Brainstorm

英语超级记忆王系列

EFINAL STATES

介绍学习单词的科学方法,揭示单词记忆的内在奥秘巧妙归纳规律性构词方式。掌握通往英语殿堂的钥匙跳出死记硬背的学习怪圈。学会触类旁通,举一反三

刘春玲 主编



天津科技翻译出版公司

Brainstorm

英语超级记忆王系列



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

单词超级记忆王/刘春玲主编. 一天津: 天津科技翻译出版公司, 2010.1

(Brainstorm 英语超级记忆王系列) ISBN 978-7-5433-2575-3

I. ①单… II. ①刘… III. ①英语—词汇—记忆术 IV. ①H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 224569号

出 版:天津科技翻译出版公司

出版人:蔡颢

地 址:天津市南开区白堤路 244 号

邮政编码:300192

电 话:(022)87894896

传 真:(022)87895650

M 址:www. tsttpc. com

印 刷:天津泰宇印务有限公司

发 行:全国新华书店

版本记录:880×1230 32 开本 11.125 印张 340 千字 2010 年 1 月第 1 版 2010 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定价:19.80元

(如发现印装问题,可与出版社调换)

伴随着信息时代的发展和国际政治、经济、文化全球化趋势的不断演变,英语已经悄然在人们的生活中扮演着越来越重要的角色。无论是工作、学习还是生活,人们处处都离不开英语,从各种形形色色的等级考试、入学考试、出国测试,甚至到企业培训、职业水平考核,英语就像是一道无形的门槛,迈过去的人可以继续前行,走向美好的未来,但是迈不过去的人只能停下脚步,停滞不前。这让那些英语学习者,尤其是苦读、苦练多年英语却屡屡受挫的人百思不得其解,甚至是苦不堪言。

众所周知,语言的学习分为听、说、读、写,这是横向分布的四个方面;纵向来看,分为单词、词组、句子、篇章,犹如金字塔般从低到高地罗列起来。单词是学好一门语言的基础。这也是为什么大多数英语学习者把很多精力放在记单词、背单词上的原因。但是浩如烟海的英语单词让很多人望而生畏,人们虽然花费了大量时间去写、去背这些单词,却收效甚微。究其原因,并不是他们学习语言偷懒,没有下足功夫,而是没有掌握科学的、系统的学习方法和巧妙的记忆诀窍。记单词决不是枯燥的"苦力活",而是有规律可循的。把握住这些规律,你会发现记单词变得简单轻松,原来你可以轻而易举地成为"单词王"的。学会一个单词,就可以触类旁通,举一反三,成倍地扩大词汇量。

本书是一部揭示单词记忆奥妙和规律的轻松读物,它会 在不知不觉中改变你消极背单词的态度,而且会让你越来越 喜欢英语。

本书共分六大章节。其中第一章是介绍一些常用的单词词根,众 所周知,英语词汇量庞大,但是英语单词的词根加起来也总共不到 300个,而且这些词根具备一定的含义,所以只要掌握住常用词根,词 汇学习就算是迈出了成功的一步。第二章是有关单词的前缀以及后 缀。通过分析单个单词的不同成分和构词方式,让你轻松背单词。学习 前缀后缀的构词法,能让读者的词汇量迅速上涨,非常有效地提高词 汇量。单词的前缀犹如单词的词根一样,本身具有一定的含义,掌握了 词根的含义,单词的意义自然也就迎刃而解。单词的后缀与前缀不同, 前缀本身代表一定的含义,而后缀则主要是用来构成各种不同的词 类,所以后缀的意义就不像前缀那样明显。英语的很多词性,比如形容 词、名词、动词、副词等都有后缀。掌握了后缀、就能掌握不同词的词性 转换。第三章是近义词辨析,对容易混淆的近义词进行详尽的解析和 分析,并且每组近义词之后都有配套练习,能够让读者做到对知识的 及时巩固和吸收。第四章是常见同音词。我们知道记忆单词的一种非 常行之有效的方法,就是将它大声朗读出来,所以对于那些发音相同, 拼写及含义差异很大的单词汇总起来,也是扫清了英语学习的一个障 碍。第五章是常见近形词。顾名思义,是将那些拼写相似,容易混淆读 者的单词放到一起,让他们呈现出不同的含义,这样它们也就很容易 分辨了。在最后一章,第六章中还列出了一些常用词的列表,供读者参 考。在语言运用中,这些常用词也是非常好的帮手。

期望各位读者通过阅读本书,不仅学到知识,受到启发,而且能做到举一反三。能帮助你在英语学习的过程中,轻松越过背单词这一障碍是编者最大的心愿。最后真诚地祝你成功!

编者

日 录.

CONTENTS

第一章	常用词根	1
第二章	常用前缀及后缀	69
第三章	常用近义词辨析	123
	常见同音词	
第五章	常见近形词	308
第六章	常用分类词	340



词根:是一个单词的基本部分,它表示一个词的基本意义。由于一个词根注注可以衍生出许多派生词,而且波此意义相近,因此它们也被称为同族词。所以掌握了一个词根的含义,就大致掌握了其他派生词的含义。英语单词的数量虽然浩大,但是英语词根的数量却很少,总共也不到300个。以下所列举的都是常用的词根。

○ ACT: 行動, 奉動

act:

v. 行动;担当,表演;假装;表现

In order to fulfill our plan on time, we must act now.

为了及时完成计划,我们必须现在行动。

She will act as Juliet in Romeo and Juliet tonight at the theater.

她今天晚上将在剧院里上演的《罗密欧与朱丽叶》中扮演朱丽叶。

The five-year old boy acts like an adult.

那个五岁小男孩的一举一动就像是大人一样。

Don't act as if you were a fool.

不要好像自己是个傻子似的做事。

n. 幕;法案, 法令;动作, 举动;举止

There are ten-minute break between the second act and the third act. 在第二幕和第三幕之间有十分钟的休息时间。

After heated debate, the Act of Congress was passed at last.

在激烈的辩论之后,议会的法案最终通过了。

It is a bad act to speak ill of others.

说别人的坏话是一件不好的行为。

She is not popular among us any more, because she always put on an act.

她在我们当中不再受欢迎了,因为她总是装模作样。

actor: n. 男演员

The actor is now at the peak of his performance.

这个男演员正处在他演艺事业的高峰。

actress: n. 女演员

She was born to be a comic actress.

她天生就是喜剧演员。

actual: a. 实际的, 真实的

I doubt whether this is an actual reflection of the traffic accident.

我怀疑这是否是对交通事故的真实反映。

actually: a. 实际地,真实地

Actually, I don't mean to hurt you.

事实上,我没有要故意伤害你。

actuality: n. 现实,真实

Believe it or not, this is the actuality.

不管你相信不相信,这就是事实。

react: vi. 反应,回应;起作用

How do you react to this best seller?

你对这本畅销书作何评价?

Iron reacts with water and air to produce rust.

铁与水和空气起化学反应而生锈。

reaction: n. 反应, 反作用

To protect ourselves is our instinctive reaction when we are in urgent danger.

当我们遇到紧急危险时,进行自我保护是我们的本能反应。

transact: v. 办理, 交易;谈判, 处理

His passport of studying abroad has been transacted.

他出国学习的护照已经办理好了。

Sorry to interrupt you, but I have something important to transact with you. 很抱歉打扰你一下,但是我有很重要的事情要和你商量。

transaction: n. 办理, 处理, 交易;事务

If your party had made some compromise earlier, our transaction would not have cancelled.

如果你方早些时候能做出一些让步的话,我们的谈判也不会被取消的。 Buying a house is a significant transaction for a majority of people. 买房子对绝大多数人来说是一件非常重大的事情。

amplify: v. 放大,增强;扩大;详述

Now we are only at the first stage, and I don't think it is the time for us to amplify our business.

现在我们只是起步阶段,我认为这并不是扩大业务的合适时机。

In order to be heard clearly, the speaker amplified his voice.

为了能被清楚地听到,演讲者放大了嗓门。

The witness amplified the whole explosion.

证人详细讲述了爆炸事件的整个过程。

amplification: n. 扩大,增大,详细解释

The minister's amplification on the increase of the tax cannot satisfy the civilians.

部长对于增加税收的详细解释并不能让民众感到满意。

amplifier: n. 扩音器

I bought an amplifier for my best friend as a birthday gift. 我为我最好的朋友买了一台扩音器,当做他的生日礼物。

ample: a. 充足的,丰富的

I dream to enjoy the ample sunshine on the beach.

我向往在海滩上享受充足的阳光。

animal: n. 动物

Dog is human being's best friend among all the animals.

在所有的动物中,狗是人类最好的朋友。

animate: v. 使有生命,有生气

The costume ball was animated by the lovely youths.

这些可爱的年轻人让化装舞会充满了活力。

animated: a. 活生生的,活泼的

The kids like the animated pictures very much and this is no exception for some youngsters.

孩子们非常喜爱动画片,一些年轻人也不例外。

animation: n. 活泼, 有生气

The mother's animation on the face was regained when she took off the plane to see her son again.

当母亲走下飞机又看见儿子时,她的脸上又恢复了生气。

● ASTER: 星 (astro 之变体)

astrology: n. 占星术, 占星学(以观测天象来预卜人间事务的一种方术)

The zodiac is used in astrology to predict the future.

十二宫图用于占星术中预测未来。

astrologist: n. 占星家

She regards herself as a great astrologist.

她把自己当成是一位了不起的占星家了。

astronaut: n. 太空人,字航人

To any astronaut, they have to make preparations for sacrificing their

lives any time for their cause.

作为一名宇航员,他们必须做好随时有可能为事业献出生命的准备。 astronomy: n. 天文学

Mathematics and physics are closely related to astronomy.

数学和物理学与天文学紧密相关。

astronomer: n. 天文学家

My elder sister's ideal is to become a female astronomer in the future.

我姐姐的梦想就是将来要当一名女天文学家。

() BAT: 打,打击

batter: v. 打坏,猛击

The strong wind battered the windows and doors of the farmers. 强风猛烈地击打着农民家的门和窗户。

battle: n. 战役(指大规模会战),战争 vi. 作战,搏斗,斗争

How many people were wounded in the battle?

有多少人在战斗中受伤?

Our soldiers battled against the enemy until the last minute of their lives.

我们的战士直到生命的最后一分钟还在和敌人作战。

debate: v. 争论, 辩论 n. 争论, 辩论

They have debated for hours about the feasibility of the plan.

他们对计划的可行性已经争论了好几个小时了。

After the fierce debate, they failed to reach a consensus.

经过了激烈的争论之后,他们还是没能达成共识。

rebate: n. (债、税等的)可减免的款额; 折扣; 部分退款

There will be a rebate of 20%, if you can pay by cash. 如果你能现金付款的话,将会有20%的折扣。

● BEL: 战争,斗争,抗争

rebel: v. 造反, 反叛, 叛乱 n. 造反者, 叛乱者

Those oppressed rose up to rebel against the arbitrary government.

那些被压迫的人起来反抗专制的政府。

His plan was to organize a rebel army.

他的计划就是组建一支叛军。

rebellion: n. 造反,反叛

The government assembled some troops to suppress the rebellions.

政府调集了好几支部队来镇压造反活动。

rebellious: a. 造反的,具有反叛精神的

I feel headache towards the little girl's rebellious behavior.

我对小女孩的桀骜不驯的行为感到很头疼。

BENE: 妈的,甚良的,好意的

benefactor: n. 捐助者,赠送者

That anonymous benefactor donates about one million pound every year.

那位匿名的捐赠者每年大概都要捐赠一百万英镑。

benefaction: n. 捐款, 善行

After the earthquake, the charity has received the benefaction of about 2 billion US dollars from all circles of the country.

在地震之后,慈善组织已经接受了来自社会各界的善款大约20亿美元。

benefit: n. 利益, 好处 v. 受益于, 有助于

You will gain benefit from what your have experienced.

你能从你所经历的事情当中得到益处。

You will benefit from your acquaintance with your mentor.

你可以在和你的良师益友的接触中得到好处。

beneficial: a. 有益的, 受益的

I prefer to live here because the temperate climate here is beneficial to my health.

我喜欢住在这里,因为这里的温和气候对我的健康有利。

benevolent: a. 慈善的

He is such a benevolent man and he even will not trample on an ant.

他是一位特别仁慈的老人,甚至他都不会去踩一只蚂蚁。

benevolence: n. 仁爱心,慈善心

The veteran's benevolence enable many poor children return to their school once again.

这位老兵的善举使得很多穷苦孩子又一次重返校园。

benign: a. 善良的,温和的

My English teacher is famous for being benign.

我的英语老师以善良温和而出名。

The benign weather here is very suitable for the growth of this plant.

这里温和的气候非常适合这种植物的生长。

O CID & CAS: 萬下,偶然发生

accident: n. 意外事件;偶然事故

The accident was caused by human error.

这次的事故是由人为失误造成的。

The traffic accidents are more likely to occur on icy and slippery road.

在结冰和光滑的路面上更容易发生交通事故。

accidental: a. 偶然的,意外的

It is accidental that we met each other on the train ten years later.

十年之后,我们在火车上相见,简直太偶然了。

casual: a. 偶然的,随便的;非正式的

Don't take it seriously. I am just having a casual talk with you.

别太当真了。我只是和你随便聊聊。

In spare time, she likes to wear causal clothes.

闲暇时间,她喜欢穿休闲服装。

casualty: n. 伤亡人数

Heavy casualties were reported in the fight.

据报道,战斗中伤亡惨重。

coincident: a. 一致的,巧合的,同时发生的

How coincident that we chose the same book in the bookshop.

在书店里我们选了同一本书这真是太巧了。

coincidence: n. 巧合

What a coincidence that your English name is the same as mine.

太巧了,你的英文名字和我的一样。

occasion: n. 场合;机会

Only on special and important occasions do I dress up.

仅仅在特殊场合和重要场合上,我才会穿着盛装。

If occasion arises, you could go with them.

如果有机会的话,你可以和他们一起去。

occasional: a. 偶然的

She is only an occasional employee.

她只是一名临时雇工。

CAPT: 抓住,捕获

captive: a. 被俘的,被迷住的 n. 俘虏

The film star has many captive audiences.

这位影星倾倒了众多观众。

He was arrested captive.

他被俘虏了。

captivity: n. 囚禁,关闭

The prisoners try their best to serve well for the purpose of an early deliverance from captivity.

囚犯们尽全力好好服刑,为的是早日获释。

capture: v. 俘获,占领;获取

The city was captured from within.

这座城市是从内部攻破的。

The little boy was deeply captured with the colorful illustrations in the book.

小男孩被书中五颜六色的插图深深吸引住了。

captious: a. 吹毛求疵的

The critic always publishes some captious comment in the newspaper. 评论家经常在报纸上发表吹毛求疵的评论。

O CEIV & CEIT: 取,拿,想出

conceive: v. 构思,认为;怀孕

Can you conceive a better scheme than this?

你能想出比这个更好的方案吗?

She was delighted to know that she was conceived.

她得知自己怀孕的消息欣喜万分。

conceit: n. 自大,自负

The college students are usually full of conceit upon graduation.

大学生在刚刚毕业的时候通常都很自负。

conceited: a. 自负的,傲慢的

We dislike her conceited manner.

我们不喜欢她那种自负的姿态。

deceit: n. 欺骗,欺诈;不诚实的行为或是语言

Don't trust him because he is full of deceit.

不要信任他,因为他诡计多端。

The merchant's deceit has irritated so many customers.

商人的欺骗行为已经激怒了很多顾客。

deceive: v. 欺骗

He deceived his girlfriend about his earlier marriage.

他在自己之前的婚姻问题上欺骗了女友。

perceive: v. 感觉,察觉

I perceived that I didn't visit her at the proper time.

我感觉到我来拜访她的时间不对。

receive: v. 收到,接受:迎接

This is the first letter that I've received since he left for England.

这是他去英国以来我收到的第一封信。

She was received as an honored guest by the delegate.

她被代表团以贵宾的身份来迎接。

receiver: n. 听筒,接收器

My mother hung up the receiver and continued to cook in the kitchen. 我妈妈挂上电话筒继续在厨房里做饭。

CEPT: 接受,取

accept: vi. 接收;承担责任 vt. 承认,同意

I sincerely wish that you can accept my invitation.

我真诚地希望你能接受我的邀请。

No one is willing to accept the responsibility of making compensation for the loss.

没有人愿意承担赔偿损失的责任。

The idea that smoking is very harmful to people's health is generally accepted.

吸烟特别有害健康的观点已经被大多数人接受了。

acceptance: n. 接受,赞同

After one year of hard work, finally he gained the acceptance of the manager.

经过一年的辛勤工作,他终于获得了经理的认可。

acceptable: a. 值得接受的

Our party thinks most of the terms in the contract are acceptable.

我们一方认为合同中的大部分条款还是能够接受的。

concept: n. 概念,观念

New Concept English is a very popular book among the English learners.

《新概念英语》是英语学习者中非常受欢迎的一本书。

conception: n. 思想,观念,构想

Her conception towards marriage is too open.

她对于婚姻的观念太开放了。

deception: n. 骗局,欺骗

The disguised policeman soon disposed the man's deception.

便衣警察很快揭穿了男子的骗局。

perception: n. 感知力;认识,观念

You are great and you have a strong sense of perception to the fresh things around.

你很了不起,你对周围的新鲜事物有很强的观察力。

I want to know what's your perception to the new proposal.

我想知道你对新建议的观点是什么。

perceptible: a. 能察觉到的

With the reform and opening-up policy, the Chinese people's living standard has had a perceptible improvement.

随着改革开放政策,中国人民的生活水平有了显著的提高。

reception: n. 接待,接见,招待会

As a visiting scholar, my professor was granted a very formal reception in Harvard University.

作为一名访问学者,我的教授在哈佛大学受到了非常正式的接待。

receptive: a. (对新鲜事物)容易接受的

Some people think that those post-1990's are very receptive to the new ideas and ideology of the western society.