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英语词汇讲 · 练 · 测

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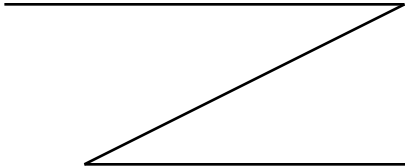
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Preface

前 言

本书以教育部颁发的新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》(以下简称《大纲》) 词汇表和《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》为依据, 以英语词汇学理论作指导, 参考众多国内外大学英语教材和词汇书籍编写而成。本书将如何有效扩大词汇量和运用掌握词汇的方法融入大量的讲解、操练与测试中, 既注重打好扎实的英语基础, 又强调四、六级考试的重点和难点, 适合大学英语 1 ~6 级的学生学习和迎考使用, 也可供广大英语教师教学参考使用。

本书根据大学英语词汇教学与测试的重点和难点分为六章和一个附录。

第一章 前缀和后缀。《大纲》要求大学生“ 具有按照构词法识别生词的能力 ”, 而词缀法(affixation) 是扩大词汇量最有效的方法之一。因此, 本章首先对《大纲通用词汇表》中所列的每一个常用前缀和后缀的构词法、意义进行了讲解、举例, 然后按前、后缀的意义和构成词的词性提供了大量的分类及综合练习, 其中包括部分《大纲通用词汇表》中未列出但英语学习中又很常见的前缀和后缀。

第二章 同义词和反义词。学会用英语解释英语(paraphrase) 是提高英语水平的重要途径。英语中有很

多同义词和反义词可用于相互释义。本章按词性分类设计出大量同义词和反义词测试性练习,意在培养学生用英语单词解释英语单词的能力。

第三章 易混词。英语中很多意义相近、用法不一的词汇常常是英语教学的难点,也是测试的重点。本章精心挑选了 50 组教学中常见的易混词(名词、形容词各 25 组,动词见第五章)进行释例并提供了大量的测试性练习。

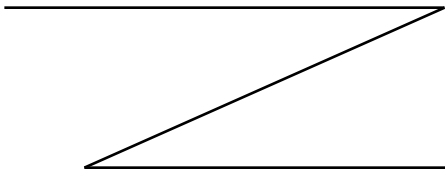
第四章 一词多义。英语中绝大部分词汇属一词多义。本章从《大纲》中抽样挑选了部分词汇和短语用英语或汉语进行释义,然后要求学生理解并翻译大量句子中的多义词。

第五章 动词和短语动词。这是词汇教学与测试中的重中之重,因而本章是本书内容最多而难度最大的。本章选择了‘come’,‘go’,‘get’等 30 个常见动词及短语(全部是《大纲》要求必需掌握的)进行英文释义与练习,还提供了大量的易混动词与短语、一词多义等练习与测试。

第六章 介词和副词。虽然介词和副词在英语词汇中所占比例较小,但使用十分广泛,而且非常灵活,所以本书专门设此一章提供大量的讲解与练习。

附录 全国大学英语四、六级曝光题中的词汇测试题。供学生练习、测试和参考。

在本书编写过程中,承蒙重庆大学外国语学院领导的关心与支持,承蒙韩其顺教授、余渭深教授、晏晓蓉教授和罗信群教授的指导、帮助与鼓励,也承蒙重庆大学出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,编者谨此表示衷心感谢!



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Chapter One

Prefixes and Suffixes

前缀和后缀

Prefixes

dis-

Formation: a. dis- + v. → v.

b. dis- + adj. / n. → adj. / n.

Meaning: a. Verbs formed in this way describe an action that has the opposite effect of, or reverses, the process described by the original verb.

b. A state, characteristic, or quality which is the opposite of the one referred to or described by the original noun or adjective.

Examples: In all these years I've never known you to disobey an order.

The boy disappeared from the hotel during the night.

The hard-working carpenter had never done a dishonest thing in his life.

Her letter caused him some discomfort.

A list of words with these meanings:

disagree	discontinue	dislike	disbelieve	distrust
disloyal	dishonest	disorderly	discontent	dissimilar
discomfort	disobedience	dishonor	disadvantage	disbelief

in-, il-, im-, ir-

Formation: in- / im- / il- / ir- + adj. / n. → adj. / n.

Meaning: The opposite meaning to the original adjective or noun.

Examples: I have been possessed by a wild and entirely illogical unrest.

The robot is doing something which would otherwise be impossible.

It was stupid and irrational to feel frightened.

A list of words with this meaning:

informal	impossible	illegible	irreplaceable
injustice	imbalance	illegal	irresistible
inadequate	immature	illiterate	irrelevant

inter-

Formation: inter- + v. / n. / adj. → v. / n. / adj.

Meaning: a. Something as existing or happening between two or more people or things.

b. Two or more people or things are related or connected in some way.

Examples: Inter-city phone calls are relatively cheap now.

They took an inter-continental flight back to England last week.

There was a quick interchange of information between the men.

All things are interrelated and interacted on each other.

A list of words with these meanings:

inter-city	inter-office	interstate	inter-language
interpersonal	interplanetary	international	intercontinental
interact	interplay	interweave	interchange
interconnection	interrelation	interdependent	intercultural

mid-

Formation: mid- + n. (referring to months, years, and particular parts of the day) → n.

Meaning: The middle part of a particular period of time.

Examples: Although it was mid-June, the weather outside was a fine chill drizzle.

It was a Saturday in midsummer.

They were huddled into two or three coats against the mid-October.

A list of words with this meaning:

mid-afternoon	mid-week	mid-century	mid-fifties
midnight	midwinter	midday	midsummer

mis-

Formation: mis- + v. / n. → v. / n.

Meaning: Things that are done wrongly or badly.

Examples: I was sure I had misheard the question.

He mistook me for my twin sister.

Don't misconceive the essence of education.

A list of words with this meaning:

mishear	misinform	misquote	misread
misinterpret	misprint	misuse	mispronounce
misconception	mismanagement	misunderstanding	misfortune

non-

Formation: non- + n. / adj. → n. / adj.

Meaning: The idea that a person or thing does not have the qualities or characteristics referred to.

Examples: He chain-smoked, which isn't very pleasant for a non-smoker like me.

If the landlord is non-resident, he does not have right of access.

The answer is not non-change, but a different kind of change.

A list of words with this meaning:

non-target	non-human	non-violence	non-profit
non-aggressive	non-verbal	non-biological	non-competitive

re-

Formation: re- + v. / n. → v. / n.

Meaning: The fact that an action or process is done or happens a second time, sometimes in a different way.

Examples: It was a comedy well worth re-reading.

The road is now renamed Millbank.

The theatre was founded in 1720, but rebuilt in 1820.

A list of words with this meaning:

re-examine	reappear	redefine	rewrite
reconsider	rename	restart	reunite
repossession	remarriage	recreation	rediscovery

un-

Formation: a. un- + adj. / adv. / n. → adj. / adv. / n.

b. un- + v. → v.

Meaning: a. Things are the opposite of whatever the original adjectives, adverbs, and nouns describe or refer to.

b. The process or state referred to by the original verb is reversed.

Examples: What they have to tell us may be intellectually shocking or emotionally unacceptable.

Tom, unwillingly, felt drawn to Mary in his isolation.

He detested and, if he could, avoided personal unpleasantness.

Let him help to dress and undress himself.

A list of words with these meanings:

unable	unconscious	unhappy	unthinkable	unacceptable
unpleasantly	unfortunately	unbelievably	untidily	undemocratically
unfairness	unpleasantness	uncertainty	unhappiness	unacceptability
undo	unlock	untie	uncover	unload

Suffixes

1. Suffixes used as noun signifiers

-er/-or

Formation: v. + -er/-or → n.

Meaning: a. The people who do the action described by the original verb, usually because it is their job.

b. Nouns that refer to things which perform the function described by the original verbs.

Examples: I went to London and tried to earn my living as a portrait painter.

He has become a frequent visitor to our house.

The entire operation is done by computer.

She went in and took the small elevator to the fourth floor.

A list of words with these meanings:

lecturer	producer	commander	manager
waiter	recorder	duster	mixer

digger	cooker	operator	investor
sailor	auditor	creator	detector
reactor	receptor	refrigerator	separator

-ion, -tion, -ation

Formation: v. + -ion/-tion/-ation → n.

Meaning: The state or process described by the verb, or to an instance of that process.

Examples: Why don't we take military actions?

The great Picasso exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York was a great success.

She is a girl full of wild imagination.

A list of words with this meaning:

action	contribution	exhibition	reaction	decision
attention	reduction	production	introduction	description
realization	examination	explanation	organization	information

-ment

Formation: v. + -ment → n.

Meaning: The process of making or doing something, or to the result of this process.

Examples: The achievement of equality for women is very great in the past century.

The weather showed signs of improvement.

Fanny saw with amazement that the letter was addressed to her.

A list of words with this meaning:

assessment	accomplishment	assignment	investment
involvement	management	payment	punishment
replacement	requirement	resentment	retirement

-ness

Formation: adj. + -ness → n.

Meaning: The state or quality described by the adjective.

Examples: There was a gentleness about his face.

We should have an awareness of the child's real needs.

My disbelief gave way to sadness.

A list of words with this meaning:

consciousness	happiness	attractiveness	helplessness
rudeness	bitterness	loneliness	sweetness
carelessness	nervousness	weakness	goodness

-ity

Formation: adj. + -ity → n.

Meaning: The state or condition described by the adjective.

Examples: Babies receive immunity to a variety of infections through breast feeding.

The war had brought prosperity to Port Philip.

A good fire is a security against wild beasts.

A list of words with this meaning:

creativity	generosity	productivity	curiosity	hostility
popularity	diversity	complexity	equality	simplicity
reality	humanity	extremity	familiarity	generality

2. Suffixes used as verb signifiers

-en

Formation: n. / adj. + -en → v.

Meaning: a. To describe the process of causing something to have a particular quality or to be in a particular state.

b. To express the idea that someone or something has more of a quality than it had previously.

Examples: A small patch of ground was blackened by the ashes of old camp fires.

The lacquer(亮漆) dries very quickly and hardens in an hour.

She was trying on a blue jacket and wondering if she could have the sleeves lengthen.

The patient's pulse quickened.

A list of words with these meanings:

fatten	loosen	weaken	sicken	widen
brighten	worsen	strengthen	heighten	lengthen
lighten	straighten	stiffen	sweeten	tighten

-ify

Formation: adj. /n. + -ify → v.

Meaning: Verbs that describe the process by which a state, quality, or condition is brought about.

Examples: The local authority has promised to simplify planning procedures.

I was terrified by the bull and wanted to run out of the field.

They are beautifying the classroom for a Christmas Party.

A list of words with this meaning:

amplify	diversify	intensify	purify	solidify
beautify	justify	classify	horrify	glorify

-ize

Formation: a. n. + -ize → v.

b. n. /adj. + -ize → v.

Meaning: a. Actions that involve or are related to the original noun.

b. To describe the process by which the state or condition mentioned is brought about.

Examples: He apologized for being late.

The events of the wedding were characterized by muddle (混乱).

Forbes allowed his dog to terrorize the officer on duty.

The Prime Minister wants NATO to modernize short-range nuclear weapons.

A list of words with these meanings:

moralize	emphasize	summarize	criticize	symbolize
colonize	standardize	democratize	industrialize	generalize

3. Suffixes used as adjective signifiers

-able

Formation: a. v. + -able → adj.

b. n. + -able → adj.

Meaning: a. Adjectives formed in this way describe someone or something that is affected by the action or process described by the verb.

b. Adjectives to describe someone or something as having the qualities or characteristics referred to by the original noun.

Examples: Deaths caused by reckless driving are avoidable.

Edward was a mischievous but lovable child.

It was his company who gave him the comfortable feeling of security and ease.

His habitual striped shirts were fashionable in 1963.

A list of words with these meanings:

acceptable	desirable	manageable	recognizable	imaginable
knowable	changeable	readable	dependable	movable
comfortable	honorable	pleasurable	fashionable	valuable

-ible

Formation: v. + -ible → adj.

Meaning: Adjectives formed in this way describe something to which the action or process referred to by the verb can be done.

Examples: Raw meat is perfectly digestible, although it can be tough.

I understood that it was permissible to ask a question.

That was sensible of you.

A list of words with this meaning:

responsible	corruptible	divisible	audible	sensible
defensible	resistible	horrible	plausible	comprehensible

-al

Formation: n. + -al → adj.

Meaning: Adjectives formed in this way describe something that is connected with the thing referred to by the original noun.

Examples: The environmental pollution and the erosion of natural resources are getting more and more serious.

They signed a treaty to reduce the risk of accidental nuclear war.

Some of the clothes worn were national costume.

A list of words with this meaning:

professional	experimental	national	regional	classical
occasional	continental	conventional	global	original

-ful

Formation: n. + -ful → adj.

Meaning: Adjectives formed in this way describe someone or something as having a lot of the

cha-racteristic or quality mentioned.

Examples: He is a charming boy with the most beautiful hair.

I was told a shocking and shameful story.

This soil is very fruitful.

A list of words with this meaning:

powerful	dutiful	helpful	peaceful	painful
hopeful	playful	thankful	cheerful	forceful

-ic, -ical

Formation: n. + -ic/-ical → adj.

Meaning: Adjectives formed in this way describe something resembling, involving, or being connected with the thing referred to by the original noun.

Examples: He took a carving knife from a magnetic board on the wall.

The machines made a soft, rhythmic pulsing sound.

His problem is psychological instead of biological.

Many old people still like classical music.

A list of words with this meaning:

patriotic	alcoholic	ironic	diplomatic	enthusiastic
typical	biological	historical	classical	psychological

-less

Formation: n. + -less → adj.

Meaning: Adjectives formed in this way describe people or things that do not have or do whatever is referred to.

Examples: Most people think of measles as harmless.

The injustice left me speechless.

He hummed a tuneless song to himself.

A list of words with this meaning:

meaningless	heartless	motionless	helpless	nameless
useless	hopeless	powerless	restless	endless

-ly

Formation: a. n. + -ly → adj.

b. n. + -ly → adj.

Meaning: a. Adjectives formed in this way describe things or people that have the qualities or characteristics which are typical of the original nouns and adjectives.

b. -ly combines with nouns that refer to periods of time in order to form words which indicate how often something happens or is done.

Examples: They are bright, alert and lively.

They were beautiful, lovely people.

His weekly payment was seven shillings.

Kate visited him daily, sometimes twice daily.

A list of words with these meanings:

brotherly	fatherly	godly	orderly	costly	manly
lonely	deadly	kindly	sickly	weakly	elderly
daily	hourly	quarterly	yearly	monthly	weekly

4. Suffix used as adverb signifier

-ly

Formation: adj. + -ly → adv.

Meaning: Adverbs formed in this way express the idea that something is done in the way described by the adjective.

Examples: My sister was singing very happily.

They walked quickly between the lines of houses.

Her voice and manner changed suddenly.

A list of words with this meaning:

badly	exactly	naturally	rapidly	cheaply
normally	recently	clearly	frequently	obviously

Exercises

1. Study the following groups of words carefully, choose an appropriate prefix that denotes “opposition” for each group and fill it in the blank.

dis-,	il-,	im-,	ir-,	mis-,	non-,	un-,	in-
-------	------	------	------	-------	-------	------	-----

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|--------|---------|-------------|
| 1) _____ | violence | human | smoker | drinker | align |
| 2) _____ | able | certain | cover | do | fortunately |

3) ____	patient	proper	perfect	moral	balance
4) ____	direct	finite	valuable	justice	dependence
5) ____	legal	literate	local	logical	limitable
6) ____	advantage	honor	agree	appear	cover
7) ____	fortune	behaviour	spelling	lead	treat
8) ____	regular	rational	resistible	relative	resolute

2. Study the following groups of words carefully, choose an appropriate suffix that is used as noun signifier for each group and fill it in the blank (one suffix can be used only once)

Suffix	Example	
-al	arrive	→ arrival
-(a) n	Africa	→ African
-ance	attend	→ attendance
-ant	partici-	→ participant
-ation	transport	→ transportation
-ce	ignorant	→ ignorance
-cy	accurate	→ accuracy
-ee	train	→ trainee
-ence	depend	→ dependence
-er	read	→ reader
-ian	music	→ musician
-ing	build	→ building
-ion	invent	→ invention
-ist	special	→ specialist
-ity	equal	→ equality
-ment	punish	→ punishment
-ness	sick	→ sickness
-or	sail	→ sailor
-ship	friend	→ friendship
-sion	divide	→ division
-ure	press	→ pressure
-y	difficult	→ difficulty

1) ____	act	visit	edit	instruct	translate
2) ____	read	lead	play	employ	manage
3) ____	pay	examine	train	interview	employ
4) ____	art	science	tour	type	social
5) ____	Asia	America	Russia	Rome	Europe

6) ____	political	physic	history	Egypt	mathematical
7) ____	invest	achieve	involve	move	advertise
8) ____	defend	assist	inhabit	immigrate	participate
9) ____	exhibit	create	react	discuss	elect
10) ____	combine	realize	transport	invite	starve
11) ____	decide	conclude	expand	extend	divide
12) ____	conscious	rude	aware	effective	lonely
13) ____	abundant	ignorant	significant	important	resistant
14) ____	accept	perform	enter	appear	assist
15) ____	fail	procede	depart	expose	please
16) ____	cook	shop	swim	surround	build
17) ____	exist	prefer	insist	depend	persist
18) ____	efficient	consistent	urgent	frequent	private
19) ____	arrive	approve	dismiss	deny	bury
20) ____	honest	modest	jealous	discover	inquire
21) ____	real	popular	complex	special	familiar
22) ____	relation	space	scholar	champion	partner

3. Study the following groups of words carefully, choose an appropriate suffix that is used as adjective signifier for each group and fill it in the blank (one suffix can be used only once) .

Suffix	Example
-able	change → changeable
-al	nation → national
-ary	second → secondary
-ed	crowd → crowded
-ful	hope → hopeful
-ible	digest → digestible
-ic	hero → heroic
-ical	type → typical
-ish	book → bookish
-ive	act → active
-less	care → careless
-ly	friend → friendly
-ous	adventure → adventurous