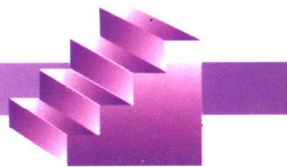


新编大学英语学习丛书



英语词汇

讲·练·测

主编 辜向东
主审 田孟沂



重庆大学出版社

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主编 辜向东
主审 田孟沂
编者 蒋 婷 李筱辉 李奉栖
夏春燕 罗 瑜 卢桂华
文 健 吴丽莎 陈晓莉

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主 编 辜向东

主 审 伍正新

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Preface

前 言

本书以教育部颁发的新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)词汇表和《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》为依据,以英语词汇学理论作指导,参考众多国内外大学英语教材和词汇书籍编写而成。本书将如何有效扩大词汇量和运用掌握词汇的方法融入大量的讲解、操练与测试中,既注重打好扎实的英语基础,又强调四、六级考试的重点和难点,适合大学英语1~6级的学生学习和迎考使用,也可供广大英语教师教学参考使用。

本书根据大学英语词汇教学与测试的重点和难点分为六章和一个附录。

第一章 前缀和后缀。《大纲》要求大学生“具有按照构词法识别生词的能力”,而词缀法(affixation)是扩大词汇量最有效的方法之一。因此,本章首先对《大纲通用词汇表》中所列的每一个常用前缀和后缀的构词法、意义进行了讲解、举例,然后按前、后缀的意义和构成词的词性提供了大量的分类及综合练习,其中包括部分《大纲通用词汇表》中未列出但英语学习中又很常见的前缀和后缀。

第二章 同义词和反义词。学会用英语解释英语(paraphrase)是提高英语水平的重要途径。英语中有很多同义词和反义词可用于相互释义。本章按词性分类

设计出大量同义词和反义词测试性练习,意在培养学生用英语单词解释英语单词的能力。

第三章 易混词。英语中很多意义相近、用法不一的词汇常常是英语教学的难点,也是测试的重点。本章精心挑选了 50 组教学中常见的易混词(名词、形容词各 25 组,动词见第五章)进行释例并提供了大量的测试性练习。

第四章 一词多义。英语中绝大部分词汇属一词多义。本章从《大纲》中抽样挑选了部分词汇和短语用英语或汉语进行释义,然后要求学生理解并翻译大量句子中的多义词。

第五章 动词和短语动词。这是词汇教学与测试中的重中之重,因而本章是本书内容最多而难度最大的。本章选择了‘come’,‘go’,‘get’等 30 个常见动词及短语(全部是《大纲》要求必需掌握的)进行英文释义与练习,还提供了大量的易混动词与短语、一词多义等练习与测试。

第六章 介词和副词。虽然介词和副词在英语词汇中所占比例较小,但使用十分广泛,而且非常灵活,所以本书专门设此一章提供大量的讲解与练习。

附录 全国大学英语四、六级曝光题中的词汇测试题。供学生练习、测试和参考。

在本书编写过程中,承蒙重庆大学外国语学院领导的关心与支持,承蒙韩其顺教授、余渭深教授、晏晓蓉教授和罗信群教授的指导、帮助与鼓励,也承蒙重庆大学出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,编者谨此表示衷心感谢!



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Chapter One

Prefixes and Suffixes

前綴和后綴

Prefixes

dis-

Formation: a. dis- + v. → v.

b. dis- + adj. / n. → adj. / n.

Meaning: a. Verbs formed in this way describe an action that has the opposite effect of, or reverses, the process described by the original verb.

b. A state, characteristic, or quality which is the opposite of the one referred to or described by the original noun or adjective.

Examples: In all these years I've never known you to **disobey** an order.

The boy **disappeared** from the hotel during the night.

The hard-working carpenter had never done a **dishonest** thing in his life.

Her letter caused him some **discomfort**.

A list of words with these meanings:

disagree	discontinue	dislike	disbelieve	distrust
disloyal	dishonest	disorderly	discontent	dissimilar
discomfort	disobedience	dishonor	disadvantage	disbelief

in-, il-, im-, ir-

Formation: in-/ im-/ il-/ ir- + adj. / n. → adj. / n.

Meaning: The opposite meaning to the original adjective or noun.

Examples: I have been possessed by a wild and entirely **illogical** unrest.

The robot is doing something which would otherwise be **impossible**.

It was stupid and **irrational** to feel frightened.

A list of words with this meaning:

informal	impossible	illegible	irreplaceable
injustice	imbalance	illegal	irresistible
inadequate	immature	illiterate	irrelevant

inter-

Formation: inter- + *v./n./adj.* → *v./n./adj.*

Meaning: *a.* Something as existing or happening between two or more people or things.

b. Two or more people or things are related or connected in some way.

Examples: **Inter-city** phone calls are relatively cheap now.

They took an **inter-continental** flight back to England last week.

There was a quick **interchange** of information between the men.

All things are **interrelated** and **interacted** on each other.

A list of words with these meanings:

inter-city	inter-office	interstate	inter-language
interpersonal	interplanetary	international	intercontinental
interact	interplay	interweave	interchange
interconnection	interrelation	interdependent	intercultural

mid-

Formation: mid- + *n.* (referring to months, years, and particular parts of the day) → *n.*

Meaning: The middle part of a particular period of time.

Examples: Although it was **mid-June**, the weather outside was a fine chill drizzle.

It was a Saturday in **midsummer**.

They were huddled into two or three coats against the **mid-October**.

A list of words with this meaning:

mid-afternoon	mid-week	mid-century	mid-fifties
midnight	midwinter	midday	midsummer

mis-

Formation: mis- + *v./n.* → *v./n.*

Meaning: Things that are done wrongly or badly.

Examples: I was sure I had **misheard** the question.

He **mistook** me for my twin sister.

Don't **misconceive** the essence of education.

A list of words with this meaning:

mishear	misinform	misquote	misread
misinterpret	misprint	misuse	mispronounce
misconception	mismanagement	misunderstanding	<u>misfortune</u>

non-

Formation: non- + *n.* / *adj.* → *n.* / *adj.*

Meaning: The idea that a person or thing does not have the qualities or characteristics referred to.

Examples: He chain-smoked, which isn't very pleasant for a **non-smoker** like me.

If the landlord is **non-resident**, he does not have right of access.

The answer is not **non-change**, but a different kind of change.

A list of words with this meaning:

non-target	non-human	non-violence	non-profit
non-aggressive	non-verbal	non-biological	non-competitive

re-

Formation: re- + *v.* / *n.* → *v.* / *n.*

Meaning: The fact that an action or process is done or happens a second time, sometimes in a different way.

Examples: It was a comedy well worth **re-reading**.

The road is now **renamed** Millbank.

The theatre was founded in 1720, but **rebuilt** in 1820.

A list of words with this meaning:

re-examine	reappear	redefine	rewrite
reconsider	rename	restart	reunite
repossession	remarriage	recreation	rediscovery

un-

Formation: a. un- + *adj.* / *adv.* / *n.* → *adj.* / *adv.* / *n.*

b. un- + *v.* → *v.*

Meaning: a. Things are the opposite of whatever the original adjectives, adverbs, and nouns describe or refer to.

b. The process or state referred to by the original verb is reversed.

Examples: What they have to tell us may be intellectually shocking or emotionally **unacceptable**.

Tom, **unwillingly**, felt drawn to Mary in his isolation.

He detested and, if he could, avoided personal **unpleasantness**.

Let him help to dress and **undress** himself.

A list of words with these meanings:

unable	unconscious	unhappy	unthinkable	unacceptable
unpleasantly	unfortunately	unbelievably	untidily	undemocratically
unfairness	unpleasantness	uncertainty	unhappiness	unacceptability
undo	unlock	untie	uncover	unload

Suffixes

1. Suffixes used as noun signifiers

-er/-or

Formation: v. + -er/-or → n.

Meaning: a. The people who do the action described by the original verb, usually because it is their job.

b. Nouns that refer to things which perform the function described by the original verbs.

Examples: I went to London and tried to earn my living as a portrait **painter**.

He has become a frequent **visitor** to our house.

The entire operation is done by **computer**.

She went in and took the small **elevator** to the fourth floor.

A list of words with these meanings:

lecturer	producer	commander	manager
waiter	recorder	duster	mixer
digger	cooker	operator	investor
sailor	auditor	creator	detector
reactor	receptor	refrigerator	separator

-ion, -tion, -ation

Formation: *v.* + -ion/-tion/-ation → *n.*

Meaning: The state or process described by the verb, or to an instance of that process.

Examples: Why don't we take military **actions**?

The great Picasso **exhibition** at the Museum of Modern Art in New York was a great success.

She is a girl full of wild **imagination**.

A list of words with this meaning:

action	contribution	exhibition	reaction	decision
attention	reduction	production	introduction	description
realization	examination	explanation	organization	information

-ment

Formation: *v.* + -ment → *n.*

Meaning: The process of making or doing something, or to the result of this process.

Examples: The **achievement** of equality for women is very great in the past century.

The weather showed signs of **improvement**.

Fanny saw with **amazement** that the letter was addressed to her.

A list of words with this meaning:

assessment	accomplishment	assignment	investment
involvement	management	payment	punishment
replacement	requirement	resentment	retirement

-ness

Formation: *adj.* + -ness → *n.*

Meaning: The state or quality described by the adjective.

Examples: There was a **gentleness** about his face.

We should have an **awareness** of the child's real needs.

My disbelief gave way to **sadness**.

A list of words with this meaning:

consciousness	happiness	attractiveness	helplessness
rudeness	bitterness	loneliness	sweetness
carelessness	nervousness	weakness	goodness

-ity

Formation: *adj.* + *-ity* → *n.*

Meaning: The state or condition described by the adjective.

Examples: Babies receive **immunity** to a variety of infections through breast feeding.

The war had brought **prosperity** to Port Philip.

A good fire is a **security** against wild beasts.

A list of words with this meaning:

creativity	generosity	productivity	curiosity	hostility
popularity	diversity	complexity	equality	simplicity
reality	humanity	extremity	familiarity	generality

2. Suffixes used as verb signifiers

-en

Formation: *n.* / *adj.* + *-en* → *v.*

Meaning: *a.* To describe the process of causing something to have a particular quality or to be in a particular state.

b. To express the idea that someone or something has more of a quality than it had previously.

Examples: A small patch of ground was **blackened** by the ashes of old camp fires.

The lacquer(亮漆) dries very quickly and **hardens** in an hour.

She was trying on a blue jacket and wondering if she could have the sleeves **lengthen**.

The patient's pulse **quickened**.

A list of words with these meanings:

fatten	loosen	weaken	sicken	widen
brighten	worsen	strengthen	heighten	lengthen
lighten	straighten	stiffen	sweeten	tighten

-ify

Formation: *adj.* / *n.* + *-ify* → *v.*

Meaning: Verbs that describe the process by which a state, quality, or condition is brought about.

Examples: The local authority has promised to **simplify** planning procedures.

I was **terrified** by the bull and wanted to run out of the field.

They are **beautifying** the classroom for a Christmas Party.

A list of words with this meaning:

amplify	diversify	intensify	purify	solidify
beautify	justify	classify	horrify	glorify

-ize

Formation: a. *n.* + -ize → *v.*

b. *n./adj.* + -ize → *v.*

Meaning: a. Actions that involve or are related to the original noun.

b. To describe the process by which the state or condition mentioned is brought about.

Examples: He **apologized** for being late.

The events of the wedding were **characterized** by muddle (混乱).

Forbes allowed his dog to **terrorize** the officer on duty.

The Prime Minister wants NATO to **modernize** short-range nuclear weapons.

A list of words with these meanings:

moralize	emphasize	summarize	criticize	symbolize
colonize	standardize	democratize	industrialize	generalize

3. Suffixes used as adjective signifiers

-able

Formation: a. *v.* + -able → *adj.*

b. *n.* + -able → *adj.*

Meaning: a. Adjectives formed in this way describe someone or something that is affected by the action or process described by the verb.

b. Adjectives to describe someone or something as having the qualities or characteristics referred to by the original noun.

Examples: Deaths caused by reckless driving are **avoidable**.

Edward was a mischievous but **lovable** child.

It was his company who gave him the **comfortable** feeling of security and ease.

His habitual striped shirts were **fashionable** in 1963.

A list of words with these meanings:

acceptable	desirable	manageable	recognizable	imaginable
knowable	changeable	readable	dependable	movable

comfortable honorable pleasurable fashionable valuable

-ible

Formation: *v.* + -ible → *adj.*

Meaning: Adjectives formed in this way describe something to which the action or process referred to by the verb can be done.

Examples: Raw meat is perfectly **digestible**, although it can be tough.

I understood that it was **permissible** to ask a question.

That was **sensible** of you.

A list of words with this meaning:

responsible	corruptible	divisible	audible	sensible
defensible	resistible	horrible	plausible	comprehensible

-al

Formation: *n.* + -al → *adj.*

Meaning: Adjectives formed in this way describe something that is connected with the thing referred to by the original noun.

Examples: The **environmental** pollution and the erosion of natural resources are getting more and more serious.

They signed a treaty to reduce the risk of **accidental** nuclear war.

Some of the clothes worn were **national** costume.

A list of words with this meaning:

professional	experimental	national	regional	classical
occasional	continental	conventional	global	original

-ful

Formation: *n.* + -ful → *adj.*

Meaning: Adjectives formed in this way describe someone or something as having a lot of the characteristic or quality mentioned.

Examples: He is a charming boy with the most **beautiful** hair.

I was told a shocking and **shameful** story.

This soil is very **fruitful**.

A list of words with this meaning:

powerful	dutiful	helpful	peaceful	painful
----------	---------	---------	----------	---------

hopeful playful thankful cheerful forceful

-ic, -ical

Formation: *n.* + -ic/-ical → *adj.*

Meaning: Adjectives formed in this way describe something resembling, involving, or being connected with the thing referred to by the original noun.

Examples: He took a carving knife from a **magnetic** board on the wall.

The machines made a soft, **rhythmic** pulsing sound.

His problem is **psychological** instead of **biological**.

Many old people still like **classical** music.

A list of words with this meaning:

patriotic	alcoholic	ironic	diplomatic	enthusiastic
typical	biological	historical	classical	psychological

-less

Formation: *n.* + -less → *adj.*

Meaning: Adjectives formed in this way describe people or things that do not have or do whatever is referred to.

Examples: Most people think of measles as **harmless**.

The injustice left me **speechless**.

He hummed a **tuneless** song to himself.

A list of words with this meaning:

meaningless	heartless	motionless	helpless	nameless
useless	hopeless	powerless	restless	endless

-ly

Formation: *a. n.* + -ly → *adj.*

b. n. + -ly → *adj.*

Meaning: *a.* Adjectives formed in this way describe things or people that have the qualities or characteristics which are typical of the original nouns and adjectives.

b. -ly combines with nouns that refer to periods of time in order to form words which indicate how often something happens or is done.

Examples: They are bright, alert and **lively**.

They were beautiful, **lovely** people.

His **weekly** payment was seven shillings.

Kate visited him **daily**, sometimes twice **daily**.

A list of words with these meanings:

brotherly	fatherly	godly	orderly	costly	manly
lonely	deadly	kindly	sickly	weakly	elderly
daily	hourly	quarterly	yearly	monthly	weekly

4. Suffix used as adverb signifier

-ly

Formation: *adj.* + *-ly* → *adv.*

Meaning: Adverbs formed in this way express the idea that something is done in the way described by the adjective.

Examples: My sister was singing very **happily**.

They walked **quickly** between the lines of houses.

Her voice and manner changed **suddenly**.

A list of words with this meaning:

badly	exactly	naturally	rapidly	cheaply
normally	recently	clearly	frequently	obviously

Exercises

1. Study the following groups of words carefully, choose an appropriate prefix that denotes "opposition" for each group and fill it in the blank.

dis-, il-, im-, ir-, mis-, non-, un-, in-

- 1) ____ **6** violence human smoker drinker align
- 2) ____ **7** able certain cover do fortunately
- 3) ____ **3** patient proper perfect moral balance
- 4) ____ **8** direct finite valuable justice dependence
- 5) ____ **4** legal literate local logical limitable
- 6) ____ **1** advantage honor agree appear cover
- 7) ____ **5** fortune behaviour spelling lead treat
- 8) ____ **2** regular rational resistible relative resolute

2. Study the following groups of words carefully, choose an appropriate suffix that is used as noun signifier for each group and fill it in the blank (one suffix can be used only once)

Suffix	Example	
-al	arrive	→ arrival
-(a)n	Africa	→ African
-ance	attend	→ attendance
-ant	participate	→ participant
-ation	transport	→ transportation
-ce	ignorant	→ ignorance
-cy	accurate	→ accuracy
-ee	train	→ trainee
-ence	depend	→ dependence
-er	read	→ reader
-ian	music	→ musician
-ing	build	→ building
-ion	invent	→ invention
-ist	special	→ specialist
-ity	equal	→ equality
-ment	punish	→ punishment
-ness	sick	→ sickness
-or	sail	→ sailor
-ship	friend	→ friendship
-sion	divide	→ division
-ure	press	→ pressure
-y	difficult	→ difficulty

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1) ____ | act | visit | edit | instruct | translate |
| 2) ____ | read | lead | play | employ | manage |
| 3) ____ | pay | examine | train | interview | employ |
| 4) ____ | art | science | tour | type | social |
| 5) ____ | Asia | America | Russia | Rome | Europe |
| 6) ____ | political | physic | history | Egypt | mathematical |
| 7) ____ | invest | achieve | involve | move | advertise |
| 8) ____ | defend | assist | inhabit | immigrate | participate |
| 9) ____ | exhibit | create | react | discuss | elect |
| 10) ____ | combine | realize | transport | invite | starve |
| 11) ____ | decide | conclude | expand | extend | divide |