

VOCA 圣经 Bible 留美考试词汇

[韩]李在勋 [美]彭铁城 [韩]许玫 编著

- 词源、同义词、主题学习法三位一体 (Trinity)
- 攻克词汇学习的阿喀琉斯之踵 (Achilles' Heel)

韩国畅销书
排行榜第一名,
TOEFL iBT,
SAT, GRE
考生必备!

SAT TOEFL iBT
GRE



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press

Liumei Kaoshi Cihui Shengjing

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喜闻 *VOCA Bible* 将在中国付梓出版，难掩心中欣喜之情，不禁提笔作序，愿与中国考生畅谈英语学习之道。

我们经常听到“词汇量决定英语考试成绩”这样的话，从中可以看出词汇量在英语学习中的重要性。词汇不仅是日常会话和阅读中最基本的意义表达单位，而且是 TOEFL iBT、GRE、SAT 等各种留美考试中决定成绩高低的一个重要因素。通过大量阅读，拓展英美文化背景知识学习词汇不失为一个好方法，但这必然伴随着大量的时间投入，对于想在短期内提高词汇量的考生来说绝非易事。

为此，韩国国内的英语教育者做了诸多努力，提出了几种有效的词汇学习方法，例如词源学习法、根据考试中词汇出现频度来学习单词、通过考试文章学习单词、分主题学习单词等。这些学习方法的出现及相关书籍的出版，无疑是鼓舞人心的好现象。但尽管如此，仍有很多学生在学习的最初阶段就已迷失方向，很难用以上方法将学习进行下去。

认识到这些问题，笔者研究了过去十几年间延世大学等著名大学及多家知名英语培训机构使用的词汇讲义，发现它们饱含精华：

- ① 几乎囊括了全部近年 TOEFL iBT、SAT 以及 GRE 等各类留美考试中出现的基本词汇和高频词汇，网罗了大量的相关例句，收录了很多相关追加词汇，容量巨大；
- ② 把词源、词缀、词根等作为记忆单词的有力武器，使学习者在读解单词的基础上来记忆，这给学习者记忆单词提供了更宽广的思路；
- ③ 讲义中还尝试着使用了索引，并把它作为一种记忆和自我测试的确认系统，这种尝试是一种大胆的探索，有着一定的积极意义。

笔者以这些讲义为基础，摒弃了单纯的词源分析和高频词汇的机械罗列，整合了它们的优点，并且扩展了英语学习中必要的背景知识，独创了各种有用的版块，*VOCA Bible* 一书就此编写而成。本书是编者多年教学和研究经验之集成，可谓是极其优秀的词汇学习书。对于怀揣梦想、渴望成功的广大英语学习者来说，它无疑是良师益友。

VOCA Bible 在韩国一经出版就受到了广大读者的热烈欢迎并上升至词汇类教材畅销书榜首位。如今，新航道国际教育集团不辞辛苦愿将此书引进中国，编者感到不胜荣幸。本书漂洋过海进入中国图书市场，不仅传播了编者倾注心血总结的英语学习之道，也证明了知识无国界这一事实。本书寄托着编者无限的美好祝愿，愿其能为中国莘莘学子提供帮助。

(韩) 李在勋

2010 年 1 月

《圣经》在浩瀚无涯的书海中占据着举足轻重的地位。德国诗人海涅曾如此评价《圣经》：“人类戏剧的全局，尽在圣经之中；它是群书之冠。”诸如此类对《圣经》极尽赞美的评论又何止万千！但它们似乎也道不尽《圣经》美好之一二。

偶遇由韩国英语教育界知名教授李在勋编著的 *VOCA Bible*，当下顿觉此书不愧于“Bible”之名，它词汇量巨大、记忆方法实用独到、版式美观整齐，令人爱不释手，堪称英语词汇类教材之“圣经”。想到我本人亦为从事英语教育的老师，于是本着“多闻，择其善者而从之”的原则，下定决心将这本书引进中国，为专注于词汇学习的广大中国考生送上福音，排忧解难。

俗话说“说时容易做时难”，要将本书成功引进中国图书市场并使之满足中国考生的需要，其面临的工作之繁复，耗时之久长，耗资之巨大，是非有渊博的学识、出众的能力和坚强的意志之人所不能胜任的。想到这里，我心中早已有了答案：彭铁城！彭铁城老师是新航道国际教育集团副总裁，新航道托福研究院院长；同时他也是美国著名语言教学专家，麻省大学应用语言学硕士，纽约大学计算语言学博士，回国前任微软美国总部研究院计算语言学家。1984年留学美国，在美期间，曾在麻省大学、纽约大学、西雅图学院、绿河学院等美国高等院校任教达十年之久，主要从事英语教育工作，并先后参与纽约市教育局英语教学大纲、英语教材等书籍的编写工作。其英语语言工作方面的经历及经验之丰富无人能及，对留美考试研究之透彻更是无人能出其右，因此若想顺利完成本书的引进工作，领头人非他莫属！想到此，我第一时间与彭老师取得了联系，将心中压抑不住的热情和美好构想一股脑倾倒了出来。令我十分欣慰和感激的是，彭铁城老师听后也如我般兴奋和激动，当下便欣然应允，并很快投入到工作之中。

数月的艰辛奋战中，彭铁城老师及相关工作人员对这本词汇“圣经”进行了谨慎、仔细地审校、修订和删改等一系列工作，使本书从内容谋篇、排版设计到语言译文都变得更利于中国考生使用。我想，广大考生若能物尽其用、得其精髓，在各种留美考试中一定能够胜券在握。如此，“圣经”便是中国考生的一本“胜经”，*VOCA Bible* 就此变身为这本《留美考试词汇胜经》。

本书主要有以下一些特点：

一、海量词汇 一网打尽 权威释义 准确全面

本书以共计 1,100 个核心词汇（在以往 TOEFL iBT、SAT、GRE 留美考试中经常出现的词汇）为基础，通过类似词汇群（同义词、反义词）、词源（前缀、后缀、词根）、主题（按不同主题汇集词汇）、习语（idiom）等各种各样的方式扩展词汇，词汇总量约为 12,000 个。深化学习部分同步扩展了派生、类反、同源词汇、相关的习语以及搭配。追加词汇部分囊括了全部 TOEFL iBT、SAT、GRE 基础词汇及高频词汇。词汇释义参考了相关的词典和资料，准确而全面。

二、三位一体 方法独特 循环记忆 牢固高效

本书系统地将科学的单词记忆方法融入词汇，介绍了三大学习法即词源、同义词、主题学习法。

只要考生认真将这三大学习法三位一体相结合使用,单词记忆效果将十分准确和牢固。人的记忆力有限,不经常看书复习会很容易忘记所学内容,有鉴于此,本书多次重现词汇,以方便学习者循环记忆。各单元开头都设计了预习和复习,学习者能更轻松地检测自己对单词的掌握程度。

三、经典练习 考点全面 随时演练 准备实战

本书在核心词汇后面所设置的练习题经典而实用,是常常出现在各种留美考试中的题目。考生可好好学习此部分以备实战时灵活运用。此外,考生充分学习本书后,可翻开带有练习题的任何一页进行自测或者体验实战。练习题的译文设于本书其他位置以防考生依赖译文而失去锻炼自己理解能力和翻译能力的机会。

四、索引系统 分类细致 词汇大全 复习方便

本书另一个重要特色就是有一套完整精确的索引系统。为了让学生更容易理解词义、更有效地进行复习,本书清晰地解释了词源,且提供词源导航和索引,这是新颖独特的帮助考生记忆确认和半测试的索引系统,学习者可对要学习的内容一目了然,还可以便利地查找和复习已学过的单词。除纯索引作用外,此部分还可活用为检查词汇记忆效果的背诵簿。

这个索引系统由三部分组成:INDEX 1:词源类(包括前缀、后缀、词根、合成词)索引,把深化学习部分与在词源教程说明的词源整理得一目了然,便于背诵;INDEX 2:主题、语气、词汇群索引,把在本书深化学习部分中已介绍的细微差别、类似词汇群、话题、合成词、习语等分类做成词汇表,以便背诵;INDEX 3:全部单词及背诵复习材料的索引,词汇表除了有收录全部词汇的词汇表功能,其自身也可作为背诵簿。不同的词汇用专色作了标记,以表示这些单词的重要程度。这些设计都给学习者提供了很多便利。

在此,我想要特别说明的是,本书词汇容量巨大,要想达到好的学习效果,必须要有科学的学习方法。我们建议考生仔细阅读本书的“教材结构及使用方法”,把握作者的编写意图,相信你会有所收获。另外,本书的索引、目录、例句都颇具特色,可作为记忆单词的辅助工具,当然本书重点推出的词源、同义词、主题三位一体学习法更是经典中的经典了。

总之,《留美考试词汇胜经》的确是一部将海量词汇和科学学习法融为一体的“词汇圣经”。我坚信,它就是拯救广大考生于词汇汪洋中的诺亚方舟。如今它能够顺利付梓出版,无疑凝聚了许多人的心血和汗水。读者的肯定和好评是对编者以及为引进这本书付出巨大努力的各位老师和工作人员的最大褒奖。

新航道国际教育集团总裁

2010年1月



教材结构及使用方法

《留美考试词汇胜经》收录词汇总计约 12,000 个,其中包括基础词汇和高级词汇,并把核心词汇和 TOEFL iBT、SAT、GRE 等留美考试中的高频词汇作为重点讲解内容,同时也为核心及高频词汇以外的词汇安排了适当的位置。

本书内容极为丰富,结构安排科学合理。为了让读者充分利用好这本词汇教材并达到最佳学习效果,下面将从教材特点、结构以及使用方法等几个方面对本书作简要介绍:

一、教材的主要特点

1. 超大的词汇量是本书一个重要特点,本书以 1,100 个核心词汇为基础,通过类似词汇群(同义词,反义词,易混淆词)、词源(前缀,后缀,词根)、主题(按不同话题归纳词汇,利于学习者理解和记忆)、习语(idiom)等多种方式来同步拓展词汇。

2. 本书的另一个主要特点是至少一次、多则十次以上重现词汇,以方便学习者反复学习单词。这种方式非常有利于学习者记忆单词,因为人的记忆力有限,不经常看书复习肯定会遗忘所学过的单词。此外,本书在各单元都设计了复习(Review)和预习(Preview),以便学习者能更轻松地反复学习和背诵单词。

3. 本书以汇集类似词汇的方式来有效地提高背诵单词的效率。例如:“混”为与核心词汇的拼写容易混淆的单词;“类”为与核心词汇具有类似意思的词汇;“反”是与核心词汇意思相反的词汇,例如那些以“in-”或“un-”为词头的单词;此外,“习语”是词汇的常见搭配或者习语。本书的“深化学习”(Further Study)板块主要是整合了相关联的词汇群,包括以下几种类型:同源词、派生词、同义词,学习者将这些词汇群同步记忆能收到比较好的效果。

4. 本书根据不同学习者的英语水平采用了“目标学习”的编排方式,从初级学习者到高级学习者、没有使用过其他学习参考书的学习者都可以使用本书学习(不同水平的学习者的学习方法参看后面的说明)。核心词汇及其拓展词汇一定要从头开始学,但是“深化学习”部分的词汇群可根据个人水平进行选择学习。

5. 为了在最短的时间内实现学习效率的最大化,本书用常见考点代替了传统词汇书的例句,这样能使学习者在学习单词的同时熟悉考试形式。本书共收录约 1,800 个常见考点。

6. 传统词汇书几乎很少编排索引，而本书跟同类教材相比一个极大的优势就是采用了以索引为基础的编排方式。在学习完单词后，学习者可利用索引系统进行自我检测，若遇到尚未掌握的词汇，可按照索引的指示进行查找和再记忆，这样学习者就不必花费大量时间翻找词汇，查找和检索变得简单快捷。

二、教材结构

本书分为两册。其中第一册的主要内容为基本的词汇讲解，第二册则是以词源为基础对词汇进行归纳总结，并提供第一册例题的中文译文以及索引系统。

第一册的结构

(一)

第一册共包括 44 讲，每一讲都包括核心词汇、释义 (Definition)、词源·近/反义词汇、深化学习 (Further Study)、练习 (Exercise)、复习 (Review)、预习 (Preview)、追加词汇 (基础 Basic & 高级 High) 以及必备词组的归纳总结。下面对这几部分分别进行介绍：

核心词汇

(在索引表上用专色标记)

本书所收录的 1, 100 个核心词汇是近年各种留美考试中出现频率最高的词汇。如果学习者的主要目的是应试, 那么核心词汇部分是应该首先学习而且必须掌握的。此外, 在“释义 (Definition)”一栏对核心词汇进行词源分析, 在“词源·近/反义词汇”一栏提供核心词汇的词源记忆法或联想记忆法。

释义 (Definition)

(在索引表上用“D”来表示)

在释义 (Definition) 一栏, 优先排列核心词汇的本义, 同时尽量完整地收录了词典中词汇的引申义。因为考试中的高频词汇基本包括两个以上的意思, 因此只知道某一单词的一个义项不利于英语的学习和应试。此外, 主要参考了相关词典的权威释义, 力争做到准确完善。

释义一栏除了提供核心词汇的意思, 同时也对核心词汇的派生词或易混淆词进行了同步扩展, 这样有利于考生进行对比记忆。

Lecture 01-1

释义

词源·近/反义词汇

abandon

[ə'bandən]

a(=not)+band(带子)+on

v. 抛弃, 离开, 放弃

n. 尽情, 放纵

n. abandonment 抛弃, 遗弃

a. abandoned 遭到抛弃的

词源* 去除联系一抛弃一离开一放弃

= give up, relinquish, forsake, desert, discard, renounce

aberrant

[ə'berənt]

ab(=away)+err(=wander)+ant

1. 偏离正道的, 脱离常规轨道的

2. 畸变的, 异常的

n. aberrance/aberrancy 偏离正道, 脱轨

n. aberration 脱轨; 精神异常; 变形; 变异

词源* (自己) 离开得越一脱离常规轨道的一变异的

= deviant, erratic

= mutant, eccentric

abide

[ə'baɪd]

a(=on)+bide(居住)

v. 停留, 滞留, 居留

v. 忍受, 接受, 屈从于

*abide by 坚持(约定等), 固守

遵守(决定, 规定等)

坚守(结果等)

a. abiding 持续的, 不变的

n. abidance 滞留, 居住; 遵守

n. abode 住所, 住处

词源* 在居住一滞留一坚持

= stay, sojourn, lodge, tarry

= endure, bear, put up with

= stick to, adhere to

= enduring

= stay, adherence

= residence

ablaze

[ə'bleɪz]

a(状态)+blaze(火花, 火焰)

a. 1. 明亮的, 灯火辉煌的; 五彩斑斓的

2. 着火的, 起火的

3. 兴奋的, 激烈的

词源* 发光的, 发热的—兴奋的

= radiant, lurid

= aglow, aflame, alight

blaze n. 火花, 火焰, 闪光 v. 着火, 发光, 发热

outblaze vt. 发出光芒, 迸发热情

vt. 比...亮, 发出比...强的光

abolish

[ə'bolɪʃ]

a(=away)+bol(=throw)+ish

vt. 废止(法律, 制度等)

n. abolishment 废止, 废除, 无效

n. abolition 废止, 废除

n. abolitionism 废除奴隶主义

词源* 远远扔掉—废止

= do away with, abrogate, nullify, annul, rescind, revoke, repeal

词源·近/反义词汇

(Etymology · Synonym/Antonym)

本书收录的近反义词汇非常丰富。相比于传统教材往往在不区分词义的情况下提出某个单词的近反义词, 本书在这方面有着较大的优越性。凡是本书提供的近反义词汇, 都与“释义”一栏的汉语解释一一对应, 从而使学习者能够学到准确的同义词或反义词。

深度学习(Further Study) (在索引表中用“F”来表示)

“深度学习”板块主要是将相关词汇汇总以进行集中学习。词汇群主要按照以下几种类型进行汇总:

1. 词根: 与核心词汇具有相同词根的词汇群(约 550 组)
2. 前缀: 与核心词汇具有相同前缀的词汇群(约 70 组)
3. 后缀: 与核心词汇具有相同后缀的词汇群(约 50 组)
4. 习语: 与标题相关的常见表达方式和惯用习语(约 50 组)
5. 主题: 某一话题相关词汇的汇总(约 170 组)
6. 词汇群: 具有相似意思的近义词语的汇总和拓展(约 170 组)
7. 细微差别: 具有相同或相近的意思,但是用法或语气上仍有一定差异的词汇辨析(约 40 组)
8. 合成词: 由基本单词组成的合成词集中归纳(约 15 组)
9. 其他: 实际生活中使用较多的词汇及各种与常识相关的词汇介绍

FURTHER STUDY

词根: 带子, 绳子, 系, 连→纽带→约束

- band n. 1. 纽带, 带子, 腰带; (无线电的)波段, 频带 2. 一队, 一群; 乐组
- bond n. 黏合剂; 纽带; 契约; 契约; 债券; 证券 v. 黏合
- bind v. 捆, 绑; (用纽带)包扎; (使)黏合; 约束
- tie n. 鞋带, 结; 关系, 纽带; 约束, 束缚; 平局
- link v. 系, 拴, 连接; 束缚; 与...打成平手
- knot n. 绳结, 结; (站在一起的)一小群人; 绳结, 缠结(物); 难关, 问题
- ligature n. 带子, 纽带
- v. 捆, 系

词根: err (= wander)

- errant 错误的 (= egregious), 臭名昭著的
- errand n. 差使, 跑腿
- errant 错误的, 不对的 (= devious)
- erratic (行动)古怪的, 奇怪的 (= eccentric)
- erratum n. (书或印刷物中的)错误
- erroneous 错误的, 不对的 (= wrong)
- unerring 正确的, 没错的

词根: endure, 忍耐, 坚持

- endure 忍耐, 忍受; 坚持; 持续存在
- last 持续; 够, 足等维持
- stand 坚持; 维持现状; 忍受
- withstand 经得住; 耐(磨, 穿)
- bear 忍受; 支撑(重量)
- wear 穿; 戴(东西); 磨损; 留(发), 蓄(须)
- resist 抵抗, 反对; 忍住, 按捺
- tolerate 宽恕; 忍受; 容忍
- sustain 支撑; 承受(苦难); 抚养, 供养

词根: a (= on, 状态)→副词型前缀

- adrift a. & ad. (船)漂流的(地)
- asleep 因吃饱而张大嘴的
- aghost 大为震惊的, 吓呆了的
- asleep (门)敞开的, 半开的
- akin 同族的, 近似的 (= similar)
- askance a. 冷眼的, 斜视的, 避开地
- askance ad. 斜着眼睛看
- astray 偏离正道地, 误入歧途地; 迷路地 (= amiss)
- awry a. & ad. 歪斜的(地); 错误的(地) (= wrong/wrongly)
- askew 歪斜地, 歪扭地 (= out of line)
- awash a. 被水淹没的; 充斥的, 泛滥的 (= filled with)

词根: bol (= throw)

- symbol 象征, 记号 "syn(=together)"
- emblem 象征; 徽章, 纹章
- parable 说教性寓言 "para(=beside)"
- hyperbole 夸张(修辞方法) "hyper(=over)"
- hyperbola 双曲线 "hyper(=over)"
- metabolism 新陈代谢 "meta(=change)"
- anabolism 同化作用 "ana(=up)"
- catabolism 异化作用 "cata(=down)"

EXERCISE

1. Spain abandoned its control of Guam in 1897.
① gave up ② upgraded
③ strengthened ④ transferred
2. He enjoyed the comfort of staying in the hotel room.
① enjoyed ② abandoned
③ expected ④ deteriorated
3. Do you think that Mr. Jackson will relinquish his seat in the House of Commons?
① admonish ② give up ③ cede
④ regain ⑤ win
4. It can provoke aberrant behavior on the part of both parents and children when emotional resources to deal with aberrance are completely drained.
① perspicuous ② prevalent ③ deviant
④ pugnacious ⑤ punctual
5. He will abide by his promise if he gives it.
① allow for ② revenge on
③ renew ④ stick to
6. In the autumn, the mountains are ablaze with shades of red, yellow, and orange.
① bloom ② inaccessible ③ feasible
④ radiant ⑤ unstable
7. My sweetheart stared askance at the scene of homicide in the movie.
① agree ② vigorous ③ prominent
④ meek ⑤ dormant
8. The government should do away with the regulations restricting working hours.
① keep ② uphold ③ abandon
④ perform ⑤ abolish
9. The death penalty has been abolished in many countries because it was thought to be too inhumane.
① done in ② done away ③ done away with ④ done for

正确答案 1. ① 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ③ 5. ④ 6. ① 7. ① 8. ⑤ 9. ③

练习(Exercise)

本书的一个特点就是考点代替了传统词汇教材中的例句, 通过考点对核心词汇和相关词汇进行练习, 学习者可熟练掌握词汇用法。此外, 在充分学习教材后或临近考试时, 此部分内容可用作考前自测, 以熟悉实战的感觉。

追加词汇 I 基础

追加词汇 II 高级

追加词汇 I	基础 (必修基础词汇)	B-01
ability ① [ə'bi:lɪti]	n. 能力; 才能 (= faculty, capacity, competence)	
aboard ① [ə'bɔ:d]	ad. 乘船; 乘火车 (飞机, 公共) < 乘口通 > 加入某小组 (或组织, 协会) * go aboard (a ship) (乘船) cf. abroad a. & ad. 在国外 (的), 到国外 (的); 到处 (的)	
abreast ① [ə'breɪst]	ad. 并排地, 肩并肩地 (= alongside) keep abreast with/of the times 与时俱进	
absent ① [ə'bsent]	a. 缺席的, 不在场的 (from); 缺乏的 (= void, lack of); 心不在焉的 (= absent-minded) * be absent from school (缺课, 没上学)	
absorb ① [əb'sɔ:b]	vt. 吸收; 使专注, 吸引...的注意; 同化 (民族, 语言或成分等); 把...并入, 使合并; 承受, 经受 * be absorbed in (热衷于...的) (= engrossed, involved, gripped, fascinated, caught up, wrapped up, preoccupied)	
accordingly ① [ə'kɔ:dnɡli]	ad. 因此, 于是 (= for that reason, consequently); 照看, 相应的 (= appropriately, correspondingly)	
achieve ① [ə'tʃi:v]	v. 成就, 达成 (= accomplish, fulfill, perform); 获得 (= gain, obtain, acquire) achievement n. 实现; 成就, 业绩 achieve success (成功)	
acknowledge ① [ək'nɒlɪdʒ]	vt. 承认 (错误, 事实, 存在等) (= admit, own up, accept); 承认...的权威 (或主张, 权利, 要求, 请求等) (= grant, allow); 感谢 It is now generally acknowledged that he was innocent. (现在普遍认为他是无辜的。) a. 活跃的, 活泼的 (= lively, brisk, energetic; +inactive); 积极的, 主动的 (+passive) activate v. 使充满活力; 启动 (turn on)	
active ① [æktɪv]	a. 活跃的, 活泼的 (= lively, brisk, energetic; +inactive); 积极的, 主动的 (+passive) activate v. 使充满活力; 启动 (turn on)	
added ① [ə'dɪd]	a. 额外的 (= extra, excessive, spare, surplus), 追加的 (= additional, supplemental) added value (附加价值)	
address ① [ə'dres]	n. 住所 (= residence, abode); 演讲; 讲演 (= speech, delivery, lecture, discourse) v. 发表演讲, 作正式讲话; 处理, 解决 (问题) [送] delivery n. 讲话, 演讲; 递送, 送交; 表演, 扮演 (= presentation); 分娩, 生产	
admire ① [əd'maɪə]	vt. 钦佩, 尊敬 (= esteem, respect, revere, defer, venerate, look up to); 羡慕; 崇拜 (= adore, worship) < 口语 > 称赞	
advance ① [əd'vɑ:ns]	v. 促进, 推动 (= improve, evolve, develop, progress, proceed); 升级, 晋升 (= promote); 提出 (意见, 建议等) a. 在前的, 前面的; 事先的, 预先的 in advance 事先, 提前; 在...之前 in advance of 在...之前 (before); 比...进, 发达	
advantageous ① [əd'ventɪdʒəs]	a. 有利的, 有益的 (= beneficial, profitable, gainful) +disadvantageous, unfavorable, adverse	
agonize ① [ə'ɡə:nɪz]	v. 使遭受痛苦; 折磨 agony n. (精神上或肉体上极度的) 痛苦; 痛苦的挣扎; (剧烈的) 斗争, (激烈的) 竞争	
agreeable ① [ə'ɡriəbəl]	a. 令人愉快的, 惬意的, 舒适的; 一致的, 符合的; < 口语 > 欣然同意的, 愿意的 agree v. 同意 (= assent, accede, consent)	
alarm ① [ə'lɑ:m]	n. 警报; 闹钟; 恐怖, 吓人 (= fright, terror, dismay, fear, horror); vt. 发出警报, 使...警戒; 使吃惊 (= upset, surprise, startle) *The deer ran off in alarm. (小鹿吓得跑开了。)	

追加词汇 II	高级 (SAT, GRE 主要高级词汇)	H-01
abase ① [ə'beɪs]	vt. 降低...的威信 (地位, 身份, 职务等) (= degrade, debase); 使谦卑, 使卑微 abased n. 谦卑超等 "abase oneself" (妄自尊卑)	
abash ① [ə'beɪʃ]	vt. (主要被动形式出现) 使羞愧, 使窘迫; 使难堪, 使困窘; 使不安 abashed n. 羞愧, 窘迫, 难堪, 困窘, 不安 *He looked abashed, uncomfortable (他看上去有些窘迫, 很不自在。)	
abate ① [ə'beɪt]	v. 缓和 (= moderate), 减轻 (痛苦); 减少 (数量) abatement n. 减少, 缓和, 减轻 "abate his fury" (平息他的愤怒) *Father ran leaving immediately, they waited for the storm to abate. (他们没有马上走, 而是等着暴风雨停止。)	
abet ① [ə'bet]	vt. 唆使, 怂恿 (犯罪等); 煽动 (= instigate, incite, agitate) abettor n. 唆使, 煽动者 cf. abettor n. 煽动者	
abeyance ① [ə'beɪəns]	n. 暂停, 中止 (= pause); (所有权的) 归属待定 [置] (by v. 置以, 寄存 "The held in abeyance" 问题悬而未决)	
abnegate ① [ə'beɪɡeɪt]	vt. 放弃 (权利等) (= abandon); 克制 (享乐); 自制 (= abstain); 拒绝 (承认) abnegation n. (对信仰, 思想, 要求, 权利等的) 放弃, 排斥; 克制 (私欲); 否认 They abnegated their gods. (他们否认上帝。)	
abominable ① [ə'bɒmɪnəbəl]	a. 讨厌的, 可憎的, 可鄙的 (= disgusting, hateful, detestable) The President described the killings as an abominable crime. (总统把杀人罪定为令人发指的罪行。)	
accolade ① [ə'kɒləd]	n. 骑士授予手礼 (到胸前击); 颂扬, 嘉奖 (= award) *Oscar is the highest accolade in the film business. (奥斯卡奖是电影界的最高荣誉。)	
accost ① [ə'kɒst]	vt. (与陌生人) 邂逅; (陌生人) 搭客 *The gentleman accosted the young lady. (这位绅士一搭客年轻女士说话。)	
accoutrement ① [ə'ku:təmənt]	n. 装备 (= equipment); (pl.) 服装 (= garb, attire, habillment); (除武器和军装以外的) 军事装备 (= kit), cf. harness 马具, outfitting 特指航海等的装备	
acid ① [æsɪd]	a. 酸味的; 尖酸的, 辛辣的 (= biting, scold); an acid remark/comment (辛辣的批评) n. 酸; 尖酸, 辛辣 cf. the acid test 严格的检查, 严峻的 (决定性的) 考验	
addendum ① [ə'dɛndəm]	n. (to...as) 追加部分; 附录 (= appendix, an additional section at the end of a book or document)	
addle ① [ædl]	v. 使混乱; 使混乱; 使糊涂; < 口语 > 使 (头脑) 混乱 (with) (= confuse, befuddle) an addled/rotten/egg (糊涂的鸡蛋) addle-brained, addle-headed (混乱的头脑)	
ad infinitum ① [əd'ɪnfɪnɪtəm]	ad. 无限地, 永久地	
adjunct ① [ə'dʒʌkt]	n. 附加物, 附属物 (= accessory, appendage); 助手, 副手 (= assistant, supporter) adjunction n. 附加, 添加 "adjunct professor" (美国某些大学的) 副教授, 兼职教授	
ado ① [ə'do]	v. 兴高采烈 (演出, 演讲); 当场做出, 临时做 a. 即兴的 (= extemporaneous) cf. ad lib < 口语 > 没有限制 (或节制) 地; 当场; 即兴地, 即席; 任意地, 随意地 n. 纷扰 (= fuss); 忙乱; 费力, 麻烦 *much ado about nothing) 无事自扰	
aegis ① [ɪ'dʒɪs]	n. 盾; 保护; 援助, 支持 *under the aegis of (在...的保护之下)	
affix ① [ə'fɪks]	vt. 附上 (= fix), 粘 (邮票等) (= stick), 盖 (印章, 邮戳等) 把 (套套, 票, 票, 票等) 加于 (to) *affix blame to a person (将失败的责任归于某人)	
aficionado ① [ə'fɪʃənədo]	n. 狂热的爱好者 *a jazz aficionado (爵士音乐狂)	

本册的每一单元都包括两页追加词汇, 分为基础词汇和高级词汇。追加的基础词汇虽非核心词汇, 但是也是要求掌握的单词 (约 800 个), 在实际考试中出现的可能性很大, 是阅读考试中常用的基本词汇, 希望读者认真学习。即使是读者熟悉的单词, 本书也收录了两个以上的词义, 所以希望读者仔细学习单词的不同词义。追加的高级词汇主要是在 SAT 或 GRE 等美国留学考试中经常出现的最高水准词汇 (约 1, 000 个)。尤为需要注意的是用 T 或 S 标出的词汇在实际考试中也经常出现, 所以希望正在准备难度较大的英语考试的学生一定要学习这些词汇。

复习(Review)和预习(Preview)

LECTURE 2

Review

set 1

1. abandon	[]	① divert
2. aberrant	[]	② relinquish
3. abide	[]	③ endure
4. ablaze	[]	④ radiant
5. abolish	[]	⑤ abrogate

set 2

1. abortive	[]	① run off
2. abridge	[]	② suddenly
3. abrogate	[]	③ go away with
4. abruptly	[]	④ abstract
5. abscond	[]	⑤ hushes

set 3

1. abstain	[]	① default
2. abstract	[]	② ridiculous
3. abuse	[]	③ med oneself back
4. absurd	[]	④ slander
5. abuse	[]	⑤ summary

set 4

1. abundant	[]	① permit
2. accept	[]	② available
3. accessible	[]	③ aptuous
4. accidental	[]	④ plentiful
5. acclaim	[]	⑤ praise

set 5

1. accomplice	[]	① used to
2. account	[]	② helper
3. accumulate	[]	③ hoard
4. accuse	[]	④ indict
5. accustomed to	[]	⑤ explain

answer

set 1 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑥

set 2 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑥

set 3 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑥

set 4 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑥

set 5 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑥

Preview

set 1

1. acerbate	[]	① anger
2. acquit	[]	② apprise
3. acquiesce	[]	③ anticipate
4. acquire	[]	④ obtain
5. acquit	[]	⑤ consent

set 2

1. acrimonious	[]	① insult
2. acronym	[]	② observation
3. acule	[]	③ invariable
4. adamant	[]	④ keen
5. adept	[]	⑤ scholar

set 3

1. addict	[]	① hear by
2. adduce	[]	② expert
3. adept	[]	③ very often eat
4. adjacent	[]	④ present
5. admittedly	[]	⑤ permissibly

set 4

1. admonish	[]	① degrade
2. adulterate	[]	② amicably
3. adventurous	[]	③ novice
4. adverse	[]	④ advise
5. affable	[]	⑤ accidental

set 5

1. affect	[]	① union
2. affliction	[]	② prosperous
3. affluent	[]	③ give
4. afford	[]	④ results
5. aftermath	[]	⑤ influence

answer

set 1 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑥

set 2 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑥

set 3 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑥

set 4 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑥

set 5 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑥

本册每单元(第一单元除外)开始都设置“Review”板块,对上一单元学过的核心词汇进行复习,并通过“Preview”板块事先测试将要学习的这一单元所包括的核心词汇,考生可根据测试情况对这一单元核心词汇的难度有个大概了解。

必备词组

part 1 介词——基本介词

1. 介词 at 相关的 idiom 介词 at 指示具体的场所或特定的时间

1. (表示一个地点或场所) 在...
eg I will call at your house tomorrow.
我明天将会去你家拜访。

2. (表示某个时间段或时间) 在...
eg I caught the train at the eleventh hour.
我在最后一刻上了火车。

3. (表示特定的对象) 对...
eg I am at a loss to explain the reason why I was absent.
我不知道如何解释自己的缺席理由。

4. (表示某种状态之下) 处于...
eg Thousands of lives are at stake if a war is not avoided.

5. (表示顺序或程度) 以...
eg The party is at a low ebb.
那个政党正处于衰退期。

6. (表示速度) 以...的速度
eg He ran at the speed of 200 kilometers an hour.
他以时速 200 千米的速度跑。

7. (表示长度) 长达...
eg He succumbed to the ineluctable disease at length.
最后他久病不起而去世。

8. (表示条件) 在...条件下
eg She finished her study at the expense of her health.
她以牺牲健康的代价完成了学业。

9. (表示同时) 同时
eg It is just a coincidence that the two events have happened at the same time.
这两件事情同时发生只是一种巧合。

10. (表示危险) 处于危险之中
eg The defendant was at the mercy of the jury members.
被告的命运掌握在陪审团的手里。

11. (表示风险) 冒着...的风险
eg The risk of one's life
冒着生命危险

12. (表示处置) 在...的处置下
eg My car, such as it is, is at your disposal.
虽然不是很好的车,但请你随便使用吧。

13. (表示意愿) 乐意
eg You are welcome to eat anything in the refrigerator at will.
你可以随便吃冰箱里的东西。

本册每单元最后都附有一页基础必修词汇的总结,是对 31 个基本介词、107 个基础动词、23 个基础名词的用法的汇总,不是让读者死记硬背,而是为了使读者能够真正理解这些最基本词汇的用法。这部分内容不仅在各种考试中所占比重,而且也是英语学习中所要掌握的最基本的内容,希望读者用心学习。此外,这一部分提供的例句读者要加以注意。

第二册的结构

第二册共分为三大部分，即词源向导、例题中文翻译和索引（Index）。下面对此三部分进行详细介绍：

词源向导

本册把难以理解的词源(Etymology)以手册形式进行编排,可用作简单的词源教程。词源向导按照前缀、后缀和词根的顺序编写,每个前缀、后缀和词根都配有示例单词,学习者可将这一部分活用为预习、复习的教材。

例题中文翻译

这一部分是对第一册练习中英文句子的翻译，读者在做练习时若有不理解之处，可参考此部分加深理解。

索引(Index)

索引共分为三部分。Index-1 为词源类索引，这一部分把“深化学习”板块和词源教程包含的词源及示例单词整理得一目了然，便于背诵。Index-2 是根据主题、细微差别、词汇群编写的索引，它包括“深化学习”板块中按习语、词汇群、细微差别、主题和合成词这几类所进行的相关词汇总结，将这些内容整合为词汇表的形式，以便背诵。Index-3 收录了本书所囊括的全部词汇，除了方便考生进行查找，也可用作背诵复习资料。考生在学完本书的所有词汇后可用 Index-3 作为自我检测材料，如仍有不认识的单词也按照索引在书中查找并进行再记忆，如此反复记忆，学习者一定会有很大收获。

[illegible]

编号使用指导

0131

D0132

S0133

F0134

Lecture 01-3

DEFINITION

ETYMOLOGY, SYNONYM, ANTONYM

abstain

[ab'steɪn]

1. 1. 克制 (hold back)
2. 克制, 不投票
3. 克制, 忍耐
4. 克制, 忍耐
5. 克制, 忍耐
6. 克制, 忍耐
7. 克制, 忍耐
8. 克制, 忍耐
9. 克制, 忍耐
10. 克制, 忍耐

abstract

[ab'strækt]

1. 1. 抽象的
2. 抽象的
3. 抽象的
4. 抽象的
5. 抽象的
6. 抽象的
7. 抽象的
8. 抽象的
9. 抽象的
10. 抽象的

abstruse

[ab'stru:s]

1. 1. 深奥的
2. 深奥的
3. 深奥的
4. 深奥的
5. 深奥的
6. 深奥的
7. 深奥的
8. 深奥的
9. 深奥的
10. 深奥的

absurd

[ab'sɜ:d]

1. 1. 荒谬的
2. 荒谬的
3. 荒谬的
4. 荒谬的
5. 荒谬的
6. 荒谬的
7. 荒谬的
8. 荒谬的
9. 荒谬的
10. 荒谬的

abuse

[ə'bu:z]

1. 1. 滥用
2. 滥用
3. 滥用
4. 滥用
5. 滥用
6. 滥用
7. 滥用
8. 滥用
9. 滥用
10. 滥用

URTHER STUDY

tain/tin (= hold)

[1]

1. 1. 实现, 获得, 达到
2. 实现, 获得, 达到
3. 实现, 获得, 达到
4. 实现, 获得, 达到
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8. 实现, 获得, 达到
9. 实现, 获得, 达到
10. 实现, 获得, 达到

tract (= draw)

[1]

1. 1. 吸引, 诱惑, 引起 (兴趣)
2. 吸引, 诱惑, 引起 (兴趣)
3. 吸引, 诱惑, 引起 (兴趣)
4. 吸引, 诱惑, 引起 (兴趣)
5. 吸引, 诱惑, 引起 (兴趣)
6. 吸引, 诱惑, 引起 (兴趣)
7. 吸引, 诱惑, 引起 (兴趣)
8. 吸引, 诱惑, 引起 (兴趣)
9. 吸引, 诱惑, 引起 (兴趣)
10. 吸引, 诱惑, 引起 (兴趣)

thrust (= thrust)

[1]

1. 1. 用力推, 撞, 刺, 攻击, 抨击, 打
2. 用力推, 撞, 刺, 攻击, 抨击, 打
3. 用力推, 撞, 刺, 攻击, 抨击, 打
4. 用力推, 撞, 刺, 攻击, 抨击, 打
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9. 用力推, 撞, 刺, 攻击, 抨击, 打
10. 用力推, 撞, 刺, 攻击, 抨击, 打

nut

[1]

1. 1. 愚蠢的人; 呆子
2. 愚蠢的人; 呆子
3. 愚蠢的人; 呆子
4. 愚蠢的人; 呆子
5. 愚蠢的人; 呆子
6. 愚蠢的人; 呆子
7. 愚蠢的人; 呆子
8. 愚蠢的人; 呆子
9. 愚蠢的人; 呆子
10. 愚蠢的人; 呆子

use (= use)

[1]

1. 1. 使用, 用法; 使用, 用法
2. 使用, 用法; 使用, 用法
3. 使用, 用法; 使用, 用法
4. 使用, 用法; 使用, 用法
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7. 使用, 用法; 使用, 用法
8. 使用, 用法; 使用, 用法
9. 使用, 用法; 使用, 用法
10. 使用, 用法; 使用, 用法

EXERCISE

1. The redox of the soil and the vegetation is so heavy that the inhibition of some insects ought to be taken from using their harvest for food.

2. This is an abstract of a sermon.

3. Mr. Kim remained confounded on account of the abstruse expression of words.

4. This book is often mistakenly considered too abstract for the lay mind.

5. It is absurd to be so quick to become angry.

6. After that failure people called his names.

7. Any efforts to restrict the freedom of the press are rightly condemned. However, this freedom can easily be abused.

8. He was so quick to become angry.

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三、本书的使用方法

本书收录的词汇相对于同类教材而言更为丰富,考虑到读者的英语水平不尽相同,作者特意处在各个不同阶段的学习者制订了可行的阶段性学习计划,读者可根据自己的实际情况找到适合自己的学习方法,以达到扩充词汇量的目的。

(一) 针对词汇量较小的学习者

第一阶段(46天):一天一个单元

1. 以核心词汇为中心,只学习释义部分,然后完成练习部分的题目即可(跳过“近反义词汇”和“深化学习”部分)。
2. 只学习各单元后收录的“追加词汇”部分的基本词汇(跳过高级词汇)。(44天)
3. 一气呵成解答各个单元针对核心词汇所设计的 Review 部分。(2天)

第二阶段(50天):一天一个单元

1. 按照本书的编排顺序,仔细地学习除了“近反义词汇”一栏之外的所有内容。
2. 学习每个单元后收录“追加词汇”的全部基础词汇。(44天)
3. 通过索引核对本人的词汇记忆程度。(6天)

第三阶段(24天):一天两个单元

1. 跳过核心词汇(以针对核心词汇的“练习”代替),一边有重点地仔细学习“近反义词汇”,一边对仍然感到陌生的词汇进行再记忆。
2. 学习“深化学习”部分、“练习”部分的例句及全部“追加词汇”。(22天)
3. 通过索引逐一检查学习进度。(2天)

* 学习过程中如果感觉没有进展或进展不大就反复进行第二、三阶段的学习。

(二) 针对有一定的词汇量或者看过一本以上的其他词汇书的学习者

第一阶段(24天):一天两个单元

1. 以核心词汇为中心,学习“释义”部分的同时完成“练习”部分的全部问题(跳过“近反义词汇”和“深化学习”栏)。
2. 学习每个单元后收录的全部“追加词汇”(22天)。
3. 完成每个单元的 Review 部分,以确认核心词汇的学习程度(2天)。

第二阶段(50天):一天一个单元

1. 按照本书的编排顺序,仔细学习除了“近反义词汇”部分之外的所有内容。
2. 学习每个单元后收录“追加词汇”的全部基础词汇(44天)。
3. 通过索引大略浏览所有的词汇并检查核对本人的词汇记忆程度(6天)。

第三阶段(24天):一天两个单元

1. 跳过核心词汇(以针对核心词汇的“练习”代替),一边有重点地仔细学习“近反义词汇”,一边对仍然感到陌生的词汇进行再记忆。
2. 学习“深度学习”部分和“练习”部分的例句以及全部“追加词汇”。(22天)
3. 通过索引逐一检查学习进度。(2天)

* 学习过程中如果感觉没有进展或进展不大就反复进行第二、第三阶段的学习。

(三)针对具有相当词汇量、需要在考前整理词汇的考生

1. 虽然要全篇通读,但要通过 Review 来重点学习核心词汇。
2. 初读本书时要同步学习“近反义词汇”一栏(如有生词一定要标注)。
3. 活用索引——作为检测单词记忆程度的材料和复习资料,重点应放在生词的学习上。

四、教你如何学单词

(一)词源角度

1. 词源是什么?

词源是一种语言形式(如一个词或词素)的历史。英语词汇有盎格鲁·撒克逊语的词汇和来自拉丁语希腊语的词汇。盎格鲁·撒克逊语的词汇是英语词汇的祖先,拉丁语希腊语的词汇是借来的外国语词汇。

在英语中,来源于盎格鲁语的词汇主要用于会话,来源于拉丁语希腊语的词汇则主要用于学术。以英语为母语的人为了使自己显得知识渊博,常常会使用来源于拉丁语希腊语的词汇。盎格鲁·撒克逊语的词汇中不能分析词源的单词很多,因此,能从词源角度进行分析的词汇多来自拉丁希腊语。

2. 单词结构要素

从词源角度能分析单词的构成,一般分为如下几种情况:

1. 前缀 + 词根 + 后缀
2. 前缀 + 词根