

# 英语词汇记忆 技巧训练

韩兰芳 孙继成 编著

上海科学技术文献出版社

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## 编 者 的 话

学过英语的读者都有一个共同的体会：学习了一定程度的基础英语后，若需继续提高，感到最大的困难是什么呢？是词汇量的不足；最需要解决的问题是什么？是扩大词汇量。英语词汇极为丰富、复杂繁难，如何能在相对短的时间内快速而有效地记忆和掌握大量词汇呢？除了大量阅读是最根本的方法以外，词汇的学习方法是否恰当，对学习效益也有直接的影响。

心理学和生理学告诉我们，人的记忆受到多方面活动的影响，通过多渠道来强化人脑的记忆远远优于单渠道记忆的方法。这就告诉我们：运用科学规律、采取多种训练形式来记忆单词远比机械地死记硬背要好得多，因为前者是理解记忆，而后者则是机械记忆。理解了的东西不但容易记住，而且一有相关的刺激就容易回忆起来，使原来所学的内容和知识融会贯通；而机械记忆在人们头脑中所留下的痕迹是孤立的，缺乏广泛的神经联系，容易使人遗忘。本书就是从这些科学原理出发，着力向读者介绍一些学习英语词汇方面的多渠道、多种多样行之有效的技巧和技能训练形式。这是我们多年来的教学实践的体会，也是吸收了国内外英语词汇教学经验后的总结。

全书分八章，有 128 个练习，共 2453 个例句，技巧训练所涉及的相关重点词汇约 4800 个，练习形式多达 60 余种；其中有的练习内容较多，为避免形式单调，提高训练的趣味，不同形式练习穿插安排。我们试图通过单词读音、拼写的辨识、词根词缀的分析、同义反义的对照、联想对比等练习形式以及归类排比、意念表达、逻辑推理、意义辩异和形象思维等记忆的技能 and 技巧训练方法，把学习英语单词的机械记忆变为理解记忆，从而帮助读者领悟到英语词汇学习和记忆的科学方法，

运用科学规律大幅度地提高记单词的效率，扩大词汇量。

本书内容丰富，构思新颖，语言地道，难易结合，由浅入深，适合于高中生、大学生和广大英语自学者，也适合于参加各类英语考试的应试者。对于广大从事英语教学的教师来说，本书也提供了必要的参考资料。

为学习方便，本书末附有全部参考答案。

一九八九年十月

# 目 录

第一章 音形辨别识记法 .....	1
(一)词形相似, 异音异义词的识记 ...	1
(二)同音异形异义词的识记 .....	8
(三)完全同形异义词的识记 .....	22
第二章 词缀分析 .....	29
第三章 同义替代 .....	63
第四章 反义对比 .....	84
第五章 词语搭配 .....	100
第六章 词语替换 .....	109
第七章 两字动词分类记忆 .....	132
第八章 类比推理 .....	159
练习参考答案 .....	164

## 第一章 音形辨别识记法

英语中有许多词形（指拼写）和读音相同或相似而意义完全不同的单词，科学而有效地识别和理解这类词，对于掌握和使用英语词汇有很大帮助。虽在使用它们时很容易引起混淆，稍不注意会导致用法上的错误，然而，要识记它们还是有规律可循的。

下面分几种情况加以说明，并通过练习形式进行记忆训练，以达到较迅速地扩大词汇量的目的。

### （一）词形相似，异音异义词的识记

这是指拼写相近似而读音和词义都不同的词。对于这类词应先认清其拼写上的不同，并在根据读音规则分清它们之间的不同读音后，识别其各自的含义。例如选择句：

We were (*siting* / *sitting*) at the back of the room .

根据句子的含意，应该选 *siting* 还是选 *sitting* 呢？对比这两个词的词形可看出，后者比前者多了个 *t* 字母。根据以重读闭音节结尾，而词尾只有一个辅音字母的动词在构成现在分词时，要双写该辅音字母的规则，可确定 *sitting* 的原形动词应为 *sit* “坐”，从而也就得知 *sitting* 意为“坐着的”；同时，根据读音规则得知该词中的字母 *i* 应读 [ɪ]。同样，根据开音节的读音规则，很快便可认定 *siting* 中字母 *i* 应读 [ai]，根据现在分词构成的规则，便可知 *siting* 的原形动词应为 *site*，从而可确定这是与 *sit* 完全不同的词，若不认识，可经查词典得知其意为“定…（地）点”。通过全句分析，确定 *sitting* 为本句的正确答案。

由此可见，只要发音正确，便不难读出它们的拼音；若将它们放在句中来记忆，不仅可加深印象，而且自然会分清其意义和用法了。

请按上述方法试做下面几则练习。

### Exercise 1

Choose one word from each pair in brackets :

1. The (*filing* / *filling*) came out of my tooth.
2. The papers were in the (*filing* / *filling*) cabinet.
3. The tribes had been (*waging* / *wagging*) a private war.
4. The dog was (*waging* / *wagging*) its tail.
5. The fruit was taken to a (*caning* / *canning*) factory.
6. Mr. Brown does not believe in (*caning* / *canning*) his pupils.
7. The bird was (*hoping* / *hopping*) along the wall.
8. We are (*hoping* / *hopping*) the weather will soon improve.
9. A strip of (*mating* / *matting*) covered the floor.
10. Everyone was (*staring* / *starring*) out of the window.
- \*                      \*                      \*
11. The bank was (*robed* / *robbed*) during the night.
12. Not all zebras are (*striped* / *stripped*) in the same way.
13. The storm (*raged* / *ragged*) throughout the night.



14. We watched the match with ( *bated / batted* )  
breath.
  15. The lists were ( *pined / pinned* ) to the notice board.
  16. The wire ( *fused / fussed* ) and the circuit was  
broken.
  17. He was ( *prosecuted / persecuted* ) for dangerous  
driving.
  18. The music was ( *taped / tapped* ) beforehand.
  19. Several people were ( *biding / bidding* ) for the paint-  
ing.
  20. By half-time we were ( *wining / winning* ) comforta-  
bly.
  21. The building had a ( *domed / doomed* ) roof.
  22. We ( *planed / planned* ) our programme in advance.
  23. The wicket-keeper ( *drooped / dropped* ) the ball.
  24. The door was ( *bared / barred* ) and no one could en-  
ter.
  25. His conduct ( *shamed / shammed* ) all his family.
- \*                      \*                      \*
26. Pilgrims flocked to see the ( *holy / holly* ) places.
  27. The ( *navy / navy* ) sent a frigate to search the area.
  28. The customer walked out in a ( *fury / furry* ) .
  29. There are about 20000 species of ( *bony / bonny* )  
fish.
  30. The east winds were ( *biter / bitter* ) last winter.
  31. Meanwhile, his ( *diner / dinner* ) was getting cold.
  32. I spoke to him ( *later / latter* ) when the others had

- gone.
33. Our dog likes to (*wonder / wander*) off on its own.
34. The (*ruder / rudder*) was jammed and the boat could not be steered.
35. They invited us to (*super / supper*) .
- \*                      \*                      \*
36. A (*through / thorough*) search revealed nothing.
37. The birds seemed to (*vanish / varnish*) among the trees.
38. She threw the (*discus / discuss*) a record distance.
39. Wayne had a new suit of (*cloths / clothes*) for his wedding.
40. The manager gave us all the (*assistants / assistance*) he could.
41. A mirage is an (*allusion / illusion*) .
42. We are often urged to (*conserve / converse*) energy.
43. Lilliput is an (*imaginary / imaginative*) country.
44. The (*sceptre / spectre*) is part of the crown jewels.
45. The player was (*censored / censured*) for striking the referee.

## Exercise 2

Fill the blanks with words chosen from the following each column:

**boa, boar, toupee, tepee, angle, angel, accompanist, accomplice, faculties, facilities**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ constrictor kills its prey by squeezing.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a male pig.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of tent used by American Indians.
4. The man wore a \_\_\_\_\_ over his bald patch.
5. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a messenger from God.
6. There are ninety degrees in a right \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The pianist was a skilled \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The thief had an \_\_\_\_\_ working inside the building.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ at the sports centre were excellent.
10. The old lady said that she still had all her \_\_\_\_\_.

\*

\*

\*

**bales, bails, dew, due, whole, hole, leek, leak, heard, herd, cereal, serial**

11. The wind blew the \_\_\_\_\_ off the stumps.
12. There were \_\_\_\_\_ of cotton in the warehouse.
13. A heavy \_\_\_\_\_ made the grass wet.
14. The bus was \_\_\_\_\_ at eight o'clock.
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the match was televised.
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ in the road had been fenced off.
17. One of the radiators began to \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of vegetable.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ was grazing peacefully.
20. We \_\_\_\_\_ the news this morning.
21. Cornflakes are a popular breakfast \_\_\_\_\_.
22. I missed the first part of the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with words chosen from this list:

**boy, buoy, find, fined, mussel, muscle, waist, waste, meddle, medal, sweet, suite.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ ran across the road.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ marked the position of the wreck.
3. The motorist was \_\_\_\_\_ for dangerous driving.
4. I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ my handkerchief.
5. One of the players pulled a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ has a double hinged shell.
7. She wore a belt round the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. It is important not to \_\_\_\_\_ fuel.
9. We shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the affairs of others.
10. He was given a \_\_\_\_\_ for bravery.
11. Mr. Brown reserved a \_\_\_\_\_ of rooms at the hotel.
12. The lemonade was too \_\_\_\_\_ for my taste.

### Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with words chosen from this list:

**site, sight, worn, warn, write, right, missed, mist, quay, key, hall, haul.**

1. His father works on a building \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The waterfall was a splendid \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I tried to \_\_\_\_\_ him of the danger.
4. The type was \_\_\_\_\_ in several places.
5. In some countries traffic keeps to the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. We were asked to \_\_\_\_\_ a story about space travel.
7. The sun soon cleared the early-morning \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The car narrowly \_\_\_\_\_ hitting the wall.
9. The ship was moored alongside the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ was jammed in the lock.
11. There was a meeting in the school \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The fishermen were hoping for a good \_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks with words chosen from this list:

**pillows, pillars, bugler, burglar, desert, dessert, batman, batsman, pitcher, picture**

1. The roof was supported by \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There were two \_\_\_\_\_ on the bed.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ sounded the advance.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ had broken into the house.
5. We had peaches and cream for \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Sahare \_\_\_\_\_ is in North Africa.
7. The first \_\_\_\_\_ was out without scoring.
8. An officer's \_\_\_\_\_ acts as his personal servant.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ was full of water.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ was hung on the wall.

## Exercise 6

Write the words to match the definitions. Each answer (such as *cedar, celery, centurion and cement*) should begin with the letter C sounding like S.

1. The middle point of something ( )
2. A period of one hundred years ( )
3. An underground room ( )
4. One hundredth part of a metre ( )
5. An evergreen tree ( )
6. A small animal with many pairs of legs ( )
7. A plant whose stalks can be eaten ( )
8. A commander in the army of ancient Rome ( )
9. A small room in a prison or monastery ( )
10. A breakfast food made from grain ( )
11. A kind of mortar that sets hard ( )
12. The lower surface at the top of a room ( )

### (二) 同音异形异义词的识记

这是指读音相同而拼写和词义都不同的一些词。辨认这类词时, 可用“读一读、比一比、查一查”的方法来掌握词义及用法。“读”指的是将该词放在句中, 联系前后关系来读; “比”是指比较两者在形式上的不同以及它们在句中所起的作用的不同;

“查”指的是查一查你不认识的词的词义，便可知道应选的词。例如：His father works on a building *site* / *sight* . 经查词典可知，句中 *site* 和 *sight* 是两个读音完全相同而拼写和词义不同的词，它们分别与句中 *building* 搭配时，根据全句意思来看，显然要选前者才对。同时，通过前后词义的对比，也就很快记住了这两个词。

下列单词表中每两词为一组，它们的读音相同而拼写和词义都不同。这一组组单词都在本节的练习中出现，为方便读者使用，我们特列表于后。

1) <b>air</b> [ɛə]n.	the mixture of gases which surrounds the earth and which we breathe
<b>heir</b> [ɛə]n.	the person who has the lawful right to receive the property
2) <b>ate</b> [eit]v.	eat 的过去式
<b>eight</b> [eit] num .	the number 8
3) <b>bale</b> [beil]n.	a large tightly tied mass of material ready to be taken away
<b>bail</b> [beil] n.	one of the two cross-pieces of wood placed on the stumps (板球) 柱门上的横木
4) <b>bean</b> [bi:n]n.	plant with seeds growing in pods, used as food
<b>been</b> [bi:n]n.	be 的过去分词
5) <b>bear</b> [bɛə]n.	large, heavy animal with rough hair 熊
<b>bare</b> [bɛə]a.	not covered or decorated 裸露的
6) <b>blew</b> [blu:]v.	blow 的过去式
<b>blue</b> [blu:]n. a.	colour of the sky on a clear day or of deep sea when the sun is shining

- 7) **boarder** ['bɔ:də]n. a person who pays to live and receive meals at another person's house, lodger
- border** ['bɔ:də]n. edge; part near an edge
- 8) **bolder** [bəʊldə]a. (bold的比较级) without fear 大胆的
- boulder** [bəʊldə]n. large piece of rock, large stone
- 9) **bore** [bɔ:]n. hole made by boring 钻孔
- boar** [bɔ:]n. wild domestic pig
- 10) **boy** [bɔi]n. male child till about 17 years old
- buoy** [bɔi]n. (mark positions on the water with) floating, fixed object (在水面指示位置的) 浮标, 浮筒
- 11) **bread** [bred]n. food made by baking flour with water and yeast
- breed** [bred]v. breed 的过去式和过去分词
- 12) **break** [breik]v. to (cause to) separate into parts suddenly or violently, but not by cutting or tearing
- brake** [breik]v. to cause to slow or stop (as of a wheel or a car)
- 13) **cellar** ['selə] n. an underground room for storing coal, wine, etc.
- seller** ['selə]n. a person who gives in exchange for money
- 14) **cereal** ['siəriəl] n. any kind of grain used for food 谷类
- serial** ['siəriəl] n. a written or broadcast story appearing in parts at fixed times 连载小说, 连本影片, 电视连续节目
- 15) **crews** [kru:z] n. crew 的复数形式
- cruise** [kru:z] vi. to sail about, either for pleasure, or ( in war)



	looking for enemy ships (为游乐或搜寻敌舰的) 乘船巡游、巡航
16) <b>cygnet</b> ['signit] n.	young swan 小天鹅
<b>signet</b> ['signit] n.	an object used for printing a small pattern in wax as an official or private seal 图章, 私章
17) <b>dear</b> [diə] a. n.	loved (person); lovable (person)
<b>deer</b> [diə] n.	graceful, quick-running animal, the male of which has horns 鹿
18) <b>doe</b> [dəu] n.	female deer or robbit
<b>dough</b> [dəu] n.	mixture of flour, water, etc, in a paste (for making bread, etc.) 生面团
19) <b>dew</b> [dju:] n.	the small drops of water which form on cold surface during the night 露 (水)
<b>due</b> [dju:] a.	(to be) expected 应有的, 应得的
20) <b>feat</b> [fi:t] n.	bodily action, showing strength, skill, or courage
<b>feet</b> [fi:t] n.	foot 的复数形式
21) <b>fined</b> [faind] vt.	(fine 的过去式和过去分词) to take money from as a punishment 处以…罚金
<b>find</b> [faind] v.	to look for and get back (sth. or sb. lost, etc.)
22) <b>fir</b> [fə:] n.	(wood of) evergreen tree with needlelike leaves 枞 (木), 冷杉
<b>fur</b> [fə:] n.	soft thick hair covering certain animals
23) <b>flour</b> ['flauə] n.	fine meal, powder, made from grain, used for bread, cakes, etc.
<b>flower</b> ['flauə] n.	the (usu. colourful) part of a plant from which fruit or seed is later developed, blossom