

ENGLISH FOR
GRADUATE STUDENTS

研究生英语

词汇手册

毕金献 袁道之

北京大学出版社

**ENGLISH VOCABULARY:
A HANDBOOK FOR
GRADUATE STUDENTS**

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毕金献 袁道之 主编

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前 言

英语词汇是英语的主要构成内容，但其数量庞大，用法复杂，学起来费时费力，成为学习者掌握英语的一大障碍，因而也是人们在不断研究解决的一个重要问题。我们编写这本《研究生英语词汇手册》，就是试图为研究生和准备报考研究生的读者提供一本有实用价值的词汇学习参考书。

作为硕士研究生，应该掌握多少单词？掌握哪些单词？1983年教育部制定的“研究生外语学习和考试的规定”要求理解性地掌握5,000左右单词。随着近年英语教学水平的提高，这一要求应有所变化。1984年制定的“大学英语教学大纲”中，理工科本科的词汇表收词有5,100个左右，文理科本科的词汇表收词5,350个，常用词组590个。本《手册》的研究生词汇一章，以上述词汇表中4,000常用词汇为起点，收词1,000，其范围在4,000—8,000词汇量内。由于目前尚无全国统一的研究生英语教材，本《手册》选词主要以中国科技大学研究生院所编的英语教材为依据，并参考其他材料；所选词汇大多为适用于文、理、工各科的普通词汇。在校研究生，大学生以及准备报考研究生者，均可参考。

凡是学习英语的人，都想知道自己已经掌握了多少单词。为了给 大家提供一种测试词汇量的科学手段，本书第一章介绍国外出版的一份词汇量自我测试表（见Glenn Leggett 著 *Handbook for Writers*, 第262—272页），通过对110个单词的测试，读者可根据得分率估算出一万以内各个程度的词汇量。

TOEFL 和 GRE 词汇部分选取了这两种考试中的常用词

汇。例如，TOEFL 词汇是对1970年至1985年50份 TOEFL 试卷的词汇部分用电子计算机进行频率统计，精选汇编而成。GRE 词汇则是根据历年试题及模拟试题中的词汇编选的。多数词后附有用法例句，供准备应试的考生参考使用。

“常用同义词及反义词”一章仍以研究生水平为准，简要说明了 4,000—8,000 单词范围的同义词之异同；4,000 词以下的同义词仅列在括号内，是研究生应该已经掌握的词，不注词义和说明。反义词部分只列出单词，不注音标和词义。为了便于读者自学，这一章词汇的释义和区别说明全部使用汉语。

以上各章综合起来，便形成适合于不同学科、不同类型的研究生或准备报考各类研究生的读者学习掌握所需词汇的系统的自学材料。若能配合做些相应的词汇练习（如某些英语教科书、习题集或模拟试题中的词汇练习），并进行大量的阅读，定会达到更好的效果。

本书主体部分（第二章至第四章）各词条除汉语释义外，还注有英语解释。根据英语解释，能更好地了解一个词的确切含义，以及同义、近义词之间的异同。作为研究生，应养成看英语解释的习惯。

参加本书编写工作的除主编外，还有：刘玉祥，孙继平，孙大进，席光任，扬佳，张宗让，崔荣国，郭胜寒等同志。

目前国内专供研究生使用的词汇手册甚少。编写本书是我们为满足这些学生的实际需要而进行的初步尝试。由于我们水平有限，经验不足，书中错误疏漏之处在所难免。我们真诚希望读者提出宝贵意见。

编者

1986年8月于北京

略 语 表

(Abbreviations)

<i>ad.</i>	(adverb)	副词
<i>adj.</i>	(adjective)	形容词
<i>colloq.</i>	(colloquial)	俗语, 口语
<i>conj.</i>	(conjunction)	连接词
<i>e.g.</i>	(= for example)	例如
<i>esp.</i>	(especially)	尤指
<i>fig.</i>	(figurative)	比喻用法
<i>n.</i>	(noun)	名词
<i>pass.</i>	(passive<voice>)	被动 (语态)
<i>pl.</i>	(plural)	复数
<i>pp.</i>	(past participle)	过去分词
<i>prep.</i>	(preposition)	介词
<i>pron.</i>	(pronoun)	代词
<i>pt.</i>	(past tense)	过去式
<i>sb.</i>	(somebody)	某人
<i>sing.</i>	(singular)	单数
<i>sl.</i>	(slang)	俚语
<i>sth.</i>	(something)	某物 (事)
<i>usu.</i>	(usually)	通常
<i>v.</i>	(verb)	动词

<i>vi.</i>	(verb intransitive)	不及物动词
<i>vt.</i>	(verb transitive)	及物动词
[A.F.]	(Anglo-Saxon French)	盎格鲁撒 克逊法语
[C]	(countable)	可数名词
[Dan.]	(Danish)	丹麦语
[F.]	(French)	法语
[F.fr.Ital.]	(French from Italian)	来源于意大利 语的法语
[fr.L.]	(from Latin)	来源于拉丁语
[Gk.]	(Greek)	希腊语
[L.]	(Latin)	拉丁语
[M.E.fr.O.F.]	(Middle English from Old French)	来源于古法语 的中古英语
[O.E.]	(Old English)	古英语
[O.F.]	(Old French)	古法语
[O.N.]	(Old Norwaygean)	古挪威语
[prob.A.F.]	(probably Anglo-Saxon French)	可能是盎格鲁 撒克逊法语
[Sp.]	(Spanish)	西班牙语
[Turk.]	(Turkish)	土耳其语
[U]	(uncountable)	不可数名词

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第一章 词汇量自我测试法

要准确地估算一个人所拥有的词汇量实非易事。首先，就一般人而言，人们所掌握的词汇数量往往彼此相差甚远。就词汇测试本身而言，常常是以“词频计数”为依据的。所谓“词频计数”就是指计算日常生活中在报纸杂志、电台广播等场合常用单词的出现频率。这种测试显然不包括通常人们所使用的各自专业的词汇，诸如商业词汇、医学词汇、工程词汇、法律词汇等等。

本词汇自我测试表是根据桑戴克 (E. L. Thorndike) 所列出的出现频率最高的一万单词而设计的。这些单词依其各自的难易程度被分成不同的词群。如果一位读者答对全部 (一百一十一条) 试题，他至少拥有一万个单词；如果他只能答对十二条，则有大约三千词汇。题目做完后，可根据正确答案数，参照下表，得出所拥有的词汇量。

答对数目	词汇量	答对数目	词汇量
12.....	3,000	76.....	6,500
26.....	4,000	86.....	7,000
41.....	5,000	95.....	8,000
56.....	5,500	103.....	9,000
67.....	6,000	111.....	10,000

I. 词汇自我测试题

从下列每组词里选出一个与左边词组或句子中斜体词意

思最为相近的词填入右边空格里。

1. a *blissful* moment _____ a) lovely b) holy
c) happy d) uncomfortable e) sad
2. The crowd was *boisterous*. _____ a) quiet
b) bold c) noisy d) meddlesome e) subdued
3. The men began to *brawl*. _____ a) quarrel
b) sing c) shake hands d) embrace e) scrimmage
4. The *brevity* of his reply added to its force.
_____ a) sharpness b) humor c) shortness
d) contrast e) prolixity
5. a vote of *censure* _____ a) blame b) confi-
dence c) census counting d) appropriation e) com-
mendation
6. *Cherish* the traditions of your school. _____
a) revive b) learn c) improve d) question e) hold
dear
7. A great *clamor* broke out. _____ a) sweat
b) fight c) protest d) outcry e) fire
8. a plea for *clemency* _____ a) reprieve
b) justice c) mercy d) extension of time e) par-
tiality
9. the *cloister* of the monastery _____ a) roof
b) pillar c) covered passage d) ceiling e) arches
10. an *implacable* enemy _____ a) weak b) un-
known c) passive d) disposed to forgive e) not
disposed to forgive
11. *adequate* facilities _____ a) insufficient

- b)comfortable c)convenient d)sufficient e)additional
12. in a *dilemma* _____ a)frenzy b)melancholy state c)stupor d)fever e)state of perplexity
13. to *comprehend* the terms of the treaty _____ a)accept b)understand c)reject d)reveal e)revise
14. His *conjecture* was better than mine. _____ a)gesture b)plea c)experience d)knowledge e)surmise
15. *coy* girls _____ a)bold b)mealy-mouthed c)immodest d)coquettish e)pleasing
16. *deferred* payment _____ a)prompt b)postponed c)easy d)monthly e)cash
17. The race had *degenerated*. _____ a)deteriorated b)gone native c)improved d)disappeared e)changed
18. labor under a *delusion* _____ a)fancy b)bondage c)grievance d)loss e)misconception
19. *Extol* his virtues. _____ a)minimize b)praise c)exaggerate d)recount e)call in question
20. *fallow* ground _____ a)marginal b)planted c)sandy d)fertile e)uncultivated
21. The accused man was *absolved*. _____ a)unjustly accused b)insolvent c)acquitted d)neglected e)locked up

22. The question is an *abstract* one. _____ a) moral b)concrete c)long drawn out d)theoretical e)difficult
23. Food was *abundant* that year. _____ a) scarce b)expensive c)cheap d)inspected e) plentiful
24. to *acknowledge* a mistake _____ a)admit b)understand c)repeat d)deny e)repent
25. The jury *acquitted* the accused. _____ a) pronounced not guilty b)found guilty c)heard evidence against d)questioned e)held for trial
26. *Adhere* to the principles of democracy. _____ a)desert b)change c)hold firmly d)add e) re-examine
27. an *eccentric* old man _____ a)kindly b) courteous c)queer d)humorous e)rich
28. The lecture *reaffirmed* the doctrine. _____ a)denied again b)repeated c)re-established d)strengthened e)reasserted as valid
29. She was *agitated* by the words. _____ a) surprised b)pleased c)angered d)perturbed e)calmed
30. the *alleged* difficulties _____ a)legal b) unacknowledged c)increased d)fictitious e) asserted
31. a state of *anarchy* _____ a)lawlessness b)unhappiness c)rule of one man d)rigid en-

- enforcement of law e) peacefulness
32. mental anguish _____ a) perplexity b) satisfaction c) cruelty d) distress e) joy
33. a worthy antagonist _____ a) sufferer b) beginner c) friend d) opponent e) revolutionist
34. a strange apparition _____ a) phantom b) situation c) division d) pair e) happening
35. to appease the crowd _____ a) displease b) arouse c) feed d) bless e) conciliate
36. arrogant in bearing _____ a) gracious b) doubtful c) humble d) haughty e) confident
37. to speak in an artificial manner _____ a) natural b) cultivated c) plain d) affected e) unpleasant
38. vigorously assailed the proposal _____ a) questioned b) carried through c) explained d) supported e) attacked
39. a system of barter _____ a) drinking b) exchanging c) gambling d) exclusion e) borrowing
40. scrupulous in all things _____ a) persistent b) careless c) miserly d) conscientious e) distrustful
41. The juror showed no bias. _____ a) contempt b) enmity c) friendliness d) prejudice e) interest
42. He supplanted his friend. _____ a) criticized b) supported c) insulted d) took the place

of e. worked under

43. in a *gruff* voice _____ a)loud b)soft c)harsh d)unpleasant e)pleading
44. persuaded by *guile* _____ a)profit b)trickery c)eloquence d)magic e)affableness
45. held as *hostage* _____ a)communist b)alien c)unfriendly person d)pledge for payment e)indorser
46. tried to conceal her *humiliation* _____ a)pride b)discomfort c)mortification d)anger e)humble origin
47. The man seemed *incredulous*. _____ a)skeptical b)believing c)gullible d)believable e)in a poor financial condition
48. *impartial* judge _____ a)unfair b)biased c)honest d)uninformed e)fair
49. of an *impetuous* temperament _____ a)competitive b)impulsive c)lazy d)stubborn e)phlegmatic
50. *implied* criticism _____ a)deserved b)undeserved c)hinted d)outspoken e)useful
51. ashamed of his *indolence* _____ a)poverty b)grief c)ignorance d)laziness e)incoherence
52. She has *ruddy* cheeks. _____ a)wrinkled b)red c)pale d)splotchy e)fat
53. the *intercession* of a friend _____ a)reciprocation b)concession c)betrayal d)forgive-

- ness e)mediation
54. Decide the issue. _____ a)next step b)
point in debate c)result d)lawsuit e)problem
55. a *judicious* statement _____ a)unwise b)
harsh c)serious d)legal e)wise
56. *latitude* of thought and speech _____ a)
freedom b)indecenty c)sinfulness d)slowness
e)boundaries
57. His manner was *solemn*. _____ a)haughty
b)grave c)insolent d)weary e)nervous
58. The argument lacks *relevancy*. _____ a)
justice b)vigor c)applicability d)consistency
e)importance
59. a *ludicrous* situation _____ a)embarrassing
b)pleasant c)tragic d)laughable e)exciting
60. *reconcile* differences _____ a)change b)
abandon c)consult about d)agree to e)adjust
61. felt no *remorse* _____ a)hatred b)intui-
tion c)bitter repentance d)sense of failure
e)vengeful feelings
62. The prince *renounced* his prerogatives. _____
a)demande d)resigned c)mistook
d)reclaimed e)announced
63. interrupted her *reverie* _____ a)musing
b)prayer c)revelry d)spinning e)slumber
64. a *rift* in the Democratic Party _____ a)
change b)reversal c)harmony d)splitting e)

discussion

65. *robust* spirit _____ a)gentle b)calm c)
strong d)brave e)bullying
66. *ruthless* treatment _____ a)ingenuous b)
dishonest c)merciful d)considerate e)cruel
67. a *sane* mind _____ a)just b)ethical c)
irrational d)sound e)consistent
68. to *scoff* at the speaker _____ a)mock b)
shout c)be annoyed d)disagree with e)kick
69. lived a *secluded* life _____ a)immoral b)
selfish c)hard d)isolated e)snobbish
70. a *serene* mood _____ a)serious b)gay c)
artificial d)tranquil e)sad
71. She *shammed* sickness. _____ a)feared b)
escaped c)feigned d)showed signs of e)was
embarrassed by
72. *specious* reasoning _____ a)quick b)plau-
sible c)logical d)specialized e)specific
73. *sprawled* on the desk _____ a)loafed b)
wrote c)lay awkwardly d)fought e)crawled
74. the *stark* narrative _____ a)vulgar b)
gloomy c)tragic d)thrilling e)unadorned
75. an unusual *stratagem* _____ a)plan to
entrap b)layer of rock c)jewel d)climax e)
combination
76. *strenuous* objections _____ a)thoughtful
b)vigorous c)tenuous d)weak e)factitious

77. a *subtle* argument _____ a)bold b)unex-
pected c)dull d)detailed e)ingenious
78. a *sullen* mind _____ a)evil b)stupid c)
morose d)pleasant e)menacing
79. The commentary is *superfluous*. _____ a)
essential b)excessive c)fluent d)detailed e)
extraordinary
80. Your *surmise* is correct. _____ a)attitude
b)censure c)suggestion d)conjecture e)infor-
mation
81. The king dismissed the *suppliants*. _____
a)ministers b)supply men c)candidates d)
petitioners e)intriguers
82. a *magnanimous* act _____ a)generous b)
selfish c)incredible d)involving many people
e)important
83. a *monotonous* tone of voice _____ a)reso-
nant b)flexible c)low d)unvarying e)high
pitched
84. Try to avoid *pedantry*. _____ a)lowminded-
ness b)sales talk c)effeminacy d)scholarliness
e)display of learning
85. showed *pique* at his remark _____ a)lack
of interest b)resentment c)fear d)interest
e)pleasure
86. a *pompous* manner _____ a)mild b)insin-
cere c)absurd d)awkward e)pretentious