试中获得 610 分的理想分数；接下来为了 GRE 考试的需要，我又购买了 Vocabulary22000 这一套及 GRE 词汇进阶一书，经过充分研读之后，于 10 月 11 日充满信心的走入考场。前几天我收到了 GRE 成绩单：语文 570 分，计量 800，分析 760，总分 2130 分，这个成绩是我原先作梦都不敢梦到的，尤其语文部分 570 分更可说贵社的书籍功不可没，目前我正在进行美国硕士班的申请，在欣喜之余，特地提笔向贵社致上我最诚恳的谢意，并盼望贵社本着一贯的高水准，继续造福有志学好英文的莘莘学子。最后

谨祝

编安

× × × 上

Vocabulary 10000

1. 本书所列单词共计一千三百个，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。均属于较高难度的词，经常于书籍及报章杂志上出现。读完本书，您的单词水准在一万字以上。

2. 详细列出各词的国际音标、词性说明及中文解释，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. 每一课分为五个部分，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 24 课。其中，第 1 课至第 5 课列出了各单词的同义词，第 6 课至第 10 课列出了反义词，第 11 课至第 15 课则列出衍生词，借以迅速扩大读者的词汇范围。在第 20 课至第 24 课更列举出许多词型、词义较接近的单词，来直接加以比较分析，以达到正确使用单词的目的。

编者 谨识

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。因此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。

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LESSON 1

预备测验

○ 选出最适当的答案:

1. A monument was built to *commemorate* the _____.

- (A) caution (B) victory (C) building

2. The children *huddled* together for _____.

- (A) warmth (B) travel (C) expenditure

3. *Censure* is sometimes harder to bear than _____.

- (A) fortitude (B) praise (C) punishment

4. The new vaccine *eradicated* all traces of the _____ within three months.

- (A) wealth (B) disease (C) crime

5. The barbarians *defiled* the church by using it as a _____.

- (A) stable (B) temple (C) shrine

△ 解 答 △

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

《第一部分》

| WORD | MEANING | TYPICAL USE |
|--|--|--|
| abdomen ('æbdəmen, æb'dou-) n. (人体的) 腹部 同 belly 'beli | the middle part of the body contain- ing the stomach and bowels | The pregnant woman has an enlarged abdomen . 那位有身 孕的妇女有增大的下腹。 |

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| WORD | MEANING | TYPICAL USE |
|--|---|---|
| <p><i>.berɛft, berɛft</i> bereave (bɪ'ri:v) <i>v.</i> 1. 剥夺; 使丧失</p> | <p>1. deprive ruth- lessly; rob; take away</p> | <p>The lost hikers were <i>bereft</i> of hope when the rescue plane did not see them. 当救援的飞机没有看到他们时, 那些迷路的徒步者丧失了希望。</p> |
| <p>2. 使痛失 (亲属等)</p> | <p>2. leave desolate and alone</p> | <p>The children were <i>bereaved</i> by the death of their parents. 那些死去父、母亲的孩子是可怜的、孤独的。</p> |
| <p>同 deprive</p> | | |
| <p>consecrate ('kɒnsɪkreɪt) <i>v.</i> 奉为神圣; 尊崇</p> | <p>devote to some special use; make holy or sacred</p> | <p>This battlefield is <i>consecrated</i> to the memory of the soldiers who died here . 这战场被视为圣地以纪念死于该处的战士。</p> |
| <p>同 devote</p> | | |
| <p>evoke (i'vɒk) <i>v.</i> 唤起; 引起</p> | <p>bring out; <u>call</u> <u>forth</u>; cause to appear</p> | <p>A good joke does not necessarily <i>evoke</i> a hearty laugh. 好笑话并不一定逗人大笑。</p> |
| <p>同 invoke</p> | | |
| <p>groove (gru:v) <i>n.</i> 沟; 槽; 凹线</p> | <p>a long narrow channel or fur- row; corruga- tion; rut</p> | <p>Wheels left <i>grooves</i> in a muddy dirt road. 车轮在泥泞的路上留下凹痕。</p> |
| <p>同 furrow</p> | | |
| <p>jolt (dʒɔʊt) <i>v.</i> 摇动; 使颠簸</p> | <p>shake roughly; shake with sud- den jerks</p> | <p>The old car <i>jolted</i> its passengers badly as it went over the rough road. 那旧车子走过崎岖的道路时, 很厉害地颠簸着它的乘客。</p> |
| <p>同 joggle</p> | | |
| <p>obsolete ('ɒbsəli:t)</p> | <p>no longer in use; out of date</p> | <p>Bowing to greet a lady is now an <i>obsolete</i> custom. 现今, 用鞠躬来欢迎女士已是过时的习俗。</p> |
| <p><i>adj.</i> 作废的; 过时的</p> | | |
| <p>同 antiquated</p> | | |

| WORD | MEANING | TYPICAL USE |
|---|---|---|
| prowl (praul) v. 潜行以寻觅或偷窃 | wander about quietly and secretly in search of something; | Many wild animals <i>prowl</i> at night looking for something to eat. 许多野兽在夜间巡行以找寻食物。 |
| 同 rove [rəʊv] scoop (sku:p) v. 掘; 挖 | stroll <u>dig out</u> ; hollow out | The children <i>scooped</i> holes in the sand. 孩子们挖沙坑。 |
| 同 shovel | | |
| status ('steitəs) n. 状况; 地位 | state or condition of affairs; position; standing; | <i>Diplomats</i> are interested in the <i>status</i> of world affairs. 外交家关心世界局势。 |
| 同 situation | stage | |
| sue (sju:,su:) v. 起诉; 控告 | start a law case against; <u>appeal to</u> ; <u>charge</u> ; <u>impeach</u> | The farmer <i>sued</i> the <u>railroad station</u> because his cow was killed by the train. 那位农夫因他的牛被火车压死而控告 <u>火车站</u> 。 |
| 同 indict [ɪn'daɪt] + [ɪn'daɪt] 控告; 控诉 | | |

Exercise 1.1 从第一部分中选出最适当的一个单词, 填入空格内:

- The counter of the sink has many _____ along which the water will run off.
- The cat _____ around the cellar looking for mice.
- We all sympathized with the husband who was _____ of his beloved wife.
- Her singing _____ admiration from the public.
- We still use this machine though it is _____.

【解答】 1.grooves 2.prowled 3.bereaved 4.evoked 5.obsolete

《第二部分》

| WORD | MEANING | TYPICAL USE |
|--|--|---|
| bandit ('bændit) <i>n.</i> 强盗; 土匪 同 brigand | a highway man or robber, especially one of a gang; outlaw | The bandit in a typical Western movie rides a horse and goes armed, either alone or in a group. 在典型的西部片中, 土匪单独或成群结队骑着马且全副武装。 |
| commemorate (kə' meməreit) <i>v.</i> 纪念; 庆祝 同 celebrate | honor the memory of; <u>observe</u> * | Christmas commemorates the birth of Jesus Christ. 圣诞节是庆祝耶稣基督的诞生。 |
| defile (di' fail) <i>v.</i> 弄脏; 弄污 同 infect | make dirty or; impure; pollute; sully | The children's muddy shoes defiled all the rugs in the hotel. 孩子们泥泞的鞋子弄脏了旅社所有的地毯。 |
| deviation (, di: vi' eifən) <i>n.</i> 离题; 偏差 同 delegate | turning aside; divergence; detour | Running in the hall is a deviation from the school rules and will not be allowed. 在走廊上奔跑是违反校规且不被允许的。 |
| fortitude (' fɔ: tɪtj: d) <i>n.</i> 坚忍; 刚毅 同 endurance | courage in facing pain, danger, or trouble; firmness of spirit | She could bear the disappointments of other people with tolerable fortitude . 她能够毅然忍受他人带给她的失望。 |
| inconsolable (, inkən' sɔuləbl) <i>adj.</i> 伤心的 同 depressed | not to be comforted; broken-hearted | The little girl was inconsolable at the loss of her kitten. 那小女孩因失去她的小猫伤心不已。 |

| WORD | MEANING | TYPICAL USE |
|---|---|---|
| nibble ('nɪbl) vi. 细咬; 细食 同 bite | eat away with quick, small bites as a rabbit or a mouse does | Aren't you hungry? You are <u>only nibbling</u> your food. 你不饿吗? 你只是在轻咬你的食物。 |
| pageant ('pædʒənt) n. 壮观; 华饰 同 exhibition | an elaborate spectacle; exposition | The coronation of the new king was a splendid <u>pageant</u> . 新王的加冕典礼非常壮观。 |
| scourge (skɔ:dʒ) n. 引起灾害的事物或人 同 disaster | something or someone which causes great trouble or misfortune | After the <u>scourge</u> of flood usually comes the <u>scourge</u> of disease. 洪水之后往往有瘟疫发生。 |
| tumble ('tʌmbl) v. 跌落; 跌倒 同 fall | fall to the ground; fall suddenly and violently | The crippled child <u>tumbled</u> down the stairs and was badly hurt. 那跛脚的小孩从楼梯上跌下来, 受伤很重。 |

Exercise 1.2 从第二部份中选出最适当的一个单词, 填入空格内:

- The iron in the ship caused a (an) _____ of the magnetic needle of the compass.
- A marathon runner must have great _____ to run such a long distance.
- The pretty girl's reputation was _____ by malicious gossips.
- The boy is just learning to walk; he is always _____ over the floor.
- The inauguration ceremony of the new President was a splendid _____.

【解答】 1.deviation 2.fortitude 3.defiled 4.tumbling 5.pageant

《第三部分》

| WORD | MEANING | TYPICAL USE |
|--|--|--|
| afflict (ə'flikt) v. 使痛苦 同distress | cause pain to; trouble very much; sicken; ail | There are many illnesses which <i>afflict</i> old people. 老人为许多病症而痛苦。 |
| censure ('senʃə) v. 责难 同blame | express an unfavorable opinion; reprove; reproach | His employer <i>censured</i> him for neglecting his work. 他的老板责难他轻视工作。 |
| dissimulation (di,simju'leifən) n. 假装; 掩饰 同deception | the act of deceit; hypocrisy; pretention; make believe | The thief intruded into the house with caution and <i>dissimulation</i> . 窃贼小心掩饰地闯入屋内。 |
| flog (flɒg) v. 重打; 鞭笞 同spank | beat or whip hard; paddle; cane | Nowadays, it is an inhumane punishment to <i>flog</i> the disobedient soldiers or sailors. 现今, 鞭笞不服从的兵士或水手是不人道的惩罚。 |
| inscription (in'skripʃən) v. 题字; 碑铭 同caption | something written on a monument, coin, etc; heading; epigraph | According to the <i>inscription</i> on its <u>cornerstone</u> , this building was erected in 1919. 根据基石上的碑铭, 这栋建筑物建于1919年。 |
| meddle ('medl) v. 干预或扰乱他人之事 同intervene | touch unnecessarily; interfere; butt in | The gifts of charity <i>meddled</i> with a gentleman's private affair. 慈善礼物干扰一位绅士的私事。 |

| WORD | MEANING | TYPICAL USE |
|---|---|--|
| posture ('pɒstʃə) n. 人体的姿势 同 attitude | the position of the body; way of holding the body; demeanor | He doesn't sit straight; his <i>posture</i> is very bad. 他坐得不正; 他的姿势很糟糕。 |
| rummage ('rʌmɪdʒ) v. 翻寻; 寻找 同 ransack | search thoroughly by moving things about; search | John <i>rummaged</i> all the drawers to find his gloves. 约翰为了寻找他的手套, 翻遍了所有的抽屉。 |
| spout (spaut) v. 喷出; 涌出 同 pour | come or send out suddenly in a stream; eject; exude | The water <i>spouted</i> out when the pipe was broken. 当水管破裂时, 水快速地喷出来。 |
| traverse ('trævə(ɪ)s) v. 走过; 横过 同 intersect | pass across, over or through; <u>cut across</u> ; bisect | The climber <i>traversed</i> a long horizontal crack in the face of the mountain slope. 登山者横过山表斜坡上的水平裂缝。 |
| wistful ('wɪstfʊl) adj. 渴望的 同 yearning | wishful; longing; desirous; <u>wantful</u> | A child stood looking with <i>wistful</i> eyes at the toys in the shop window. 小孩站在橱窗前渴望地看着那些玩具。 |

Exercise 1.3 从第三部份中选出最适当的一个单词, 填入空格内:

1. He was _____ his horse in a very cruel way.
2. She _____ change from the bottom of her purse.
3. The law does not _____ unduly with a person's private life.
4. The lights _____ the sky searching for enemy planes.
5. The _____ on the ancient monument was very hard to read.

【解答】1.flogging 2.rummaged 3.meddle 4.traversed 5.inscription

《第四部分》

| WORD | MEANING | TYPICAL USE |
|--|--|---|
| amicable ('æmikəbl) <i>adj.</i> 友善的 同 amiable | having or showing a friendly attitude; affable; <u>agreeable</u> | The amicable flash of her white teeth was very impressive. 她友善地露齿一笑, 给人很深刻的印象。 |
| blizzard ('blizəd) <i>n.</i> 大风雪; 暴风雪 同 snowstorm | a long severe snowfall | The soldiers are very exhausted for they have advanced forward without rest in a blizzard . 士兵们精疲力倦, 因为他们在暴风雪中没有休息地继续前进。 |
| cruise (kru:z) <i>v.</i> 往返航行; 海上巡弋 同 voyage | sail or travel about from place to place on pleasure or business | If I were rich, I would like to cruise in the Southern Pacific for six months in a private yacht. 假如我有钱的话, 我要乘私人游艇在南太平洋上航行六个月。 |
| eradicate (i'rædikeit) <i>v.</i> 根除; 歼灭 同 extirpate | get rid of entirely; destroy completely; annihilate; <u>uproot</u> | Yellow fever has been eradicated in the United States but it still exists in some countries. 黄热病在美国已经根除绝迹, 但在一些国家却依然存在。 |
| glimmer ('glimə) <i>n.</i> 微光 同 gleam | a faint, unsteady light; glow; flicker | The doctor's report gave us only a glimmer of hope. 医生的报告仅给我们一丝的希望。 |

| WORD | MEANING | TYPICAL USE |
|--|---|--|
| lump (lʌmp) n. 堆; 团; 大量 同 block | a mass of some- thing solid with- out a special size or shape; bump | On his desk, many articles and documents are always piled in great lump . 在他的桌上, 许多东西和文件总是被堆成一大堆。 |
| ransack ('rænsæk) v. 细细搜索 同 rummage | search thorough- ly through; scour | The woman ransacked the house for her lost jewelry. 那女人仔细搜察房屋以找寻遗失的珠宝。 |
| slash (slæʃ) v. (以剑、刀等)砍 同 gash | make long, quick cuts with some- thing sharp | He slashed a path through the high grass with a long knife. 他用一把长的刀子在高的草丛中开辟一条小径。 |
| slump (slʌmp) v. 陷; 猛然落下 同 depress | drop or fall heav- ily or suddenly | Our feet slumped repeatedly through the melting ice. 经过融化的冰时, 我们的脚一再地陷落。 |
| vogue (vouɡ) n. 时尚; 流行 同 fashion | popularity or ac- ceptance; mode | That <u>pop-song</u> had a great vogue at one time. 那首通俗歌曲有一阵子非常流行。 |

Exercise 1.4 从第四部份中选出最适当的一个单词, 填入空格内:

1. Enemy soldiers _____ the city and carried off its treasures.
2. Tired from his long walk, he _____ into a chair.
3. We saw the _____ of a distant light through the trees.
4. He used to have a great _____ as a film actor, but no one goes to the cinema to see him now.
5. What the Ice Age did was to _____ the abundant mammalian life in the northern hemisphere.

【解答】 1.ransacked 2.slumped 3.glimmer 4.vogue 5.eradicate

《第五部分》

| WORD | MEANING | TYPICAL USE |
|--|--|---|
| ascribe (to) (ə'skraɪb) v. 将... 归因于... 同 attribute | think as caused or coming from; assign(to) | He <i>ascribes</i> his success to skill and hard work. 他把他的成功归因于熟练和辛苦地工作。 |
| bulwark (ˈbʊlwə:k) n. 壁垒; 堡垒 同 safeguard | a person, thing, or idea that is a defense or a pro- tection; support | The soldiers kept their heads down behind the <i>bulwark</i> . 士兵们保持头低低地在堡垒的后面。 |
| dubious (ˈdju:biəs) adj. 惊疑的; 暖味的 同 doubtful | uncertain; am- biguous; not very good or reliable | She looked around this way and that in a <i>dubious</i> manner. 她以一种怀疑的态度看四周。 |
| facet (ˈfæsit) n. (事情之) 一面 同 aspect | any of the many parts of subject to be considered; phase | Selfishness was a <i>facet</i> of his character that we seldom saw before. 我们以前很少看到他个性中自私的一面。 |
| heed (hi:d) n. 注意 同 attention | give careful at- tention to; <u>take</u> <u>notice of</u> ; mind | For the first time he had to pay <i>heed</i> to his appearance, and in fact he became very well-dressed <u>from then on</u> . 那是他第一次必须去注意自己的外表, 而事实上从那时起他就变得很时髦了。 |

| WORD | MEANING | TYPICAL USE |
|--|--|--|
| huddle ('hʌdl) v. 挤成一团 同 gather | crowd close; press in a mass or heap | The boys <i>huddled</i> together under the rock to keep warm. 男孩们缩成一团在石头底下取暖。 |
| mumble ('mʌmbəl) v. 喃喃而言; 咕哝 同 <u>murmur</u> | speak unclearly; speak in a low tone; <u>mutter</u> ; whisper | The old man <i>mumbled</i> something to me, but I could not understand him. 那老人向我咕哝一些事, 但是我不懂他在说什么。 |
| relic ('relik) n. 遗迹; 遗物; 遗俗 同 remainder | a thing, custom, or the remains left from the past | This ruined bridge is a <i>relic</i> of the Korean War in 1950. 这倾颓的桥是1950年朝鲜战争的遗迹。 |
| smog (smɒg) n. 烟雾 同 fume | a combination of smoke and fog in the air | Automobile exhaust fumes are one of the major causes of <i>smog</i> . 汽车排出的烟是造成烟雾的主要原因之一。 |
| wayfarer ('wei, feə rə) n. 旅人; 徒步旅行者 同 traveller | a tourist, especially one who travels on foot; journeyer | The thirsty <i>wayfarer</i> was glad to find a fresh spring near the road. 口干舌燥的旅行者很高兴地发现靠近马路的清凉的喷泉。 |
| wont (wəʊnt, wɒnt) n. 习惯 同 habit | <u>habitude</u> ; rule; practice; custom | He always speaks with his mouth full of food; it is his <i>wont</i> . 他总是满嘴食物地说话; 这是他的习惯。 |

Exercise 1.5 从第五部份中选出最适当的一个单词, 填入空格内:

1. Four people were ___ under one umbrella to avoid the sudden shower.

2. I'm feeling better than yesterday, but it is ___ that I can go to