

刘毅英语
单词记忆

► FOR THE ADVANCED LEARNERS

VOCABULARY

刘毅 编著

(美) Laura E. Stewart 校阅

您的单词量将突飞猛进

本书以:

1. 同义词
2. 反义词
3. 衍生词
4. 词形词义相近的词

带您突破单词量的瓶颈, 您的
单词量将迅速增加5倍!

单词背得越多,
考试就越有把握!

突破英文 词汇 10000

MP3版



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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序 言

学习英文最常遇到的一个问题，便是词汇量不足。一个词汇量不足的人，在英文听、写、说各方面的能力都会受到严重的限制，因此往往无法适当地与英美人士沟通；在参加考试时，更经常因为看不懂题目，而不知如何作答。

有鉴于此，我们特别为广大读者编写了一系列的词汇丛书。从最基本的 Vocabulary Fundamental，到足以应付留学考试之需的 Vocabulary 22000，循序渐进，为您扎实地打好词汇基础。无论您正在学校求学或已步入社会，都会发现本系列书籍就是您苦寻已久、增强英文实力的最佳利器。学校老师也可采用本系列书籍作为辅助教材，以弥补平日上课内容之不足。

一般均认为背单词是件既吃力、又往往不见成效的苦差事，因而总是望之却步。本系列书籍的问世恰可打破以上观念。以下列出词汇系列丛书的各项特点：

1. 以“课”为单元，容易安排学习进度，也避免了背词典式学习方法的冗长与杂乱无章。

2. 每个单词均附有国际音标、词性说明及中文解释。

3. 适当列出各单词的衍生词、同义词或反义词，以达到举一反三、事半功倍的效果。

4. 以例句说明单词的用法，各例句附有汉语译文，以便于参考。

5. 每一部分后均有习题，以加深对所学单词的印象；每一课后面附有效果检测，以检验对所学单词的理解程度，并增强活用单词的能力。

词汇量的增加绝非一蹴而就的，但是若能采用系统的方法，依旧可缩短增加词汇量所需的时间。因此，本系列丛书的读者，只要按部就班，循序渐进，必可在最短的时间内，获得最大的成效。请切记随时要活用所学的单词，唯有如此，这些词汇才真正成为您自己的词汇。

Vocabulary 10000

1. 本书所列单词共计 1,300 个，加上各词的衍生词、同义词及反义词，则实际收录约 2,500 词，均属于难度较高的词，经常在书籍及报刊杂志上出现。读完本书，您的词汇量应当在 10,000 词以上。

2. 详细列出各词的国际音标、词性说明及中文解释，省却查词典的麻烦，另附有英文解释，以培养直接用英文思考、判断的能力。中英文解释均是以该词最常用的意义为主，一词若有若干常用解释或词性，则一并列出。单词后面附有例句，以说明该词的用法；例句附有中文翻译，可对照参考。

3. 每一课分为五个部分，有助于分段记忆。课前有预备测验，每一部分之后有习题，课后有效果检测，可借助于重复测验来加深对单词的印象，并学会如何活用单词。

4. 本书共分为 24 课。其中，第 1 课至第 5 课列出了各单词的同义词，第 6 课至第 10 课列出了反义词，第 11 课至第 15 课则列出衍生词，借以迅速扩大读者的词汇范围。在第 20 课至第 24 课中则列举出许多词形、词义比较接近的单词，直接加以比较分析，以达到正确使用单词的目的。

编者

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LESSON 1



选出最恰当的答案：

1. A monument was built to *commemorate* the _____.
(A) caution (B) victory (C) building
2. The children *huddled* together for _____.
(A) warmth (B) travel (C) expenditure
3. *Censure* is sometimes harder to bear than _____.
(A) fortitude (B) praise (C) punishment
4. The new vaccine *eradicated* all traces of the _____ within three months.
(A) wealth (B) disease (C) crime
5. The barbarians *defiled* the church by using it as a _____.
(A) stable (B) temple (C) shrine

1 B 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 A

第一部分

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
abdomen /'æbdəmen, æb'dəu-/ n. (人体的)腹部 同 belly	the middle part of the body containing the stomach and bowels	The pregnant woman has an enlarged abdomen . 那 位孕妇大腹便便。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>bereave /bɪ'ri:v/ v. 1. 剥夺; 使丧失</p> <p>2. 使丧失 (亲属等)而孤独 同 deprive</p>	<p>1. deprive ruthlessly; rob; take away</p> <p>2. leave desolate and alone</p>	<p>The lost hikers were <i>bereft</i> of hope when the rescue plane did not see them. 救援的飞机没有看到他们, 那些迷路的远足者丧失了希望。</p> <p>The children are <i>bereaved</i> by the death of their parents. 那些死了父母亲的孩子是孤独可怜的。</p>
<p>consecrate /'kɒnsɪkreit/ v. 奉为神圣; 尊崇 同 devote</p>	<p>devote to some special use; make holy or sacred</p>	<p>This battlefield is <i>consecrated</i> to the memory of the soldiers who died here. 这个战场被视为圣地以纪念死在这里的战士。</p>
<p>evoke /ɪ'vəʊk/ v. 唤起; 引起 同 invoke</p>	<p>bring out; call forth; cause to appear</p>	<p>A good joke does not necessarily <i>evoke</i> a hearty laugh. 好笑话并不一定逗人大笑。</p>
<p>groove /gru:v/ n. 沟; 槽; 凹线 同 furrow</p>	<p>a long narrow channel or furrow; corrugation; rut</p>	<p>Wheels left <i>grooves</i> in a muddy dirt road. 车轮在泥泞的路上留下了凹痕。</p>



WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>jolt /dʒɔʊlt/ v. 摇动; 使颠簸 同 joggle</p>	<p>shake roughly; shake with sudden jerks</p>	<p>The old car <i>jolted</i> its passengers badly as it went over the rough road. 那辆旧车子驶过崎岖不平的道路时, 把乘客颠得很厉害。</p>
<p>obsolete /'ɒbsəli:t/ adj. 作废的; 过时的 同 antiquated</p>	<p>no longer in use; out of date</p>	<p>Bowing to greet a lady is now an <i>obsolete</i> custom. 如今, 见面时向女士行鞠躬礼已是过时的习俗。</p>
<p>prowl /praʊl/ v. (为寻觅、偷窃等) 潜行 同 rove</p>	<p>wander about quietly and secretly in search of something; stroll</p>	<p>Many wild animals <i>prowl</i> at night looking for something to eat. 许多野兽夜出潜行觅食。</p>
<p>scoop /sku:p/ v. 掘; 挖 同 shovel</p>	<p>dig out; hollow out</p>	<p>The children <i>scooped</i> holes in the sand. 孩子们挖沙坑。</p>
<p>status /'stætəs/ n. 状况; 地位 同 situation</p>	<p>state or condition of affairs; position; standing; stage</p>	<p>Diplomats are interested in the <i>status</i> of world affairs. 外交家关心世界局势。</p>

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
sue /sjuː, suː/ v. 起诉; 控告 同 indict	start a law case against; appeal to; charge; impeach	The farmer <i>sued</i> the railroad station because his cow was killed by the train. 那位农夫控告火车 站, 因为他的牛被火车轧 死了。

EXERCISE 1.1

从第一部分中选出最恰当的单词, 填入空格内:

- The counter of the sink has many _____ along which the water will run off.
- The cat _____ around the cellar looking for mice.
- We all sympathized with the husband who was _____ of his beloved wife.
- Her singing _____ admiration from the public.
- We still use this machine though it is _____.

1. grooves 2. provided 3. bereaved 4. evoked 5. obsolete



第二部分

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>bandit /'bændɪt/ n. 强盗; 土匪 同 brigand</p>	<p>a highway man or robber, especially one of a gang; outlaw</p>	<p>The <i>bandit</i> in a typical Western movie rides a horse and goes armed, either alone or in a group. 在典型的西部片中, 土匪不管是独自一人还是成群结队, 都骑着马且全副武装。</p>
<p>commemorate /kə'meməreɪt/ v. 纪念; 庆祝 同 celebrate</p>	<p>honor the memory of; observe</p>	<p>Christmas <i>commemorates</i> the birth of Jesus Christ. 圣诞节是庆祝耶稣基督诞生的节日。</p>
<p>defile /dɪ'faɪl/ v. 弄脏; 弄污 同 infect</p>	<p>make dirty or impure; pollute; sully</p>	<p>The children's muddy shoes <i>defiled</i> all the rugs in the hotel. 孩子们沾满烂泥的鞋子弄脏了旅馆所有的地毯。</p>
<p>deviation /dɪ:vɪ'eɪʃən/ n. 离题; 偏差 同 delegate</p>	<p>turning aside; divergence; detour</p>	<p>Running in the hall is a <i>deviation</i> from the school rules and will not be allowed. 在走廊里奔跑是违反校规的行为, 因而是允许的。</p>

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>fortitude /'fɔ:ttju:d/ n. 坚韧; 刚毅 同 endurance</p>	<p>courage in facing pain, danger or trouble; firmness of spirit</p>	<p>She could bear the disappointments of other people with tolerable fortitude. 她能够毅然忍受他人带给她的失望。</p>
<p>inconsolable /ɪnkən'səʊləbl/ adj. 伤心的 同 depressed</p>	<p>not to be comforted; brokenhearted</p>	<p>The little girl was inconsolable at the loss of her kitten. 那个小女孩因失去了她的小猫而伤心不已。</p>
<p>nibble /'nɪbl/ v. 啃; 细咬 同 bite</p>	<p>eat away with quick, small bites as a rabbit or a mouse does</p>	<p>Aren't you hungry? You are only nibbling your food. 你不饿吗? 你只是一点一点啃着吃东西。</p>
<p>pageant /'pædʒənt/ n. 壮观; 虚饰 同 exhibition</p>	<p>an elaborate spectacle; exposition</p>	<p>The coronation of the new king was a splendid pageant. 新国王的加冕典礼非常壮观。</p>
<p>scourge /skɜ:dʒ/ n. 引起灾害的事物或人 同 disaster</p>	<p>something or someone which causes great trouble or misfortune</p>	<p>After the scourge of flood usually comes the scourge of disease. 洪水过后往往会有瘟疫发生。</p>



WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
tumble /'tʌmbəl/ v. 跌落; 跌倒 同 fall	fall to the ground; fall suddenly and violently	The crippled child <i>tumbled</i> down the stairs and was badly hurt. 那跛脚的小孩从楼梯上跌下来, 受伤很重。

EXERCISE 1.2

从第二部分中选出最恰当的单词, 填入空格内:

- The iron in the ship caused a(n) _____ of the magnetic needle of the compass.
- A marathon runner must have great _____ to run such a long distance.
- The pretty girl's reputation was _____ by malicious gossips.
- The boy is just learning to walk; he is always _____ over the floor.
- The inauguration ceremony of the new President was a splendid _____.

1. deviation 2. fortune 3. defiled 4. tumbling 5. pagan

第三部分

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
afflict /ə'flɪkt/ v. 使痛苦 同 distress	cause pain to; trouble very much; sicken; ail	There are many illnesses which <i>afflict</i> old people. 老人承受许多疾病带来的痛苦。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>censure /ˈsenʃə(r)/ v. 责难 同 blame</p>	<p>express an unfavorable opinion; reprove; reproach</p>	<p>His employer <i>censured</i> him for neglecting his work. 他的老板责备他工作玩忽大意。</p>
<p>dissimulation /dɪˌsɪmjʊˈleɪʃən/ n. 假装; 掩饰 同 deception</p>	<p>the act of deceit; hypocrisy; pretention; make believe</p>	<p>The thief intruded into the house with caution and <i>dissimulation</i>. 窃贼小心掩饰着闯入屋内。</p>
<p>flog /flɒɡ/ v. 重打; 鞭笞 同 spank</p>	<p>beat or whip hard; paddle; cane</p>	<p>Nowadays, it is an inhumane punishment to <i>flog</i> the disobedient soldiers or sailors. 现今, 鞭笞不服从的士兵或水手是不人道的惩罚。</p>
<p>inscription /ɪnˈskrɪpʃən/ n. 题字; 碑铭 同 caption</p>	<p>something written on a monument, coin, etc.; heading; epigraph</p>	<p>According to the <i>inscription</i> on its cornerstone, this building was erected in 1919. 根据基石上的碑铭, 这栋建筑建于1919年。</p>
<p>meddle /ˈmedl/ v. 干预或扰乱他人之事 同 intervene</p>	<p>touch unnecessarily; interfere; butt in</p>	<p>The gifts of charity <i>meddled</i> with a gentleman's private affair. 慈善捐赠扰乱了一位绅士的私事。</p>



WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>posture /ˈpɒstʃə(r)/ n. 人体的姿势 同 attitude</p>	<p>the position of the body; way of holding the body; demeanor</p>	<p>He doesn't sit straight; his <i>posture</i> is very bad. 他坐得不正; 他的姿势很糟糕。</p>
<p>rummage /ˈrʌmɪdʒ/ v. 翻寻; 寻找 同 ransack</p>	<p>search thoroughly by moving things about; search</p>	<p>John <i>rummaged</i> all the drawers to find his gloves. 约翰为了寻找他的手套, 翻遍了所有的抽屉。</p>
<p>spout /spaʊt/ v. 喷出; 涌出 同 pour</p>	<p>come or send out suddenly in a stream; eject; exude</p>	<p>The water <i>spouted</i> out when the pipe was broken. 当水管破裂时, 水喷涌而出。</p>
<p>traverse /trəˈvɜːs/ v. 走过; 横过 同 intersect</p>	<p>pass across, over or through; cut across; bisect</p>	<p>The climber <i>traversed</i> a long horizontal crack in the face of the mountain slope. 登山者横越山坡表面的水平裂缝。</p>
<p>wistful /ˈwɪstfʊl/ adj. 渴望的 同 yearning</p>	<p>wishful; longing; desirous; wantful</p>	<p>A child stood looking with <i>wistful</i> eyes at the toys in the shop window. 小孩站在橱窗前看着里面的玩具, 眼中流露出渴求的神情。</p>

EXERCISE 1.3

从第三部分中选出最恰当的单词,填入空格内:

1. He was _____ his horse in a very cruel way.
2. She _____ for change from the bottom of her purse.
3. The law does not _____ unduly with a person's private life.
4. The lights _____ the sky searching for enemy planes.
5. The _____ on the ancient monument was very hard to read.

1. fogging 2. rummaged 3. meddle
4. traversed 5. inscription

第四部分

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
amicable /'æmikəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 友善的 同 amiable	having or showing a friendly attitude; affable; agreeable	The amicable flash of her white teeth was very impressive. 她友善地一笑,露出雪白的牙齿,给人留下很深刻的印象。
blizzard /'blɪzəd/ <i>n.</i> 大风雪;暴风雪 同 snowstorm	a long severe snowfall	The soldiers are very exhausted for they have advanced forward without rest in a blizzard . 士兵们筋疲力尽,因为他们在暴风雪中不间断地持续行军。



WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>cruise /kru:z/ v. 往返航行; 海上巡弋 同 voyage</p>	<p>sail or travel about from place to place for pleasure or on business</p>	<p>If I were rich, I would like to cruise in the Southern Pacific for six months in a private yacht. 假如我有钱的话,我要乘私人游艇在南太平洋上航行六个月。</p>
<p>eradicate /ɪ'rædikeɪt/ v. 根除; 歼灭 同 extirpate</p>	<p>get rid of entirely; destroy completely; annihilate; uproot</p>	<p>Yellow fever has been eradicated in the United States but it still exists in some countries. 黄热病在美国已经绝迹,但在一些国家却依然存在。</p>
<p>glimmer /'glɪmə(r)/ n. 微光 同 gleam</p>	<p>a faint, unsteady light; glow; flicker</p>	<p>The doctor's report gave us only a glimmer of hope. 医生的报告仅仅给了我们一丝希望。</p>
<p>lump /lʌmp/ n. 堆; 团; 大量 同 block</p>	<p>a mass of something solid without a special size or shape; bump</p>	<p>On his desk, many articles and documents are always piled in a great lump. 他的桌上总是堆着一大堆东西和文件。</p>
<p>ransack /'rænsæk/ v. 细细搜索 同 rummage</p>	<p>search thoroughly through; scour</p>	<p>The woman ransacked the house for her lost jewelry. 那女人仔细搜查房屋,寻找丢失的珠宝。</p>