

赵洪波 / 编著

GMAT

高频核心词汇

Vocabulary

GMAT考试 高分必备

- 收词全面,充分拓展关联词汇 ■
- 中英双解,根据语境提供释义 ■
- 乱序编排,结合文章记忆单词 ■
- 经典例句,突破长难及复杂句 ■



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著 赵洪波

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联系电话 0571-85170300-80928

电子邮箱 bi62605588@163.com

网 址 www.zjeph.com

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GMAT(Graduate Management Admission Test)考试考查题材较多,涉及人文科学、自然科学、生命科学和经济管理等内容,这势必对各位考生的专业词汇具有很大的挑战。那么如何克服这些问题呢?对于应试而言,选择一本优秀的词汇书进行短期突破无疑是最直接和有效的方法。

何谓一本"优秀的GMAT词汇书"呢?以我的教学经验看,应该是涵盖 真题考试词汇、包括真题例句或与真题同等难度的例句及其译文、具有权 威英英解释,并且单词顺序安排合理。

本书以真题为蓝本,从考试考点出发,收录主词条、派生词及同义词约8000个词汇,按照主词条在真题文章出现的顺序排列,单词释义源自文章语境意义,且单词配有来自韦氏词典准确的英语解释和同义词;改编真题例句,给考生真实的语境,以"语境原理"背单词,即学即用,让考生在真实例句当中循环记忆单词,巩固记忆效果。例句配以中文译文,全方位解读核心词汇,有效解决考生句意理解不正确或理解有偏差的问题,从而在短时期内突破必考词汇,真正提升阅读理解能力。本书具有以下特点:

一、收词全面,采用乱序编排

本书密切结合新GMAT考试,全面收录真题中出现的词条,涵盖《GMAT官方指南(综合)》内容,GMAT Prep破解版以及GWD 24套题所有阅读、逻辑和语法词条。单词排序方面,本书打破由A至Z的排列方式,避免单词记忆产生的A综合征,B综合征……Z综合征;打破单词按学科分类的方式,避免每个单元单词过于专业,打击背诵信心。本书按照以上备考资料的阅读理解、逻辑和语法单词在文章中出现的顺序排列。考生在背单词的同时可以结合手边的备考资料进行分类练习或三科交叉实战演练,最大限度解决考生单独查询文章生僻词汇的问题,从而节省出大量时间有效备考。

二、单元分类,按照文章来源循序渐进

本书共30个单元,第1单元~第13单元单词选自OG,第14单元~第22单

元单词选自Prep,第23单元~第30单元单词选自GWD 24套题,而且所有词汇以阅读、逻辑和语法为序。

例如,考生背完第1单元中由advance至approach的主词条后,就可以解决一篇生命科学类文章中(鱼群有效保护鱼不受捕食者的伤害)所有的生词、易混淆词组和长难复杂句,充分理解文章;与此同时根据主词条下面拓展的派生词、同义词和参考用法达到举一反三的记忆效果。另外,本书所选主词条以在真题中出现的先后为序,易于考生查找。

考生在背完第1单元~第13单元OG上的词汇后,可以利用官方推出的模考软件Prep在实践中进一步掌握第1单元~第13单元的生词。此时,一方面考生可以在不背诵第14单元~第22单元Prep生词的情况下进行练习,以利用OG题目的特点、方法和技巧来解题;另一方面,考生也可以先背完Prep生词,在没有任何生词的情况下做题,以验证自己对文章逻辑关系提炼和把握的能力。

在做完OG和Prep上面的题目后,考生可以背诵第23单元~第30单元选自GWD 24套题的生词,做一些难度更大的题目,以巩固学习效果,提高应试能力。

考生可以利用以上的分类方式和方法,按照顺序记忆单词,在充分了解OG的出题模式、考查方式及应试技巧的基础上,利用Prep文章巩固学习效果并充分应用应试技巧,最后使用难度更大的GWD 24套题有效突破高分。

三、经典例句,突破长难句及复杂句

GMAT考试长难复杂句较多,比如会出现现在分词、过去分词、介词和动词不定式后置作定语,以及同位语从句、定语从句、主语从句、宾语从句等多种不同的复杂从句。例如,However, the question still remains: have the gains already made in pay equity under comparable worth principles been

of a precedent-setting nature or are they mostly transitory, a function of concessions made by employers to mislead female employees into believing that they have made long-term pay equity gains? ... Neither compares tasks in dissimilar jobs (that is, jobs across occupational categories) in an effort to determine whether or not what is necessary to perform these tasks—know-how, problem-solving, and accountability—can be quantified in terms of its dollar value to the employer.

GMAT阅读文章的一般特点是喜新厌旧,标新立异,同情弱者,这些特点导致很多考生很难接受或理解作者的观点和态度,因此在长难句的理解方面产生困难。本书精选的经典例句充分体现了这些考试特点,从而帮助考生突破长难句,提高句子分析能力和理解能力,更好地了解文章整体逻辑结构,有针对性地备考。

四、精选词句, 拓展考生对不同题材文章的背景知识

本书所选词汇均是真题高频词汇,例如According to Whig propaganda, women who turned out at the party's rallies gathered information that enabled them to mold party-loyal families, reminded men of moral values that transcended party loyalty, and conferred moral standing on the party. 句中 confer在GWD 24套题中出现了数次,是较为重要的关键词。掌握了这些高频词汇,就可以有效突破制约充分理解重点考句的单词瓶颈。

另外,本书所选例句改编自真题和权威的维基百科,以及《经济学家》、《金融时报》、《商业周报》等报刊,包括了人文科学、自然科学、社会科学、生命科学、经济管理类等题材,充分涵盖了GMAT考试考查的所有题材,可以有效拓展考生的背景知识,有针对性地为考生补充读文章时必要的专业知识。例如,(1)When the edge of one plate bends under another and its cooler material is consumed in the mantle, volcanic activity occurs as molten lava rises from the downgoing plate and erupts through the overlying

one. (2) A third theory, proposed by Wynne-Edwards and termed "epideictic," argues that organisms have evolved a "code" in the form of social or epideictic behavior displays, such as winter-roosting aggregations or group vocalizing; such codes provide organisms with information on population size in a region so that they can, if necessary, exercise reproductive restraint. (3) Firms traditionally claim that they downsize (i.e., make permanent personnel cuts) for economic reasons, laying off supposedly unnecessary staff in an attempt to become more efficient and competitive. Organization theory would explain this reasoning as an example of the "economic rationality" that it assumes underlies all organizational activities.

五、英文释义,加强考生对单词和句子意思的准确理解

本书生僻词汇均配有来自韦氏词典权威的英语解释。传统的中文释义在某种程度上会使考生对句子的理解产生一定的偏差,为了更加有效地区分同义词和加强对句子的准确理解,本书特配了英语解释,帮助考生养成用英文思维理解英文句子的良好阅读习惯。例如,qualified这个词在韦氏词典中的英语释义是fitted (as by training or experience) for a given purpose; limited or modified in some way。这样考生就可以很好地理解qualified acceptance的意思了。

本书在编写过程中,得到了北京新东方大愚文化传播有限公司编辑们的支持和帮助,在此特向他们表示诚挚的谢意!

最后预祝各位考生考出好成绩,进入自己理想的商学院,实现自己的梦想!

韦氏词典权威英文 释义,充分理解单 词释义,有效帮助 深度理解句义

美式音标有利干练 习美式发音,同时 辅助单词记忆, 巩 固记忆效果

了解派生词,充分 拓展词汇,达到举 一反三和事半功 倍之效果

选取常用同义词. 有效解决 GMAT 考 试定位考点句和选 项同义变换关系

Word List 1



[ədˈvæns] n. 发展: 前讲 vi. 前讲: 讲展 vt. 提出

- a moving forward; to move forward; to bring forward for notice
- fin advanced (a. 先进的; 高级的)
- progress, present
 - (A) in advance 预先;提前
 - Biologists have advanced two theories to explain how forming schools functions to protect fish from predators.
 - @ 生物学家提出了两个理论解释形成鱼群是如何保护鱼不受到捕食者伤 害的。

[prə'pounənt] n. 支持者 proponent

- and one who argues in favor of something
- fill propose (v. 建议; 求婚); proposal (n. 建议; 求婚)
- advocate, supporter
- @ opponent 反对者
 - The proponents of the "confusion effect" contend that predators can't decide which fish to attack because of predators' inherent preference for striking fish in appearance.
 - @ "混淆效应"的支持者认为, 捕食者不能决定攻击哪条鱼, 因为捕食者骨子 里偏好外表出众的鱼。

visible

['vɪzəbl] a. 明显的; 看得见的

- apable of being seen
- wision (n. 视力; 美景; 幻象); visibility (n. 能见度; 能见距离)
- (a) obvious, distinct, evident
- ② visible light 可见光
- According to the theory, only 10 percent of matter in the universe is visible.
 - 根据这个理论,宇宙中只有10%的物质是可见物质。

diameter

[daɪˈæmɪtər] n. 直径

- the length of a straight line through the center of an object
- ⑩ diametric (a. 直径的; 正相反的)
- (1) The diameter of the ball is 30 meters.
- ② 这个球的直径是30米。

☐ advance

□ proponent

□ visible □ diameter

归纳常考词组和 固定搭配,有效 拓展知识面

经典权威例 句,直击考点, 有效解决长难 复杂句

中文译文纠正理解 偏差,有利于准确理 解文章内容和把握 文章逻辑结构

每页底部都设置返 记菜单, 考生结束每 页学习后可以及时 进行复习和自测,有 助于对单词的全面 堂握

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Word List 1



advance

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[daɪˈæmɪtər] n. 直径

- the length of a straight line through the center of an object
- 配 diametric (a. 直径的; 正相反的)
- The diameter of the ball is 30 meters.
- 窗 这个球的直径是30米。

sphere [sfɪr] n. 范围; 球体
an area or range; any spherically shaped artifact
w spherical (a. 球形的; 球面的; 天体的)
◎ spherical surface 球面
Only within a <i>sphere</i> of 10 meters in diameter, this remote control is useful.
☞ 只有在直径10米的范围内,这个遥控才是有用的。
compact ['kɑ:mpækt] n. 合同; 契约 a. 紧凑的; 紧密的
an agreement or covenant; closely packed or joined
compactly (ad. 简洁地; 紧密地; 细密地)
close, brief
◎ compact disk 光盘; compact group [数] 紧群
When you are in a compact group, you can develop your personal relationship
with other team members.
6 在一个团结的团队中时, 你可以培养和其他成员之间的关系。
overlap ['ouvərlæp] n. 重叠; 重复[iouvər'læp] v. 重叠; 与…同日 发生
fact or process of over lapping; to occupy the same area in part; to have
something in common
woverlapping (a. 重叠的; 覆盖的)
segistration, superposition
◎ overlapping stages 交叉阶段
Overlap between the two groups was not calculated until 1890.
② 这两组重叠的部分直到1890年才被统计。
predator ['predətər] n. 捕食者; 掠夺者
an animal that lives by predation
predation (n. 捕食; 掠夺); predatory (a. 掠夺的; 食肉的)
carnivore, reiver
predatory pricing 掠夺性定价; 掠夺性价格
The chance of a predator finding a prey remains very slim when predator
densities are far higher than that of the prey.
🚳 捕食者数量远远多于猎物数量时,捕食者找到猎物的机会是非常渴
茫的 。
disperse [dɪ'spɜ:rs] v. 分散; 散开; 传播
to cause to become spread widely
መ dispersion/dispersal (n. 散布; 分散); dispersed (a. 分散的; 散布的)
spread around/about, decentralize
2 □ sphere □ compact □ overlap □ predator □ disperse

- The tiger's chance of finding a particular deer running in the bushes is much smaller than its chance of finding at least one of the same group of deer if the deer were *dispersed* out of the bushes.
- 老虎找到在丛林中奔跑的鹿的可能性要比找到分散在丛林之外的同类鹿的机会要小。

critic ['krɪtɪk] n. 批评家; 评论家; 爱挑剔的人

- one given to harsh or captious judgment
- fig criticize (v. 批评: 评论); critical (a. 批评的; 评论的; 关键性的)
- @ art critic 艺术评论家
- As an American poet and critic, R. Lowell James contends that every man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.
- 貸国诗人和评论家R. 洛威尔·詹姆斯认为,人们本能地认为世上任何美好的感情也不如一个美好的行动来得实际。

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] a. 丰富的; 充裕的; 盛产的

- marked by great plenty
- ⑩ abundance (n. 充裕; 丰富)
- ample, plentiful
- abundant in 富于; 富有
- Life in the oceans is becoming less *abundant*, because the big and full-grown adult fish becomes much rarer due to human's activities.
- 海洋生物的数量越来越少,因为人类活动导致大个体的成熟鱼类越来越稀少。

detect [dɪ'tekt] vt. 察觉; 发现; 探测

- to discover the true character of
- ⑩ detection (n. 探测; 发觉); detective (n. 侦探)
- (iii) explore, perceive
- ❷ Voice Detect 语音侦测
- It's not too late to detect the fraud.
- 即 现在发现诈骗还不晚。

confusion [kən'fjuɪʒn] n. 混淆; 混乱; 困惑

- an act or instance of confusing
- confuse (vt. 使混乱;使困惑); confusing (a. 莫名其妙的; 难以理解的)
- chaos, disorder, turmoil
- ② confuse with 混淆; confusion effect 混淆效应

3

(1)	Some researchers usually have a tendency to confuse a financial panic with a	
	structural economic problem.	
9	一些研究者往往会混淆金融恐慌与结构性经济问题。	
advocate ['ædvəkət] n. 提倡者; 支持者['ædvəkeɪt] vt. 提倡; 主张		
0	one that defends or maintains a cause or proposal; to plead in favor of	
⑩	advocacy (n. 主张; 拥护; 辩护)	
(6)	maintain, support	
8	devil's advocate 专门抬杠的人	
(9)	The theory <i>advocates</i> open domestic markets and overseas markets as the best	
	way to secure long-term economic growth of the company.	
(6)	这个理论倡导开放国内市场和国际市场,以作为求得公司长期经济增长	
	的最佳手段。	
supposedly [səˈpoʊzɪdli] ad. 可能;根据推测		
(1)	believed or reputed to be the case	
⑩	suppose (v. 假设; 猜想); supposed (a. 假定的; 被信以为真的)	
(0)	perhaps, maybe	
(D)	The indecision <i>supposedly</i> results from his preference for the perfect business	
	strategy.	
	他的这种犹豫不决或许是因为他对完美商业战略的偏好。	
4	rence ['prefrəns] n. 偏爱; 倾向; 优先权	
-	the act of giving advantages to some over others	
-	preferential (a. 优先的; 择优的; 特惠的)	
-	favor, priority	
-	preference for 偏爱; preference to sth. 优先	
	In some areas, parents have <i>preference</i> for male children due to the special	
	cultural and historical factors.	
e03a656555556566	在一些地区,由于一些特定的文化和历史因素,父母偏向于要男孩。	
identical [aɪ'dentɪkl] a. 同一的; 完全相同的		
-000	being the same	
	identity (n. 身份; 一致)	

4 □ advocate

□ supposedly

same, homogenous

难选择。

be identical with 与⋯相同

□ preference

(1) In many examinations the five choices of a question are almost identical in

@ 在很多考试中,一个问题的五个选项在意义方面几乎一样,这使得考生很

meaning, making it difficult for a testee to select one.

□ identical

sensory ['sensəri] a. 感觉的; 知觉的 of or relating to sensation or to the senses sensational (a. 轰动的; 耸人听闻的; 使人感动的) perceptual, perceived sensory confusion 感觉混乱 Anteaters' electroreceptors are sensory organs designed to respond to electrical fields.

食蚁兽的电接收器是一种感觉器官,用来感知电磁场。

approach [ə'prout∫] n. 方法; 接近 vt. 接近; 着手处理

- a means of access; to draw closer to
- 霢 approachable (a. 可接近的; 和蔼可亲的)
- method, border
- It would be difficult for the tennis player trying to hit the ball when two tennis balls are *approaching* to him simultaneously.
- ❷ 当两个网球同时飞向网球运动员时,网球运动员很难击中其中的一个。

ecoefficiency [ˈiːkouɪˈfɪʃnsi] n. 环境效率; 环境效益

- ecological or environmental effects or benefits
- @ ecoefficiency indicators 环境效益指标
- (iii) Ecoefficiency minimizes environmental effect through the reduction or elimination of waste from the production process, so it has been adopted by many companies.
- **环境效率通过减少或消除生产过程中产生的废物**,将废物对环境的影响 降到最低,因此已被很多公司采纳。

worldwide ['wɜːrldwaɪd] ad. 在世界各地 a. 全世界的

- throughout the world; extended throughout the entire world
- (a) universal, widespread
- (ii) As many companies have realized the important cost savings from the ecoefficiency, this innovation has been fully used by companies worldwide.
- ❸ 由于很多公司看到了环境效率可以极大地节约成本,所以环境效率这种 创新的做法已被全球许多公司所采用。

innovation [ˌɪnəˈveɪʃn] n. 创新; 革新

- the creation of something in the mind
- m innovate (v. 创新; 改革; 革新); innovative (a. 革新的; 创新的)
- (a) reformation, renovation

5

8	technological innovation 技术创新
	Although the <i>innovation</i> of ecoefficiency is splendid, simply adopting the
	ecoefficiency could exacerbate the environment stresses in the future.
0	虽然环境效率的创新是极好的,但简单地采用的话可能在未来会增加对
	环境的压力。
lauda	ble ['lɔːdəbl] a. 值得赞赏的
0	worthy of praise
⑩	laud (n./vt. 赞美; 称赞)
(8)	praiseworthy, meritorious
(1)	Ecoefficiency has <i>laudable</i> motivations—minimize the environmental effect
	by the way of reducing or eliminating wastes from the production process.
0	环境效率有着值得称赞的动机——通过减少或消除生产过程中产生的废
	物,减小废物对环境的影响。
disca	rd [dɪskaːrd]n. 抛弃[dɪsˈkaːrd]v. 抛弃;丢弃
(4)	one that is cast off or rejected; to get rid of
(0)	desert, abandon
8	into the discard 废弃不用
(1)	The reason why senior managers are very successful is that they often discard
	the traditional way of looking at things and use their intuitions to make some
	key decisions.
(9)	资深经理人之所以如此成功,是因为他们经常抛弃传统的思考方式,靠
	直觉来做一些关键的决定。
guara	- 0
-	an assurance for the fulfillment of a condition; to give security to
-00-	guaranteed (a. 有保证的; 有人担保的); guarantor (n. 保证人)
-	assurance, warranty, certification
-	loan guarantee 贷款担保; guarantee period 保修期; 保质期
(4)	There is no <i>guarantee</i> that the guarantor has sufficient capital to make good on
ATTA	that guarantee.
	不能保证担保人持有足够的资本以履行这一担保。
vast	[væst] a. 广阔的; 巨大的; 大量的
-	very great in size, amount, degree, intensity, or range
-00	vastly (ad. 极大地;广大地)
	massive, tremendous, enormous
750	vast majority 绝大多数
(1)	During the 17th century, \textit{vast} majority of women had children so that they
	could only do some low-paying and low-skill jobs at home.

6 🗆 laudable

□ discard

□ guarantee

□ vast

@ 在17世纪,绝大多数女性是有孩子的,以至于她们只能在家里从事一些低 工资和低技能的工作。 habitat ['hæbitæt] n. 栖息地 the typical place of residence of a person or a group m habitation (n. 居住: 住所) home, production place habitat condition 居住条件 Mabitats of salmon were destructed by human activities, causing the salmon populations to decrease sharply. ◎ 人类活动破坏了鲑鱼的栖息地,导致鲑鱼数量大幅减少。

preserve [pri'zɜːrv] vt. 保存; 保护; 维持

- to keep or maintain in unaltered condition; to keep safe from injury
- preservation (n. 保存; 保留); preservative (n. 防腐剂 a. 防腐的)
- maintain, secure, sustain
- preserve food 保藏食物
- To preserve the global environment and sustain economic growth, a new kind of resource must be found to substitute the present materials.
- 为了保护全球环境和维持经济增长,人们必须找到一种新的资源替代现 有的材料。

sustain [səˈsteɪn] vt. 维持; 支持; 遭受

- to give support or relief to; to supply with sustenance; to bear up
- www.sustainable (a. 可持续的;可以忍受的;足可支撑的)
- maintain, suffer
- Sustain losses 蒙受损失
- It is extremely difficult to sustain growth when economic crisis is rising.
- 在经济危机时维持经济的增长,此举难于登天。

systemic [sɪ'stemɪk] a. 系统的; 体系的

- of, relating to, or common to a system
- www.systematized (a. 系统化的)
- scientific
- Facing the risk of worsening the environment stresses in the future, the company must develop an innovative systemic method to reduce the total wastes.
- ு 面对未来环境压力增加的风险,公司必须研发出一种创新的方法以减少 废弃物的总量。

accumulate [əˈkjuːmjəleɪt] v. 累积; 积聚

to gather or pile up especially little by little

□ accumulate