



托福—GRE词汇精粹



海文音像出版社

TOEFL-GRE VOCABULARY

托福-GRE 词汇精粹

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PREFACE

To TOEFL candidates as well as students of English, vocabulary poses great difficulty in listening and reading comprehension. In view of this, we have compiled this TOEFL-GRE VOCABULARY (TGV), which provides as many as 500 functional words.

TGV gives you more than the definition of each word. It gives you examples of how the word is used in sentences; what's more, it gives you synonyms or other words close in meaning to the word. It lets you first hear and then see the word in use—the natural way of learning language.

TGV consists of 5 cassette tapes and a book. The book is made up of tape scripts and tests. If you follow the directions, TGV will help you to read more accurately, write more clearly, and speak more forcefully.

How to use the recordings:

1. First, play one entire side of the recording. Listen carefully and pay special attention to the way the word is used in the context.
2. Note the way the narrator reads the word; his emphasis or tone may help you work out the

meaning of the word.

3. After playing the whole side once, go back and listen again to the first group of ten words. (Each group of ten is one unit.) Play the group over a few times.
4. Play the recording group by group, with a break after each.

Don't feel frustrated if a word escapes from your memory at first. As you persist in listening to the recordings, the words will become part of your vocabulary sooner or later.

How to use the script:

1. While listening to each group of ten words, follow the script and meanwhile write the words on a piece of paper as you hear them.
2. Listen to the whole sentence each time. The context may provide clues to the meaning of the words.

How to use the tests:

1. When you have played one unit several times, turn to the test for that group of words. The tests are organized in groups of ten words.
2. While taking the test, do not refer to the script.
3. Read over the test again. The test gives you new synonyms of the functional word and new context, which will help set the meaning of the word in your mind.

4. If you missed a word on the test, go back to the test question and do it again, this time referring to the recording or script. The test is designed to help you master the words!
5. A set of review tests in groups of fifty words is also designed. Do the review tests only when you think the words are clearly fixed in your mind!

Use TGV intelligently! We suggest you work on one group at one time. The integration of visual and aural channels makes learning new words much easier. Small amounts of time, regularly applied, will give the most noticeable benefits.

序 言

对TOEFL和GRE应试者和学习英语的人来说,词汇是听力理解和阅读理解的障碍。因此,我们编撰了这套《TOEFL—GRE 词汇精粹》。

本书除了列出每个单词的解释外,还提供了例句以及近义词。这套书要您先听听,然后再看看实际使用中的词汇——这是学习语言的自然方法。

本书附测试题和5盒录音磁带。如果您遵循使用说明,本书会帮助您阅读起来更准确,写作起来更清楚,说起话来更有力。

使用录音的方法:

1. 先把某一面的录音从头至尾放一遍。仔细地听,特别注意单词在上下文中的用法。

2. 留意朗读者的朗读方法。朗读者的重读或语调或许能帮助您猜出单词的意思。

3. 放完第一遍后,倒带。然后再听第一组的十个单词。(每组十个单词为一节。)来回放听几次。

4. 一组组地放听录音,每组之间应有间歇。

如果一开始记不住某个单词,不必感到沮丧。只要坚持听录音,所有这些500个单词迟早会成为您的词汇的组成部分。

使用录音书面材料的方法:

1. 边听各组十个单词时，边看书面材料。同时在一张纸上拼写这些单词。

2. 每次要听完整个句子。上下文中可能会找出单词意思的线索。

使用测试题的方法：

1. 将一节放听几遍后，翻书至这组单词的测试题。这些测试题都是按十个单词为一组编排的。

2. 做测试题时，不要参考书面材料。

3. 把试题再浏览一遍。试题为您提供单词的新同义词以及新的上下文，两者都会帮助您牢牢记住单词的意思。

4. 如果试题中有词做错了，您可以再做一次。这次，您可以听听录音或看看书面材料。测试题的目的就是帮助您掌握这些单词！

5. 我们还编写了一套每五十个单词为一组的复习测试题。请您在确信已经牢记这些单词时才做复习测试题。

请正确使用《TOEFL—GRE 词汇精粹》！我们建议您每次学习一组单词。同时使用视觉和听觉会使您觉得掌握生词並不困难。坚持不懈，费时不多，定能奏效。

编者 一九九一年二月

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RECORDING SCRIPTS

VOLUME I (A)

1. **Acumen** /ə'kju:men/ *n.* (keen insight) 聪明, 敏锐

A man with his *acumen* is not easily imposed on.

2. **Adamant** /'ædəmənt/ *adj.* (unyielding, absolutely firm) 坚强的, 坚定不移的

He was *adamant* in his refusal to reveal the name of his accomplice.

3. **Anomaly** /ə'nɒməli/ *n.* (a deviation from the usual, out of the ordinary) 反常之事物, 异常之现象

anomalous *adj.*

His coonskin cap was an *anomaly* in the Congressional cloakroom.
 /'klu:zəknʊm/ [后] 软帽间, 约在帽店处, 计划写作

4. **Antipathy** /æn'tipəθi/ *n.* (dislike of, hatred for, aversion to) 反感, 厌恶
antipathetic *adj.*

My *antipathy* for anarchism was no secret.

5. **Apathy** /'æpəθi/ *n.* (lack of feeling, absence of emotion) 缺乏感情, 冷淡
apathetic *adj.*

His *apathy* about the injured child was shocking.

6. **Assiduous** /ə'sidjuəs/ *adj.* (constant, persistent)
经常的, 坚持不懈的
assiduity *n.*

An *assiduous* reader often makes a good scholar.

7. **Autonomous** /ɔ:'tɒnəməs/ *adj.* (self-governing, independent of outside control) 自主的, 自治的
autonomy *n.*

Although the store carried the name of a chain, it was really *autonomous*.

8. **Banal** /'beɪnəl/ *adj.* (trite, commonplace, uninspired) 平庸的, 陈腐的
banality *n.*

The pompous speaker bored his audience with *banal* remarks.

9. **Candor** /'kænde/ *n.* (frankness, outspokenness)
坦率, 爽直
candid *adj.*

The senator talked about political issues with surprising *candor*.

10. **Caprice** /ke'pri:s/ *n.* (a whim, an unmotivated decision) 不能解释的怪想(或行为)
capricious *adj.*

It was simply *caprice* which made him order the promotion of all red-headed men in the platoon.

11. **Castigate** /'kæstigeɪt/ *v.* (severely criticize) 严

厉批评, 申斥

castigation *n.*

Editors love to *castigate* crooked politicians.

12. **Chicanery** /ʃi'keineri/ *n.* (trickery, subterfuge)

诡计, 诈骗

Many people assume that there is always a certain amount of *chicanery* in the letting of city contracts.

- ✓ 13. **Depraved** /di'preivd/ *adj.* (incorrigibly evil) 堕落的, 腐化的

depravity *n.*

The judge found the young hoodlum to be *depraved*.

- ✓ 14. **Discursive** /dis'ke:siv/ *adj.* (rambling, digressive) 东拉西扯的, 离题的

discursiveness *n.*

John simply could not stick to the point; he always told a story in a *discursive* manner.

15. **Dissonance** /'disənəns/ *n.* (discord, unharmonious effects) 不和谐

dissonant *adj.*

Musical composers often use *dissonance* to suggest a state of restlessness.

- ✓ 16. **Dour** /due/ *adj.* (sour, sullen, gloomy) 阴郁的, 郁郁寡欢的

The *dour* expression on his face discouraged people from making gay conversation.

17. **Ebullient** /i'buljənt/ *adj.* (full of enthusiasm, bubbling with energy) 热情奔放的

ebullience *n.*

Since he was basically *ebullient* nothing discouraged him for long.

18. **Ecstatic** /eks'tætik/ *adj.* (overpowered by delight) 欣喜若狂的, 入迷的

ecstasy *n.*

The reunited lovers were *ecstatic*.

19. **Enervate** /'ene:veɪt/ *v.* (deprive of nervous energy, weaken) 使衰弱, 削弱

enervation *n.*

Hiking up the mountain will *enervate* all but the toughest of men.

20. **Engender** /in'dʒendə/ *v.* (cause, produce) 产生, 造成, 引起

Such violent language is more likely to *engender* resentment than remove it.

21. **Ephemeral** /i'femerəl/ *adj.* (short-lived, fleeting) 短命的, 一时的

ephemera *n.*

The popularity of rock and roll will probably be *ephemeral*.

22. **Esoteric** /,esəu'terik/ *adj.* (hidden, secret) 深奥的, 奥秘的

The *esoteric* meaning of the parables was revealed by the Master to only a few.

23. **Expiate** /'ekspi:et/ *v.* (atone for, make amends for) 抵偿, 补偿
To *expiate* his terrible crime is impossible.
24. **Fiasco** /fi'æskəu/ *n.* (complete, utter failure) 完全失败, 惨败
An early rocket launching attempt was a *fiasco*.
25. **Flaccid** /'flæsɪd/ *adj.* (flabby, weak) 软弱的
flaccidity *n.*
A long illness results in *flaccid* muscles.
26. **Laconic** /lə'kɒnɪk/ *adj.* (brief, terse) 简明的, 简短的
laconism *n.*
He opened his mouth just enough to let out his few, *laconic* remarks.
27. **Latent** /'leɪtənt/ *adj.* (unrevealed, unused) 潜在的
latency *n.*
Although he has not yet produced a masterpiece, we believe he has *latent* genius.
28. **Lethargic** /le'θɑ:dʒɪk/ *adj.* (sluggish, drowsily lazy) 怠惰的
lethargy *n.*
Because of the heat, people felt *lethargic*.
29. **Lugubrious** /lu:'ɡju:briəs/ *adj.* (ridiculously sorrowful, mournful) 悲哀的
lugubriousness *n.*
He kept the dead dog's collar on his desk, a

lugubrious reminder of his departed friend.

30. **Moribund** /'mɔ:ribʌnd/ *adj.* (dying, ending)

将死的, 将结束的

moribundity *n.*

He tried to revive the bridge club, but it was already *moribund*.

31. **Myopic** /mai'ɒpik/ *adj.* (near-sighted) 近视的

myopia *n.*

His favorite cartoon character was the *myopic* Mr. Magoo.

32. **Obstreperous** /ɒb'streperəs/ *adj.* (boisterous,

unruly) 喧闹的, 无秩序的

obstreperousness *n.*

The longer the teacher was out of the room, the more *obstreperous* the children became.

33. **Parsimonious** /,pɑ:si'meunjəs/ *adj.* (excessively

frugal, penny pinching) 吝啬的, 小气的

parsimony *n.*

The belief that the Scottish people are *parsimonious* is the basis of many jokes.

34. **Perfidious** /pe:'fidies/ *adj.* (traitorous, treache-

rous) 叛变的, 不忠的

perfidy *n.*

Benedict Arnold is usually remembered as a *perfidious* soldier.

35. **Perfunctory** /pə'fʌŋktəri/ *adj.* (mechanical,

indifferent) 敷衍塞责的, 草率的

perfunctoriness *n.*

The clerk performed his duties in a *perfunctory* manner.

36. **Perspicuity** /ˌpe:spi'kju:iti/ *n.* (clearness, lucidity) (表达等的)明白, 清楚

The *perspicuity* of his arguments made his opponents see his side of the issue

37. **Polemic** /po'lemik/ *n.* (controversy, argumentative debate) 争论, 辩论, 论战

The argument was one long, noisy *polemic* and nothing was decided.

38. **Procrastinate** /prəu'kræstineit/ *v.* (postpone, put off, delay) 拖延
procrastination *n.*

Don't *procrastinate*; do it today.

39. **Prototype** /'preutətaip/ *n.* (model, pattern) 原型, 典型

prototypic *adj.*

Napoleon is the *prototype* of modern dictators.

40. **Regressive** /ri'gresiv/ *adj.* (going backward) 退步的

A *regressive tendency* is one that seeks to return to some previous condition.

41. **Sagacity** /sə'gæsiti/ *n.* (wisdom) 睿智, 明敏
sagacious *adj.*

His *sagacity* is so well known that people come for miles to get his opinions.