

# English

*R e a d i n g*

全国高等教育英语专业自学考试指导丛书

## 《英语阅读(二)》

### 词汇必备

■ 杨晓华 王晓红 主编

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## 内 容 简 介

《〈英语阅读(二)〉词汇必备》以扩大自考应试者的词汇量为宗旨,对每个单元中出现的生词、短语、固定搭配一一列出。对每一个生词加注音标,给出词性、英汉双解词义和例句。力求释义浅显易懂,除了解释一个词的基本词义外,还给出它的内涵意义、普通用法和特殊用法以及该词的搭配方式。例句尽可能语言自然而又具有典型性,从而有助于突出释义所给语义,并能作为句型效仿。

本书不仅能帮助考生查找生词和词义,还提供了与词汇有关的语法、词语搭配、文体、语境等方面的准确信息,这些都有助于学生在充分理解生词的基础上于口语和书面语中正确地运用词汇。

# 前 言

《英语阅读(二)》是全国高等教育自学考试英语专业的指定教材。它是为培养和检验自学应考者的英语阅读能力而设置的一门实践基础课程。本课程的重点是提高应试者的阅读理解能力。它以阅读科普、新闻、时事、经济、贸易等方面的文章为主。该教材题材广泛、内容丰富,要求应考者不但要有丰富的英语国家社会、文化背景知识和科技、经贸、新闻等方面的一般知识,而且还要求他们具有较强的英语语言能力。但课堂的实际教学经验表明:影响自考生英语语言能力提升的最大障碍是词汇问题。词汇量的缺乏直接影响着自考生阅读能力和阅读速度的提高,同时影响他们信息量的获得。

《英语阅读(二)》自学考试大纲要求:考生不仅要掌握常用词汇的基本含义,还要能够根据上下文内容猜测出其在文中的含义,除此之外,考生还应掌握常用词组、短语、固定搭配,具备识别同义词的能力;另外,认知较常用的专业词汇,如 software (软件)、foreign exchange rate (外汇汇率)、principal (本金)、chromosome (染色体)等也是必不可少的。据此,我们编写了这本《〈英语阅读(二)〉词汇必备》,它是《〈英语阅读(一)〉词汇必备》的系列丛书。《〈英语阅读(一)〉词汇必备》旨在快速扩大自考生的词汇量,提高他们认知词汇的能力。而《〈英语阅读(二)〉词汇必备》以扩大考生的词汇量为基础,重点放在解释一个词的基本词义、内涵意义、普通用法和比喻用法,以及该词的搭配方式等,使考生对一个词有一个完整、全面的认识,进而运用到他们的口头表达和书面表达中去,提高他们的语言能力和交际能力。

为了方便自考生在学习课文内容时查阅单词,和《(英语阅读(一))词汇必备》一样,我们没有采用按字母顺序排列单词的方法,而是根据生词在课文内容中出现的先后顺序,将42个单元中每篇文章中出现的生词、短语、固定搭配一一列出,加注音标、汉英词义双解及其用法举例等。力求释义浅显易懂,例证有助考生加深理解词义和学习自行造句,重视词语搭配和正确选词,提供明晰的语法信息以帮助考生造句时避免语法错误。

本书的编写分工如下:

王晓红负责查找第1~21单元的生词和词组;杨晓华负责查找第22~42单元的生词和词组。

编者衷心希望本书能为众多的考生助一臂之力,顺利通过《英语阅读(二)》考试大关。

最后,恳切希望广大读者和诸位同行提出宝贵意见,使本书在以后的改编中不断提高和日臻完善。

编 者

2000年7月于西安外国语学院

# 本书使用说明

## 1. 读音

国际音标套以方括号。重音和次重音打在重读音节之前，例如：abolition [ˌæbəˈliʃən]

## 2. 词类

在释义时使用各词类的英语缩略词：*n.* 名词，*v.* 动词，*adj.* 形容词，*adv.* 副词，*pro.* 代词，*prep.* 介词，*num.* 数词，*int.* 感叹词，*art.* 冠词，*conj.* 连词。

## 3. 释义

同一个词有多项释义时，用①，②，③…分开。同一个词有一个以上的例句时，例句与例句之间用“/”分开。前一个词语或短语与后一个词语或短语意义相同时用“=”表示。

## 4. 本书中所用的符号

[C]	可数名词	lit.	文学用语
[U]	不可数名词	med.	医学术语
sing.	单数的(名词，动词)	apprec.	褒义
pl.	复数的(名词，动词)	derog.	贬义
fml	正式用语	euph.	委婉用语
infml	非正式用语	pomp	夸张用法
colloq.	口头用语	rare	罕见用法
esp.	尤其是	no comp.	没有比较级
usu. pass.	常用被动态	AmE	美国英语
fig.	比喻用法	BrE	英国英语
sl.	俚语	AustrE	澳大利亚英语
law	法律用语	Lat	拉丁语
tech.	技术用语	opposite	反义词

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# Unit One

## Animal Education

### 生词和短语

**perform** [pə'fɔ:m] *v.* ① to do; carry out (a piece of work, an order, etc.) 履行; 执行(命令、任务等): The doctor performed the operation. 医生施行了手术。② to give, act or show (a play, a part in a play, a piece of music, etc.) esp. before the public 演出; 表演; 演奏: What play will be performed tonight? 今晚上演哪出戏?

**to perform one's duty** 尽责任: He didn't perform his duty as a father to his son. 他没有尽到一个父亲的责任。

**to perform in the role of** 扮演…角色: He performed in the role of King Lear in the drama. 在这出戏中, 他扮演了李尔王的角色。

**performance** [pə'fɔ:məns] *n.* ① [C; U] the action of performing, or an action performed 执行; 表现; 表演: Our football team's performance has been excellent this year. 今年我们的足球队表现出色。② [U] (of people or machines) the ability to do sth., esp. needing skill (指人或机器)能力; 性能: The car's performance needs to be improved. 汽车的性能需要改进。

**performer** [pə'fɔ:mə] *n.* 表演者; 演奏者

**performable** [pə'fɔ:məbl] *adj.* that can be performed 可执行的;  
可完成的; 可演出的

**entertain** [ˌentə'tein] *v.* ① to amuse and interest 娱乐; 使欢乐:

A teacher should entertain as well as teach. 教师不仅要教书, 也要引起学生的兴趣。② to give a party(for); to provide food and drink (for) 款待; 招待: He usually entertains his guests in restaurants. 他通常在餐馆里招待客人。

**entertainment** [ˌentə'teinmənt] *n.* ① [U] the act of entertaining; the providing of food and drink 招待; 款待 ② [C; U] (a) public amusement 公众娱乐

**entertaining** [ˌentə'teɪnɪŋ] *adj.* (apprec.) amusing and interesting (褒义)有趣的; 使人娱乐的: an entertaining story/film 有趣的故事/电影

**entertainer** [ˌentə'teɪnə] *n.* 款待者; (专业)表演者

**property** ['prɒpəti] *n.* ① [U] sth. which is owned; possession(s) 所有物; 财产 ② [U] land, buildings, or both together 地产, 房产; 房地产 ③ [C] a building, piece of land or both together 建筑物; 地皮; 房地产

**guard**<sup>1</sup> [gɑ:d] *v.* ① to defend; keep safe, esp. by watching for danger 防卫; 警卫; 保护(常与 against, from 连用): The dog guarded the house against strangers. 狗守护着房子, 防止生人进入。② to watch(a prisoner) in order to prevent escape 监视; 看守(犯人等): The lunatic was guarded carefully. 疯子被严密看守着。

**guard**<sup>2</sup> [gɑ:d] *n.* ① a state of watchful readiness to protect or defend 保卫; 防守; 警戒 ② a person, esp. a soldier, policeman or prison officer, who guards sb. or sth. 卫兵; 哨兵; 看守

**to keep sb. under close guard** 严密监视某人: The prisoners were kept under close guard. 囚犯们受到严密监视。

**to drop/lower one's guard** 丧失警惕: He lowered his guard in extreme tiredness, and the prisoner escaped. 由于疲劳他放松了警惕, 囚犯越狱了。

**guardian** ['gɑ:diən] *n.* ① a person or place that guards or protects 保护人; 保护所 ② a person who has the responsibility of looking after a child not his/her own, esp. after the parents' death (法律)监护人

**herd** [hɜ:d] *n.* ① a group of animals of one kind which live and feed together 兽群; a herd of cattle 一群牛 ② someone who looks after a group of animals; herds man (用作合成词)牧人; shepherd 牧羊人 goatherd 牧(山)羊人 ③ (derog.) people generally thought of as easily led to influence, without having their own thoughts or opinions (没有主见的, 易受人支配的)民众; 老百姓; 芸芸众生: to follow the herd 随大流

**pigeon** ['pidʒin] *n.* 鸽子; a homing pigeon 信鸽

**jungle** [dʒʌŋɡl] *n.* [C; U] a tropical forest too thick to walk through easily 丛林; 密林: jungle justice 弱肉强食; 私刑

**circus** ['sɜ:kəs] *n.* ① a public performance by a group of performers of various acts of skill and daring, often using animals and usu. travelling to different places 马戏团; 杂技团 ② the tent-covered place where this performance happens, with seats round a ring in the middle 圆形的马戏场

**moving pictures** AmE(美)电影

**intelligence** [in'telidʒəns] *n.* ① [U] (good) ability to learn and understand 聪明才智; 理解力: an intelligence test 智力测验 intelligence quotient 智商(略作 I. Q.) ② [U] information

gathered esp. about an enemy country, or the group of people who gather it 情报; 谍报; 情报人员: the Central Intelligence Agency of the U. S. 美国中央情报局(略作 CIA)

**intelligent** [in'telidʒənt] *adj.* having or showing powers of reasoning or understanding 理解力强的; 有才智的; 聪明的  
〈反〉unintelligent

**It takes (took) sb. some time to do sth.** 某人花费一定的时间去做某事: It took him two hours to finish his homework. 他花了两个小时才做完作业。

**command**<sup>1</sup> [kə'mɑ:nd] *v.* to direct (sb.) with the right to be obeyed; order 命令; 指令; 指挥(与不定式或 that 从句连用): He commanded that the army (should) attack at once. 他下令军队立即进攻。

**command**<sup>2</sup> *n.* ① [C] an order 命令 ② [U] control 控制; 统率; in command of the army 指挥军队 ③ [U] the ability to control and use 掌握和运用的能力: He has a good command of English. 他的英语说得很流利。

**expected** [ik'spektid] *adj.* (sb.) that is believed or hoped to come, or to do sth.; (sth.) that is believed or hoped to happen 预期的, 期盼的

**unexpected** [ˌʌnik'spektid] *adj.* never thought to happen 没有预料到的

**deliver** [di'livə] *v.* ① (in business) to take things to people's houses or places of work 交货; 送货上门 ② to say; read aloud 发言; 陈述; 发表演讲: He delivered his speech effectively. 他的演讲很有影响力。

**delivery** [di'livəri] *n.* ① the act of taking sth. to sb., or the things taken 投递; 传送; 交货 ② the act or style of speaking in

public or throwing a ball in a game 演说(的姿势); 投球(的姿势); a good delivery 能说会道/a poor delivery 笨嘴拙舌

**criminal**<sup>1</sup> ['krɪmɪnəl] *n.* a person who has broken the law 罪犯, 犯人; a war criminal 战犯/a habitual criminal 惯犯

**criminal**<sup>2</sup> *adj.* ① of or related to an offense which is punishable by law 犯罪的; 刑事上的 ② of the nature of a crime 罪恶的; 犯罪的; a criminal act 犯罪行为/It's criminal to waste money like that. 像那样浪费钱是犯罪的。

**behave** [bi'heɪv] *v.* ① to act; bear oneself 举止; 表现: She behaved with great courage. 她表现得很勇敢。② to bear (oneself) in a socially-acceptable or polite way 行为得体; 讲礼貌: Behave yourself! 规矩点! /a well-behaved child 一个很有礼貌的孩子

**behaviour** BrE(英)//**behavior** AmE(美) [bi'heɪvjə] *n.* [U] way of behaving 行为, 举止

**be on one's best behavior** to try to show one's best manners 行为检点; 行为良好: He expected his daughter to be on her best behavior. 他期望女儿规规矩矩做人。

**to keep doing sth.** 持续做某事: She kept writing letters after dinner. 晚饭后她一直在写信。

**factor** ['fæktə] *n.* any of the forces, conditions, influences, etc., that act with others to bring about a result; a particular side 因素; 要素; 方面: His friendly manner is an important factor in his success. 他待人和气是他成功的一个重要因素。

**fetch** [fetʃ] *v.* to go and get and bring back 去取来; 去拿来: Run and fetch the doctor. 跑步去叫大夫来。

**to enjoy doing sth.** to get happiness from doing sth. 喜欢做某事; 欣赏某物: The boy enjoyed listening to pop music. 这个男孩喜

欢听流行音乐。

**to search for sth.** to look through, or examine (a place or person) thoroughly or carefully to try to find sth. 搜查; 寻找; 探索: The police searched the wood for the lost child. 警察在树林中寻找失踪的孩子。

**retrieve** [ri'tri:v] *v.* to regain; find and bring back 找回; 重新得到: to retrieve information from a computer 从计算机中检索信息/to retrieve freedom 恢复自由

**retrieval** [ri'tri:vəl] *n.* the act of regaining 取回; 恢复: beyond retrieval 不可挽回的; 不能补救的

**trail**<sup>1</sup> [treil] *n.* ① the track or smell of a person or an animal 踪迹; 脚印 ② a path across rough country 小路

**trail**<sup>2</sup> *v.* ① to follow the tracks of 跟踪; 尾随 ② to drag or be dragged behind 拖; 拉

**irregular** [i'regjulə] *adj.* ① (of shape) having different sized parts; uneven; not level (指形状)不规则的; 不整齐的; 不平坦的; ② (of time) at unevenly separated points; not equal (指时间)间隔不一致的; 不定期的 ③ not according to the usual rules, habits, etc. 不合常规的; 非正规的 〈反〉regular

**odor** ['əudə] AmE(美)//odour BrE(英) *n.* a smell, esp. an unpleasant one 气味(尤指臭味)

**be in bad/ill odor** 名誉不好: I have been in bad odor with the boss since he discovered that I had criticized him. 自从老板发现我批评过他以后, 就一直对我印象不好。

**track** [træk] *v.* to follow the line or marks left by a person, animal, vehicle, etc. 追踪; 跟踪

**to track sth./sb. down** to find by hunting or searching 搜寻; 搜捕: The criminal was tracked down in the hill at last. 最后这名



罪犯在山中被搜了出来。

**eventually** [i'ventʃuəli] *adv.* finally; at last 最后; 终于

**companion** [kəm'pænjən] *n.* ① a person who spends time with another, because he/she is a friend or by chance, as when traveling 伙伴; 同伴; 旅伴 ② (usu. in titles) a book which gives one instructions on how to do sth.; guide; handbook (用于书名) 参考书; 指南; 手册

**to make a companion of** 与...作伴; 与...为友: I don't want to make a companion of such people. 我不愿与这种人为友。

**companionship** [kəm'pænjənʃɪp] *n.* the relationship of companions; friendly company; fellowship 伙伴关系; 友好同伴; 友谊

**to keep sb./sth. out of danger** 使某人/某物远离危险: They built a fence to keep their children out of danger. 他们修栅栏是为了使孩子们远离危险。

**seeing-eye dogs** 导盲犬

**frighten** ['fraɪtn] *v.* ① to fill with fear 使吃惊; 惊吓: The child was frightened by the big dog. 小孩让大狗吓着了。② to cause (sb.) to do, go, etc. by frightening 吓唬某人去做某事: He frightened the old lady into signing the paper. 他吓唬老太太, 让她在文件上签字。

**traffic** ['træfɪk] *n.* [U] ① moving vehicles in roads or streets, ships in the seas, planes in the sky, etc. 交通; traffic circle/roundabout 环形交叉口; 环形交叉枢纽/traffic lights 交通灯, 红绿灯/traffic regulations 交通规则 ② trade; buying and selling 买卖; 交易: the illegal traffic in drugs 非法的贩毒

**disturb** [dɪs'tɜ:b] *v.* ① to break in upon (esp. a person who is working); interrupt (尤指对一个正在工作的人的)妨碍; 打扰 ② to upset; worry 使烦恼; 使心烦: disturbing news 使人烦恼