

# 大学英语 词汇教程

下册

主编 林建强



华东师范大学出版社

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# Unit One

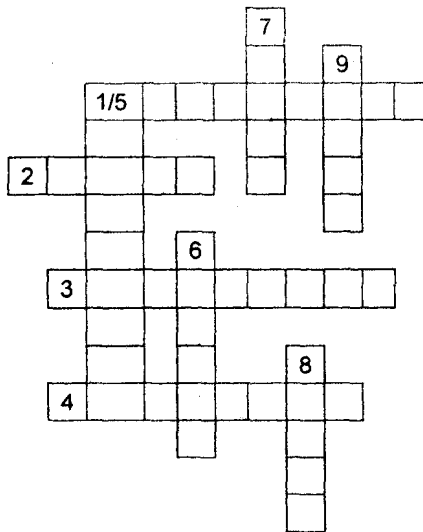
## Section A

### Word Focus

boundary	budget	device	digest	supplement
invest	lower	patronize	hitch	profit
pursue	generate	resist	minor	stack
primarily	scale	wicked	temptation	insurance

### Exercise 1

**Directions:** *Finish the puzzle by using the words given above in the box with the help of the definition given below.*





- A. plan  
C. trap
- B. device  
D. trick
6. The army would \_\_\_\_\_ the invaders until they retreated.  
A. defy  
C. counter
- B. oppose  
D. resist
7. Extensive reporting on television has helped to \_\_\_\_\_ interest in a wide variety of sports.  
A. gather  
C. assemble
- B. generate  
D. yield
8. The Mississippi River forms a natural \_\_\_\_\_ between Iowa and Illinois.  
A. range  
C. boundary
- B. scope  
D. distance

### Exercise 3

**Directions:** Complete each of the following sentences with the correct form of a word from the box.

1. **digest (v.), digest (n.), digestion, digestible:**
- a. I say surprising, because some are as \_\_\_\_\_ as boot polish while others are simply unwatchable.
- b. All animals have a stomach, a structure that permits eating and \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. Many of these works contain important statistical material, but there exist also many purely statistical \_\_\_\_\_ and collections.
- d. You shouldn't go swimming until your food has had a chance to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. **tempt, temptation, tempting, tempter:**
- a. Contained in the pages of the book are \_\_\_\_\_ recipes from around the world.
- b. There might be a \_\_\_\_\_ to cheat if students sit too close together.
- c. They took their landlord to court for they thought he was a \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. Too many investors are \_\_\_\_\_ by the idea of making a quick fortune.
3. **insure, insurance, insured, insurer:**

- a. Ask an \_\_\_\_\_ broker to obtain some illustrations for you to compare.
- b. He found that 81 percent of the \_\_\_\_\_ will write new policies only to consumers whose homes meet strict underwriting guidelines.
- c. A person can insure against death within a specified period, the policy paying nothing if the \_\_\_\_\_ survives.
- d. It is wise to \_\_\_\_\_ your property against storm damage.
4. invest, investment, investor
- a. He had \_\_\_\_\_ heavily in risky assets like junk bonds.
- b. Most of the venture funds in this country have come from foreign \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. Once we have seen an improvement in the company's performance, we will think about further \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. Richard's heavy-rimmed glasses \_\_\_\_\_ him with an air of intelligence.
5. pursue, pursuer, pursuit
- a. Furthermore, he is only concerned with one thing and that is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the White Whale.
- b. Police \_\_\_\_\_ suspects for 20 minutes along Highway 5.
- c. Jack got away from his \_\_\_\_\_ by running into a nearby train yard.
- d. A good reporter will \_\_\_\_\_ a story until he or she knows all the facts.

## Section B

### Phrase Focus

aside from	at that point	cut back	dine out
get by	get through	make it	on a small/large scale
on balance	pick up	take over	make sense
at one time (or another)		get along	in addition
whip up	go with	as a result	

### Exercise 4

Directions: Use the context of the sentences to help you choose the meaning

**closest to that of each underlined phrase.**

1. If she loses the case, she'll have to pick up the bill for legal costs.
  - A. buy sth. cheaply
  - B. win a prize
  - C. pay for
  - D. earn a particular amount of money
2. I can get by in Italian but I'm by no means fluent.
  - A. have just enough money to pay for the things that you need, but nothing more
  - B. know just enough of sth. to be able to deal with a particular situation
  - C. succeed in making sb. understand or believe sth.
  - D. succeed in an examination or competition
3. The government is committed to cutting back its defense budget.
  - A. reducing the amount of money
  - B. removing some of the branches of a plant
  - C. using less of a particular thing
  - D. preventing people from reaching a place
4. We dined out every night when we stayed in Paris.
  - A. ate a particular food
  - B. impressed people by telling sth. of oneself
  - C. ate expensive food as a meal
  - D. had dinner away from your home
5. He's never really made it as an actor.
  - A. been successful in one's career
  - B. changed to give a new appearance
  - C. done sth. good to balance
  - D. put substances on to make one attractive
6. I think, on balance, I don't treat you unfairly.
  - A. uncertain or undecided
  - B. keeping or showing a balance
  - C. keeping steady
  - D. having considered every aspect
7. At that point, Anthony threw himself forward and pulled the kids clear.
  - A. at the present time
  - B. right then





8. Their suggestion has been, \_\_\_\_\_, proved to be practicable.
9. \_\_\_\_\_, all of you have searched a library's electronic resources, also called databases, or have used the Internet with various search engines, such as Google.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ of several attacks on the Hong Kong Dollar in the past four months, interest rates have gone up and have remained relatively high, even today.

### Exercise 6

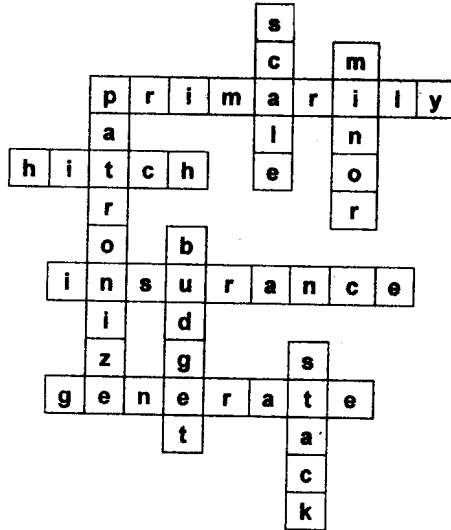
**Directions:** Complete the following sentences by translating Chinese in the brackets into English with the help of phrases given above in the box.

1. They were going to have other expenses, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(除了学费以外)
2. A stroke of good luck \_\_\_\_\_. (就可能进入决赛)
3. Despite some failures, our firm \_\_\_\_\_. (总的看来这一年还是相当不错的)
4. The man suddenly held up a poster. \_\_\_\_\_. (就在那时,所有的电视摄像机都对准了他)
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
(我们在小范围内测试我们新的教学方法) Indeed only six classes are involved in it.
6. The recession means that \_\_\_\_\_. (每个人都要削减开支)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (纳税人将要买单) for the improved public transport network.
8. \_\_\_\_\_. (我并不满足于勉强过得去) I want to be successful.
9. Since the old man is bad-tempered, he is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(极难相处)
10. The earthquake taking place yesterday is really serious. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (除了伤亡之外,还有许多人失踪)

## Keys

### Section A

#### Exercise 1



#### Exercise 2

1. **B. inferior** 较差的, 次的, 劣等的, 级别低的

该题题意为: 这位营业员对顾客非常坦诚。如果商品质量低劣, 他将告知顾客。

A. humble 谦逊的, 虚心的, 卑下的(用来指人, 不与 quality 搭配)

e. g. Be humble enough to learn from your mistakes. 要虚心地从自己的错误中学习。

C. minor 较小的, 次要的

e. g. She fell off her horse, but suffered only minor injuries. 她从马背上摔下来, 但只是受了点轻伤。

D. awkward 不方便的, 尴尬的

e. g. John's remarks put her in an awkward position. 约翰的话使她陷入了尴尬的境地。

2. **C. supplement** 增补, 补充; (报纸的) 增刊, (书籍的) 补编

该题题意为: 有时候, 他吃鱼作为素食的补充。

A. improvement 改进, 改善

e. g. Accidents have become less frequent, thanks to recent improvements in our safety checks. 由于近来安全检查的完善, 事故减少了。

B. agreement 协定, 协议, 契约; 一致

e. g. You'll have to get your parents' agreement if you want to go on a trip abroad. 你要想出国旅

行就要征得你父母的同意。

D. requirement 所需的东西;必要的条件

e. g. Potatoes can provide one-third of our daily requirement of vitamin C. 土豆能提供每日三分之一的维生素 C 需求。

### 3. D. restricted 限定,限制,束缚

该题题意为:得限制马德里和周边地区的电力供给。

A. weaken (使)虚弱,衰弱;(意志,决心等)动摇

e. g. Changes in policy have weakened the power of the trade unions. 政策的改变削弱了工会的权力。

B. lower 放低;下降,降低

e. g. Houses have lowered in value recently. 房价近来有所下跌。

C. omit 删除;漏掉,遗漏;忽略

e. g. Please don't omit any details, no matter how trivial they may seem. 无论事情有多么细微,请不要遗漏任何细节之处。

### 4. C. profit 利润

该题题意为:他们不在乎把武器卖给谁,他们感兴趣的是利润。

A. dividend 红利

e. g. They paid a good dividend to the investors in the business. 他们付给这一行的投资者们丰厚的红利。

B. bonus 奖金

e. g. All employees received a \$ 200 Christmas bonus. 所有的员工均得到 200 美元的圣诞节奖金。

D. royalty 版税

e. g. All royalties from the record will go to the Aids charities.

这张唱片所有的版税收入都将捐给艾滋病慈善机构。

### 5. C. trap 圈套,陷阱

【搭配】lay/set a trap for sb. 为某人设圈套

该题题意为:警察设下了圈套捉小偷。

A. plan 计划,设计,安排

e. g. His plan is to get a degree in economics and then work abroad for a year. 他计划获得经济学学位,然后去国外工作一年。

B. device 装置,手段,方法

e. g. There are many modern labor-saving devices around the home at present. 目前有许多节

省劳力的各种家用电器。

D. trick 诡计,花招,计谋,骗局

e. g. They had to think of a trick to get past the guards. 他们只好想出个计谋骗过岗哨。

6. **D. resist** 抵抗

该题题意为:部队将抵抗入侵者直到把他们击退。

A. defy 公然反抗

e. g. Hundreds of people defied the ban on political gathering. 有数百人违抗禁止政治集会的规定。

B. oppose 反对

e. g. The students opposed the principal's new rule. 学生们反对校长的新规定。

C. counter 反驳

e. g. Such arguments are not easily countered. 这些观点不易反驳。

7. **B. generate** 产生

该题题意为:电视广泛的播报有助于人们对各种体育活动产生兴趣。

A. gather (使)聚集,集合,收拢

e. g. I gathered my belongings and put them in the drawer. 把我东西收拢起来放在抽屉里。

C. assemble 集合;装配

e. g. The cars are easy to assemble. 这些车容易装配。

D. yield 出产(作物);产生(收益,效益);屈服,让步

e. g. The research has yielded useful information.

这项研究提供了有用的资料。

8. **C. boundary** 边界,分界线

该题题意为:密西西比河形成了依阿华州和伊利诺斯州天然的分界线。

A. range 界限,区域

e. g. The trees on the mountain within my range of vision have all been felled. 我所能看到的山上的树全部被砍伐了。

B. scope (题目,组织,活动等的)范围

e. g. The issue is outside the scope of the article. 这个问题不属于本文论述范围。

D. distance 距离

e. g. It's some distance to the station. 到车站相当远。

**Exercise 3**

1. a. digestible

b. digestion

c. digests

d. digest

2. a. tempting      b. temptation      c. tempter      d. tempted  
 3. a. insurance      b. insurers      c. insured      d. insure  
 4. a. invested      b. investors      c. investment      d. invested  
 5. a. pursuit      b. have pursued      c. pursuers      d. pursue

## Section B

## Exercise 4

## 1. C. pick up = pay for 承担费用

该题题意为：她要是打输了官司，就得承担法律费用。

A. pick up = buy sth. cheaply 便宜买到

e. g. You can pick up a half-price skirt in the sales. 你可以在减价期间买到一条半价的裙子。

B. pick up = win a prize 获奖

e. g. Anthony Hopkins picked up the award for best actor. 安东尼·霍普金斯获得了最佳男演员奖。

D. pick up = earn a particular amount of money 挣到一定数额的钱

e. g. Top football players can expect to pick up around \$ 200,000 a year. 顶级足球运动员有望在一年里挣 20 万美元。

## 2. B. get by = know just enough of sth. to be able to deal with a particular situation 勉强够用,将就着用

该题题意为：我的意大利语说得还凑合，但绝对谈不上流利。

A. get by = have just enough money to pay for the things that you need, but nothing more (钱)勉强够花(通常后面接 on)

e. g. I don't know how he gets by on so little money. 我不知道靠这点钱他是怎么过的。

C. get through = succeed in making sb. understand or believe sth. 使人明白,相信(通常用在否定句中)

e. g. I just don't seem to be able to get through to him these days. 我现在似乎很难使他明白事理。

D. get through = succeed in an examination or competition 通过(不用于被动语诚)

e. g. She didn't get through her first year exams. 她没通过第一年的考试。

## 3. A. cut back = reduce the amount of money 削减(费用、生产、人员等)

该题题意为：政府保证削减其防务预算。

B. cut back = remove some of the branches of a plant 修剪(枝叶)

e. g. The roses need to be cut right back at this time of year. 每年这个时候都需要适当对玫瑰进行修剪。

C. cut back = **use less of a particular thing** (通常后面接 on)

(为健康缘故)减少(吃、喝、用某物)

e. g. He is trying to cut back on fat in his diet. 他正试图减少他饮食中的脂肪含量。

D. cut off = **prevent people from reaching a place** 隔绝

e. g. We often get cut off in the winter. 冬天我常常陷入与世隔绝的困境。

4. **D. dine out = have dinner away from your home** 外出进餐

该题题意为:我们在巴黎时每天晚上都外出进餐。

A. dine on = **eat a particular food** 吃(某种食物)

e. g. They dined on a diet of soup and bread. 他们常吃的食物是汤和面包。

B. dine out on = **impress people by telling sth. of oneself** 以(自己的事情)娱乐别人

e. g. She only actually said one sentence to Brad Pitt but she dined out on it for years. 她实际上只和布拉德·皮特说过一句话,然而她把这件事挂在嘴皮子上有很多年了。

C. dine off = **eat expensive food as a meal** 进餐(特别指非常昂贵的)

e. g. We dined off smoked salmon and drank champagne. 我们吃的是熏鲑鱼,喝的是香槟酒。

5. **A. make it = be successful in one's career**(口语)获得成功

该题题意为:他当演员从未有所成就。

B. make over = **change to give a new appearance** (口语)改变形象

e. g. They decided to make over the whole house when they moved in. 他们搬家时决定把新居彻底整修一下。

C. make up for = **do sth. good to balance** 补偿

e. g. I bought myself a new dress to make up for not getting the job. 我没得到那份工作,于是买了条裙子聊以自慰。

D. make up = **put substances on to make one attractive** 化妆

e. g. It takes her an hour to make up before going on stage. 她上台演出前用了一个小时化妆。

6. **D. on balance = having considered every aspect** 总的看来

该题题意为:总的来说,我认为我没有不公平地对待你。

A. in the balance = **uncertain or undecided** 尚未决定的

e. g. The future of this project is in the balance. 这个项目的下一步仍然悬而未决。

B. **balanced = keeping or showing a balance** 保持平衡的

e. g. He has a balanced diet with meat and vegetables. 他的饮食有菜有肉,非常均衡。

C. **keep one's balance = keep steady** 保持平衡

e. g. It's difficult to keep one's balance on an icy pavement. 人行道上结了冰,要想不摔倒可不容易。

7. **B. at that point = right then** 就在那时

该题题意为:就在那时,安东尼冲了出去,拉开了孩子们。

A. **at the moment = at the present time** 此刻

e. g. The number is engaged at the moment. Please dial it later. 这个号现在占线。请稍后再拨。

C. **for the moment = temporarily** 暂时,目前

e. g. We are happy living in a flat for the moment. 目前我们住公寓房很满意。

D. **in a moment = very soon** 立刻

e. g. I'll come in a moment. 我马上就来。

8. **C. get through = survive a difficult experience** 挺过去

该题题意为:我不知道我是如何熬过那一天的。

A. **get through = use up the amount** 用完,耗尽

e. g. Have we got through all that milk already? 我们已经把牛奶全喝光了吗?

B. **get through = make contact with sb. by phone** 接通电话

e. g. I tried ringing you but I couldn't get through. 我试着给你打电话,但是没有打通。

D. **get through = manage to send sth. to a place** 把……送抵

e. g. I really need to get a message through to them.

我确实得给他们发条信息了。

9. **B. whip up = try to make sb. feel strong emotions** 煽起,激起

该题题意为:她把听众的情绪煽动到了疯狂的地步。

A. **whip up = make food or a meal very quickly and easily** 迅速做好(一顿饭)

e. g. Within minutes he had whipped up a plate of spaghetti. 几分钟的时间他就做好了一盘意大利面条。

C. **whip out = get sth. out quickly and suddenly** 迅速拿出

e. g. He whipped out his camera and started taking photos. 他突然拿出相机开始照相。

D. **whip through = do sth. very quickly** 匆匆做(某事)

e. g. She whipped through the routine paper work. 她迅速处理了日常的文案工作。

10. **D. go with = exist at the same time or in the same place as sth.** 并存,相伴而生



该题题意为:她喜欢出名带来的所有观注。

A. go with = **support an idea, plan, etc.** 支持一个想法,计划等

e. g. I'm prepared to go with her decision. 我愿意支持她的决定。

B. go with = **be included with or as a part of sth.** 包括在某事物中

e. g. A new car goes with the job. 这份工作配有一辆新汽车。

C. go with = **look, taste, sound good with sth.** 看、尝、听起来与某物配合良好

e. g. Would you like a drink to go with your meal? 你吃饭要不要喝点什么?

### Exercise 5

1. take over
2. picked up
3. cut back
4. getting through
5. on a large scale
6. Aside from
7. make sense
8. on balance
9. At one time or another
10. As a result

### Exercise 6

#### 1. aside from the school fees

aside from 除了……以外

e. g. Aside from a severe fright, Mr. White was uninjured. 除了严重惊吓之外,怀特先生并未受伤。

#### 2. may get us through to the final

get through 通过

e. g. I can't get through this maths problem. 我做不出来这道数学题。

#### 3. has had quite a good year on balance

on balance 总的说来

e. g. On balance, we prefer fish to meat. 总的说来,我们喜欢鱼,而不喜欢肉。

#### 4. At that point, all TV cameras were pointed at him

at that point 就在那时

e. g. Students were given information at that point on how to patch their operating systems. 学校那时就教育学生如何给操作系统打补丁。

#### 5. We tested our new teaching methods on a small scale

on a small scale 小范围; on a large scale 大范围

e. g. The project was undertaken on a large scale. 这个项目规模很大。

#### 6. everyone needs to cut back

cut back 削减