



托福單字進階

● TOEFL ●

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《最新美國傳真秘訣》

托福單字進階

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美國教育書系

托福單字造階

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序

美國教育出版社決定為托福考生以及充實英文能力的朋友，出版「托福單字進階」一書，是經過慎重的考慮與選擇。

台灣市面上已經有許多托福單字的相關書籍，但是有系統的科學介紹英文單字字首、字根、字尾，並整理出高頻率常考、常誤用的書籍，則是本書所僅見，形成一大特色。

本書以美國大一基本教材為藍本，足供國內優秀高二、高三同學，以及大專生程度使用，適用範圍除托福外，尚可應用於SAT、ACT等考試上。熟讀「托福單字進階」相信可以得心順手應考裕如。

托福單字是整個托福考試拿高分致勝的關鍵之一，影響將來申請選校成敗因素很大，「托福單字進階」如同得分之鎖鑰，幫助你爭取托福高分，打開留學的大門！

預祝

順利通過！

美國教育出版社

1989年3月

第一章 托福單字考情分析

《托福》常見誤用的單字

Words Commonly Confused with Each Other

《托福》常見誤用的單字

美國原版的**托福**考題庫，列出了最常見、一般同學又最常錯的單字，經整理分析共有 66 個字，宜熟習牢記。

這些字按字母排列順序如下，美國主編教授指出，這些字看來你懂的，但仔細看前後頁的對照，單字字母只是一、二個之差，字義相去甚多，最易混淆。如果用於閱讀測驗，可能使整個答案反轉，扣分連連。即使美國高中畢業生都會發生錯誤，中國同學尤應注意避免。

托福單字考前提要

ARBITER 獨裁者	a supposedly unprejudiced judge
ASCETIC 禁慾主義者、苦行者	self-denying
AVERSE	disinclined 使討厭、不感興趣
BAN 咒詛、禁令	prohibition
CENSURE 責備、非難	to find fault
COMPLACENT 滿足	self-satisfied; smug
CONTEMPTIBLE 卑鄙的、無價值的	despicable
COSMOPOLITAN 四海為家的人	sophisticated
CREDIBLE 不可置信的	believable
DEMURE 認真、謹慎的	modest
DEPRECATE 反對、抨擊的	to disapprove regretfully
DISCREET 小心、謹慎	judicious; prudent
DISINTERESTED 不關心	unprejudiced
DIVERS 種種的、有幾個的	several
ELICIT 引出、抽出	to extract
EMEND 修訂	to correct a text or a manuscript
EXULT 狂歡	to rejoice
GOURMET 美食者	lover of good food
EQUABLE 平靜、均等	even-tempered
INDIGENT 貧乏	poor
INGENIOUS 賢明、才能	clever
INTERNMENT 拘留所	imprisonment
MAIZE 玉米	corn
MARTIAL 戰爭的、軍事的	warlike
MENDACIOUS 虛偽的	untruthful

PERSONAL 私自的	private
PERSPICACIOUS 聰明、有洞察力的	shrewd
PRODIGAL 浪費、放蕩	wasteful
REGAL 國王的、堂堂的	royal
SANCTION 約束力、核准	authorization; penalty
SOCIAL	pertaining to human society
URBAN 都市的	pertaining to the city
VENAL 只憑錢的、能收買的	corrupt; mercenary
ARBITRARY 任意的、專橫的	prejudiced
AESTHETIC 審美的	pertaining to beauty
ADVERSE	偏見的、偏頗的 opposed
BANE 毒、危害	woe
CEBSIR 檢查官	to purge or remove offensive passages
COMPLAISANT 彬彬有禮	kindly; submissive
CONTEMPTUOUS 傲慢、輕蔑	scornful
METROPOLITAN 首都的、大主教區	pertaining to the city
CREDITABLE 可信的、聲譽好的	worthy of praise
DEMUR 異議、反對	to hesitate; raise objections
DEPRECIATE 貶值、減價	to undervalue
DISCRETE 分開	separate
UNINTERESTED 無趣	not intersted
DIVERSE 不同的	varied
ILLICIT 非法	unlawful
AMEND 修正	to improve by making slight changes

EXALT 提高	to raise; praise highly
GOURMAND 健談家	glutton
EQUITABLE 公正的	just; fair
INDIGENOUS 國產的、土著的	native
INGENUOUS 率直的	frank; naive
INTERMENT 埋葬	burial
MAZE 糾紛、迷陣、迷宮	confusing network
MARITAL 婚姻的	pertaining to marriage
MENDICANT 化緣、行乞的	begging; beggar
personable 優雅的	attractive
PERSPICUOUS 明白的	clear; lucid
PRODIGIOUS 異常的、巨大的	extraordinarily large
to REGALE 盛宴、款待	to entertain lavishly
SANCTITY 聖潔的	holiness
SOCIABLE 可親的	companionable
URVANE 都市式的、有禮貌的	polished; suave
VENIAL 可原諒的、輕罪	pardonable

第二章 英文單字字首提要

學苑白雲寺聖文苑 卷一

※字首對學英文單字者具有先入爲主的導引功用，你認識字首愈多，愈有助於辨識字彙，好比中文的部首偏旁一樣，以下列出 146 個字首，希詳加研讀。

Prefixes would be very simple if each one always had only one meaning. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Some of the commonest prefixes have several meanings—sometimes even opposite meanings. For example, the prefix *in-* sometimes means “not,” as in “inactive,” but it can also mean “very”—that is, it can intensify rather than reverse the meaning of the word root it precedes—as in “insurgent.” It can also mean “in” or “on,” as in “infer.” To complicate matters further, the prefix *in-* sometimes changes its form to *il-*, *im-*, or *ir-*, depending on the word root that it is combined with. Thus “illegitimate,” “imply,” and “irradiate” all have the same prefix, *in-*, but it both takes a different form and has a different meaning in each word. Finally, English takes its prefixes from several older languages, and identical prefixes can vary depending on which language they came from. Thus the *g-* prefix in “averse” is from Latin and means “away” or “from”; the *a-* prefix in “amoral” is from Greek and means “without” or “not”; and the *a-* prefix in “aboard” is from Old English and means “on” or “in.”

Does this make it impossible to determine the meaning of a prefix when you see it in a particular word? No. As your verbal skills increase, you will find that you almost always sense the *correct* meaning of a prefix if you know all the things it *can* mean. For example, the word “irradiate,” which was mentioned above, might confuse you if you had only a partial understanding of the prefix *in-*; you might think the word meant “not radiate.” Such a meaning would not make much sense in typical contexts. But if you know that *in-* can intensify as well as reverse the meaning of the root word, you would have very little difficulty understanding “irradiate” in context; you would sense that “radiate” rather than “not radiate” was the basic meaning, even if you had never seen the word “irradiate” before.

Consequently it is well worth your while to study the prefixes that are listed here. At first you may think that you are only confusing yourself. Actually you are increasing your awareness of words and their structure. The confusion will lessen if you persevere.

The list has been divided into prefixes of Old English, Latin, and Greek origin. Usually Latin prefixes go with Latin roots and Greek prefixes go with Greek roots, but there are many exceptions.

PREFIX (AND VARIANTS)

GENERAL MEANING

EXAMPLES OF USE

Prefixes of Old English origin

a-	in, on, of, up, to	astride, 跨	afoot 進行中、徒步
be-	around, about, away, very	behead, 砍頭	beset, 包圍、攻擊、裝飾
		beloved 心愛的	
for-	away, off, from	forsake, 斷念、死心、捨棄	forbid 禁止
fore-	before, previous	foreword, 序	forethought 先見
mis-	badly, not, poorly	misfit, 不適合	misfire 不點火、不發火
over-	over, excessively	overthrow, 推翻、打敗、暴投	
		overcast 使陰暗	
un-	not, opposing	unfold, 打開	unknown 未知、不明

Prefixes of Latin origin

ab-, a-, abs-	from, off, away	abdicate, 捨棄、讓位	averse, 嫌惡
		abstract, 抽象的	abstain 戒酒、棄權
ad-, ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-,	to, toward, very	advocate, 擁護、鼓吹	accede, 同意
ap-, ar-, as-, at-		affiliate, 加入、結表、歸於	aggression, 進攻
		allude, 暗示	annul, 取消、無效