

新 TOEFL 词汇讲义

第一章 词汇的记忆方法

一. 基础记忆方法

只有一种：看过记住并把它背下来。

二. 核心辅助记忆方法

1. 词根词缀法 >> 任何其他方法

un-, dis-, -tion, -tive, ... 点记

忆法→面记 忆法

正如中文的偏旁部首，“金”，“目”等，或者词尾“儿”等等。

2. 联想记忆法=自己的方法（扯淡法）

athlete vs agony

hippopotamus vs charisma

只要是自己的方法就可以一直记住。但不适合大片记忆，适合记忆一些特殊单词或长时间难以记住的单词。

三. 词汇记忆的误区

1. 每个字母都要背

2. 仅仅联想或放弃联想

3. 完全放弃

四. 新 TOEFL 对词汇的要求

1. 各单项的要求： 阅读：能根据上下文或其他线索判断单词的释义，不需要任何与文章涉及的相关专业

领域的专业知识即可做题。 听力：掌握大学生活的日常用语和少数习语、词组的发音和释义 口语：基本是自己最善长的语言习惯，注意发音。 写作：自己最熟悉，最常用，最能把握的单词，词组和一些考试常用的习惯说法或句型。

尽量避免使用偏词难词，避免出现拼写和用法错误。

2. 整体对词汇数量和难度要求

2000? 3000? 5000? 还是 8000? 甚至 12000?

总量不变 VS 分量增加

五. 背单词的宏观计划和策略-----态度决定一切

1. 每天 100~150 个单词

2. 每天一小时~两小时

3. 每天一篇文章

六. 调整心态-----吃吃喝喝玩玩乐乐

第二章 词缀

一. 前缀 (Prefix)

在语言学中被称作黏着语素 (bound morpheme)。本身不具词义，只是根据词根的本义衍生出实际意义。

tract-----protract, retract, extract, abstract, attract, detract, distract, contract, subtract, intractable

真正常见的前缀并不很多，只要记住这些前缀就可以判断该词与其词根的基本关系，从而帮助记忆。

二. 后缀 (Suffix) 亦被称为黏着语素。可以通过后缀轻易判断该词的词性，甚至使用方法。

Satisfy, satisfaction, satisfactory, satisfied, satisfying ...

-ing 令人。。。, -ed (人) 被。。。, 感到。。。。

三. 应用

1. Word class changed

N→V

length+ en→ lengthen
hospital+ ize→ hospitalize
un+ horse → unhorse
dis+ card→ discard

N→Adj

fool+ ish→ foolish beast+
ly→ beastly delight+ ful→
delightful speech+ less→
speechless virtue+ ous→
virtuous

N→Adj/Adv

clock+ wise→ clockwise (withershins)
earth+ ward→ earthward

V→N

work+ er→ worker
pay+ ee→ payee
inhabit+ ant→ inhabitant

V→Adj

accept+ able→ acceptable
adore+ able→ adorable

Adj→N

mean+ ness→ meanness
rapid+ ity→ rapidity

Adj→V

deaf+ en→ deafen
sweet+ en→ sweeten

Adj→Adv

exact+ ly→ exactly
quick+ ly→ quickly

2. Word class unchanged

N→N

non+ smoker→ nonsmoker
ex+ president→ ex-president
profit+ eer→ profiteer

V→V

book+ let→ booklet
dis+ obey→ disobey

Adj→Adj un+ do→ undo
tall+ ish→ tallish
il+ logical→ illogical

3. in & im

injustice imperfect
inefficient impenetrable
infirm impossible

4. r→l

grammar (O.E.)→ glamour (M.E.)

Scots [magic spell]

苏格兰语 [有魔力的符咒]

alteration of grammar [from the association of learning with magic]

grammar 的变化 [从与学习魔法的联系中得来]

peregrinus (Latin)→ pilgrim

marbre (French) → marble

5. 特殊构词法

(1) Invention 造字

Kodak, Coke, Nylon, granola(格兰诺拉麦片),

(2) Blending 由组合其他词的某部分而创造出的新词

i. 词前+词后

transfer	+	resister	→	transistor
smoke	+	fog	→	smog
positive	+	electron	→	positron
boat	+	hotel	→	boatel
breakfast	+	lunch	→	brunch
television	+	broadcast	→	teletcast
cremated	+	remains	→	cremains (骨灰)

ii. 词前+词前

teleprinter	+	exchange	→	telex (电报)
modulator	+	demodulator	→	modem (调制解调器)
analog	+	computer	→	anacom (分析计算机)
digital	+	computer	→	digicom (数字电脑)
insulating	+	lacquer	→	insulac(绝缘漆)

iii. Quiz

bash 怒毆 =?	channel+ tunnel
smash 打碎, 粉碎 =?	spiced+ ham
glimmer 闪烁=?	flame+ glare
clash 冲突=?	motor+ hotel
flare 闪耀=?	bat+ mash
motel 汽车旅馆=?	smack+ mash

workaholic 专心工作的人=?
spam 垃圾广告=?
chunnel 水底隧道=?
chortle 得意地笑=?

gleam+ shimmer
chuckle+ snort
work+ alcoholic
clap+ crash

(3) Abbreviation 缩写

i. Cutting the final part (or with a slight variation)

advertisement	→	ad
bicycle	→	bike
brassiere	→	bra
condominium	→	condo (分户出售公寓大厦)
delicatessen	→	deli ((pl. delis)熟食品 熟食店)
fanatic	→	fan
mathematics	→	math
mayonnaise	→	mayo (蛋黄酱)
narcotics agent	→	narc (缉查毒品的刑警)
professor	→	prof
television	→	telly

ii. Cutting the initial part

aeroplane	→	plane
helicopter	→	copter
caravan	→	van(n./v.沙漠, 旅行队, 大篷车)
omnibus	→	bus
telephone	→	phone

iii. Cutting both the initial and final parts accordingly

influenza	→	flu
refrigerator	→	fridge
detective	→	tec

also seen in names:

Robert	→	Bob
Edward	→	Ed
Elizabeth	→	Liza
Michael	→	Mike

and in educational domain:

chem for chemistry
exam for examination
gym for gymnasium
lab for laboratory

(4) Acronym 只取首字母的缩写词

EEC→ European Economic Community
CIA→ Central Intelligence Agency

PLO→ Palestine Liberation Organization

UNESCO→ United Nations Education Science and Culture Organization

WTO→ World Trade Organization

WB→ World Bank

DINK→ Double Income No Kids

Shortening:

Aids→ acquired immune deficiency syndrome 获得性免疫缺损综合症

EEG→ electroencephalogram 脑电图描记器

Radar→ Radio detecting and ranging

MANIAC→ mathematical analyzer numerical integrator and computer 数学分析器数值积分器和计算机

COBOL→ common business oriented language 面向商业的通用语言

WASP→ white Anglo-Saxon protestant

VAT→ value added tax 增值税

(5) Back-formation 逆构词法

gangling → gangle

editor → edit

peddler → peddle

hawker → hawk

enthusiasm→ enthuse

laser → lase

calmative →calm

(6) Borrowing

Chinese: taji, chow mien, wok, kung-fu

Japanese: judo

词前缀

表示加强的

1. a 加强(more and more)

abbreviate, accustom, accumulate, aggravate, aggress, appreciate, attract

2. ad- 表示加强

adapt, adopt, adequate, adhere, admonish, advocate

3. em-, en-加强和进入

encourage, endanger, endure, enrich, enroll

表示形容词动词意思各不相同的

1. a-/an-

构成动词表示加强

amass, amuse, avenge, avert

构成形容词表示 without“没有，否定”

acentric, amoral, asocial, asymmetrical, anarchist, anonymous

2. im-, in-

构成动词表示加强

import, impart, impress, imprint, imprison, incline, involve

构成形容词表示否定

impossible, incredible, impartial, inactive, inaccessible, inflexible, invertebrate

3. il-, ir-双写构成动词表示加强

illustrate, illuminate

il-,ir-表形容词，在同辅音单词前表示否定

illogical, illegal, irreverent, irresponsible

4. dis-

在单词前表示否定或相反的动作

disrepute, disorder, dishonest

在词根前表示否定或分开

discourage, distract, discard, dismember

表示否定，消极的

1. ab-, abs-: away“离开，消极”

abnormal, abuse, abstract

2. anti-: against“抵抗，反对”

antiwar, antitank, antibiotic, antibody

3. contra-, contro-: against“抵抗，反对”

contrary, contradict, controversy

4. counter-: against“抵抗，反对”

counter-strike, counteract, counterpart