刘毅英语单词记忆

FOR THE PRIMARY LEARNERS

CCABULARY Fundamental

刘 殺编著

(美) Laura E. Stewart 校阅

背英文单词要有顺序:

- 1. 最常用的
- 2. 较常用的
- 3. 特殊用途的

您的基本词汇量够吗? 请马上翻开本书,试做 5套试题,如果答对的题 不到90%,您就需要重 新巩固基础!

单词背得越多,

考试就越有把握!

突破英文基础词汇



外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

VOCARBULARRY

Fundamenta

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BELJING

京权图字: 01-2003-5139

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

突破英文基础词汇/刘毅编著.一北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2009.6

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5600 - 8648 - 4

I. 突… Ⅱ. 刘… Ⅲ. 英语—词汇 Ⅳ. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 089418 号

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出版人:于春迟

责任编辑: 干晓皖

封面设计:彭山 版式设计:张 峰

出版发行:外语教学与研究出版社

址:北京市西三环北路19号(100089) 計

址: http://www.fltrp.com XX 刷:北京京科印刷有限公司 印

开 本: 889×1194 1/32

EIJ 张: 11.75

次: 2009年7月第1版 2009年7月第1次印刷 版

号: ISBN 978-7-5600-8648-4 书 定

价: 23.90 元 (含 MP3 光盘一张)

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物料号: 186480001

序言

学习英文最常遇到的一个问题,便是词汇量不足。一个词汇量不足的人,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;在参加考试时,更经常因为看不懂题目,而不知从何作答。

有鉴于此,我们特别为广大的英文读者编写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, 无论您正在校求学 或已步入社会, 都会发现本系列书籍就是您苦寻已久, 增强英文实力的 最佳利器。学校老师更可采用本系列书籍作为辅助教材, 以弥补平日上 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,也避免了背字典式学习方 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,以达到举一反三、 事半功倍的效果。
 - 4. 以例句说明单词的用法,各例句附有汉语译文,以便于参考。
- 5. 每一部分后均有习题,以加深对所学单词的印象;每一课后面附有效果检测,以评量对所学单词的理解程度,并增强活用单词的能力。

词汇量的增加绝非一蹴而就的,但是若能采用系统的方法,依旧可缩 短增加词汇量所需的时间。因此,本系列丛书的读者,只要按部就班,循 序渐进,必可在最短的时间内,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。

Vocabulary Fundamental

- 1. 本书所列单词共计 1,300 个, 加上各词的衍生词、同义词及反义词,则实际收录约 3,000 词,均为平时最常用、最容易接触到的单词。
- 2. 详细列出各词的国际音标、词性说明及中文解释,省却查字典的麻烦。中文解释是以该词最常用的意义为主,一词若有若干常用解释或词性,则一并列出。单词后面附有例句,以说明该词的用法;例句附有中文翻译,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,课后有效果检测,可借助于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,建议进度为一天一课,如此便可在一个月内增加3,000个词汇。

编者

日录

预备测验

选出最适当的	答	案	:
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1.	When water, it is	full of bubbles.
	(A) boils	(B) freezes
2.	Many people resort to the	beaches in weather.
	(A) cold	(B) hot
3.	Let's all cooperate to get t	he work done
	(A) quickly	(B) slowly
4.	He was because hi	s name was omitted from the list.
	(A) invited	(B) not invited
5.	They put the blame for the	on the driver of the car.
	(A) success	(B) accident

B S B T V F B Z V I 麗雄

第一部分

abroad He lived abroad for many years; he knows /əˈbrɔːd/ several foreign languages. 他在国外住了许多 adv. 在国外 年,懂好几种外语。



affect /ə'fekt/ The small amount of rain last year affected the v. 影响 growth of crops. 去年雨量少,影响了作物的 生长。

attend /ə'tend/ All children over seven must attend school.

v. 上(学);参加 七岁以上的小孩都得上学。

n. attendance

blame /bleɪm/ I have done my best, neither praise nor blame

n. 责难 can affect me now. 我已尽了最大的努力,赞 反 compliment 扬或责难现在都影响不了我。

bubble / babl/ Children like to make bubbles with soap and n. 气泡 water. 孩子们喜欢用肥皂水做泡泡。

cemetery There are many tombs in the *cemetery*.

/ˈsemɪtərɪ/ 墓地里有许多坟墓。

n. 墓地

同 graveyard

commendation He was given a commendation for bravery /kpmen'der [an/ after he saved the little children from the fire.

n. 赞扬 他从火灾中救出孩子们后,因为勇敢可嘉而

同 praise 受到赞扬。

反 blame

conflict /'kpnflikt/ Some people think that there is a great deal of n. 冲突:争斗 conflict between religion and science.

反 reconciliation

同 fight 有些人认为宗教与科学间有很大的冲突。

adj. cooperative

cooperate The children cooperated with their teachers in /kəu'ppəreɪt/ keeping their classrooms clean. 孩子们与老师

n. cooperation

v. 合作 合作,保持教室清洁。

curious I am curious to know what my teacher said to /ˈkjuərɪəs/ my mother. 我很好奇,想知道老师跟我母亲

adj. 好奇的 说了些什么。

同 inquisitive

EXERCISE 1.1	从第一部分中选出最适当的一个单词,填入空格内
	水矛 即刀下处山取足当的 手间,填入工馆内

l.	The news of his mother's death him deeply.
2.	is a place for burying the dead.
3.	He is planning to go next year for his study.
4.	He doesn't church very often.
5.	If a child is, he is always asking questions.

第二部分

delicious We had some *delicious* cakes after dinner.

/dɪˈlɪʃəs/ 我们在晚饭后吃了一些美味的蛋糕。

adj. 美味的

同 sweet-tasting



同 conduct. command

direct /dr'rekt/ There was nobody to *direct* the workmen.

v. 监督;指导 没有人监督工人。

draw /drox/ Draw your chair nearer to the table.

v. 拉 把你的椅子往桌子这儿拉近一点。

drag, haul

empire The United States was once a part of the British

/'empara(r)/ Empire. 美国曾一度是大英帝国的一部分。

同 realm

n. 帝国

event / I'vent/ The discovery of America was a great *event*.

n. 事件 发现美洲是一件大事。

accident. happening

failure / feiljə(r) / Success came after many failures.

n. 失败 成功在多次的失败之后到来。

反 success

file /fail/ Please put these letters in the main file.

n. 文卷档 请将这些文件放入文卷总档中。

v. 归档 The secretary *filed* the cards in order.

秘书将卡片依序归档。

frank / frænk/ He was frank to admit that he hadn't studied adj. 坦白的 for the lesson. 他坦白承认没有为那一课提前

同 candid, honest 预习。 反 deceitful,

dishonest

generate We know that heating water can *generate* steam.

/dʒenəreɪt/ 我们知道将水加热可以产生蒸汽。

ν. 产生

同 produce, make

halt /harlt/ The soldiers halted for a rest.

v. **停止前进** 士兵们停止前进,以休息片刻。

EXERCISE 1.2 从第二部分中选出最适当的一个单词,填入空格内:

	Her graduation from college was $a(n)$ I did not want to miss.
2.	What food you have cooked!
3.	The picnic was a because it rained.
١.	If you want my opinion, I don't think the plan will succeed.
Ď.	The company operations during the strike.



第三部分

horn /hɔːn/ A goat has two horns on its head. 山羊的头上 n. 角 有两只角。

individual A teacher can't give individual attention if his /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdjuəl/ class is large. 如果班上的人数众多,老师就不 adj. 个别的 能注意到每一个学生。

n. 个人 The interests of society are more important than 同 person the interests of the individual. 社会利益比个 人利益要重要得多。

interval / Interval / There is a long interval before he replied.

n. (时间的)间隔 他隔了很长一段时间才回答。

knot /npt/ The *knots* of your package must be tied tightly. n. 绳结 你包裹上的绳结必须扎紧。

adj. 1. 自由主义的 他对政体的看法是属于自由主义的。

liberal / liberal/ He is liberal in his view on government.

2. 通才的 They want their child to have a liberal educa-反 professional tion. 他们要他们的孩子接受通才教育。

magnificent The king was wearing a magnificent gold crown.

/mæq'nɪfɪsənt/ 国王戴着华丽的金冠。 adj. 华丽的

同 grand, splendid

n. magnificence

mental / mental / Keeping mental health is very important in adj. 心理的 modern society. 在现代社会中,保持心理健康 反 physical 是非常重要的。

adj. 暂时的 消失了。

□ transient 反 everlasting

momentary Her feeling of danger was only momentary; it /ˈməuməntərɪ/ soon passed. 她的危险感只是暂时的,很快就

neutral / njustral/ He remained neutral in the argument between adj. 中立的 his two friends. 他在两个朋友的争辩中保持 中立。

physical illnesses.

omit /əu'mɪt/ He made many mistakes in spelling by omitting v. 遗漏,删除 letters. 他因漏掉字母而犯了许多拼写错误。

从第三部分中选出最适当的一个单词,填入空格内:

1.	We did not think that you would come here, because your name was
	from the list.
2.	The judge in a court must be in a trial.
3.	Each leaf on the tree is different.
4.	There is $a(n)$ of a week between Christmas and New Year's Day.
5	There are probably as many kinds of illnesses as there are kinds of



第四部分

peacock / pirkpk/ A *peacock* can fly only a short distance.

n. 孔雀 孔雀只能飞很短的距离。

pioneer John Glenn was a pioneer in space travel.

/paiə niə(r)/ 约翰·葛伦是太空旅行的先驱者。

n. 先驱者

同 forerunner

pray /preɪ/ I will pray to God for your safe return.

v. 祈祷 我会向上帝祈祷你的平安归来。

pronounce The teacher *pronounced* each word slowly.

/prə nauns/ 老师把每一个字的音都读得很慢。

ν. 1. 读……的音 n. pronunciation

2. 宣告 The doctor *pronounced* that the man was dead.

n. pronouncement 医生宣告那个男人死了。

race /reis/ There are mainly three kinds of races in the n. 1. 种族 world: the white race, the black race and the yellow race. 世界上主要有三个种族:白种 人,黑种人和黄种人。

2. 比赛 Please tell me which horse won the race. 请告诉我哪一匹马赢得了比赛。

relative / relativ/ He has many relatives in the United States.

n. 亲戚 他在美国有很多亲戚。

adi. 相对的 East is a relative term, for example, France is 反 absolute east of England but west of Italy. 东方是个相 对概念,譬如说,法国在英国的东方,却在意 大利的西方。

resort /rɪ'zɔɪt/ When we were high school students, we resorted

v. 1. 常去 to the restaurant. 我们上高中时常去那家餐馆。

2. 求助 He always resorted to asking his friends for money. 他总是向朋友借钱。

rub /rAb/ He rubbed his hands together to warm up.

v. 摩:擦 他摩擦双手以取暖。

shadow / fædəu/ He walked along in the shadows hoping no one n. 阴暗处 would recognize him. 他沿着阴暗处走,希望 同 shade 没有人会认出他。

situation I'm in a difficult situation and I don't know /ˌsɪtjuˈeɪʃən/ what to do. 我处在困境中,不知道该怎么办。

n. 情况,形势 同 condition, case



EXERCISE 1.4 从第四部分中选出最适当的一个单词,填入空格内:

1.	People of many settled in the United States.
2.	My uncle is my nearest
3.	With the light behind him, his could be seen on the wall.
4.	The doctor is regarded as $a(n)$ in operating human hearts.
5.	There is nothing we can do now but to God for help.

第五部分

sore /sɔɪ(r)/ His sore leg made walking difficult.

adj. 疼痛的

跟部疼痛令他举步维艰。

同 aching, painful

spread /spred/
v. 覆盖;铺(桌面) His sister spread a cloth on the table.
w. 覆盖;铺(桌面) 他的姐姐把一块桌布铺在桌上。

stomach / stamak/
n. 胃
饱腹时游泳是不明智的。

suitcase He took two suitcases with him on the trip.
/'sju:tkeɪs/
他旅行时带着两个手提箱。

LESSON 1



talent /'tælənt/ The girl has a talent for music. 那女孩有音乐

n. 天赋 天赋。

throne $/\theta r_{\theta}$ He was only 15 years old when he came to the n. 王位 throne. 他登基时只有 15 岁。

transfer He has asked for a transfer to another job.

/'trænsfə(r)/ 他已要求调职。

n. 调职

/træns $f_{31}(r)$ / The football player is hoping to *transfer* to anv. 转移 other team soon. 该足球队员希望不久以后能

调到另一队。

usage / juzzidz/ Machines soon wear out under rough usage.

n. 使用 机器使用不小心很快就会磨损。

vowel / vaual/ The vowels in the English language are repren. 元音字母 sented by a, e, i, o, u and, sometimes, y.

反 consonant 英文中的元音字母以 a, e, i, o, u 为代表, 有 时再加上v。

withdraw He quickly withdrew his hand from the hot /wɪð'drɔː/ stove. 他迅速地把手从热火炉上缩回。

v. 缩回:撤销

从第五部分中选出最适当的一个单词,填入空格内:

1. are more difficult to pronounce than consonants.