



英语有品牌 认准王迈迈

逆序式
袖珍版

最新 2007考研英语丛书 考研英语手册

王迈迈 主编

扩散式记忆

本书七大特色

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| ● 首创逆序编排 | 运用扩散记忆 |
| ● 单词英汉双解 | 满足实战需求 |
| ● 主攻核心单词 | 联想常用词组 |
| ● 针对疑难词汇 | 进行词义辨析 |
| ● 分析考研题型 | 解答周密详细 |
| ● 单元化整为零 | 难点个个击破 |
| ● 考题对应检测 | 反馈记忆效果 |

中国致公出版社



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王迈迈 主编

武汉现代外国语言文学研究所 编

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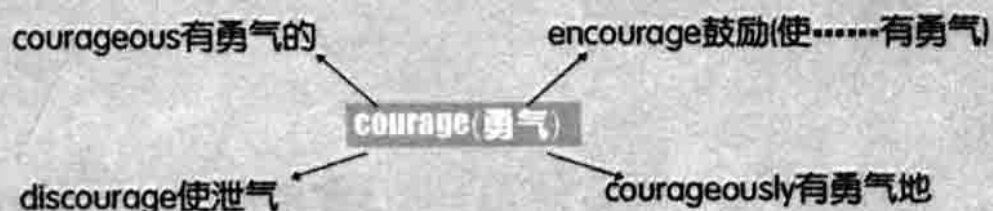
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扩散式记忆法

扩散式记忆法充分利用核心单词，最大限度地发挥记忆的扩散功能，以最少的时间，最小的精力，尽可能多地扩散记忆和核心词有关的大量词汇，使记忆以扩散方式，追求单位时间的效率最大化。

扩散式记忆法主要采用以下方式：

①通过构词法扩散记忆



②通过词义联想扩散记忆

反义词联想agree → oppose(反对)

同义词联想choose → select

同类词联想face → nose → eye → ear

red → black → white → yellow → purple(紫色的)

③通过形近词扩散记忆



④通过音近词扩散记忆

lead领导 → need必须 → read阅读

始终坚持品牌领先战略,永远提供最新、最权威的考试信息是王迈迈英语十余年来畅销全国、领军同行、傲视群雄的根本原因,也是本套考研辅导系列丛书遵循的原则。



最新考研词汇手册(逆序式)

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a/an-area



最新考研英语

词汇必备 (逆序式编排)

UNIT



a/an → epidemic

1. a/an [ei/ə]/[æn/ən] *art.* one 一(个); 任何一个; 每, 每一
2. America [ə'merikə] *n.* 美利坚合众国; 美洲
3. Africa [ˈæfrikə] *n.* 非洲(略为 Afr.)
4. Canada [ˈkænədə] *n.* 加拿大
5. propaganda [ˌprɒpəˈgændə] *n.* ① ideas, false or true information, etc. spread about officially, esp. by a government 宣传, 传播 ② organs for propaganda 宣传机构
6. panda [ˈpændə] *n.* a large bearlike animal with black and white fur, originally from China 熊猫
7. agenda [əˈdʒendə] *n.* things to be done; business to be discussed at a meeting(会议) 议程; 待议事项
8. soda [ˈsəʊdə] *n.* common chemical substance used in soap-making, glass manufacture, etc. 苏打水, 汽水 例如: I'd like a bottle of orange soda. 我要一瓶橙味汽水。
9. idea [aiˈdiə] *n.* thought, picture in the mind; plan; scheme, purpose; opinion; vague belief, fancy; conception 思想概念; 计划, 主意, 计策, 目的; 意见; 模糊的想法, 想象; 观念 例如: You shouldn't force your ideas on other people. 你不应该强迫别人听从你的意见。
10. plea [pli:] *n.* ① an eager or serious request 恳求, 请求 ② an excuse 辩解, 托词
11. pea [pi:] *n.* a round green seed, used for food 豌豆
12. area [ˈeəriə] *n.* 面积, 地域, 地区, 范围...

sea-peninsula

13. **sea** [si:] *n.* expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and encloses its continents and islands; any part of this 海, 洋



触类旁通, 扩散记忆!

①形近词: seal 海豹 ②合成词: seabed 海床; sea-bird 海鸟; seaboard 沿海地区, 海滨; seafood 海鲜; seasick *adj.* 晕船的

【常用词组】follow the sea 当海员; 做水手 / by sea 乘船, 走海路

14. **tea** [ti:] *n.* ①茶叶 例如: What would you like, tea or coffee? 你喝点什么? 茶还是咖啡? ②a small meal, usu, served in the afternoon with a cup of tea 茶点 例如: In England, people have the habit of having afternoon tea. 在英格兰, 人们有进午后茶点的习惯。
15. **sofa** ['səufə] *n.* large comfortable padded seat with raised arms and back, wide enough for two or more people 沙发
16. **encyclopedia/encyclopedia** [en,saikləu'pi:diə] *n.* book, or set of books giving information about every branch of knowledge, or on one subject, with articles in ABC order 百科全书
17. **India** ['india] *n.* the country of Indian 印度
18. **Australia** [ɔ'streiljə] *n.* 澳大利亚, 大洋洲
19. **Oceania** [əʊfi'einjə] *n.* 大洋洲 例如: Polynesia belongs to Oceania. 玻利尼西亚属于大洋洲。
20. **pneumonia** [nju:'məuniə] *n.* a serious disease of the lungs with inflammation and difficulty in breathing 肺炎 例如: He is suffering pneumonia. 他正患肺炎。
21. **cafeteria** [kæfi'tiəriə] *n.* self-service restaurant 自助餐厅
22. **Asia** ['eɪʃə] *n.* 亚洲
23. **inertia** [i'nə:ʃjə] *n.* state of being inert; property of matter by which it remains in a state of rest or, if it is in motion, continues in the same direction and in a straight line unless it is acted upon by an external force 迟钝, 呆滞; 惰性; 惯性
24. **via** ['vaɪə] *prep.* travelling or sent through (a place) on the way; by means of 经, 通过 例如: He returned to China via Hong Kong. 他经香港返回中国。
25. **umbrella** [ʌm'brelə] *n.* 雨伞 例如: I left my umbrella in the bus. 我把伞忘在公汽里了。



构词有法, 扩散记忆!

umbr-字根表示“阴影”, -ella 后缀构成名词, 表示“小” 伞能给人阳光下遮荫。

26. **formula** ['fɔ:mjələ] *n.* 客套语, 公式; 处方
【作者建议】注意此词的复数形式, 常规的“+s”, 用作科技用语, “es”, 而是在其后加“e”, 例如: phenomena 现象。
27. **peninsula** [pi'ninsjələ] *n.* a piece of land almost completely surrounded by water 半岛 例如: Italy is a peninsula. 意大利是个半岛国家。

drama—extra



构词有法, 扩散记忆!

peninsular *adj.* (与 peninsula 发音相同) 半岛的, 半岛状的

28. **drama** ['drɑ:mə] *n.* play for the theatre, radio or TV; series of exciting events 剧本, 戏剧; 戏剧性事件或场面
29. **cinema** ['sinimə] *n.* theatre for showing films 电影院
30. **dilemma** [di'lemə] *n.* situation in which one has to choose between two undesirable things or courses of action (进退两难的) 窘境; 困境
【常用词组】be in/place sb. in a dilemma 陷入(置某人于)进退两难之境 / on the horns of a dilemma 进退维谷
31. **diploma** [di'pləʊmə] *n.* (缩写 Dip) certificate awarded for passing an examination, completing a course of study, etc. 毕业证书; 毕业文凭 例如: The secretary had diplomas in both education and linguistics. 这位秘书取得了教育学和语言学的双学位。
32. **panorama** [ˌpænə'rɑ:mə] *n.* ① a complete view over a wide area 风景的全貌, 全景照片 ② 不断变化的景象
33. **banana** [bə'nɑ:nə] *n.* 香蕉



举例一番, 可见一斑(俚语)!

在口语中常使用一短语 go (或 be) bananas, 意思是“发疯, 愚蠢的”。

34. **China** ['tʃaɪnə] *n.* 中国
35. **china** ['tʃaɪnə] *n.* baked and glazed fine white clay 瓷器
36. **antenna** [æn'tenə] *n.* (收音机、电视机的) 天线
37. **zebra** ['zi:brə] *n.* 斑马
38. **era** ['iərə] *n.* period in history, starting from a particular time, or event 纪元, 时代, 代

【词义辨析】era, epoch, age 与 time 之间的区别: era 与 epoch 近义, 都为 period in history starting from a special event or time “纪元, 时代”; age 指“年代”; time “指时间, 时期”。

39. **camera** ['kæməɾə] *n.* apparatus for taking photographs 照相机
40. **opera** ['ɒpərə] *n.* (the art of making) a musical play in which many or all the words are sung 歌剧 例如: An opera is a play in which actors sing instead of speaking. 歌剧是演员以唱代说的戏剧。



抓住词干, 记住一串!

operatic *adj.* 歌剧的, 适合于歌剧的; operatically *adv.* 歌剧式地

41. **orchestra** ['ɔ:kɪstrə] *n.* a large group of musicians who play music for combinations of different instruments 管弦乐队 例如: He plays the violin in the orchestra. 他在管弦乐队里拉小提琴。



音近形近, 最需用心!

orchard *n.* 果园; orchestra *n.* 管弦乐队

42. **extra** ['ekstrə] *n.* sth. for which an extra charge is made; run not

visa-limb

scored off the bat; person employed and paid for a minor part 额外的事物;(板球)未击中球而跑得的分数;临时演员 例如: There were so many people that the company put on extra buses. 人数太多, 公司增加了公共汽车。 || *adj.* additional, beyond what is usual, expected or arranged for 额外的, 特别的, 特加的 || *adv.* more than usually; in addition 特别地, 非常地, 除外

43. **visa** ['viza] *n.* an official mark put onto a passport giving a foreigner permission to enter, pass through or leave a particular country 签证

44. **data** ['deita] *n.* ① facts or information used in deciding or discussing sth. 资料 ② information prepared for or stored by a computer 数据

45. **quota** ['kwota] *n.* fixed share that must be done or contributed or received 配额, 限额

46. **cab** [kæb] *n.* ① vehicle (now usu. motorised = taxicab) that may be hired for short journeys 出租汽车; 计程车 ② part of a railway engine for the driver and fireman; part of a bus, lorry, etc. for the driver 火车机车内供司机所坐之处; (公共汽车、卡车等之) 司机室

47. **lab** [læb] 见 laboratory

48. **crab** [kræb] *n.* ① ten-legged shellfish 螃蟹 ② its flesh as food 蟹肉 例如: dressed crab, i. e. prepared for eating 加作料的蟹肉



构词有法, 扩散记忆!

同根词: crabwise *adv.* (常为僵硬或笨拙的方式) 横向地, 蟹行般地

49. **grab** [græb] *v.* 抢夺, 搜取 || *n.* ① 抓, 抓住 ② 搜取, 猛抓

50. **stab** [stæb] *v. & n.* to (move as if to) strike forcefully into with something pointed; the act of stabbing 刺, 戳 (指用带尖的器械或武器刺) 例如: Caesar was stabbed to death. 凯撒被刺身亡。

【词义辨析】assassinate 刺杀, 暗杀; pierce 刺入, 刺透, 可引申指声音, 光线和穿透力强, prick 在某物上穿孔, 可以指被荆棘等物所刺。

【常用词组】a stab in the back 暗箭伤人; 背叛 / stab sb. with... 用某物刺某人

51. **ebb** [eb] *n.* (of the tide) the flowing out 退, 弱, 退潮, 衰落 || *v.* (of the tide) go out; recede 潮退, 衰退

52. **web** [web] *n.* 网, 蜘蛛网

53. **rib** [rib] *n.* 肋骨, 肋状物 例如: a rib of beef 一块牛排

54. **bulb** [bʌlb] *n.* (植物的) 球茎; 电灯泡

55. **lamb** [læm] *n.* ① young sheep 羔羊; 小羊 ② its flesh as food 小羊肉; 羔羊肉



义近形异, 扩散记忆!

近义词: ewe *n.* 母羊; mutton *n.* 羊肉

56. **limb** [lim] *n.* ① leg, arm or wing 肢 (腿, 臂或翼) ② main branch of a tree 大树枝 例如: Men and women have four limbs; two arms and two legs. 人都有四肢, 两只胳膊两条腿。

climb-sob

【常用词组】 **life and limb** 幸免于难 / **out on a limb** 孤立而脆弱, 没有支持者(尤用于短语: **leave sb. / be / go out on a limb** 弃某人于(处于/陷于)孤立无援的境地 / **tear sb. limb from limb** 猛击某人

57. **climb** [klaɪm] *v.* go up (stairs, a tree, rope, mountain, etc.) 攀登, 爬, 上升, 爬升

【常用词组】 **climb down** (手脚并用) 往下爬, 爬下... / **climb into/out of** 进入(车子等)/从(车子等)出来

58. **bomb** [bɒm] *n.* 炸弹 || *v.* drop bombs on 轰炸

【常用词组】 **go like a bomb** 风驰电掣, 疾驰 / **be bombed out** 被炸毁

59. **comb** [kəʊm] *n.* instrument with teeth for making the hair tidy 梳子 || *v.* use a comb on the hair 梳(头发)

60. **tomb** [tu:m] *n.* a large ornamental one built to have a large space inside where the dead is placed 坟墓

61. **dumb** [dʌm] *adj.* unable to speak; temporarily silent; stupid 哑的; 暂时沉默的; 笨的

62. **thumb** [θʌm] *n.* short thick finger set apart from the other four 大拇指 例如: The child used to suck his thumb. 这小孩过去常爱吮吸大拇指。

【常用词组】 **be all thumbs** 笨手笨脚的 / **bite the thumbs at** 对...嗤之以鼻 / **thumbs up** 刮刮叫 / **turn up the thumb** 称赞 / **under sb.'s thumb** 在某人的支配下, 在某人的势力下

63. **numb** [nʌm] *adj.* without ability to feel or move 麻木的, 失去知觉的 例如: My fingers became numb with cold. 我的手指冻僵了。 || *v.* make numb, deaden 使麻木

【常用词组】 **become/get/be numb with** 因...而麻木

64. **job** [dʒɒb] *n.* ① regularly paid position or post 职业; 职位 ② a piece of work; task or assignment 一件工作; 活儿



辨析异同, 应考从容!

作“职业”之意的近义词: ① **employment** 是庄重的公文用词。这个词指有可获报酬的工作。② **occupation** 和 **job** 指有报酬的某种工作。job 一词较广, 还可指不一定有固定收入的工作: **occupation** 职业: 画家(如填表格的字样)。③ **profession** 指需要受过较高深教育和专门训练才能从事的职业。而 **trade** 指需要受过训练, 有手艺的职业。

【常用词组】 **do the job (trick)** 起作用; 奏效 / **a good job** (用作对行动或事情的评语) 幸运之事

65. **mob** [mɒb] *n.* ① a large noisy crowd, esp. one which is violent 暴徒 ② a group of the stated sort of people 一帮闹闹哄哄的人

66. **knob** [nɒb] *n.* ① round handle (of a door, drawer, etc.) 门把, 圆形把手 ② round control button (for adjusting a radio, TV, etc.) (收音机, 电视机等的) 旋钮

67. **rob** [rɒb] *v.* 抢劫, 盗取; 非法剥夺

68. **sob** [sɒb] *n.* act or sound of sobbing 哭泣, 呜咽 || *vt. & vi.* 哭泣,

呜咽



近义反义, 扩散记忆!

①近义词: cry, weep ②反义词: laugh

69. **herb** [hə:b] *n.* any of several kinds of small plant which are used to improve the taste of food or to make medicine (用于调味的) 香草, 药草
70. **superb** [sju(:)'pə:b] *adj.* excellent; splendid 极好的, 高质量的
71. **verb** [və:b] *n.* a word or expression that tells what someone or something is, does, or experiences 动词
72. **adverb** ['ædvə:b] *n.* 副词
73. **absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* take in 吸收 (液体、热等), 吸收, 理解 (知识) 例如: Black cloth absorbs light. 黑色布料吸光。
【常用词组】be absorbed in 全神贯注于...
74. **suburb** ['sʌbə:b] *n.* district outside the central part of a town or city 市郊; 郊区
75. **curb** [kə:b] *n.* ① chain or leather strap passing under a horse's jaw, used to control it 马勒, 勒马的链条 ② (fig.) sth. that holds one back or restrains 阻止物, 控制, 约束 || *vt.* ① control (a horse) by means of a curb 勒住 (马) ② keep (feelings, etc.) under control 抑制, 约束
76. **disturb** [di'stə:b] *vt.* break the quiet, calm, peace or order of; upset 扰乱, 妨碍, 使不安
77. **club** [klʌb] *n.* 俱乐部, 社团; 棍棒, 球棒
78. **pub** [pʌb] *n.* 为 public house 之缩写, 小酒吧
79. **rub** [rʌb] *v.* 擦, 摩擦 例如: She rubbed the window with a cloth. 她用布擦窗子。
【常用词组】rub along 勉强维持下去 / rub down 擦干, 擦亮 / rub in 反复地 / rub up 擦亮
【考纲词组】rub out 擦掉, 拭去
80. **tub** [tʌb] *n.* 木盆; 澡盆
81. **BC/B. C.** 公元前
82. **mosaic** [məu'zeiik] *n.* 马赛克; 镶嵌体
83. **cubic** ['kju:bik] *adj.* ① 三次方的, 立方的 ② 立方形的, 立方体的 例如: a car with a 2000 cc capacity, i. e. 2000 cubic centimetres 汽缸容量为 2000 立方厘米的汽车
84. **traffic** ['træfik] *n.* ① 交通 ② 交通量
85. **pacific** [pə'sifik] *adj.* peaceful; making or loving peace; of or pertaining to the Pacific Ocean 和平的, 平静的; [P-] 太平洋的 例如: the Pacific states 太平洋沿岸各国 || *n.* [the P-] an ocean bordered by the American continents, Asia and Australia, largest ocean in the world 太平洋



specific-epidemic



构词有法, 扩散记忆!

同根词: *pacify vt.* 安抚, 使平静; *pacifism n.* 和平主义; *pacifist n.* 和平主义者。世界的大洋名称小结: *the Pacific Ocean* 太平洋; *the Atlantic Ocean* 大西洋; *the Indian Ocean* 印度洋; *the Arctic Ocean* 北冰洋

86. **specific** [spi'sifik] *adj.* ①detailed and precise 明确的, 具体的 ②relating to one particular thing, etc. not general 特定的, 特有的
87. **terrific** [tə'rifik] *adj.* ①very good; enjoyable 极好的 例如: What a terrific film! 电影棒极了! ②very great in size or degree 非常的, 极度的 例如: He drove at a terrific speed. 他开车快得惊人。
88. **scientific** [saɪən'tifik] *adj.* of, for, connected with, used in, science 科学的
89. **magic** ['mædʒik] *n.* [U] art of controlling events by the pretended use of supernatural forces 魔法, 魔术, 戏法
【典型例句】Like magic, the conjurer produced a rabbit from his hat. 像借助魔法般, 魔术师从帽子里变出一只兔子。
90. **tragic** ['trædʒik] *adj.* of or tragedy; very sad, unfortunate 悲剧的, 悲惨的
91. **logic** ['lɒdʒik] *n.* [U] science, method of reasoning 逻辑, 逻辑学
92. **graphic** ['græfik] *adj.* of drawing, printing, etc. 绘画似的, 图解的
93. **public** ['pʌblik] *adj.* ①for the use of everyone; not secret or private; of or concerning people in general 公用的, 公开的; 公众的 || *n.* people in general 公众 例如: a public telephone 公用电话
【考纲词组】in public 公开的/ in the public eye 众人瞩目的/ go public 上市, 挂牌
94. **republic** [ri'pʌblik] *n.* a state completely governed by elected representatives 共和国, 共和政体 例如: the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国
95. **relic** ['relik] *n.* something old that reminds us of the past 遗迹, 纪念
96. **Catholic** ['kæθəlik] *n.* 天主教徒 || *adj.* 罗马天主教的
97. **garlic** ['gɑ:lik] *n.* a plant rather like an onion, which is used in cooking to give a strong taste 蒜, 蒜头
98. **dynamic** [dai'næmik] *n.* branch of physics dealing with matter in motion; moral force that produces activity or change 力学, 动力学; 引起活动或变化的总体力量 || *adj.* of physical power and forces producing motion; having energy force of character 动力的, 有生气的, 精力充沛的
99. **academic** [ækə'demik] *adj.* of teaching, studying, schools, colleges, etc.; scholarly 学术的, 学校的, 学院的; 学者式的
100. **epidemic** [epi'demik] *n.* & *adj.* spreading rapidly among many people in the same place for a time 流行(的), 传染(的), 流行性(的)

考研试题演练

- The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday.
[A] to be robbed [B] robbed
[C] to have been robbed [D] having been robbed
- Now, let's come to item No. 5 on the _____.
[A] plan [B] program
[C] agenda [D] project
- I am in a _____ whether to do maths or English.
[A] phenomenon [B] diploma
[C] dilemma [D] prominence
- The patient lost his feeling because of the _____ effect of the drug.
[A] numb [B] numbing
[C] numbed [D] numbs
- A woman was _____ taking down the data shown on the screen.
[A] observed [B] absorbed
[C] absorbed by [D] absorbed in
- Names, ages, and other _____ are written in the teacher's class book.
[A] datums [B] datum
[C] data [D] datas

考研试题演练答案与详解

- 答案 C。参考译文:当地报纸报道,那家银行昨天被人在光天化日之下抢劫了。本题考查非谓语动词及其时态的使用。be reported 后应用动词不定式,由于不定式动作(rob)发生在谓语动词(report)动作之前,不定式要用完成式,故只有 C 为正确答案。
- 答案 C。参考译文:现在让我们讨论议事日程上的第五项。本题是词义辨析题。agenda 是待议诸事一览表;program(行动)计划;project 工程,项目;plan 计划。
- 答案 C。参考译文:我左右为难,不知是做数学还是写英语。本题为形近词用法辨析题。dilemma 进退两难的窘境;进退维谷的困境;phenomenon 现象;diploma 文凭;毕业证书;prominence 突出,显着,突出物。



4. 答案 B。参考译文:因为药的麻醉效果,病人失去了知觉。本题考查分词的用法。此空应该填一个形容词性的词来修饰 effect。故 A、D 应该排除掉;numbing 使人麻木的,有麻醉效果的;numbed 指人麻木的,因为...而麻木的,故选项 B 为最佳答案。
5. 答案 D。参考译文:一位妇女正专心致志地记录屏幕上显示的数据。本题是形近词(组)辨析题。absorbed in 专心致志于...;absorbed by 着重强调动作,为某事所吸引;observe 是观察的意思。
6. 答案 C。译文:老师点名册上记着名字、年龄和其它资料。本题考查语法分析,也要求记住 data 的单数形式为 datum。从主语的整体来看,此处应填复数形式,而选择项中只有 C 是正确的复数形式,A 和 D 都是错误的,是用来混淆是非的。