



突破 英语单词手册

郝振甫 编著




BREAK THROUGH IN
ENGLISH VOCABULARY

江西科学技术出版社



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前 言

《突破英语单词手册》是编者在多年的教学实践基础上,综合大、中学英语教学大纲所列的英语常用词汇精选而成,旨在帮助读者更好地巩固所学的英语词汇知识,扩大词汇层面,增加英语实力,提高英语运用能力,以适应各类英语考试或出国留学。

本书共收入英语词汇约 3500 余条,其主要特点是:选词常见实用,注有音标;释义简明扼要,便于记忆;例句精炼典型,利于领会运用;左右对照,方便省时。例句中每个词条或以选词填空、或以补全单词、或以多选题的形式出现,提供 A、B、C、D 四个选项,并附有答案和汉语译文。这样既可帮助读者进行同义辨析,扩大词汇量,又可帮助读者理解词的用法,提高英语活用能力。

本书适合大、中学生、研究生以及英语爱好者学习使用,对于英语教师、英语工作者以及打算参加托福考试的同学也颇有裨益。

编者

2001 年 10 月

目 录

CONTENTS

A	2	N	256
B	36	O	262
C	52	P	276
D	94	Q	314
E	122	R	316
F	148	S	346
G	166	T	390
H	176	U	410
I	188	V	418
J	218	W	426
K	222	X	436
L	226	Y	438
M	236	Z	440



突破英语单词手册

A

1. aback	< <i>adv.</i> > [ə'bæk] 吃惊;受惊吓
2. abacus	< <i>n.</i> > ['æbəkəs] 算盘;顶板
3. abdicate	< <i>v.</i> > ['æbdikeit] 放弃;让位
4. abolish	< <i>vt.</i> > ['æbəlɪʃ] 废止;革除
5. abolition	< <i>n.</i> > ['æbəlɪʃən] 废止;废除
6. abortive	< <i>adj.</i> > [ə'bɔ:tɪv] 无结果的;失败的
7. abridge	< <i>vt.</i> > ['æbrɪdʒ] 缩短;削减
8. absent	< <i>v.</i> > [æbsent] 缺席;不在 < <i>adj.</i> > [æbsənt] 缺席的;不存在的

1. I was very taken _____ by her aggressive attitude.
 (A) about (B) aside
 (C) aback (D) apart
 (我对她敢做敢为的态度感到吃惊。)
【注释】be taken aback 出乎意料;吃惊
 take aside 拉人到旁边 take apart 拆开
2. The Chinese use _____ to add, subtract, time, and divide and it did not make use of any energy source.
 (A) abess (B) abduct
 (C) abacus (D) abbot
 (中国人习惯于使用算盘加减乘除,而它并未利用任何自然能源。)
3. If you accept labels at their face value you have to _____ your functions as an individual.
 (如果你接受标签上的价格,你必须放弃个人主观的想法。)
4. They might *do away with* the unreasonable rules.
 (A) withdraw (B) transform
 (C) abolish (D) guide
 (他们或许要废除不合理的规则。)
5. The _____ (abolish) of bad custom is necessary.
 (革除坏习惯是必要的。)
6. He made an *abortive* attempt to regain the governor.
 (A) successful (B) fruitless
 (C) perfect (D) wanton
 (他试图获得省长之职,结果失败了。)
7. The difficult book was _____ to make it easier for beginning readers.
 (难读的书籍经过删减,就使得初学读者易于阅读。)
 (A) complex (B) obsolete
 (C) abridged (D) dissipated
8. Mary was _____ (absent) from school last week.
 (玛丽上周末上学。)

解 答

1. (C) 2. (C) 3. abdicate 4. (C) 5. abolition
 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. absent

1. absolutely absolute	<p>< <i>adv.</i> > ['æbsəlu:tli] 绝对地;完全地</p> <p>< <i>adj.</i> > ['æbsəlu:t] 完全的;纯粹的</p>
2. abstain	<p>< <i>v.</i> > [əb'stein] 戒绝;禁绝</p>
3. abstinence	<p>< <i>n.</i> > ['æbstinəns] 戒(禁)酒</p>
4. absurdity absurd	<p>< <i>n.</i> > [əb'sə:diti] 荒谬;愚蠢</p> <p>< <i>adj.</i> > [əb'sə:d] 荒谬的;可笑的</p>
5. abundance abound	<p>< <i>n.</i> > [ə'bʌndəns] 丰富;充裕</p> <p>< <i>vi.</i> > [ə'baund] 富于;充满</p>
6. abuse	<p>< <i>vt.</i> > [ə'bjʊ:z] 滥用;虐待</p>
7. accelerate	<p>< <i>vt.</i> > [æk'seləreit] 加速;变快</p>
8. accept	<p>< <i>vt.</i> > [ək'sept] 接受;答应</p>

1. His answer is _____ (absolute) scientific.
(他的答案是完全符合科学的。)
2. Please warn him to _____ from interfering with her privacy.
(A) retain (B) refrain
(C) sustain (D) abstain
(请警告他不要干涉她的私事。)
3. He saw only one cure: Total _____.
(他以为只有一种治疗方法:彻底戒酒。)
4. His _____ (absurd) annoyed everyone present.
(他的荒谬行为使得在场的人都感到愤怒。)
It was _____ to let the baby sleep in the open air in such cold weather.
(A) absurd (B) abrupt
(C) absorb (D) abstract
(让小孩在这么冷的户外睡觉是荒唐的。)
5. Everyone wishes to have money in _____ (abound).
(人人都希望拥有充裕的金钱。)
6. There was no evidence that the animals were *maltreated*.
(A) stolen (B) abused
(C) dangerous (D) vaccinated
(没有任何迹象说明这些动物受到虐待。)
7. The car *accelerated* as it rolled down the steep hill.
(A) retarded (B) speeded up
(C) acceded (D) hampered
(当车滑下险峻的山坡时,车子加速。)
8. We ought to put our prejudices aside and _____ each other as equals.
(A) except (B) expect
(C) aspect (D) accept
(我们应该摒弃偏见,平等相待。)

解 答

1. absolutely 2. (D) 3. abstinence 4. absurdity, (A)
5. abundance 6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (D)

1. access	< <i>n.</i> > ['ækses] 接近;使用
2. accessible	< <i>adj.</i> > [æk'sesəbl] 可取得的; 易接近的
3. accident	< <i>n.</i> > ['æksidənt] 意外事件;事故
4. acclaim	< <i>vt.</i> > [ə'kleim] 称赞;喝彩
5. accommodate	< <i>vt.</i> > [ə'kɒmədeɪt] 使适应;容纳
6. accompany	< <i>vt.</i> > [ə'kʌmpəni] 陪伴;伴随
7. accomplice	< <i>n.</i> > [ə'kɒmplɪs] 共犯;同谋
8. accomplish accomplishment	< <i>vt.</i> > [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] 完成;实现 < <i>n.</i> > [ə'kɒmplɪʃmənt] 实行;完成
9. account	< <i>n.</i> > [ə'kaunt] 说明;账目

1. Professors have free _____ to the library.
(教授可以随意利用图书馆中的书。)
2. Living in a modern city has many _____ advantages.
(居住于现代的都市有许多优越之处。)
3. My friend was badly hurt in a traffic _____ yesterday.
(我的朋友昨天在车祸受重伤。)
4. We _____ the homecoming Olympic winner in swimming as a hero.
(A)accented (B)acceded
(C)accessed (D)acclaimed
(我们欢呼回国的奥林匹克游泳冠军为英雄。)
5. It is surprising that so large a hotel can only _____ 100 guests.
(A)accompany (B)affiliate
(C)accommodate (D)appropriate
(真怪,这样大的一家酒店只能容纳 100 位客人。)
6. The word“escorted”here means _____.
(A)endorsed (B)approved
(C)sponsored (D)accompanied
(“escorted”这个词在这里的意思是_____。)
7. The thief was apprehended, but the *person who aided him* escaped.
(A)arrogance (B)avarice
(C)accomplice (D)asset
(这个窃贼被逮捕,但他的同党逃脱了。)
8. The work was _____ (accomplishment) with a great effort.
(那项工作费了很大的劲才完成。)
9. Give us a full _____ of your vacation.
(请向我们详细说明你的假期是怎样度过的。)

解 答

1. access 2. accessible 3. accident 4. (D)
5. (C) 6. (D) 7. (C) 8. accomplished 9. account

1. accumulate	< <i>v.</i> > [ə'kju:mjuleit] 堆积; 积累
2. accurate	< <i>adj.</i> > ['ækjurit] 准确的; 精确的
3. accuse	< <i>vt.</i> > [ə'kju:z] 控告; 谴责
4. accused	< <i>adj.</i> > [ə'kju:zd] 被控告的; 被告 发的
5. ache	< <i>vi.</i> > [eik] 感觉疼痛 < <i>n.</i> > 痛
6. achieve	< <i>v.</i> > [ə'tʃi:v] 完成; 获得
7. acknowledge	< <i>v.</i> > [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] 承认; 接受
8. acquaint	< <i>vt.</i> > [ə'kweint] 使...熟悉; 告知

1. While they were away on vacation, they allowed their mail to *accumulate* at the post office.
(A) be delivered (B) pile up
(C) get lost (D) be returned
(当他们去度假,他们允许他们的信件堆积在邮局。)
2. Facts and figures, even when _____, can often be misleading.
(A) accurate (B) mistaken
(C) detailed (D) careful
(事实和数字即使很精确,也常会误导人。)
3. The policeman stopped him when he was driving home and _____ him of speeding.
(A) charge (B) arrested
(C) blamed (D) accused
(当他开车回家时,警察拦住他并指控他超速。)
4. The judge found the _____ innocent and set him free.
(A) accused (B) jailed
(C) lost (D) be returned
(法官发现监禁者无辜,立刻还他自由。)
5. The _____ in my tooth is killing me.
(我牙痛得要命。)
6. Those who do not work hard can't _____ real success.
(不肯努力工作的人不能获得真正的成功。)
7. "Did he ac _____ e your letter?"
"Yes, he did. He said that he had received my letter."
(“他曾收到你的信吗?”“有啊,他说已收到我的信了。")
8. In learning a foreign language, a guessing game may be a good way to get everyone _____ with different kinds of flowers, vegetables, and animals.
(A) acquainted (B) agree
(C) followed (D) discover
(学习外国语言时,猜谜游戏也许是人们认识不同种类的花、菜和动物的一种好方法。)

解 答

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. ache
6. achieve 7. acknowledge 8. (A)

1. acquire	< <i>v.</i> > [ə'kwaɪə] 获得;取得
2. active	< <i>adj.</i> > ['æktɪv] 活动的;活跃的
3. actualize	< <i>vt.</i> > ['æktjuəlaɪz] 实现;使逼真
4. acumen	< <i>n.</i> > [ə'kjumən] 明智;聪明
5. adapt	< <i>vt.</i> > [ədæpt] 使适应;应用
6. addict	< <i>v.</i> > [ədɪkt] 沉溺于;醉心于
7. additional	< <i>adj.</i> > [ədɪʃənəl] 额外的;附加的
8. address	< <i>n.</i> > [ədres] 谈话;称呼 < <i>vt.</i> > 演说

1. You must work hard to _____ a good knowledge of chemistry.
 (A)acquired (B)acquiring
 (C)acquire (D)be acquiring
 (你必须用功,才能学好化学知识。)
2. Bertrand Russell needs no special introduction to the general reader; his pen was _____ for almost a century.
 (A)interesting (B)active
 (C)wise (D)learned
 (罗素不需特别介绍给一般的读者,他的文章活跃在文坛长达一个世纪。)
3. Our highest human need is to _____ ourselves to become all that we might be.
 (A)actualize (B)develop
 (C)find (D)discover
 (人生的最大需求就是实现自我,使美梦成真。)
4. The sales manager is noted for his business *acumen*.
 (A)shrewdness (B)foible
 (C)folly (D)acme
 (这位销售经理以他办业务的精明而盛名。)
5. When a man grows older, he is forced to _____ to the new role of elder, which demands very different behavior.
 (A)adapt (B)achieve
 (C)attempt (D)assume
 (一个人愈年长,愈要适应老年应该具备的不同行为的新角色。)
6. The young man is *addicted to* drugging.
 (A)suited to (B)attached to
 (C)given up to (D)accustomed to
 (这个年轻人有吸毒习惯。)
7. He got an _____ income by working at night.
 (他由于夜晚工作而得到额外的收入。)
8. When I said that I would pay the bill he looked at me as if I had _____ him in a foreign language.
 (A)delivered (B)addressed
 (C)accented (D)recited
 (当我说我要付款时,他看着我好像我对他讲外国语一般。)

解 答

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A)
 6. (D) 7. additional 8. (B)

1. adept	< <i>adj.</i> > [ə'dept] 熟练的; 内行的
2. adequate	< <i>adj.</i> > ['ædikwɪt] 适当的; 充分的
3. adhere	< <i>v.</i> > [əd'hɪə] 坚持;固守
4. adjourn	< <i>v.</i> > [ədʒə:n] (使)体会;延期
5. admire	< <i>vt.</i> > [əd'maɪə] 赞赏;钦佩
6. adobe	< <i>v.</i> > [ədəʊbi] 上窑;泥砖
7. adverse	< <i>adj.</i> > [əd'vɜ:s] 逆向的; 不利的
8. advertise	< <i>vt.</i> > ['ædvɜtaɪz] 为…登广告;大 肆宣传