



朗阁 IELTS 应试系列丛书

雅思 IELTS 核心词汇

IELTS

曹燕 周聪杰 编

上海交通大学出版社

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序 言

在备考雅思的过程中,许多考生都有一个同样的疑问:我需要多大的词汇量才够?

在实际教学过程中,我们发现,许多觉得自己英语程度比较好的考生,在做雅思试题时常常有很大的挫折感。不时有学生疑惑不解地问:“我在大学英语四级几乎考满分,为什么听力里还是有不少单词不会?”“我刚刚考过了英语专业八级,可是口语话题里经常遇到些单词英文不知道怎么说,这可怎么办?”

要回答这些问题,首先要了解雅思考试的特点。雅思考试作为衡量考生在实际生活中应用英语进行交流能力的一种语言测试,它的一个非常大的特点就是贴近生活,尤其是听力和口语考试的部分,考察的场景和话题大多都是与生活密切相关的,比如:旅游、租房、看病、讨论爱好、喜欢的城市、熟悉的朋友等等。而在中国传统的英语教学中,往往侧重于一些学术词汇的教学,忽视生活场景中许多词汇的补充,这就造成许多考生在讲到生活场景时“‘词’到用时方恨少”。

因此,为了最有效地备考,中国考生需要特别关注的无疑是这些与日常生活密切相关的生活词汇。本书根据中国考生的特点,在第一部分精心选择了雅思考试近年来高频出现的话题词汇,如: holiday, leisure, campus life, transport, traveling, house-renting 等等。

同时,本书改变了之前许多词汇书在描述场景词汇时仅仅简单罗列的形式,在场景单词解释后,配有与之相关联的场景知识介绍,让考生除了掌握单词外,对整个场景的背景知识能有全面的了解。

考生备考中的另一个难题就是在遇到听力 Section 4 学术讲座场景以及许多阅读文章时,由于很多比较专

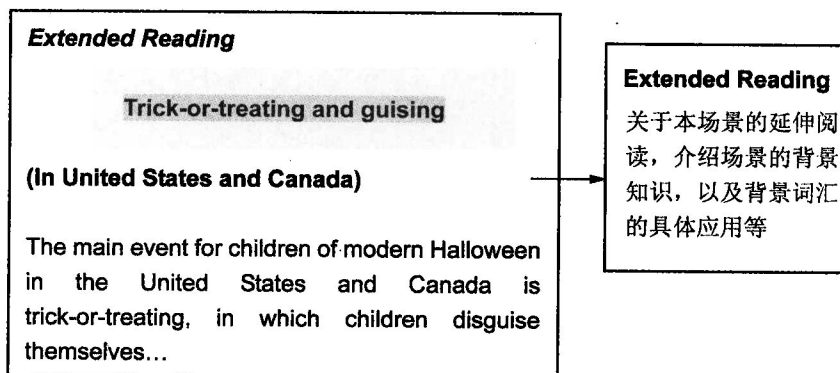
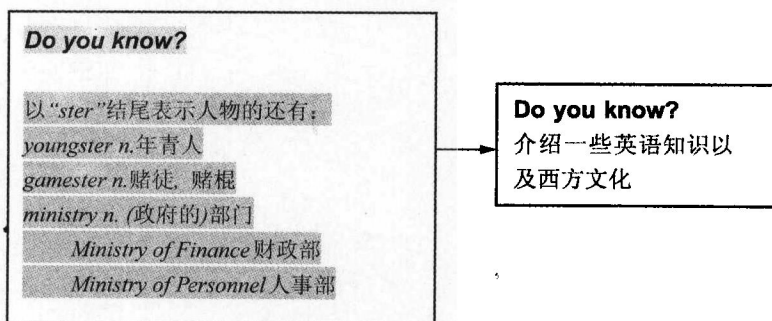
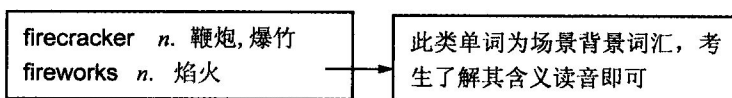
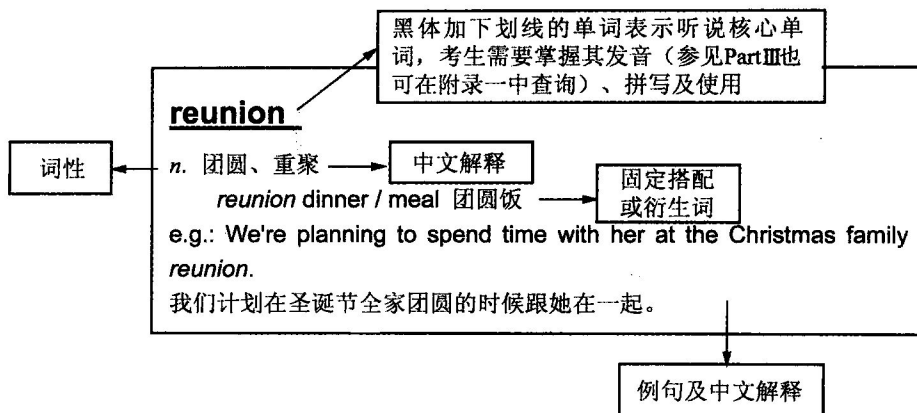
业的单词不熟悉,影响了对全文的理解。本书在 Part II 为所有考生贴心地列出了所有学术场景的基本词汇,包含了生物、地质、天文、考古、建筑等几乎所有在雅思考试中可能会出现的学科。

另外,有同学可能会有这样的疑问:“除了这些生活词汇和学术词汇外,我需要掌握哪些基础的词汇呢?”本书在 Part III 为考生精选了备考雅思必备的核心词汇,其中许多例句是从近年的英文畅销书、剑桥真题中挑选,它们能帮助考生在记忆单词的同时,学习到原汁原味、与时俱进的英文。

最后,为了帮助考生更好地应用本书,熟悉雅思考试,我们在本书的附件部分将 Part III 的单词以字母顺序归类排列,附上页码,便于考生查询。同时我们列出了近年雅思口语考试最常考察的一些问题,供广大考生参考。

由于编写时间及编者水平所限,本书难免存在纰漏讹误之处,希望专家及读者指正。

体例说明



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Part I Vocabulary for Social Topics

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Holiday

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1. Chinese Holidays

Traditional Chinese holidays:

- Lunar Calendar Month 1 Day 1—Chinese Lunar New Year/ Spring Festival 春节
- Lunar Calendar Month 1 Day 15—Lantern Festival 元宵节
- April 4/April 5—Qing Ming Festival 清明节
- Lunar Calendar Month 5 Day 5—Dragon Boat Festival 端午节
- Lunar Calendar Month 8 Day 15—Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节
- Lunar Calendar Month 9 Day 9—Double Ninth Chong Yang Festival 重阳节

Other Chinese holidays:

- January 1—New Year's Day 元旦
- May 1—Labour Day 劳动节
- October 1—National Day 国庆节

atmosphere *n.* 气氛

Although the content of Christmas is different from that of Spring Festival, the *atmosphere* is almost the same.

虽然圣诞节和春节的内容不同,节日气氛却很接近。

We can, at least, create an *atmosphere* where people can seize opportunities and solve problems in an increasingly self-reliant way.

我们至少可以创造出一种氛围,让人们可以抓住机遇,用越来越自主的方式解决问题。

reunion *n.* 团圆,重聚

reunion dinner/ meal 团圆饭

We're planning to spend time with her at the Christmas family *reunion*.

我们计划在圣诞节全家团圆的时候跟她在一起。

ritual *n.* 仪式

My household chores have become a morning *ritual*.

家务已经成了我早晨的例行公事。

pack *v.* 挤满, 挤进; *n.* 包裹

The audience *packed* the hall.

大厅里挤满了观众。

The room was *packed* with people from all over the world.

房间挤满了来自世界各地的人。

Mandarin orange *n.* 金橘

Mandarin oranges are the most popular and most abundant fruit during Chinese New Year.

金橘是春节期间最受欢迎也是最充裕的水果。

gala *n.* 节日庆祝活动

CCTV New Year's Gala

中央电视台春节联欢晚会

CCTV's *New Year's Gala* became a new holiday ritual.

中央电视台的春节晚会变成了新的过年仪式。

homophone *n.* 同音字

The number 8 is considered lucky for its *homophone* for "wealth".

数字“8”是“发”的同音字。

The pronunciation of fish makes it a *homophone* for "surpluses".

“鱼”的发音跟“余”相同。

calligraphy *n.* 书法

Chinese *calligraphy* posters show Chinese idioms.

书法海报上写着中国的谚语。

fall on 适逢

April Fool's Day *falls on* April 1.

愚人节在4月1日。

mark *v.* 标志

Spring Festival *marks* the beginning of the lunar year.

春节标志着农历新的一年的开始。

kowtow v. 叩头, 磕头

On the first day of the Lunar New Year, family members of the younger generation *kowtow* to their elders who are supposed to give children money as a New Year's gift.

在农历新年的第一天,家中的小辈会给长辈磕头,而长辈会给小辈压岁钱作为新年礼物。

light up v. 发光, 渲染

Many decorations are in red and they *light up* the atmosphere.

许多红色的装饰品洋溢着节日的气氛。

display v. 展示

Red couplets and red lanterns are *displayed* on the door frames.

门框上挂着红对联和红灯笼。

usher v. 开始, 开创

Some families may invite a lion dance troupe as a symbolic ritual to *usher* in the Lunar New Year.

作为迎接新年的一种仪式,许多家庭在新年开始的时候都会邀请舞狮队前来表演。

bless v. 祝福

Business people pray that they will be *blessed* with good luck and prosperity in their business for the year.

生意人为新的一年生意兴隆、好运连连而祈福。

banter v. 轻松, 幽默地交谈

In China, many families will *banter* while watching the CCTV New Year's Gala.

在中国,许多家庭一边看中央电视台的春节晚会,一边愉快地聊天。

evict v. 驱逐, 收回(租地)

If you have to *evict* a tenant, you must follow proper *eviction* procedures for removing the tenant and the tenant's possessions from the rental property.

如果你想打发一名房客,你必须遵守按相关的法律手续来驱逐他及其财产。

festive *adj.* 喜庆的, 节日的

The birthday party was a *festive* occasion.
生日派对非常有喜庆的气氛。

auspicious *adj.* 吉祥的, 幸运的

The colour red is considered *auspicious* because it is believed the red will scare away evil spirits and bad fortune.
红色象征吉祥, 因为很多人相信红色能辟邪。

inauspicious *adj.* 不祥的

Talking about death is inappropriate for the first few days of Chinese New Year, as it is considered *inauspicious*.
在农历新年的最初几天谈论死亡, 被认为是不吉利以及非常不合适的。

immediate family/ nuclear family 核心家庭, 小家庭(只包括父母和子女的家庭)

Red packets for the *immediate family* are sometimes distributed during the reunion dinner.
有时会在吃团圆饭的时候发红包。

red packet/ red envelop 红包

Traditionally, *Red envelopes* are passed out during the Chinese New Year's celebrations, from married couples or the elderly to unmarried juniors.
按照传统, 在农历新年里, 结婚的夫妻以及长辈们给未婚的小辈发红包。
Red packets literally mean the money used to suppress or put down the evil spirit.
红包指辟邪的钱。

Do you know ?

The amount of money in the red packets should be of even numbers, as odd numbers are associated with cash given during funerals. Since the number 4 is considered bad luck, money in the red envelop never adds up to \$4. However, the number 8 is considered lucky.

a thorough cleaning 大扫除

On the days before the New Year celebration Chinese families give their home *a thorough*

cleaning.

在农历新年之前,中国家庭会给自己家里做一个大扫除。

festival shopping 买年货

Two weeks before Spring Festival, every household is busy cleaning the house, doing *festival shopping*, and sticking New Year pictures.

春节前的两周,每家每户都会忙着大扫除、买年货、贴年画。

from head to toe 从头到脚

People typically wear new clothes *from head to toe* to symbolize a new beginning in the new year.

人们一般都会从头到脚穿上新衣服以预示新一年的到来。

Do you know ?

Dragon and lion dances are common during Chinese New Year. It is believed that the loud beats of the drum and the deafening sounds of the cymbals(钹:一种打击乐器) together with the face of the dragon or lion dancing aggressively can evict bad or evil spirits.

anniversary *n.* 周年纪念日

blessing *n.* 祝福

broom *n.* 扫帚

Buddhism *n.* 佛教

Buddhist *n.* 佛教徒

Chinese knot 中国结

Chinese tael 银元

commemoration *n.* 纪念

couplet *n.* 对联

decoration *n.* 装饰

dragon dance 舞龙

dumpling *n.* 饺子

dust pan *n.* 簸箕

festivity *n.* 庆祝活动

firecracker *n.* 鞭炮,爆竹

fireworks *n.* 焰火

gathering *n.* 聚会、集会

go house-visiting 串门

go relative hopping 走亲戚

interurban trip 城市间旅行

Jade Emperor 玉皇大帝

kin *n.* 家属、亲戚

lantern *n.* 灯笼

lion dance *n.* 舞狮

longevity *n.* 长寿

melon seed 西瓜子

new year cake 年糕

new-year visits 拜年

paper cutout 剪纸

prosperity *n.* 繁荣

pumpkin seed 南瓜子

spread *n.* 丰盛的饭菜,酒席

streamer *n.* 彩带,条幅
sunflower seed 葵花瓜子
take a vacation 度假

taro cakes 芋糕
the lunar calendar 阴历
the solar calendar 阳历

Mid-Autumn Festival

abundance *n.* 富足,充裕

togetherness *n.* 团聚

harvest *n.* 丰收

The Mid-Autumn Festival, also known as the Moon Festival, is a popular East Asian celebration of *abundance* and *togetherness*, dating back over 3,000 years to China's Zhou Dynasty. This is the ideal time, when the moon is at its fullest and brightest, to celebrate the abundance of the summer's *harvest*.

中秋节最早可追溯到3000多年前的中国周朝,在东亚是一个庆贺富足和团聚的节日。这个时候月亮最亮最圆,是庆祝夏日丰收的最佳时机。

pomelo *n.* 柚子

Traditionally, Chinese family members and friends will gather to admire the bright mid-autumn harvest moon, and eat moon cakes and *pomelos* together.

按照中国传统,亲朋好友都聚集在一起赏月、吃月饼、吃柚子。

mooncake *n.* 月饼

The traditional food of the Mid-Autumn Festival is the *mooncakes*, of which there are many different varieties.

中秋节的传统食品是花色繁多的月饼。

Do you know ?

Accompanying the celebration, there are additional cultural or regional customs, such as:

- Eating moon cakes outside under the moon
- Putting pomelo rinds(*n.* 外壳)on one's head
- Carrying brightly lit lanterns
- Burning incense(*n.* 熏香、烧香) in reverence to deities including Chang'e