

刘毅英语
单词记忆

► FOR THE INTERMEDIATE LEARNERS

VOCABULARY

5000

刘毅 编著

(美) Laura E. Stewart 校阅

您的单词量将进入新领域

本书以：

1. 同义词
2. 反义词
3. 衍生词
4. 词形词义相近的词

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突破英文 词汇 5000

MP3版



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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序 言

学习英语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，而不知从何作答。

有鉴于此，我们特别为广大的英文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。学校老师更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、又往往成效不彰的苦差事，因而总是望之却步。本系列书籍的问世恰可打破以上观念。以下列出本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. 每个单词均附有详细的国际音标、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；每一课后附有效果检测，以评量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学习方法，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。并请切记随时要活用所学的单词，唯有如此，这些词汇才会确实实地成为你自己的。

Vocabulary 5000

1. 本书所列单词共计1,200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,均属于中上难度的词。读完本书,您的单词量当在5,000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;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,以便对照参考。

3. 每一课分为四个部分,以便于分段记忆。在课前有预备测验,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,并学习如何活用单词。

4. 本书共分为22课,建议进度为一天一课,如此便可在一个月内增加2,500个词汇。


编者

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LESSON 1

预备测验

 选出最适当的答案:

1. A *massive* rock is _____ to lift up.
(A) hard (B) easy
2. The act of fighting _____ one's own country is *treason*.
(A) for (B) against
3. It is _____ to continue such a *barren* argument on the problem.
(A) useless (B) helpful
4. John has *annoyed* Mary many times, and she _____ him.
(A) likes (B) hates
5. *Rhyme* was used in traditional English _____.
(A) poetry (B) court

第一部分

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
barren /ˈbærən/ adj. 贫瘠的 同 sterile	unable to produce young; unproductive	The <i>barren</i> land could produce little food. 这块贫瘠的土地几乎无法生产食物。

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>bump /bʌmp/ v. 碰撞 同 collide</p>	<p>come with a blow or knock</p>	<p>The room was dark and I <i>bumped</i> my head against the door. 房间里很暗, 所以我的头才撞到了门上。</p>
<p>devise /di'vaiz/ v. 设计; 发明 同 invent</p>	<p>think out; plan or contrive</p>	<p>He <i>devised</i> a new method for teaching the blind. 他设计出一种教导盲人的新方法。</p>
<p>exert /ɪg'zɜ:t/ v. 使用 同 use</p>	<p>put into use; exercise</p>	<p>My wife's been <i>exerting</i> a lot of pressure on me to change my job. 我妻子一直对我施加很多压力, 要我换工作。</p>
<p>intrigue /ɪn'tri:g, 'ɪn-/ 1. n. 阴谋 同 conspiracy 2. v. 引起…… 的兴趣</p>	<p>1. a secret plan or activity; plot; scheme 2. excite the interest and curiosity of</p>	<p>The king's younger brother took part in the <i>intrigue</i> to make himself king. 这位国王的弟弟为夺取王位而加入阴谋。 The book's unusual title <i>intrigued</i> me into reading it. 这本书奇特的书名引起我阅读的兴趣。</p>



WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>oath /əʊθ/ <i>n.</i> 宣誓; 誓言 同 pledge</p>	<p>a solemn promise, often calling upon God</p>	<p>He placed his right hand on the Bible as he spoke the <i>oath</i> of office. 当他宣读就任誓言时, 把右手放在了《圣经》上。</p>
<p>postpone /pəʊst'pəʊn/ <i>v.</i> 延期 同 adjourn</p>	<p>delay action until a later time; defer; delay</p>	<p>They had to <i>postpone</i> their trip because of rain. 因为下雨, 他们不得不将旅行延期。</p>
<p>refuge /'refju:dʒ/ <i>n.</i> 避难所; 避难 同 shelter</p>	<p>a protected, safe place; protection from danger</p>	<p>The cat took <i>refuge</i> from the dog behind a tree. 那只猫躲在一棵树后以逃避那只狗。</p>
<p>regain /ri'geɪn, ri:-/ <i>v.</i> 恢复 同 recover</p>	<p>get possession of again</p>	<p>It took her a long time to <i>regain</i> her health. 她花了很长一段时间才恢复健康。</p>
<p>shatter /'ʃætə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 破灭; 粉碎 同 smash</p>	<p>destroy completely; break suddenly into small pieces</p>	<p>Their hope of finding him alive was <i>shattered</i> when his dead body was found. 当他的尸体被发现时, 他们对他还活着所抱的希望破灭了。</p>

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
tease /ti:z/ v. 嘲弄 同 vex	make fun of a person playfully or unkindly; harass	At school, the other children always <i>teased</i> me because I was fat. 在学校里,其他的小孩老是因为我胖而嘲弄我。
tilt /tɪlt/ v. 倾斜 同 incline	(cause to) slope or slant; lean	He <i>tilted</i> his chair back too far and fell on the floor. 他把椅子向后倾斜得太厉害了,因而摔倒在地板上。
version /'vɜ:ʃən/ n. 1. 翻译 同 translation 2. 叙述	1. translation 2. one of several accounts or descriptions	Do you have the English <i>version</i> of this book? 你有这本书的英文译本吗? Your <i>version</i> of the accident differs from that of the other witness. 你对这次意外事件的描述与另一位证人不同。

EXERCISE 1.1

从第一部分中选出最适当的一个单词,填入空格内:

- Our hopes for a picnic were _____ by the heavy rain.
- The boys are trying to _____ a scheme for earning money during the summer vacation.



3. Exposure to radioactivity may make animals and plants _____.
4. He made a(n) _____ that he would tell the truth and nothing but the truth.
5. She couldn't open the door, even by _____ all her strength.

第二部分

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>absurd /əb'sɜ:d/ <i>adj.</i> 荒谬的 反 reasonable</p>	<p>so unreasonable as to be laughable; silly; ridiculous</p>	<p>His belief that he was too clever to be caught in his wrongdoing was absurd. 他认为自己太聪明了,做坏事不会被抓到,这个想法是荒谬的。</p>
<p>alien/ˈeɪljən/ <i>adj.</i> 外国的 反 domestic</p>	<p>belonging to another country or race; foreign</p>	<p>After ten years his alien speech was still noticeable. 10年以后他的外交演说依旧值得注意。</p>
<p>amiable /ˈeɪmjəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 和蔼可亲的; 温柔的 反 spiteful</p>	<p>of a pleasant nature; goodtempered; friendly; agreeable</p>	<p>She is an amiable girl and gets along with everyone in the office. 她是一个和蔼可亲的女孩,和办公室里的每个人都能相处。</p>

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>ban/bæn/ v. 禁止 反 allow</p>	<p>forbid by law or authority; prohibit</p>	<p>In most countries the sale of liquor to children is banned. 在大多数国家里,卖酒给小孩子们是被禁止的。</p>
<p>figurative /'fɪgjʊrətɪv/ adj. 比喻的 反 literal</p>	<p>using words out of their literal meaning to add beauty or force</p>	<p>“The sweet temper” is a figurative expression, but “sweet coffee” is not. “甜美的性情”是一种比喻式的表达,但“甜咖啡”不是。</p>
<p>genuine /'dʒenjuɪn/ adj. 真正的 反 false</p>	<p>actually being what it seems to be; real; true</p>	<p>Her wedding ring is made of genuine diamond. 她的结婚戒指是用真正的钻石做的。</p>
<p>hoist/hɔɪst/ v. 升起 反 lower</p>	<p>raise or lift by a mechanical device</p>	<p>They hoist the national flag at six o'clock every morning. 他们每天早晨6点钟升旗。</p>
<p>incorrect /'ɪnkə'rekt/ adj. 不正确的 反 accurate</p>	<p>not correct; containing errors or mistakes; wrong; faulty</p>	<p>The newspaper gave an incorrect account of the traffic accident. 这份报纸对该交通事故的报道是不正确的。</p>



WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
massive /'mæsɪv/ adj. 巨大的 反 tiny	of great size; large and heavy	The house was built on a massive rock. 这栋房子建筑在一块巨大的岩石之上。
stale /steɪl/ adj. 不新鲜的 反 fresh	no longer fresh; uninteresting	There was only a piece of stale cake left in the refrigerator. 冰箱里只剩下一块不新鲜的蛋糕了。
thrive /θraɪv/ v. 茂盛 反 decline	grow or develop well; grow rich; prosper	Most flowers will not thrive without water and sunshine. 大部分的花如果没有水和阳光就不会茂盛。
wholesale /'həʊlseɪl/ n. 批发 反 retail	the sale of goods in large quantities at a time	They buy at wholesale and sell at retail. 他们大批地买进,再以零售的方式卖出。

EXERCISE 1.2

从第二部分中选出最适当的一个单词,填入空格内:

- The _____ price of this coat is \$ 22; the retail price is \$ 30.
- The idea that the number 13 brings bad luck is _____.
- He made the same _____ joke that I had heard more than 10 times

- before.
4. It is _____ to say that Russian and English belong to the same language family.
5. Many insects, such as mosquitoes and flies, _____ in a warm, damp climate.



第三部分

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>annoy /ə'noɪ/</p> <p>v. 骚扰</p> <p>n. annoyance</p>	<p>make somewhat angry by repeated acts;</p> <p>disturb; bother; irritate</p>	<p>The baby is always annoying his sister by pulling her hair. 这婴儿经常拽他姐姐的头发来骚扰她。</p>
<p>celebrate</p> <p>/ˈselɪbreɪt/</p> <p>v. 庆祝</p> <p>n. celebration</p>	<p>observe a special day with the proper activities</p>	<p>We celebrated Christmas with trees and presents. 我们用圣诞树和礼物来庆祝圣诞节。</p>
<p>diplomat</p> <p>/ˈdɪpləmət/</p> <p>n. 外交家</p>	<p>person engaged in diplomacy for his country</p>	<p>The unsociable person is hardly fit for a diplomat. 不擅长社交的人不太适合做外交家。</p>



WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>foresee see or know beforehand /fɔ:'si:/ v. 预知 <i>adj.</i> foreseeable</p>		<p>It is impossible to <i>foresee</i> whether she'll be well enough to come home from hospital next month. 想预知她下个月是否能康复出院是不可能的。</p>
<p>induce lead on; persuade or influence /ɪn'dju:s/ v. 说服 <i>n.</i> inducement</p>		<p>We couldn't <i>induce</i> the old lady to travel by air. 我们没办法说服这老妇人乘飞机旅行。</p>
<p>mobilize call troops into active military service; organize for war /'məʊbɪlaɪz/ v. 动员 <i>n.</i> mobilization</p>		<p>Our country is in great danger; we must <i>mobilize</i> the army. 我们国家的处境非常危险,我们必须动员军队。</p>
<p>precede be first before another in order, place or time /pri:'si:d/ v. 在前 <i>n.</i> precedent</p>		<p>Mr. Eisenhower <i>preceded</i> Mr. Kennedy as president of the United States. 艾森豪威尔在肯尼迪之前任美国总统。</p>
<p>predetermine determine or decide beforehand /ˌpri:dɪ'tɜ:mɪn/ v. 预先决定 <i>adj.</i> predetermineate</p>		<p>Some people believe that man's destiny is <i>predetermined</i>. 有些人相信命运是注定的。</p>

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
<p>prevail /pri'veil/ v. 流行 adj. prevalent</p>	<p>exist in many places; be in general use</p>	<p>Making resolutions on New Year's Day is a custom that still <i>prevails</i>. 在新年这一天作决定依然是一个流行的习俗。</p>
<p>subtle/'sʌtl/ adj. 精致的; 淡的 n. subtlety</p>	<p>so fine or delicate; hardly noticeable</p>	<p>Her <i>subtle</i> smile made him curious. 她淡淡的一笑使他感到好奇。</p>
<p>transact /træn'zækt/ v. 办理 n. transaction</p>	<p>carry on business; manage; perform; conduct</p>	<p>The man <i>transacts</i> many affairs connected with the purchase of a house. 这人办理许多跟购买房屋有关的事情。</p>
<p>treason /'tri:zən/ n. 叛国 adj. treasonous</p>	<p>the action of being false to one's country; disloyalty; betrayal</p>	<p>Helping the enemies of one's country is an apparent <i>treason</i>. 帮助自己国家的敌人是一种明显的叛国行为。</p>
<p>utilize /'ju:tilaiz/ v. 利用 n. utility</p>	<p>make good use of; put to some practical use</p>	<p>How can we <i>utilize</i> his knowledge and skill to our advantage? 我们如何利用他的知识和技术才对我们有利?</p>



EXERCISE 1.J

从第三部分中选出最适当的一个单词,填入空格内:

1. The color of a person's eyes is _____ by that of his parents'.
2. It is very dangerous to _____ the bull with a red rag.
3. It's your birthday tomorrow, so we must _____ it.
4. We didn't take our bathing suits, because we could _____ that the water would be cold.
5. He passed the examination; he could _____ all his spare time for study.

1. predetermined 2. annoy 3. celebrate
4. foresee 5. utilize

第四部分

WORD	MEANING	TYPICAL USE
bosom /'bʊzəm/ n. 胸	the upper, front part of the human being; breast; chest	She wore a flower on the bosom of her dress. 她在衣襟上戴了一朵花。
diploma /'dipləʊmə/ n. 文凭	an educational certificate of graduation	When a person has successfully completed a certain course of study, he is given a diploma by the school. 当一个人成功地修完了某一门课程的时候, 学校将授予他一张文凭。