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记单词，
越难越快乐！

谢艳明 魏 芳 ©编著



青 岛 出 版 社 | Qingdao Publishing House

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四六级词汇创新记忆

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Preface

前言

随着全球化的加深,中国对外交流日益频繁,不论是各类企业还是出国深造,都对英语学习者提出了更高的要求。英语作为有效的沟通工具,扮演着越来越重要的角色,大英四六级、雅思、托福、GRE、口译资格证等等几乎成为广大英语学习者生活中不可缺少的部分。近年来,各类考试也都作了相应的改革,纷纷加大听力、阅读难度,强调听、说、读、写、译的综合能力,但词汇的基础性地位是不可动摇的。

考生花费大量时间记忆单词,枯燥乏味,往往收效甚微,以致对英语失去信心和兴趣。但如果方法得当,则事半功倍。本书以词汇学为基础,充分发掘英语单词的构词规律,探索词根、词缀及其变体的深层含义,从音、形、义三个层面共六个方面激发读者的联想思维,具体包括以人名为基点、以发音为契机的联想记忆,通过趣解词汇结构、对前缀和词根的辨析及其变体的识别进行联想记忆,以及根据词义划分词群的分类联想记忆,从而大大增强了词汇记忆的趣味性,提高记忆效率。

本书在编排上有以下五大特点:

1. 纵观市面上的各类词汇书,多以专门介绍词根、词缀记忆法和汉语谐音记忆法为主,此书则“包罗万象”,科学、巧妙地设计了人名、发音等六条联想线索,并综合得出了适用于不同单词的多种记忆方法,全方位开拓读者的联想思维。如:具有相同或同源词根的单词宜用词根、词缀的拆解和联想来记忆,例:词根“spect”有“看”的意思,与不同的前缀结合构成“expect”(期望),“inspect”(视察),“prospect”(前景),“retrospect”(回顾)等等由“看”引申而来的一系列词。又如,有的单词可利用元音或辅音的发音记忆,

例：“crisp”中短元音[i]短促、有力，故其意义为“脆的”；而“feeble”中长元音[i:]低沉、浑浊，故其意义为“虚弱的”。更有一些词用汉语谐音记忆更为形象、有趣，例如，conundrum [kə'nʌndrəm] (n. 谜语，难题)的词义相差很远，但“谜语”和“难题”都是煞费苦心才能解答的，因而是“可难琢磨”，这样，它的发音与词义就联系起来了。此外，将相关含义的词汇分类，有助于从宏观上提高读者对词语的运用能力。

2. 编者对各种记忆方法均作了简要、精当的文字阐述，使读者从中掌握联想记忆的方法，从而举一反三、触类旁通。

3. 将 6000 多词汇划分为不同族群，从而使孤立的单词相互联系，形成集合。如以词根词缀为基点形成的词群中，编者通过对词语结构的拆解，使读者了解词语的演变过程和原始含义，以加深记忆。又如，根据词义，编者归纳出了有关“家庭生活”“居住”“社会组织”以及“形状和数目”等 20 个主题的词群，便于发散思维。

4. 典型、准确的例句使读者在具体语境中加深对单词的理解。

5. 相应的练习涵盖大学英语四六级、专业英语四级等各类考试核心词汇，有助强化记忆。

本书围绕雅思考试设计词汇量，特别适合欲报考雅思的读者在短时间内快速扩大词汇量，同时也适合读者准备大学英语四六级考试、专业英语四级考试以及研究生入学考试。

本书的第一、二、三章由孙艳玲负责编写，第四、五章由杨群艳负责编写，司彩玲编写了第六章，谢艳明和魏芳负责全书的编辑和审定。由于编者水平有限，书中错误难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编者

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第一章 以人为基点 展开联想记忆

许多英文名字都含有一定的字面意义, 包含有决定词汇意义的词根, 这些词根还构成其他的词汇。由于多数英文名字对于读者来说都是耳熟能详的, 因而它们对于记忆词根以及由词根派生出的单词大有裨益。

第一节 从女性名字联想开去

A. “友爱的” Amy(艾米)

Amy, 女性名字, 含有词根 **am**, 为“友爱”之意, 此词根还出现在 **Amelia** 和 **Amanda** 这两个名字中, 并派生出以下单词。

amour [ə'muə] n. a love affair, especially an illicit one 恋情

→ **amorous**(adj. 多情的, 恋爱的, 表示爱情的)

■ Have you heard about his latest **amour**? 你听说他最近的恋情了吗?

amicable ['æmikəbl] adj. exhibiting friendliness or goodwill 友善的, 和平的

→ **amicability**(n. 友善, 亲善)

■ Instead of fighting, the two nations settled their quarrel in an **amicable** way. 两国没有交战, 而是采取友好的方式解决争端。

amiable ['eimjəbl] adj. friendly and agreeable in disposition 亲切的, 和蔼可亲的

→ **amiability**(n. 亲切)

■ An **amiable** person is sweet-tempered, kind, gentle, thoughtful of others. 一个和蔼可亲的人脾气很好、仁慈、温和, 对他人体贴周到。

amity ['æməti] n. peaceful relations, as between nations; friendship 友好, 亲善关系

■ The **amity** between these two neighboring countries has lasted for hundreds of years. 两邻国之间的友好关系持续了几百年。

B. “好的” Bonnie(邦尼)

Bonnie, 女性名字, 源于拉丁语 **bonus**, 其意为“好的”, 并产生变体词根 **bene**,

构成以下单词。

bonus ['bəʊnəs] n. something given or paid in addition to what is usual or expected 奖金, 红利

→ bonus dividend(红利股), bonus share(分红股), bonus wage(花红, 红利工资)

■ The firm recognized Tom's outstanding work by giving him an extra **bonus**. 公司发给汤姆一笔额外奖金以表彰他出色的工作。

benefit ['benɪfɪt] n. something that promotes or enhances well-being 利益, 好处; v. 有益于, 有助于

→ 由 bene(good) + -fit(to do) 构成

→ beneficial(adj. 有益的, 受益的), beneficiary(n. 受惠者, 受益人)

■ The new regulations will be of great **benefit** to us all. 新规章对我们大家都会大有好处。

benign [bi'nain] adj. of a kind and gentle disposition 良性的, 仁慈的

■ The old man was well liked because of his **benign** attitude toward friends and strangers alike. 这位老人受人爱戴, 因为他对朋友和陌生人一样仁慈。

benediction [beni'dɪkʃən] n. good saying, blessing 祝福

→ 由 bene(good) + dict(speech) + ion(-ing) 构成, “好的话语” → “祝福”

■ Before beginning his difficult journey, the young man visited his parents to receive their **benediction**. 在开始艰难旅行之前, 这位年轻人看望了父母亲, 接受他们的祝福。

C. “灰” Cindy(辛迪)

Cindy, 女性名字, 是 “Cynthia” 的昵称, 源于法语 cendre, 为 “灰” 之意, 还构成以下单词。

Cinderella [sɪndə'relə] n. one that unexpectedly achieves recognition or success after a period of obscurity and neglect 灰姑娘, 指经过一段被冷落和忽视的时期后, 意外获得承认和成功的人

→ 由 cinder(ash) + ella(little) 构成

■ A few years ago this factory was still regarded as the **Cinderella** of the printing trade, but now it is very famous. 几年前这个工厂还被认作印刷业的灰姑娘, 但现在它已非常有名气。

cinder ['sɪndə] n. ash 煤渣, 灰烬

→ cinerary(adj. 骨灰的, 放灰的), cinereous(adj. 已成灰的, 似灰样的)

■ Clear out yesterday's **cinders** before you make the fire. 生火前先把昨天的炉渣清除干净。

incinerate [in'sinəreit] v. to cause to burn to ashes 把……烧成灰, 烧弃

→由in-(into)+ciner(ash)+-ate(to make)构成

■ Many animals were **incinerated** in the volcanic eruption. 在这次火山喷发中, 许多动物被烧成了灰。

D. “如花的” Flora(弗洛拉)

Flora, 女性名字, 源于词根 **flor**, 为“鲜花”之意, 还见于 **Florence** 之中, 并派生出如下单词。

florid ['flɒrɪd] adj. flushed with rosy color; ruddy 华丽的, 红润的

■ After living outdoors all summers, Myra had a **florid** glows in her cheeks. 在户外生活了整个夏天后, 迈拉的两颊泛起红润的光。

floral ['flɔ:rəl] adj. of, relating to, or suggestive of a flower 花似的, 花的

■ He chose a nice material with a **floral** pattern for the curtain. 他选了块很好的带有花卉图案的料子做窗帘。

florescence [flɔ:'resns] n. a condition, time, or period of flowering 开花, 全盛期, 花期

→由flor(flower)+-esc(to grow)+-ence(-ing)构成

■ The beautiful garden is dotted with trees in **florescence**. 这个美丽的花园点缀着开花的树木。

E. “快乐的” Hilary(希拉里)

Hilary, 女性名字, 源于词根 **hilar**, 为“欢乐”之意, 此词根还构成以下单词。

hilarity [hi'læriti] n. merriment, happiness 欢乐, 热闹

→ hilarious(adj. 欢乐的, 热闹的)

■ This **hilarity** is improper on this solemn day of mourning. 在这个庄重哀悼的日子里, 这种热闹是不合适的。

exhilarate [ig'ziləreit] v. to make somebody merry 使高兴, 使愉快

→由ex-(out)+hilar(merry)+-ate(to make)构成

→exhilaration(n. 令人高兴, 愉快), exhilarative(adj. 使高兴的, 令人兴奋的)

■ We were **exhilarated** by the cool, pine-scented air. 凉爽的、带有松香味的空气振作起我们的精神。

F. “雅致的” Grace(格雷斯)

Grace, 女性名字, 源于词根 **grat**, 其意为“恩惠, 感激”, 常构成以下单词。

graceful ['greɪsful] adj. showing grace of movement, form, or proportion 优美的, 雅致的

■ Her figure was slender and **graceful**. 她的身材苗条而又优雅。

gracious ['greɪʃəs] adj. characterized by kindness and warm courtesy 亲切的, 高尚的

■ She welcomed her guests in a **gracious** manner. 她态度亲切地欢迎了客人。

gratitude ['grætitju:d] n. thankfulness 感谢, 感激

■ She felt eternal **gratitude** to him for saving her life. 她终生感激他的救命之恩。

grateful ['greɪtful] adj. 感激的, 感谢的

■ I am **grateful** to you for helping me. 感谢你的帮助。

congratulate [kən'grætjuleɪt] v. to express joy or acknowledgment, as for the achievement or good fortune 祝贺, 庆贺

→ **congratulation**(n. 祝贺, 庆贺)

■ We **congratulated** him on his birthday. 我们向他庆祝生日。

G. “光亮的” Lucy(露西)

Lucy, 女性名字, 源于词根 **luc**, 为“光线, 光芒”之意, 此词根还具有一些变体, 如: **lumin**, **lux** 和 **lustr**, 主要构成以下单词。

lucent ['lju:snt] adj. giving off light 光亮的, 透明的

→ 由 **luc(light)**+**-ent(-ing)** 构成

→ **lucency**(n. 光亮, 透明)

■ The moon's **lucent** rays silvered the river. 明亮的月光使得小河泛着银光。

lucid ['lu:sɪd] adj. easily understood 明晰的

■ The witness gave a **lucid** account of what happened. 目击者清楚地描述了所发生的事情。

translucent [trænz'lju:snt] adj. transmitting light but causing sufficient diffusion to prevent perception of distinct images 半透明的

→ 由 **trans-(across)**+**luc(light)**+**-ent(-ing)** 构成

→ **translucence**(n. 半透明)

■ The lavatory windows are made of **translucent** glass. 厕所窗户是用半透明玻璃做的。

由于在西方文化中,“光”给人以“启示”,让人“聪慧”,因而,这一词根还构成以下具有引申含义的单词。

elucidate [i'lju:sideit] v. to make clear or plain, especially by explanation 阐明, 说明

→由e-(out)+luc(light)+-id+ate(to make)构成,“让光线射出去”→“阐明”

→elucidation(n. 说明, 阐明)

■ The note helps to **elucidate** the most difficult parts of the text. 这些注释有助于说明文中最难懂的部分。

illuminate [i'lju:mineit] v. to provide or brighten with light 照明, 照亮, 阐明

→由il-(out)+lumin(light)+-ate(to make)构成,“让光线射出去”→“照明, 阐明”

→illumination(n. 照明, 阐明)

■ A sudden smile **illuminated** her face. 突然的微笑使她容光焕发。

illustrate ['iləstreit] v. to clarify, as by use of examples or comparisons 举例说明, 图解, 阐明

→由il-(out)+lustr(light)+-ate(to make)构成,“让光线射出去”→“阐明”

→illustration(n. 说明, 例证)

■ The speaker said he would endeavor to **illustrate**. 演讲人说他将设法举例说明。

Quick quiz: Choose the best word from the four choices to complete the following sentences.

- The hostess welcomed her guests in a ____ manner, which made all the people present at ease.
A) spacious B) suspicious C) gracious D) merciful
- Technical innovation is ____ in improving the qualities of products.
A) instrumental B) beneficial C) important D) interrelate
- Pubs have fanciful names like “The Red Lion” or “The Pig and Whistle” and they often have picture on a signboard outside to _____ the name.
A) justify B) illustrate C) modify D) clarify
- In this poor country, survival is still the leading industry; all else is _____.
A) luxury B) accommodation C) entertainment D) refreshment
- The magician made us think he cut the girl into pieces but it was merely an _____.
A) illusion B) impression C) image D) illumination
- He bought his house on the _____ plan, paying a certain amount of money each

month.

A) division B) premium C) installment D) fluctuation

7. In British history books Richard III is usually ____ as a wicked man.

A) portrayed B) drew C) explained D) illuminated

8. We owe you a debt of ____ for what you have done for us.

A) gratitude B) altitude C) attitude D) latitude

9. He paid me and added up a ____ for the new customers I had signed.

A) prize B) bonus C) tip D) contribution

Keys: 1-C 2-A 3-B 4-A 5-A 6-C 7-A 8-A 9-B

H. “神奇的” Miriam (米里亚姆)

Miriam, 女性名字, 源于词根 **mir**, 为“神奇”之意, 其变体有 **mar**, 主要构成以下单词。

miracle ['mɪrəkl] n. event that appears inexplicable by the laws of nature 奇迹, 奇事

→ **miraculous** (adj. 奇迹的, 不可思议的)

■ **Miracles** are spontaneous; they cannot be summoned, but come of themselves.

奇迹是自然而生的, 它们不是被召唤而来而是自己到来。

admire [əd'maɪə] v. to regard with pleasure, wonder, and approval 钦佩, 羡慕

→ **admiration** (n. 钦佩, 羡慕)

■ You may not like him, but you have got to **admire** his persistence. 你可以不喜欢他, 但你不得不佩服他那种坚韧不拔的精神。

marvel ['mɑ:vəl] n. one that evokes surprise, admiration, or wonder 奇迹; v. 大为惊异, 觉得惊奇

→ **marvelous** (adj. 引起惊异的, 不可思议的, 非凡的)

■ It was a real **marvel** that the baby was unhurt when he fell from the fifth floor. 那婴儿从五楼摔下来竟没受伤真是一个奇迹。

mirage ['mɪrɑ:ʒ] n. an optical illusion in which atmospheric refraction by a layer of hot air distorts or inverts reflections of distant objects 海市蜃楼, 雾气; 幻想, 妄想

■ The heat reflected from the white sand formed a **mirage**. 热气经白色的沙面反射形成了蜃景。

I. “宁静的” Serena (塞丽娜)

Serena, 女性名字, 源于词根 **seren**, 为“宁静”之意, 并构成以下单词。

serene [si'ri:n] adj. unaffected by disturbance; calm and unruffled 平静的

→ serenity(n. 平静), serenade([,seri'neid] n. 小夜曲; v. 唱小夜曲)

■ The story took place in a **serene** summer night. 故事发生在一个宁静的夏夜。

J. “声音” Sonia(索尼娅)

Sonia, 女性名字, 源于拉丁语 **sonare**, 为“声音”之意, 并构成以下单词。

sonorous [sə'nɔ:rəs] adj. having or producing sound 作响的, 出声的

→ 由sonor(sound)+-ous(full)构成

→ sonority(n. 响亮, 响亮程度)

■ The **sonorous** voice of the priest resounded in the church. 牧师那洪亮的声音在教堂里回响。

consonance ['kɒnsənəns] n. agreement; harmony; accord 一致, 调和

→ 由con-(together with)+son(sound)+-ance(-ing)构成

→ consonant(adj. 协调一致的)

■ Such an act would not be in **consonance** with our policy. 这种做法不符合我们的政策。

dissonance ['disənəns] n. a harsh, disagreeable combination of sounds 不一致, 不调和

→ 由dis-(away)+son(sound)+-ance(-ing)构成

→ dissonant(adj. 不谐和的, 不调和的)

■ A note of **dissonance** crept into their relationship. 他们的关系中出现了不和谐的音符。

resonant ['rezənənt] adj. continuing to sound in the ears or memory; echoing 引起共鸣的, 回响的

→ 由re-(back)+son(sound)+-ant(-ing)构成

→ resonance(n. 共鸣, 回声, 反响), resonate(v. 使共鸣, 使共振)

■ Alpine valleys are **resonant** with the sound of church bells. 阿尔卑斯山谷回荡着教堂的钟声。

supersonic [ˌsju:pə'sɒnik] adj. having, caused by, or relating to a speed greater than the speed of sound 超音波的, 超音速的

→ 由super-(above)+son(sound)+-ic构成

■ Have you taken **supersonic** aircraft? 你坐过超音速飞机吗?

K. “聪慧的” Sophia (索菲娅)

Sophia, 女性名字, 来自于词根 **soph**, 为“智慧”之意, 此词根还可以构成一下单词。

philosophy [fi'lɒsəfi] n. love and pursuit of wisdom by intellectual means and moral self-discipline 哲学

→由phil-(love)+soph(wisdom)+-y构成, 本义为“爱智慧”之意

■ She delivered a talk on **philosophy** to the society. 她给学会作了一次有关哲学的讲话。

sophisticated [sə'fistikeitɪd] adj. having acquired worldly knowledge or refinement 老于世故的, 老练的; 复杂的, 精致的

■ She has become very **sophisticated** since she went to live in London. 她去伦敦后变得非常世故。

sophistry ['sɒfɪstri] n. a deliberately invalid argument displaying ingenuity in reasoning in the hope of deceiving someone 诡辩

→ **sophism**(n. 诡辩), **sophistication**(n. 强词夺理, 诡辩)

■ He won the argument by **sophistry**. 他靠诡辩赢了那场争论。

sophomore ['sɒfəmɔ:] n. a second-year undergraduate 大学二年级生

→由soph(wisdom)+more构成, 字面义为“有更多的智慧”

■ I met her when she was a **sophomore**. 她上大二的时候, 我遇见了她。

L. “似星的” Stella (斯特拉)

Stella, 女性名字, 来自于词根 **stell-**, 为“星星”之意, 它是“**astr-**”的变体, 主要构成以下单词。

stellar ['stelə] adj. of, relating to, or consisting of stars 恒星的

■ We can analyze by statistical mechanics the behavior of the **stellar** substance.
我们可以通过统计力学来分析星体的行为。

constellation [kɒnstə'leɪʃən] n. formation of stars perceived as a figure or design 星群, 星座; 一群杰出人物

→由con-(together)+stell(stars)+-ation构成, “一群星星在一起”→“星座”

→ **constellate**(v. 形成星座)

■ The symposium was attended by a **constellation** of artists and writers. 一群才华横溢的艺术家和作家参加了讨论会。

astronomy [ə'strɒnəmi] n. study on the order or arrangement of stars 天文学

→由astro(star)+-nom(arrangement, order)+-y构成, “研究星星的安排”→“天文学”

■ **Astronomy** is the scientific study of the sun, moon, stars and other heaven bodies. 天文学是研究太阳、月亮、星星和其他天体的科学。

astrology [ə'strɒlədʒi] n. unscientific study of stars to discover a person's fate 占星术, 占星学

→由astro(star)+-logy构成, “星星的学问”→“占星术”

→astrological(adj. 占星的, 占星术的), astrologer(n. 占星家)

■ An **astrologer** would have people believe that their lives are regulated by the movements of the stars and planets, sun and moon. 占星家会使人相信他们的生命受到星球、行星、太阳和月亮的运转的调节。

astronaut ['æstrɒnɔ:t] n. a sailor among the stars 宇航员

→由astro(star)+-naut(a sailor)构成, “星际航行人”→“宇航员”

■ A rocket manned by trained **astronauts** will be launched soon. 载有受过训练的宇航员的火箭马上就要发射了。

disaster [di'zɑ:stə] n. an occurrence causing widespread destruction and distress 灾难

→由dis-(against)+aster(star)构成, 古人认为人的命运与星星相关, 一旦人违背自己的星宿, 灾难便临头, 因而“disaster”含“灾难”之意

→disastrous(adj. 灾难的)

■ The attack on Pearl Harbor was the worst **disaster** in the history of the U.S. navy. 偷袭珍珠港是美国海军历史上最惨重的灾难。

astral ['æstrəl] adj. of or from stars 星的, 从星上来的

■ She was amazed at the number of **astral** bodies the new telescope revealed. 从这台新的望远镜里竟能看到那么多的星体, 这让她惊呆了。

M. “活泼的” Vivian (维维安)

Vivian, 女性名字, 来自于词根viv, 为“生命, 活力”之意, 此词根的变体为vit和vig, 常见于下列单词中。

vivid ['vivid] adj. perceived as bright and distinct 生动的, 鲜明的

■ She gave the police a **vivid** description of the accident. 她向警察生动地描述了这次事故。

vivacious [vi'veiʃ əs] adj. full of animation and spirit 活泼的, 快活的

→由viv(life)+-acious(full of)构成, “充满活力的”→“活泼的”

→vivacity(n. 活泼)

■ She had always been **vivacious** and sparkling. 她总是生气勃勃而又精神抖擞。

vivify ['vivifai] v. to give or bring life to; animate 使生动, 使活跃

→由viv(life)+-ify(to make)构成

→revivify(v. 使再生, 使复活)

■ The teacher decides to bring the students out of the classroom to **vivify** his boring class. 老师决定将学生带出教室使枯燥的课堂活跃起来。

revive [ri'vaiv] v. to bring back to life or consciousness 使复活, 使恢复

→由re-(back)+viv(life)构成

→revival(n. 复兴, 复活)

■ All attempts to **revive** the fishing industry were foredoomed to failure. 千方百计振兴渔业注定徒劳无功。

survive [sə'vaiv] v. to remain alive or in existence 活着, 继续存在, 幸存

→由sur-(above)+viv(life)构成

→survival(n. 生存, 幸存, 残存)

■ In the jungle, they were driven to extremes in order to **survive**. 在丛林中, 他们为了生存被迫采取极端行动。

vital ['vaitl] adj. of, relating to, or characteristic of life 生死攸关的, 重大的, 生命的

→vitality(n. 活力, 生命力)

■ The heart performs a **vital** bodily function. 心脏起着维持生命的重要作用。

vigor ['vigə] n. physical or mental strength, energy, or force 精力, 活力

→vigorous(adj. 精力旺盛的, 有力的, 健壮的)

■ He flung himself into his work with renewed **vigor**. 他又精神抖擞地投入自己的工作之中。

Quick quiz: Choose the best word from the four choices to complete the following sentences.

1. With no pictures at hand, the police artist made a ____ picture of the murderer.

A) composite B) sophisticated C) competitive D) mechanical

2. It is too noisy in the room, we had to use ____ to get those trouble makers out of the

place.

A) force B) power C) vigor D) strength

3. He obviously displays a great _____ for some of your poems.

A) consent B) admiration C) respect D) pleasure

4. Animals can become unusually _____ when they are upset by a sudden environmental change.

A) puzzled B) predominant C) vigorous D) aggressive

5. To be an inventor, one needs profound knowledge as well as a very _____ imagination.

A) vivid B) bright C) living D) colorful

6. Although most birds have only a negligible sense of smell, they have _____ vision.

A) vigorous B) exact C) acute D) vivid

7. England's team, how are now superbly fit, will be doing their best next week to _____ themselves for last year's defeat.

A) revive B) retort C) revenge D) remedy

8. Fortune-tellers are good at making _____ statements such as "Your sorrows will change."

A) philosophical B) ambiguous C) literal D) invalid

9. The 1986 Challenger space-shuttle _____ was caused by unusually low temperatures immediately before the launch.

A) expedition B) controversy C) dismay D) disaster

10. I bought an alarm clock with a(n) _____ dial, which can be seen clearly in the dark.

A) supersonic B) luminous C) audible D) amplified

11. Only two little boys _____ the traffic accident; everyone else was killed.

A) survived B) suffered C) avoided D) exceed

Keys: 1-A 2-A 3-B 4-D 5-A 6-C 7-C 8-B 9-D 10-B 11-A