

GRE 词汇与练习

李卫北 编

171106/15

北 京 出 版 社

(京) 新登字 200 号

GRE 词汇与练习
GRE Cihui yu Lianxi

李卫北 编

*

北京出版社出版
(北京北三环中路 6 号)

邮政编码: 100011

北京出版社总发行
新华书店北京发行所经销
北京广益印刷厂印刷

*

850×1168 毫米 32 开本 21.125 印张 921 000 字

1994 年 9 月第 1 版 1994 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—4 000

ISBN 7-200-01990-9/H·84

定 价: 16.00 元

前言

鸡鸭鱼好吃，GRE 难啃——在打完最后一页书稿时，我不禁产生了这样的感慨。

GRE 难考，GRE 的语言能力测试更是难上加难。任何一个人的英语水平都绝不可能指望通过阅读某一本书而在短时间内获得飞跃，收到一夕功成的效果。然而，单就应付 GRE 的语言能力测试而言，一本好的复习用书却肯定能给读者带来立竿见影、事半功倍的益处。笔者参考国内外 30 多本 GRE 复习指南、全真试题和词汇学习书籍，针对 GRE 考题特点，结合我国考生的实际需求和本人的授课体验，汇总了约 4000 个必考词汇，并从各类书籍（包括一些著名的美国期刊）中搜集了例句，编写了此书。在编写过程中，笔者突出了以下几个方面：

1. 注重读音与记忆的关系：每一词条和例句中的难词均配有国内读者熟悉的国际音标，既便于读者按照正确的读音加以记忆，又节省了读者查阅字典的时间。

2. 注重重复、联想、对比与记忆的关系：绝大多数词条下排有大量的同义词和反义词，英文释义也采用了以同义词作解释的方法，这样读者可以在学习新词时联想已经学过的同义词，温习旧词时预习新词，而反义词则有助于对比记忆。加深印象。但是，书中列出大量的同义词和反义词不是要求读者在学习每一个新词时立即记住它们，笔者的本意是将它们作为一条承前启后、贯穿全书的线索提供给读者，使它们在读者印象模糊、有可能发生遗忘时起到提醒的作用。此外，虽然例句的主要作用是说明主词的用法，但笔者有意识地选择了大量其中含有两个、三个乃至四个 GRE 词汇的句子，使之亦能起到以重复促记忆的作用。例如，rococo 一词的例句 The extreme refinement and delicacy of 12th century taste is a little sacchrine, a little rococo, with just a hint of something meretricious verging on the tawdry. (12 世纪审美观的优雅与精妙有点缠绵、有点纤巧繁琐，而且多少带点迹近于花哨的俗丽味道。)中就含有 saccharine, roco-

co, meretricious 和 tawdry 四个 GRE 词汇。毫无疑问, 这类例句是值得背诵记忆的。

3. 注重练习的针对性, 使之适合应试的需要。本书每一单元后附有 25 道练习题, 不同于其它参考书的是, 编选的全部为反义词练习题, 而不是同义词反义词混合练习, 以免读者“习惯成自然”在应试时不知不觉地将同义词错选为反义词。此外, 总复习中还配有句子填空、类比和反义词题, 但愿前后这 1000 多道题能使读者获得熟能生巧的效益。

4. 注重词源, 帮助读者举一反三, 扩大词汇量。本书每一单元后面都有数量不等的词源分析(总量远远大于市场上的其它参考书), 而且所选例词大都较难。设计这一部分的目的主要不在帮助读者重复记忆(虽然也有一些这样的例词), 而在于开阔读者的视野, 给读者一些新词。我相信, 新鲜感有助于激发学习兴趣, 而获得新知识的喜悦更能增强读者学习的信心。未尽人意的是, 限于全书的篇幅, 词源部分未能对例词作分析讲解, 因而会给读者在理解中记忆带来一定的难度。但是, 若能将全书的词源部分前后串起来读, 这种缺陷能够得到一定的弥补。

本书词汇是按照字母顺序排列的。要想把所有重要的词汇都井然有序地列出, 这是一种最好的编排方式。然而, 这种方式也有它不可避免的缺点: 按照这种顺序记住的单词在顺序被打乱后便可能发生遗忘或混淆。在此, 我特别建议读者在学习时注意下面两种方法: 一是形似意异的单词的对比记忆(见附录)。例如, antic 和 attic, denotation 和 detonation, delude 和 deluge, daunt 和 gaunt, ingenuous 和 ingenious, somatic, sematic, semantic 和 seismic, taut 和 tout, vindictive 和 vindicative 等等。二是将某一类单词集中起来, 既便于记忆, 又有助于做好类比题。例如, 表示动物类别特征的词 amphibian, amphivorous, aquatic, arboreal, biped, carnivorous, crustacean, diurnal, herbivorous, invertebrate, mammalian, marsupial, monotreme, nocturnal, omnivorous, oviparous, pachyderm, prehensile, vertebrate 和 viviparous 等可以集中记忆。再如, cow, dog, cat, horse, fish, pig 和 bear 这些名词读者肯定很熟悉, 而它们对应

的形容词 bovine, canine, feline, equine piscine, porcine 和 ursine 则可能比较生疏,因此也不妨集中起来记忆。(可作分类记忆的词很多,例如表示各种专家、各种颜色、各种疾病、病态的词,不一而足)。同样由于篇幅关系,本书未能单独开列此类词汇,因此需要读者在通读全书时充分注意搜集整理,集中复习记忆。

要想在 GRE 词汇考试中获得好成绩,除了踏踏实实多记单词、多做习题外,还要多做、做好以往的全真试题。这样做至少有两个好处:首先,可以熟悉题型、把握难易程度,以实战要求培养自己的应试能力。其次,以往的全真试题中很可能有你参加的那次考试的试题。笔者对 No. 4 — 8 的全真试题反义词测试部分进行了统计分析,结果发现,除以 J、K、N、R、U、V、W 打头的单词外(以这些字母打头的 GRE 词汇本身就不多),以其它字母打头的单词在反义词测试中常有重复(但以 X、Y、Z 打头的反义词一个都没考过)。考题的这种重复有的是主词完全相同(这种情况居多),例如,amalgamate 分别在 No.4 (Page 91, Question 30) 和 No. 7 (P148 Q30) 中考过;din 分别在 No.6 (P100 Q33) 和 No.5 (P28 Q34) 中考过;也有词形稍作变化、改头换面出现的,例如,banality 在 No.5 (P36 Q35) 中考过,到了 No.6 (P100Q38) 中考题就变成了 banal, divestiture 出现在 No.4 (P73 Q35)中,而 divest 又出现在 No.5 (P36 Q34)中了;还有的词甚至出现了三次,例如,corroboration 在 No.7 第 148 页第 34 题上考过,后来又以 corroborate 的面目分别在 No.8 的第 64 页和第 281 页上成为第 34 题……由此可见,多做全真试题好处委实不小,而反义词测试简短明了,更是值得花点功夫“投机取巧”的部分。

本书在编写过程中得到了许多朋友的鼓励和帮助,其中包括北京大学和外交学院的若干外籍教师,在此表示谢意,而特别要感谢的是北京大学的于小云先生和美籍专家 John Alton 先生,他们在本书构想之初就给予了切实的帮助,后者还为我审阅了全书初稿。最后,我想向全体读者致意,祝每一位读者,不论其目的是出国深造,还是仅仅为了提高自己的英语水平,都能心想事成,

获得成功。同时，我也恳请每一位读者提出宝贵的意见和建议，以便改进。

作者谨识

一九九二年六月于外交学院

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WORD LIST 1	ABAFT — ALPINISM	1
	ETYMOLOGY 1	215 ¹⁷¹⁰
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 1	24
WORD LIST 2	ALTERCATION — ARTHROPOD	27
	ETYMOLOGY 2	46
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 2	49
WORD LIST 3	ARTIFACTS — BESOM	52
	ETYMOLOGY 3	71
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 3	75
WORD LIST 4	BESTIAL — CANONIZE	77 ¹³⁰
	ETYMOLOGY 4	94
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 4	95
WORD LIST 5	CANT — CLAVIER	98
	ETYMOLOGY 5	116
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 5	120
WORD LIST 6	CLEAVE — COOPER	123
	ETYMOLOGY 6	144
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 6	145
WORD LIST 7	COPIOUS — DELECTABLE	148
	ETYMOLOGY 7	165
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 7	168
WORD LIST 8	DELETE — DISSEMBLE	171
	ETYMOLOGY 8	191
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 8	193
WORD LIST 9	DISSEMINATE — EMETIC	195
	ETYMOLOGY 9	215
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 9	218
WORD LIST 10	EMINENT — EXCISE	220
	ETYMOLOGY 10	237

	ANTONYM EXERCISE 10	241
WORD LIST 11	EXCISION — FLAGGING	243
	ETYMOLOGY 11	262
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 11	266
WORD LIST 12	FLAGITIOUS — GENTILITY	269
	ETYMOLOGY 12	288
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 12	291
WORD LIST 13	GENTRY — HEGIRA	294
	ETYMOLOGY 13	311
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 13	313
WORD LIST 14	HEINOUS — IMPENITENT	315
	ETYMOLOGY 14	332
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 14	335
WORD LIST 15	IMPERCEPTIBLE — INIMICAL	338
	ETYMOLOGY 15	360
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 15	361
WORD LIST 16	INIQUITOUS — KUDOS	364
	ETYMOLOGY 16	383
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 16	385
WORD LIST 17	LABIAL — MALLEABLE	388
	ETYMOLOGY 17	407
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 17	410
WORD LIST 18	MAMAL — MORIBUND	413
	ETYMOLOGY 18	431
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 18	434
WORD LIST 19	MOROSE — OBTURATE	437
	ETYMOLOGY 19	454
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 19	456
WORD LIST 20	OBTUSE — PARRICIDE	459
	ETYMOLOGY 20	476
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 20	478
WORD LIST 21	PARRY — PIQUANT	481

	ETYMOLOGY 21	499
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 21	502
WORD LIST 22	PIQUE — PROGNOSIS	505
	ETYMOLOGY 22	524
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 22	527
WORD LIST 23	PROGNOSTICATE — RAMPART	529
	ETYMOLOGY 23.....	547
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 23	548
WORD LIST 24	RAMSHACKLE — RESCISSION	551
	ETYMOLOGY 24	571
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 24	571
WORD LIST 25	RESIDUE — SCATHING	574
	ETYMOLOGY 25	591
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 25	593
WORD LIST 26	SCAVENGER — SOPHOMORIC	595
	ETYMOLOGY 26	612
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 26	614
WORD LIST 27	SOPORIFIC — SURCEASE	617
	ETYMOLOGY 27	635
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 27	637
WORD LIST 28	SURFEIT — TORSO.....	639
	ETYMOLOGY 28	655
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 28	657
WORD LIST 29	TORTILLA — VARIEGATED	660
	ETYMOLOGY 29	681
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 29	683
WORD LIST 30	VASSAL — ZYMIC	686
	ETYMOLOGY 30	709
	ANTONYM EXERCISE 30	712
OVERALL REVIEW EXERCISE 1	SENTENCE COM- PLETIONS	715
	ANSWER KEY.....	744

OVERALL REVIEW EXERCISE 2 ANALOGIES	746
ANSWER KEY	764
OVERALL REVIEW EXERCISE 3 ANTONYMS	766
ANSWER KEY	778
附录: 容易混淆的 GRE 词汇.....	779

WORD LIST 1

ABAFT-ALPINISM

① **abaft** [ə'ba:ft] adv. 在船尾; 向船尾 prep. 在……后面

— behind; to the rear of

Ships with square sails sail fairly efficiently with wind abaft.

从船尾部来风时横帆帆船能十分得劲地航行。

〔反〕 forward; ahead; up ahead

abase [ə'beis] v. 使谦卑; 使降低身份

— debase; humiliate; lower; degrade

The old gossip who is in the habit of spreading slanderous rumors about his colleagues disgracefully abases herself.

那个惯于造谣中伤同事的饶舌婆实在是可耻地贬低了自己的人格。〕

〔同〕 depose; dishonor; humble

〔反〕 honor; praise; respect

✓ **abash** [ə'bæʃ] v. 使羞愧; 使窘迫

— embarrass; shame; disconcert

He was abashed at forgetting his wife's birthday.

他因忘了妻子的生日而感到惭愧。

〔同〕 mortify; confound; discompose

〔反〕 embolden; encourage; enhearten

abate [ə'beit] v. 减少; 减轻; 减退

— lessen; subside; diminish; mitigate

The fear of immediate war has measurably abated.

战争临近的恐惧已显著减少。

abdicate ['æbdikeit] v. 退位; 放弃(职位、权利等)

— renounce; give up; resign; cede

He ignominiously abdicated his responsibilities and fled.

他可耻地放弃职责逃走了。

〔同〕 abandon; relinquish; quit

〔反〕 keep; sustain; preserve; retain

abeam [ə'bi:m] adv. 正横(与船的龙骨或飞机的机身成直角)

— on a line at a right angle to the length of a ship or aircraft

At noon we came abeam of the island.

正午时分我们驶到了与岛屿成正横的位置。

abecedarian [ˌeɪbi(:)si(:)'diəriən] adj. 字母的; 按字母顺序排列的; 初步的; 基础的

〔反〕 abstruse; recondite; esoteric

aberration [ˌæbə'reɪʃən] n. 偏差; 越轨; 过失; 失常

— wandering or straying away; deviation

He stole money in a moment of aberration.

他一时糊涂偷了钱。

〔同〕 divergence; departure; irregularity

〔反〕 accordance; conformity; conformation

abettor [ə'betə] n. 唆使者; 煽动者

— encourager

— He was accused of being an aider and abettor of the criminal.

他被指控为该罪犯的帮凶和教唆者。

〔同〕 accomplice; particeps criminis; coadjutor

abeyance [ə'beɪəns] n. 中止; 暂搁; (所有权等)未定

— suspended action

An inheritance is in abeyance when the rightful owner has not been determined.

在合法所有人未定的情况下,继承权暂缓决定。

〔同〕 suspension; intermission; dormancy

〔反〕 action; operation; enforcement

abhor [əb'hɔ:] v. 憎恶; 厌恶; 痛恨

— detest; hate

Many people abhor snakes.

很多人都厌恶蛇。

〔同〕 abominate; nauseate; loathe

〔反〕 cherish; love; enjoy; adore

abject ['æbdʒekt] adj. 可怜的; 凄惨的; 卑鄙的; 卑下的

— expressing or offered in a humble and often ingratiating spirit

He is poor but not abject in his manner.

他穷虽穷,行为并不卑鄙。

〔同〕 mean; beggarly; despicable

〔反〕 noble; dignified; proud

abjure [əb'ɔʒuə] v. 发誓断绝; 公开放弃

— renounce upon oath

Galileo was summoned before the Inquisition at Rome, and there he was made to abjure the Copernican theory.

伽利略被传到罗马的宗教法庭,并在法庭上被迫发誓放弃哥白尼的学说。

〔同〕disavow; forswear; recant

〔反〕maintain; confirm; approve

ablution [ə'blu:ʃən] n. 沐浴(仪式)

— ceremonial washing of the hands or the body, as an act of religion

Historically, the practice of ablutions is common to many people.

历史上,沐浴仪式是许多人所共有的。

〔同〕lavation; cleansing; baptism

〔反〕contamination; pollution; defilement

abnegation [æbni'geɪʃən] n. 放弃(权利);克制

— repudiation; self-sacrifice; relinquishment

They are prepared to move in the direction of early abnegation of federal responsibility.

他们准备在及早放弃联邦责任制方面采取行动。

〔同〕denial; rejection; abandonment

〔反〕acceptance; reception; receipt

abominate [ə'bɒmineɪt] vt. 厌恶;憎恨;不喜欢

— loathe; hate

Moses scolded the idol worshippers in the tribe because he abominated the custom.

摩西申斥了本部落里崇拜偶像的人,因为他厌恶这种习惯。

〔同〕abhor; detest; dislike

〔反〕love; like; enjoy

aboriginal [æbə'riʃənəl] adj. 土著的

— being the first of its kind in a region; primitive; native

The Ainus are the aboriginal people of Japan.

阿伊努族是日本的土著民族。

〔同〕indigenous; native; primeval

〔反〕alien; foreign; exotic; immigrant

aborigines [æbə'riʃɪni:z] n. pl. 土著居民;土生动植物

abortive [ə'ɔ:tɪv] adj. 流产的;早产的;失败的;夭折的

abortive

— unsuccessful; fruitless

After many abortive attempts, they finally launched the boat.

经过多次失败的尝试后,他们终于使那艘船下水了。

〔同〕immature; useless; ineffectual

〔反〕successful; productive; fruitful

abrade [ə'breɪd] v. 摩擦; 磨掉; 擦伤(皮肤)

— wear away by friction; erode

Broad crape abraded her soft skin.

宽绉纱擦痛了她细嫩的皮肤。

〔同〕scrape; scuff; rub off

abrogate ['æbrəʊgeɪt] v. 取消; 废除

— abolish

Neither a court decision nor a statute can, however, abrogate a treaty as an international contract.

然而,无论法院判决,还是国内法令都不能废除作为国家间契约的条约。

〔同〕annul; repeal; quash; nullify

〔反〕enact; establish; put into effect

abscond [əb'skɒnd] vi. 潜逃

— depart secretly and hide

He absconded from his jail with another youth.

他和另一名青年一起越狱潜逃了。

〔同〕decamp; escape; flee

〔反〕abide; stay; tarry

absolve [əb'zɒlv] v. 赦免; 宽恕; 免除; 解除

— pardon (an offense); exculpate

State education does not absolve a parent from his responsibilities to his child.

国家教育并未解除父母对子女的责任。

〔同〕acquit; forgive; liberate; clear

〔反〕accuse; charge; impeach; involve

abstemious [æb'stɪmjəs] adj. 有节制的; 饮食有度的

— temperate; sparing in drink, etc.

The pleasures of the table are never of much consequence to one naturally abstemious.

饮食之乐,对于一个自然节制饮食的人来说,从来都是无足轻重的。

〔同〕abstinent; moderate; sober

〔反〕boozy; intoxicated; inebriated

abstinence ['æbstɪnəns] 节制; 禁欲; 禁酒

— restraint from eating or drinking

Not having smoked in a week, Jack boasted of his abstinence.

杰克一个星期没吸烟,便夸口说自己节制有度。

〔同〕 continence; non-indulgence; temperance

〔反〕 orgy; revel; saturnalia

abstruse [æb'stru:s] adj. 深奥的;费解的

— obscure; profound; difficult to understand; esoteric

Nuclear physics is a subject that is too abstruse for most people.

核物理学对大多数人来说太深奥了。

〔同〕 recondite; occult; transcendental

〔反〕 easy; plain; explicit; abecedarian

abut [ə'bat] v. 邻接;毗连;紧靠

— border upon; adjoin

Our stable abuts against his dwelling.

我们的马厩和他的住所毗连。

〔同〕 meet; adjoin; terminate at or upon

〔反〕 separate; part; disjoin

abysmal [ə'bizmə] adj. 无底的;深不可测的

— bottomless

The nation's debt crisis was abysmal; there seemed to be no possible solution to it.

这个国家的债务危机深重;似乎没有任何可能解决它。

〔同〕 bottomless; profound; deep

〔反〕 shallow; shoal; fleet

accede [æk'si:d] v. 答应;同意;就任;加入;继承

— agree

The committee regrets that it cannot accede to your request for a month's unpaid leave.

很抱歉,委员会无法同意你停薪休假一个月的请求。

〔同〕 assent; consent; comply

〔反〕 deny; dissent; refuse

accelerate [æk'seləreit] v. 加速;加快;促进

— move faster

The voice caused me to accelerate my steps.

这声音使得我加快了步伐。

〔同〕 hasten; expedite; quicken

〔反〕 delay; tarry; procrastinate

accessory [æk'sesəri] n. 附件; 附属品; 同谋; 从犯

— additional object; useful but not essential thing

The accessories for a car include the heater and radio.

汽车的附件包括暖气装置和收音机。

〔同〕 subsidiary; concomitant; accompaniment

acclimate [ə'klaimit] v. 使服水土; 使适应气候

— adjust to climate

One of the difficulties of our present air age is the need of travelers to acclimate themselves to their new and often strange environments.

我们目前的航空时代的难题之一,便是旅客们必须使自己适应新的、而且常常是很奇特的环境。

〔同〕 acclimatize; inure or habituate to

acclivity [ə'kliviti] n. 斜坡; 上斜; 向上的陡坡

— sharp upslope of a hill

The car could not go up the acclivity in high gear.

汽车上坡时不能用高速档。

〔同〕 ascent; height; uphillway

〔反〕 declivity; descent; dip

✓ **accolade** [ækəleɪd] n. 授予勋章; 授奖; 表扬

— award of merit; expression of praise

The Iffland Ring is the highest accolade of the German theater.

伊弗兰戒指是德国戏剧界的最高奖。

〔同〕 praise; cheer; esteem

〔反〕 animadversion; reprehension; censure

accomplice [ə'kɒmplis] n. 同谋; 同犯; 共犯; 帮凶

— partner in crime

Without an accomplice the thief could not have got into the house and stolen the jewels.

如无同谋,那贼不可能进入房子并把珠宝偷走。

〔同〕 accessory; confederate; socius criminis

〔反〕 betrayer; foe; antagonist

accord [ə'kɔ:d] n. 一致; 调和; 符合

— agreement

We are in complete accord in our desire for peace.

我们一致期望和平。

〔同〕 concord; consensus; harmony

〔反〕 discord; dissension; variance

✓ **accost** [ə'kɒst] v. 打招呼; 搭讪; 勾引

— approach and speak first to a person

The host walked up and accosted the two silent guests.

主人走上前去和两位沉默的客人攀谈。

〔同〕 address; greet; salute

〔反〕 avoid; eschew; shun

✓ **accoutre** [ə'ku:tə] v. 提供装备给(某人)

— equip; fit up; fit out

The fisherman was accoutred with the best that the sporting goods store could supply.

这个钓鱼人用的是体育用品商店所能提供的最佳装备。

〔同〕 furnish; supply; appoint

accretion [ə'kri:ʃən] n. 增大; 生长; 增加物; 积成物

— growth; increase

An immense accretion of flesh had descended on her in middle life.

进入中年,她浑身增添了一大堆肉。

〔同〕 accumulation; increment; amassment

〔反〕 decrement; decrease; loss; diminution

accrue [ə'kru:] v. 自然增长; 产生; 出现

— come about by addition

Ability to think will accrue to you from good habits of study.

有了良好的学习习惯,思考能力就自然会有所增强。

acephalous [æ'sefələs] adj. 没有头的; 无头的; 没有首领的

— headless

Because the country was in a state anarchy and lacked a leader, it was described as an acephalous monstrosity.

由于这个国家处于无政府状态,没有一位领袖,因此它被称为一个无头怪物。

acerbity [ə'sə:biti] n. 酸; 涩味; 尖刻

— bitterness of speech and temper

The meeting of the United Nations Assembly was marked with such acerbity that little hope of reaching any useful settlement of