

BLUE HURRICANE ENGLISH SERIES

LOVE ENGLISH Learning English is neither too difficult nor too easy. All that requires is hard work, application, and above all practice. That means, we should use the language every day, everywhere, as often as possible. Often, my students in Hefei and also in Guangdong used to enquire me about the best method for learning English. My answer to them, always, was simple, "use the language as possible as you can"

越洋教练——巧记课本单词

On the one hand, before we can attain mastery over anything, the most important thing that is required is the simple thing that we are all familiar with. On the other hand LOVE. We must develop a love for the language we are learning. When we love one thing, it becomes easy—it becomes a joy. What? is more, in my opinion, we have a feeling of love for something, we don't find it tedious, tiring or suffering when we are making efforts at it. Right? So, if we are in love with English, I mean the language here, we will find that our English is getting better and better all the time. However, if you can find an English man, or a man who speaks English, if you are a young lady, that is, falling in love with such man, it just might make you love and learn English much easier. Nevertheless, if you are a young man, I would advise you to fall in love with an English woman, but not a man. Jokes apart, there is some seriousness in what I have just mentioned. Love is the key.

But, there is a problem here. Love? What is love? I think you all understand it well and you don't need me to expound on that. If you do, please don't hesitate to ask for advice. I have plenty of experience.

However, if you are not fortunate enough to hold the key of love in your hands, please don't get upset and please don't panic. Because—love happens—we can't buy love, package it in a nice little box with a beautiful ribbon, at a supermarket or a store. But sometimes, we can cultivate love. Does that sound difficult? Cultivate? I don't mean we can grow it in a garden, water it, apply some fertilizer and all that. We cultivate it in the garden of our hearts, by thinking about it, about its beauty, about the pleasure it can bring us, and something like that. If we begin to appreciate it, really appreciate it, love will begin to grow, slowly, but surely.

This is what we can do: cultivate love.

总顾问：张正东

本书主编：蔡章兵

[BHe]
蓝飓风英语
BLUE HURRICANE®
ENGLISH SERIES

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中国青年出版社
蓝飓风英语国际研究中心

高二(上)



BLUE HURRICANE
ENGLISH SERIES

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帮你最快最牢固地奠定英语词汇基础

对于所有希望学好英语的同学来讲,词汇学习的重要性是不言而喻的。可以说,词汇量的大小是衡量一个外语学习者水平高低的最重要标志。更现实地讲,在中、高考的测试中,影响同学们成绩的最重要因素之一也是词汇。我们在中国科技大学研究生院外语部的问卷调查中发现,在假定影响阅读效率的十八个因素中,“词汇量”被认为是最有影响力的。

也正因此,现在的新课标教材中单词量猛增,然而同时,老师在课堂上所能详细讲解的内容却是极为有限的,一般不可能将所有新出现的单词和词组逐一详细讲解。这就使得大多数学生和老师都对新课标教材中大量词汇的处理感到非常困难。

《越洋教练·巧记课本单词》系列正是在这种情形下应运而生的。

本系列丛书特聘教学一线名师和外籍教育专家联合撰稿,所有内容的编写均严格遵守国家教育部颁布的大纲要求,符合不同年级难易程度,并认真参考人教版等多种版本的教材。在设计思路和内容结构上更努力探索中学教辅资料编写的新方向:

第一,聘请以英语为母语的外籍教师将各学期学生需要掌握的重要单词和词组编成妙趣横生、引人入胜的英语故事,让学生在轻松愉快的阅读过程中不知不觉地记住每个教学单元的重点单词和词组。

第二,对词汇逐条讲解,内容详尽,条理清晰,分析透彻,例句丰富。通过构词法、新颖好记的例句、朗朗上口的成语、易混词辨析等方式来帮助学生记住重要的单词和词组。

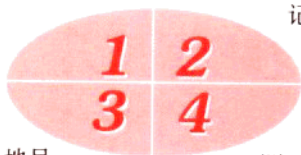
第三,大量引入和介绍近义词及反义词记忆法、趣味记忆法、谜语记忆法、缩略记忆法、典故记忆法等多种科学的词汇记忆方法。

《越洋教练·巧记课本单词》首次推出7年级(上)、8年级(上)、9年级、高一(上)、高二(上)共五册,希望它们能够让广大中学生读者耳目一新,帮助大家最快最牢固地奠定好英语词汇基础。

本书特色与使用说明

网罗巧妙记忆方法,引发奇思
趣想,令你绝对轻松应对,事
半功倍。

“串、讲、例、练、测”构筑科学
立体的单词记忆体系。
记忆效果深刻牢固。



从课内到课外,全
面具体、层层深入地呈
现新词,适合不同水平
学生的要求。

讲解、辅导、检
测、自学一步到位。在
帮你掌握知识的同时,提高
你的解题能力。

PART 1 新词大串烧

The **architecture** of New York will **impress** every visitor. Not only the new **modern apartments** that have recently gone up but the old-style **designs**. The **modern architect's preference** is to use **ugly concrete and steel construction** in their housing **development** projects. Their goal is to **painting** these buildings and **rent** out them as fast as they can.

纽约的建筑会给你一位游客留下深刻的印象。不仅是那些刚刚矗立起来的崭新的现代公寓,也包括那些具有古式风格的建筑。现代建筑师倾向于在住房建设方案中运用难看的钢筋混凝土构造。他们的目的是尽可能快地在建筑物上刷漆涂料,然后出租出去。

单词卡

architecture 建筑物,建筑学	impress 给……深刻印象	modern 现代的
apartment 房间;公寓	style 风格;样式	design 设计;计划

- ① 故事短小精悍,趣味盎然。请你依据“阅读→理解→朗读→背诵”的步骤记忆重要单词短语。
- ② 附以中文译文,检验你对英文小故事的理解程度。
- ③ 提炼故事中出现的新词、生词,提供精准清晰的单词卡片,再次巩固你对单词的记忆。

PART 2 要点巧辨析

① especial special particular

- **especial** 现在很少用,通常用 **special** 替代, **especial** 和 **special** 都强调“与众不同”,“少见”或“专门”。(例:)
- **particular** 常指众多事例中的个别“特殊”例子。(例:)
- 有时 **special** 与 **particular** 意思相近,表示“特殊”。(例:)

例: There seems to be a **special** way of doing it.
看来这件事情有一个特别的做法。

例: In this **particular** case, the rule doesn't hold.
在这种情况下,这个规则不适用。

例: This is a matter of **special** **particular** importance.
这件事情特别重要。

- ① 根据教学进度搜索任何可能出现的易混淆单词、短语、句型,帮你明辨是非。
- ② 逐条分离讲解,拨开层层疑惑。与例句一一对应,针对性强、方便实用。

PART 3

词汇无限

- ⑤ **impress** ■ 形似词: *express* (快递, 传达), *press* (压力)
 使感动, 给…… ■ 派生词: *impression* (n. 印象, 压印)
 深刻印象 ■ *impressive* (adj. 令人佩服的)

例: None of us impressed with (at / on / by) the headmaster's words.

我们建议没有对校长的话留下印象。

例: Send the letter by *express*.

把这封信用特快寄出去。

【重点短语】
impress on / with
at / on / by
 给……留下印象

- ⑥ **term** ■ 形似词: *team* (队, 组), *turn* (转动)
 n. 学期 ■ 派生词: *terminal* (adj. 学期的, 最终的)
 ■ 近义同: *semester*

① 形似、派生、近义、构词法等帮你认识左邻右舍, 强化记忆, 扩大词汇量。

② 精选专用例句, 丰富实用。

PART 4

单词对对碰

将左右两栏中的中文对号起来, 在右边的圆圈里填出对号的序号。

1. Ireland	2. county	3. coastal	4. state	5. powerful	6. mistaken	7. narrow	8. unknown	9. diversity
10. 未知的, 不知道的	11. 县, 郡	12. 基础, 基层	13. 较高的, 上院的	14. 强有力的, 强大的	15. 历史的, 有关历史的	16. 联合, 团结	17. 由……组成	18. 国家, 政府

① 设计中英文双向检测形式, 及时、直接、有效地检验你对单词的记忆准确度。

② 清晰的设计形式, 一目了然。

PART 5

外教作业本

15 My father my decision to study science.

- A. influenced B. influence
 C. was influenced D. is influenced

16 尽管有各种不同意见, 该党仍保持团结。

The party has in spite of differences of opinion.

17 总的来说, 他的作品不错, 不过这篇文案糟糕透了。

her work has been good, but this essay is dreadful.

18 城市沿山脚伸展至海岸。

At the foot of the mountain, the city to the bay.

精编适量的选择题、翻译填空题进一步具体深入地测验你对单词词义的掌握程度和灵活运用水平。

PART 6

课外金点子

① **husband**
 是“丈夫”的意思, 来自 *husay* (轻快的女子) 和 *band* (束缚), 由这两个单词组合而成。

② **table tennis**
 是“乒乓”的意思, 来自 *table* (桌子) 和 *tennis* (网球), 由这两个单词组合而成。最初, *table tennis* 有其它名称, 如 *indoor tennis*。后来, 一位美国制造商以乒乓球撞击时所发出的声音创造出 *ping-pong* 这个新词, 作为他制造的“乒乓球”专利注册商标。Ping-pong 后来成了 *table tennis* 的另一个正式名称。当它传到中国后, 人们又创造出“乒乓球”这个新的词语。

从生活、文学、历史等各个角度挖掘单词、词组背后的故事、典故, 同时毫无保留地与你分享更多不同词汇记忆方法。

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UNIT 1

- ●
- match, suit, fit 分别表示了什么意义上的“适合”?
..... 12
 - go on with, go on doing, go on to do 都可表示
“继续做某事”,但含义上有区别。 14
 - rather 与 fairly 用法上有什么区别? 14
 - promise to sb.用法正确吗? 16
 - only 放在句首时,句子的顺序有变化噢!
..... 19



PART 1 新词大串烧

The **obvious undertaking** for the **graduate student** was to **seek** to explain the **theory of heaven**. Knowing that one day he **dreamed of** becoming an **astronomer**, he **gave up** the **debates** of **agriculture** and **biology**, and decided to clear the misunderstanding of the **observable scientific boundaries** of **gravity** and **space**. Within his heart, he wanted to **be known for making a difference**, for being the **curious student** who wanted **answers to questions** of **heaven** and beyond. He wanted to **take a closer look** and **work on** the idea that there is **intelligent** life — far beyond any **prediction** that had ever been put forth. He didn't want to **be satisfied** with those **lectures** had **turned out**. He wanted to **use up** his mental capacities to **be engaged in** working on his own **theories** instead of being satisfied with the work of others' and their **experiments**.

这个毕业生明确要做的一件大事就是试图解释太空理论。有一天,他梦见自己变成了一个宇航员,于是他放弃了有关于农学和生物学的辩论,决定消除人们对重力和空间的可观察科学范围内存在的误解。在他的内心,他想要通过从事一些与众不同的事情而出名,因为他是个爱探究的学生,想要得到对于天空和天空之外疑问的答案。他希望更进一步地探索,并研究可能存在智能生物的想法。这些智能生物远远地超过了前人的想象。他不希望满足于那些已经被证明了的讲学。他希望用他所有的智慧致力于形成自己的理论,而不是满足于别人的工作成果和他们所做的实验。



单词卡

obvious

显然的; 明显的

undertake

从事; 承担

graduate

毕业生

seek

寻找; 探索

theory

理论; 原理

heaven

天空; 天国

dream of

梦想; 梦到

astronomer

天文学家

give up

放弃

debate

辩论; 争论

agriculture

农学; 农业

biology

生物学; 生物

observable

可观察的

scientific

科学的

boundary

分界线; 界限; 范围

gravity

重力; 引力

within

在……里面

be known for

因……而著名

make a difference

有所不同

curious

好奇的; 爱探究的

answer

答案

question

问题

take a look

看一看

work on

继续工作; 从事

intelligent

有才智的

prediction

预言; 预测

be satisfied with

对……表示满意

lecture

演讲; 讲学

turn out

结果; 证明

use up

用完; 用尽

be engaged in

从事……

instead of

代替; 替换

experiment

实验



PART 2 要点巧 抄 新

1 match suit fit

- **match** 意思是“相配, 配得上”, 指人或物在品质、颜色、设计等方面相当或相配。(例1▶ 例2▶)
- **suit** 意思是“适合, 中意, 合适, 恰当”, 多指符合需要、口味、性格、条件等; 尤其用来指衣着的式样、颜色、发式等与人相配。(例3▶ 例4▶)
- **fit** 是一个日常用语, 多用来指大小、形状、位置等“适合”及“服装合身”。(例5▶)

例1▶ She was wearing a brown dress with hat and gloves to **match**.
她穿着一件棕色的衣服, 并配有帽子和手套。

例2▶ The carpets should **match** the curtains.
地毯应该和窗帘相配。

例3▶ Does the schoolbag **suit** me?
这个书包我背着好吗?

例4▶ A good teacher should **suit** his lessons to the age of his students.
好老师授课应该力求适合学生的年龄。

例5▶ These shoes don't **fit** me. Have you got a larger size?
这双鞋我穿着不合适。你们有大一点的吗?

2 debate argue

- **debate** 指“正式的辩论”。通常是在一位仲裁人的主持下, 按照一定的规则进行, 双方各申诉理由, “交锋”意味较强。(例1▶ 例2▶ 例3▶)
- **argue** 是指说理、论证。侧重于摆出事实, 试图说服对方, 也可以是激烈地争论, 以至争吵。(例4▶ 例5▶)



例1▶ They **debated** whether to go to the Mountain Putuo or the Mountain Yandang just now.
他们刚才争论到底是去普陀山还是去雁荡山。

例2▶ The subject was hotly **debated**.
这个问题曾激烈地讨论过。

例3▶ Parliament has been **debating** the financial situation. 议会一直就财务状况展开着辩论。

例4▶ Ned **argued** with Nancy for a long time, but she refused to listen to reason.
内德跟南希争论了很久,但南希就是不服。

例5▶ They're always **arguing** about money.
他们总是为钱争吵。

【常见搭配】

debate with sb.

与某人辩论

debate about sth.

辩论某事

3 disease sickness illness

- **disease** 可指疾病总称;也指症状严重,传播快速,时间可长可短的各种具体的疾病。(例1▶ 例2▶)
- **sickness** 指生病时,最为常用。它不考虑病情的持续长短,凡身体不适均可称 sickness。(例3▶ 例4▶)
- **illness** 是个较为正式的词,指患病的状态,常暗示病情的严重性、长期性,以及由此引起的功能失调、身体虚弱。(例5▶ 例6▶)

例1▶ The causes of cancer and other **diseases** are still unknown.
癌症和其他一些疾病的病因还无从知道。

例2▶ He suffered from heart **disease**.
他受过心脏病的折磨。

例3▶ He had a lot of **sickness** this winter.
这个冬天他常生病。

例4▶ He was overcome with **sickness** shortly after eating the bad meat.
他吃了腐肉,不久就病倒了。

例5> He has never been the same since the long **illness**.

从那次久病之后他一直没有复原。

例6> The president's **illness** made it necessary to put off the visit.

总统的病使得访问必须推迟。

4

rather

fairly

- **rather** 多用于令人不愉快,不舒服的场合,有时也修饰具有积极意义的词。

(例1> 例2> 例3>)

- **fairly** 多修饰褒义的形容词或副词的原级,不修饰比较级。(例4> 例5>)

例1> She has got a **rather/fairly** good voice.(√)

She has got **rather** a good voice. (√)

She has got **fairly** a good voice.(×)

她的嗓子不错。

例2> This hotel is **rather** more expensive than that.

这家旅馆的收费比那家贵得多。

例3> I think we have invited **rather** too many people.

我想我们邀请的人稍多了一些。

例4> He's written a new book. It's **fairly** interesting.

他写了一本新书,这本书还算有意思。

例5> It's **fairly** warm here.

这里很暖和。

【注意】

rather 可修饰形容词或副词的比较级,
fairly 不行。

rather 可与 too 连用,
fairly 不行。

5

go on with

go on doing

go on to do

- **go on with** 后接名词表示“不停顿地继续或中止后再继续”。(例1> 例2>)

- **go on doing** 表示“继续做同一件事情”。(例3> 例4>)

- **go on to do** 表示“做完一件事情后再继续做另外一件事情”。(例5>)

例1 ▶ He **went on with** his speech for half an hour.

他持续演讲半个小时。

例2 ▶ I'll **go on with** the story where I left off last time.

我将接着上次继续讲这个故事。

例3 ▶ The children **went on** singing.

孩子们一直在唱歌。

例4 ▶ The tea bush may **go on** producing for almost a century.

这种茶树几乎可以持续采摘一百年。

例5 ▶ He **went on to** show us how to do it.

他接着给我们做了示范。



PART 3 词汇无 初 限

common

adj. 普通的, 常见的

n. 共同点, 相同之处

■ 派生词: **commonly** (adv.) 通常地, 常常地

■ 反义词: **rare, uncommon**

例1 ▶ Playing table tennis is a favorite sport of the **common** people.

打乒乓球是老百姓最喜爱的一项运动。

例2 ▶ The couple have a lot /much in **common** with each other.

这对夫妇有很多共同之处。

例3 ▶ Though we have not much in **common** with each other, we get

along quite well.

尽管我们没有很多相同之处, 却相处得很好。

【常见搭配】

in common 共同的(地), 共有的(地)

have a lot /much in common with 和……有很多共同之处

have nothing/little/no much in common with

和……没有/很少/不多有共同之处

2

mean

v. 计划, 企图,
表示……的意思

■ 形似词: **meet** 遇见, 符合

meal 餐, 饭食

means 手段, 方法

■ 派生词: **meaning** (n.) 意思

例1 ▶ What do you **mean** by saying that?

你那样说是什么意思?

例2 ▶ I wasn't serious—I **meant** it.

我不是认真的——我是开玩笑的。

例3 ▶ I didn't **mean** to be angry with you.

我没想要对你生气的。

【常见搭配】

mean to do...

计划、打算做某事

mean doing...

意味着; 是……迹象

3

promise

v. 答应, 允诺
n. 诺言, 约定

■ 派生词: **promising** (adj.) 有希望, 有前途的

promissory (adj.) 约定的, 应允的

例1 ▶ He **promised** me a present for my birthday.

他答应送我一一份生日礼物。

例2 ▶ He **promised** me to help my little sister with her English.

他答应要帮我妹妹学英语。

例3 ▶ He **promised** that he would never do that again.

他答应再也不会那样干了。

【常见搭配】

promise sb. sth. 答应某人某事

promise sb. to do sth. 答应某人去做某事

promise that... 答应……(接从句)

make a promise 作出承诺

keep a promise 遵守诺言

break a promise 违背诺言

【注意】

“答应某人做某事”或“答应某人某事”要用 **promise sb.** 不能用 **promise to sb.**