

For the primary learners

VOCABULARY

FUNDAMENTAL

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進修・升學・就業

背單字要有順序：

1. 最常用的
2. 次常用的
3. 特殊用途的

您的基礎字彙够嗎？請馬上
翻開本書試做5回Test，如
果答對90%以下，您立刻需
要一本，重新鞏固基礎！

三環出版社

基本词汇

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序 言



學習英文最常遇到的一個問題，便是字彙不足。一個字彙不足的人，在英文聽、寫、說各方面的能力都會受到嚴重的限制。因此往往無法適當地與英美人士溝通意見；在參加考試時，更經常因為看不懂題目，而不知從何作答。

我們有鑑於此，特別為全國廣大的英文讀者編排了一系列的字彙叢書。從最基本的 **Vocabulary Fundamental**，到足以應付留學考試之需的 **Vocabulary 22000**，為您紮實地打好字彙基礎。無論您目前在校求學或已步入社會，都會發現本系列書籍即是您苦尋已久，增強英文實力的最佳利器。學校老師更可採用本系列書籍為輔助教材，以補平日上課內容之不足。

一般均認為背單字是件既吃力，又往往成效不彰的苦差事，因而總是望之卻步。本系列書籍的問世恰可打破此一觀念。以下列出字彙系列叢書的各類特點：

1. 以「課」為單元，容易安排學習進度，避開了背單字式學習方法的冗長與雜亂無章。
2. 每個單字均附有詳細的kk音標、詞性說明及中文解釋。
3. 適當列出各單字的衍生字、同義字及反義字，以達舉一反三，事半功倍之效。
4. 以例句說明單字的用法，各例句並附有中譯，以便參考。
5. 每一部份後均有習題，以加深對所學單字的印象；每一課後面更附有成果測驗，以評量對所學單字的了解程度，並增進活用單字的能力。

字彙的增加絕非一蹴可及的，但是若能採用有系統的方法，依舊可縮短增加字彙所需的時間。因此，本系列叢書的讀者，只要按部就班，循序

漸進，必可在最短的期間內，獲得最大的成效。並請切記隨時要活用所學的單字，唯有如此，這些字彙才會確確實實地成為你自己的。

Vocabulary Fundamental

1. 本書所列單字共計一千三百個，加上各字的衍生字、同義字及反義字，則實際收錄約三千字。均為平日最常用，最容易接觸到的單字。
2. 詳細列出各字的kk音標、詞性說明及中文解釋，省卻查字典的麻煩。中文解釋是以該字最常用的意義為主，一字若有一種以上的常用解釋或詞性，則亦一併列出。單字後面附有例句，以說明該字的用法；例句並有中文翻譯，以便對照參考。
3. 每一課分為五個部份，以便於分段記憶。在課前有預備測驗，每一部份之後有習題，課後並有成果測驗；可藉著重覆測驗來加深對單字的印象，並學習如何活用單字。
4. 本書共分為24課，建議進度為一天一課，如此便可在一個月內增加3000個字彙。

編者 謹識

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◎ 本書附有高品質錄音帶四捲，由美籍電台播音員錄音，配合學習，效果最佳。

LESSON 1

預備測驗

◎ 選出最適當的答案

- When water _____, it is full of *bubbles*.
(A) boils (B) freezes
- Many people *resort* to the beaches in _____ weather.
(A) cold (B) hot
- Let's all *cooperate* to get the work done _____.
(A) quickly (B) slowly
- He was _____ because his name was *omitted* from the list.
(A) invited (B) not invited
- They put the *blame* for the _____ on the driver of the car.
(A) success (B) accident

◆ 解答 ◆

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B

《 第一部份 》

- abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] He lived **abroad** for many years; 他在國外住了許多年，
adv. 在國外地 he knows several foreign lan- 知道幾種外國語言。
同 overseas guages.
- affect** [ə'fekt] The small amount of rain last 去年雨量少，影響穀
v. 影響 year **affected** the growth of 物的生長。
crops.
- attend** [ə'tend] All children over seven must 七歲以上的小孩都得
v. 上(學)；參加 **attend** school. 上學。
n. attendance
- blame** [blem] I have done my best; neither 我已盡最大的努力，
n. 責難 praise nor **blame** can affect 讚揚或責難現在都影
同 compliment me now. 響不了我。

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<p>bubble ['bʌbl] <i>n.</i> 氣泡</p>	<p>Children like to make bubbles with soap and water.</p>	<p>孩子們喜歡用肥皂水做泡泡。</p>
<p>cemetery ['semə, tərɪ] <i>n.</i> 墓地 同 graveyard</p>	<p>There are many tombs in the cemetery.</p>	<p>墓地裏有許多墓碑。</p>
<p>commendation <i>n.</i> 讚揚 [,kəmən'deɪʃən] 同 praise 同 blame</p>	<p>He was given a commendation for bravery after he saved the little children from the fire.</p>	<p>他從火災中救出孩子們後，因為他的勇氣可嘉而受到讚揚。</p>
<p>conflict ['kɒnflɪkt] <i>n.</i> 衝突；爭鬥 同 fight 同 reconciliation</p>	<p>Some people think that there is a great deal of conflict between religion and science.</p>	<p>有些人認為宗教與科學間有很大的衝突。</p>
<p>cooperate <i>v.</i> 合作 [ko'əpə, ret] <i>n.</i> cooperation <i>adj.</i> cooperative</p>	<p>The children cooperated with their teachers in keeping their classrooms clean.</p>	<p>孩子們與老師合作保持教室清潔。</p>
<p>curious ['kjʊrɪəs] <i>adj.</i> 好奇的 同 inquisitive</p>	<p>I am curious to know what my teacher said to my mother.</p>	<p>我很好奇想知道老師跟我母親說些什麼。</p>

Exercise 1.1 從第一部份中選出最適當的一個英文字，填入空格內：

1. 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.

【解答】

1. affected 2. Cemetery 3. abroad 4. attend 5. curious

《第二部份》

- delicious** *adj.* 美味的
[di'liʃəs]
同 sweet-tasting
We had some **delicious** cakes after dinner. 我們在晚飯後吃了一些美味的蛋糕。
- direct** [də'rekt]
v. 監督；指導
adj. 直接的
同 conduct, command
同 indirect
There was nobody to **direct** the workmen. 沒有人監督工人。
Which is the most **direct** way to London? 去倫敦最直接的路是那一條？
- draw** [drɔ:] *v.* 拉
同 drag, haul
Draw your chair nearer to the table. 把你的椅子往桌子拉近一點。
- empire** ['empair]
n. 帝國
同 realm
The United States was once a part of the British **Empire**. 美國一度曾是大英帝國的一部分。
- event** [i'vent] *n.* 事件
同 accident, happening
The discovery of America was a great **event**. 發現美洲是一件大事。
- failure** ['feljə] *n.* 失敗
同 success
Success came after many **failures**. 成功在多次的失敗之後到來。
- file** [fail]
n. 文卷檔
v. 歸檔
Please put these letters in the main **file**. 請將這些文件放入文卷總檔中。
The secretary **filed** the cards in order. 秘書將卡片依序歸檔。
- frank** [fræŋk]
adj. 坦白的
同 candid, honest
同 deceitful, dishonest
He was **frank** to admit that he had not studied the lesson. 他坦白承認沒有唸那一課。
- generate** ['dʒenə,ret]
v. 產生
同 produce, make
We know that heating water can **generate** steam. 我們知道將水加熱可以產生蒸氣。

halt [hɔlt] The soldiers **halted** for a rest. 兵士們停止前進，以休息片刻。
v. 停止前進

Exercise 1.2 從第二部份中選出最適當的一個英文字，填入空格內：

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

【解答】

1. event 2. delicious 3. failure 4. frank 5. halted

《 第三部份 》

horn [hɔ:n] *n.* 角 A goat has two **horns** on its head. 山羊的頭上有兩隻角。

individual [ˌɪndəˈvɪdʒuəl] *adj.* 個別的 A teacher cannot give **individual** attention if his class is large. 如果班上的人數眾多，老師就不能個別地注意到每一個學生。

n. 個人

同 person

interval [ˈɪntəvəl] *n.* (時間的)間隔 There was a long **interval** before he replied. 他隔了一段很長的時間才回答。

knot [nɒt] *n.* 繩結 The **knots** on your package must be tied tightly. 你包裹上的繩結必須紮緊。

liberal [ˈlɪbərəl] *adj.* 1 自由主義的 He is **liberal** in his views on government. 他對政體的看法是屬於自由主義的。

2 通才的 ☐ professional	They want their children to have a liberal education.	他們要他們的孩子接受通才教育。
magnificent <i>adj.</i> 華麗的 [mæg'nɪfəsnt] ☐ grand, splendid <i>n.</i> magnificence	The king was wearing a magnificent gold crown.	國王戴着華麗的金冠。
mental ['mentl] <i>adj.</i> 心理的 ☐ physical	Keeping mental health is very important in modern society.	在現代社會中，維護心理健康是非常重要的。
momentary <i>adj.</i> 暫時的 ['moməntəri] ☐ transient ☐ everlasting	Her feeling of danger was only momentary ; it soon passed.	她的危險感只是暫時的，很快就消失了。
neutral ['nju:trəl] <i>adj.</i> 中立的	He remained neutral in the argument between his two friends.	他在兩個朋友的爭執中，保持中立。
omit [ə'mɪt] <i>v.</i> 遺漏；刪除	He made many mistakes in spelling by omitting letters.	他因漏掉字母而犯了許多拼字上的錯誤。

Exercise 1.3 從第三部份中選出最適當的一個英文字，填入空格內：

1. We didn't 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 physical illnesses.

【解答】

1. omitted 2. neutral 3. individual 4. interval 5. mental

《第四部份》

<p>peacock ['pi,kak] n. 孔雀</p>	<p>A <i>peacock</i> can fly only short distance.</p>	<p>孔雀只能飛很短的距離。</p>
<p>pioneer [,paɪə'nɪr] n. 先驅者 回 forerunner</p>	<p>John Glenn was a <i>pioneer</i> in space travel.</p>	<p>約翰·葛倫是太空旅行的先驅者。</p>
<p>pray [pre] v. 祈禱</p>	<p>I will <i>pray</i> to God for your safe return.</p>	<p>我會向上帝祈禱你的平安歸來。</p>
<p>pronounce [prə'naʊns] v. 1. 讀~的音 n. pronunciation 2. 宣告 n. pronouncement</p>	<p>The teacher <i>pronounced</i> each word slowly. The doctor <i>pronounced</i> that the man was dead.</p>	<p>老師把每一個字音都讀得很慢。 醫生宣告那男人死了。</p>
<p>race [res] n. 1. 種族 2. 比賽</p>	<p>There are mainly three kinds of <i>races</i> in the world: the white <i>race</i>, the black <i>race</i>, and the yellow <i>race</i>. Please tell me which horse won the <i>race</i>.</p>	<p>世界上有三個主要的種族：白種人，黑種人和黃種人。 請告訴我那一匹馬贏得比賽。</p>
<p>relative ['relatɪv] n. 親戚 adj. 相對的 回 absolute</p>	<p>He has many <i>relatives</i> in the United States. East is a <i>relative</i> term; for example, France is east of England but west of Italy.</p>	<p>他在美國有很多的親戚。 東方是個相對的名詞，譬如說，法國在英國的東方，但却在義大利的西方。</p>
<p>resort [rɪ'zɔ:rt] v. 1. 常去 2. 求助</p>	<p>When we were high school students, we <i>resorted</i> to the restaurant. He always <i>resorted</i> to asking his friends for money.</p>	<p>當我們是高中生時，常去這家餐館。 他總是向朋友求助金錢。</p>

rub [rʌb] <i>v.</i> 摩; 擦	He rubbed his hands together to warm up.	他摩擦雙手以取暖。
shadow ['ʃædə] <i>n.</i> 陰暗處 同 shade	He walked along in the shadows hoping no one would recognize him.	他沿著陰暗處走, 希望沒有人會認出他。
situation <i>n.</i> 情勢 [,sɪtʃu'eɪʃən] 同 condition, case	I'm in a difficult situation and I don't know what to do.	我處在一個困難的情勢中, 而我也不知道該怎麼辦。

Exercise 1.4 從第四部份中, 選出最適當的一個英文字, 填入空格內:

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 that we can do now but _____ to God for help.

【解答】

1. races 2. relative 3. shadow 4. pioneer 5. pray

《第五部份》

sore [sor] <i>adj.</i> 疼痛的 同 aching, painful	His sore leg made walking difficult.	疼痛的腿使他步行困難。
spread [sprɛd] <i>v.</i> 覆蓋; 鋪(桌面)	His sister spread a cloth on the table.	他的姊姊把一塊桌布鋪在桌上。
stomach ['stʌmək] <i>n.</i> 胃	It is unwise to swim on a full stomach .	飽腹時游泳是不明智的。
suitcase ['sut, kes] <i>n.</i> 手提箱	He took two suitcases with him on the trip.	他旅行時帶著兩個手提箱。

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<p>talent ['tælənt] n. 天才</p>	<p>The girl has a talent for music.</p>	<p>那女孩有音樂的天才。</p>
<p>throne [θron] n. 王位</p>	<p>He was only 15 years old when he came to the throne.</p>	<p>當他登基時，只有十五歲。</p>
<p>transfer ['trænsfɜ:] n. 調職 [træns'fɜ:]v. 移轉</p>	<p>He has asked for a transfer to another job.</p>	<p>他已要求調職。</p>
<p>usage ['ju:sɪdʒ] n. 使用</p>	<p>Machines soon wear out under rough usage.</p>	<p>機器使用不小心很快就會磨損。</p>
<p>vowel ['vaʊəl] n. 母音字母 ☐ consonant</p>	<p>The vowels in the English language are represented by a, e, i, o, u, and, sometimes, y.</p>	<p>英文中的母音字母以 a, e, i, o, u 為代表，有時再加上 y。</p>
<p>withdraw [wɪð drɔ:] v. 縮回；撤銷</p>	<p>He quickly withdrew his hand from the hot stove.</p>	<p>他迅速地把手從熱火爐上縮回。</p>

Exercise 1.5 從第五部份中選出最適當的一個英文字，填入空格內：

1. _____ are more difficult to pronounce than consonants.
2. It is not wise to work on an empty _____.
3. The general decided to _____ the troops from the present position.
4. The boy showed a real _____ for painting.
5. This farm has been _____ from father to son for generations.

【解答】

1. Vowels 2. stomach 3. withdraw 4. talent 5. transferred

成果測驗

Exercise 1.6 找出一個與其它三個不相關的字：

- ___ 1. (A) compliment (B) commendation (C) approach (D) praise
 ___ 2. (A) attend (B) draw (C) haul (D) drag
 ___ 3. (A) candid (B) curious (C) frank (D) honest
 ___ 4. (A) interval (B) omit (C) break (D) pause
 ___ 5. (A) splendid (B) neutral (C) magnificent (D) grand
 ___ 6. (A) race (B) situation (C) condition (D) case
 ___ 7. (A) aching (B) painful (C) delicious (D) sore
 ___ 8. (A) conflict (B) event (C) struggle (D) fight
 ___ 9. (A) obey (B) command (C) conduct (D) direct
 ___ 10. (A) happening (B) event (C) incident (D) pioneer

【解答】

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D

Exercise 1.7 找出一個與題前中文意思相同的英文字：

- ___ 1. 影響
 (A) conflict (B) cooperate (C) affect (D) attend
 ___ 2. 責備
 (A) blame (B) responsibility (C) stomach (D) talent
 ___ 3. 美味的
 (A) incurious (B) delicious (C) dull (D) candid
 ___ 4. 先驅者
 (A) bubble (B) consonant (C) peacock (D) pioneer
 ___ 5. 親戚
 (A) neutral (B) relative (C) uncle (D) resort

【解答】

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B

Exercise 1.8 找出一個與斜體字意義相反的單字：

- ___ 1. *compliment*
 (A) conflict (B) blame (C) success (D) failure
- ___ 2. *indifferent*
 (A) delicious (B) dull (C) curious (D) magnificent
- ___ 3. *deceitful*
 (A) dull (B) grand (C) neutral (D) frank
- ___ 4. *momentary*
 (A) everlasting (B) transient (C) liberal (D) important
- ___ 5. *withdraw*
 (A) haul (B) draw (C) advance (D) cooperate

【解答】

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C

Exercise 1.9 完整拼出下列各句中所欠缺的單字，每一格代表一個字母：

1. Although he was a f _____ e at school, he became a successful man later. (失敗的)
2. He was so c _____ s to know what was in the letter that he opened it, even though it was addressed to his sister. (好奇的)
3. Will you be quite f _____ k with me about this matter? (坦白的)
4. In their school they have an i _____ l of ten minutes for recess. (間隔的時間)
5. The police watched the cafe to which the robber was known to r _____ t. (常去)

【解答】

1. failure 2. curious 3. frank 4. interval 5. resort

Exercise 1.10 找出一個與句中斜體字意義最接近的單字：

- ___ 1. Steam can *generate* electricity by turning an electric generator.
 (A) change (B) produce (C) stop (D) spread
- ___ 2. He earned high *commendation* from the people for his bravery.
 (A) reward (B) pride (C) praise (D) consideration
- ___ 3. The policeman *halted* the speeding car to see if the driver was drunk.
 (A) stopped (B) found (C) chased (D) caught
- ___ 4. I have a *sore* throat from cold.
 (A) strong (B) weak (C) clear (D) painful
- ___ 5. I will show you the *magnificent* palace of the king.
 (A) grand (B) ancient (C) colorful (D) dull

【解答】

1. B

2. C

3. A

4. D

5. A

LESSON 2

預備測驗

◎ 選出最適當的答案：

- The rider *cursed* his _____ horse.
(A) great (B) bad
- An *absolute* ruler can do just as _____.
(A) people tell him (B) he pleases
- There is usually a *ceremony* when a new building is _____.
(A) opened (B) destroyed
- The _____ was sent to him by *freight*.
(A) letter (B) box
- The *peak* of the roof is the _____ part of the house.
(A) highest (B) lowest

◆ 解答 ◆

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A

《 第一部份 》

- absolute** ['æbsəlut] He is a man of *absolute* honesty. 他是個絕對誠實的人。
adj. 絕對的
- agency** ['edʒənsɪ] The Ford Company has *agen-* 福特公司在全國都有
n. 經銷處 *cies* all over the country. 經銷處。
- attitude** ['ætə,tjud] He took a sympathetic *atti-* 他對我的境遇抱同情的
n. 態度 *tude* toward my situation. 的態度。
- blank** [blæŋk] Please write your name in 請把你的名字寫在此
adj. 空白的 the *blank* space at the top 頁上頭的空白處。
□ empty of the page.