

本书适用于所有为记不住单词而苦恼的人

沛沛英語

# 高中英语词汇

阅读记忆

主编 北京外国语大学  
李玉新 程见闻

想读一遍就能记住单词吗

想词汇、阅读双突破吗

请通过阅读记忆

# ENGLISH



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## 前 言

词汇是语言学习的基础，对所有学习者而言，背单词都不是一件容易的事情。我们经常会看到一些学习者随时携带关于词汇的书籍埋头苦读，但收效甚微。其实，词汇记忆虽有难度，但还是有记忆规律的，关键是掌握好方法。《高中英语词汇阅读记忆》就是针对词汇学习的这种现状而设计的，本书以《高中英语课程标准》和考试大纲为基础，为高中英语重点、常考词汇设计了阅读小语境，让学习者在阅读中轻松记单词。

作者参照高考对阅读文章主题考查的频率统计，将全书分为三个重要程度不同的等级，分别为“必考主题”、“常考主题”、“冷门主题”三大部分，包括教育、科技、文化生活、民俗风情等十几个主题。每个主题下，我们通过精选的三至四篇短文，覆盖几十个重点高考词汇，不仅对词汇的词性、释义、构词、派生等做了分析，还对重点和常考词汇的用法进行了详细解析，并给出了例句或经典考题。在词汇记忆的同类书籍里，本书真正称得上是最新颖、最实用的词汇书，同时，也是一部卓越的阅读理解教程。

本书的主编长期从事高中英语教学和研究工作，对高中英语考试有独到的见解和丰富的经验。

本书在编写过程中难免出现一些纰漏之处，诚请广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见，以便再版时修订。

希望本书能真正让你的词汇记忆变得轻松起来！

编 者

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# 第一部分 必考主题

## Unit 1 Education——教育



### Lesson 1

*Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.*

静水流深。

——Shakespeare 莎士比亚

**brain** [breɪn] *n.* 脑, 头脑, 智力

【例句】He has very little brain. 他没有什么头脑。

【搭配】pick sb.'s brain 向…请教 rack one's brains 绞尽脑汁, 苦苦地动脑筋

**choose** [tʃuːz] *v.* 选择, 挑选, 选取

【例句】We offer a wide range of holidays to choose from.

我们提供各种旅游度假方式可供选择。

【拓展】choice *n.* 选择, 选择权

**completely** [kəm'pli:tli] *adv.* 完整的, 完全的

【扩展】complete *adj.* 完整的, 完全的

**degree** [dɪ'ɡriː] *n.* 度, 度数, 学位, 程度

【例句】She has also been affected, but to a lesser degree.

她也受到波及, 但程度较轻。

【搭配】by degrees 逐渐地

**disease** [dɪ'ziːz] *n.* 疾病, 病患

**educate** ['edju(:)keɪt] *v.* 某人, 教育某人

【例句】Parents should educate their children to behave well.

父母应当教育子女守规矩。

【扩展】education *n.* 教育 educator *n.* 教育家, 教师

**fit** [fɪt] *v.* 适宜, 合适, 适当, 合身

【例句】I can never get clothes to fit me. 我总是买不到合身的衣服。

【搭配】fit to do sth 适合做某事

**important** [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] *adj.* 重要的, 重大的, 非常有价值的

【例句】It is important that students should attend all the lectures.

所有的课学生都应该去听, 这是很重要的。

【扩展】importance *n.* 重要性, 重大

**modern** [mɒdən] *adj.* 现代的, 近代的, 新式的, 时髦的, 最新的

【例句】Unemployment is one of the major problems of modern times.

失业问题是现代的主要问题。

【扩展】modernism *n.* 现代主义

**purpose** [pɜ:pəs] *n.* 目的, 意图 *v.* 有意, 打算

【例句】What is your purpose in going to Canada? 你去加拿大干什么去?

【搭配】on purpose 故意地, 并非偶然地

**necessary** [ˈnesɪsəri] *adj.* 必须的, 必需的, 必不可少的

【例句】Is it necessary for us to meet? 我们非见面不可吗?

**perfect** [ˈpɜ:fɪkt] *adj.* 完全的, 完美的, 最佳的, 理想的

【例句】Nobody is perfect. 人无完人。

【扩展】perfection *n.* 完美, 完善, 完备

**prepare** [prɪ'peə] *v.* 使某人做好准备, 把某物准备好, 预备

【例句】I knew there were problems, but I was not prepared for this!

我知道有些问题, 却未料到这一点!

【搭配】be prepared for sth 对某事物做好准备

**professor** [prə'fesə] *n.* 教授

【例句】She was made professor at the age of 40. 她 40 岁就当教授了。

**refuse** [rɪ'fuz] *v.* 拒绝, 回绝, 不同意

【例句】She refused his proposal of marriage. 她拒绝了他的求婚。

【搭配】refuse to do sth 拒绝做某事

**rubbish** ['rʌbɪʃ] *n.* 垃圾, 废物

【例句】The dustmen haven't collected the rubbish yet. 清洁工人还没把垃圾收走。

**servant** ['sɜ:vənt] *n.* 用人, 仆人, 佣人, 雇员

**society** [sə'saɪəti] *n.* 社会, 社会体制, 团体

【扩展】socialism *n.* 社会主义 socialist *n.* 社会主义者

**solve** [sɒlv] *v.* 解决, 解答, 解释

【例句】Help me to solve my financial troubles. 请帮我解决经济困难。

【扩展】solvable *adj.* 可解决的, 可解释的

**soon** [su:n] *adv.* 不久, 早, 很快地, 一……就……, 不迟于

【搭配】as soon as ……就…; no sooner than ……就…;  
the sooner the better 越快越好

**stupid** ['stju:pid] *adj.* 笨的, 愚蠢的, 傻的

【例句】What a stupid thing to do! 这事做得多蠢!

**such** ['sʌtʃ] *adj.* 这样的, 如此的, 那种程度的

【例句】Such a disaster as her car being stolen had never happened before.  
有的祸事, 像她的汽车被盗之类, 以前从未发生过。

【搭配】such as 像, 诸如, 例如

**terrible** ['terəbl] *adj.* 可怕的, 使人苦恼的, 极坏的, 很糟的

【例句】He's a terrible bore. 他这个人讨厌极了。

**unwilling** [ʌn'wɪlɪŋ] *adj.* 不愿意的, 不情愿的, 勉强的

**valuable** ['væljuəbl] *adj.* 贵重的, 值钱的

【扩展】valuables *n.* 贵重物品

## Education—a Means to an End

Education is not an end, but means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of educating them; our purpose is to fit them for life. As soon as we realize this fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a good way of education, which will really prepare children for life.

In many modern countries it has for some time been fashionable to think that, by free education for all—whether rich or poor, clever or stupid—one can solve all problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough; we find in such countries a far larger number of people with university degree than there are jobs for them to fill. Because of their degree, they refused to do what they think “low” work; and in fact, work with hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries.

But we have to understand that the work on a completely uneducated farmer is more important than that of a professor in a way: we can live without education, but die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses, we should get terrible diseases in our towns. In countries where there are servants because nobody is willing to do such work, the professors have to waste much of their time doing homework.

In fact, when we say that all of us must be educated to fit us for life, it means that we must be educated in such a way that, firstly, each of us can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability, and secondly, that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society.

and that it is very bad to be unwilling to do one's work, or to laugh at someone else's. Only such a type of education can be called valuable to society.

4. Which of the following about education is true? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Education is an end.
- B. Education is a means to an end.
- C. Education is to educate children only for the purpose of educating them.
- D. Education is to teach children to learn.

5. What is free education? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. To educate the rich.
- B. To educate the poor.
- C. To educate clever children.
- D. To educate all people.

6. Why did some people refuse to do what they think "low" work? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Because there aren't jobs for them to fill.
- B. Because of their high degree.
- C. Because work with hands is thought to be dirty and shameful.
- D. Both B and C.

7. We'll die if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we have no food
- B. we have no education
- C. there is no servants
- D. no one cleaned our streets

8. From the passage, we learn \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to refuse to do "low" work
- B. a farmer is more important than a professor
- C. that all of us must be educated to fit us for life
- D. to laugh at someone to do work

### 译文

## 教育——达到目的的手段

教育不是目的，而是一种达到目的的手段。也就是说，我们并不是仅仅为教育孩子而教育孩子；我们的目的是让他们适应生活。一旦认清这一点，我们便会理解，选择一种好的教育方法是十分重要的，这种教育方法要真正为孩子的未来生活作好准备。

在许多现代化国家，一些年来流行的看法是，对所有孩子——不管他富裕还是贫穷，聪明还是愚笨——实行义务教育，我们就能解决一切社会问题，建设一个完美的国家。但是，我们早已看到，对所有人实行义务教育是不够的，我们发现，在这些国家，大学程度的人很多很多，多到没有那么多工作岗位让他们去填满。由于他们的学历高，他们拒绝做他们认为是“低贱”的工作；事实上，在这些国家，动手的活儿被看作是肮脏的、丢脸的。

但是我们必须懂得,从某种角度来看,一个完全没有受过教育的农民,他的工作比一位教授的工作更为重要:没有教育我们还能活下去,但没有食物我们便会饿死。在我们的城镇里,假如没有人愿意干这样的活儿,一些国家便没有佣人,那么教授们就不得不浪费许多时间来干家务活儿。

事实上,我们说所有的人都必须接受教育以适应生活,也就是说我们必须以这样的方式接受教育:首先我们每一个人能做与他自己脑力体力相适应的工作,其次,我们能够认识到,对社会来说所有的工作都是必要的,不愿干自己的工作或嘲笑别人的工作都是不对的。只有这样一种教育才能叫做对社会有价值的教育。

✓ 答案 1—5 BDDAC



*Life is long if you know how to use it.*

如能善于利用,生命乃长。

——Seneca 塞尼卡

**achieve** [ə'ʃi:v] *v.* 获得,达到

【例句】I've achieved only half of what I'd hoped to do.

我希望做到的,我仅完成了一半。

**accomplish** [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *v.* 完成,使成功,实现

**analyze** [ˈænəlaɪz] *v.* 分析,研究 *n.* 分析,研究

【例句】We must try to analyze the causes of the strike.

我们得研究一下罢工的原因。

**attend** [ə'tend] *v.* 专心,仔细考虑,照料,看护,出席

【例句】Why weren't you attending when I explained before?

我以前解释的时候,你怎么不注意听呢?

【扩展】attendance *n.* 参加,出席,到场 attendant *n.* 服务员,侍者

【搭配】attend to sb 照顾,关照某人

**award** [ə'wɔ:d] *v.* 颁发,授予,给予,判定

【例句】She was awarded a medal for bravery. 她因勇敢而获得奖章。

**biology** [baɪ'ɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 生物学

**challenge** [ˈtʃælɪndʒ] *n.* 挑战

**chief** [tʃi:f] *adj.* 主要的,重要的,首要的





**[例句]** Smoking is one of the chief causes of lung cancer.

吸烟是导致肺癌的主要原因之一。

**[扩展]** chiefly *adv.* 首要地

**demand** [dɪ'mɑ:nd] *n./v.* 要求, 请求, 需求, 需要

**[例句]** The workers are demanding better pay. 工人要求提高工资。

**[搭配]** demand for sth 要求, 需要 in demand 非常需要, 受欢迎的  
on demand 一经要求

**furious** [ˈfjuəriəs] *adj.* 满腔愤怒的, 大发雷霆的, 猛烈的, 强烈的, 极度的

**[例句]** She drove off at a furious speed. 她以飞快的速度开车走了。

**instruction** [ɪn'strʌkʃn] *n.* 教授, 传教, 教导, 命令, 指示

**[例句]** In this course, students receive instruction in basic engineering.

在本课程中, 学生能学到基础工程学的知识。

**[扩展]** instruct *v.* 传教, 指示, 指导

**[搭配]** instruction to do sth 命令

**keep** [ki:p] *v.* 保留, 继续做某事, 留住, 保持某状态或地位, 照顾

**[例句]** How can I trust you if you keep lying to me?

你要是一直欺骗我, 我怎能相信你呢?

**[搭配]** keep on doing sth 继续做某事 keep up with sb/ sth 跟上某人或某物  
keep off 不接近或不接触

**language** [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] *n.* 语言, 母语, 地方语, 术语

**[例句]** This theory can only be expressed in mathematical language.

这个理论只能用数学语言来表达。

**limit** [ˈlɪmɪt] *n.* 限度, 极限

**[例句]** We must try and limit our expenditure. 我们必须设法限制我们的开支。

**[扩展]** limitation *n.* 限制, 限定 limitless *adj.* 无限制的, 无限度的

**[搭配]** without limit 无限地, 无限制地

**memorize** [ˈmeməraɪz] *v.* 记住, 记忆

**[例句]** She can memorize facts very quickly. 她能很快记住许多资料。

**[扩展]** memory *n.* 记忆力, 记性

**[搭配]** in memory of sb. 纪念某人

**object** [ˈɒbdʒɪkt] *n.* 物体, 实物, 目标, 志向, 目标, 对象, 客体 *v.* 反对, 抗议

**[例句]** His one object in life is to earn as much money as possible.

他的生活目标之一就是尽可能多挣钱。

**[扩展]** objective *adj.* 无偏见的, 客观存在的, 真实的

objection *n.* 不赞成, 厌恶, 反对



【搭配】object to sb/ sth 不赞成某人/某事

**organize** ['ɔ:ɡənaɪz] *n.* 组织, 做安排

【例句】She loves to organize people. 她喜欢做组织工作。

【扩展】organization *n.* 组织, 机构, 系统

**practice** ['præktɪs] *n.* 实践, 实际, 练习, 常规

【例句】Playing the piano well requires a lot of practice. 要弹好钢琴就得多加练习。

【扩展】practise *v.* 练习, 实践

【搭配】in practice 勤于实践 practice makes perfect 熟能生巧

**responsibility** [rɪs,pɒnsə'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 责任, 负责

【例句】It's my responsibility to lock the doors. 我负责锁门。

【扩展】responsible *adj.* 需负责任, 承担责任

**science** [saɪəns] *n.* 科学, 科学研究, 理科, 自然科学

【例句】I prefer science to the humanities. 我喜欢自然科学, 不喜欢人文科学。

【扩展】scientist *n.* 科学家 scientific *adj.* 科学的, 用于科学研究的

**series** ['sɪəri:z] *n.* 连续, 系列, 一系列的事物

**standard** ['stændəd] *n.* 标准, 水准, 规格, 规范, 水平

【例句】The standards of his work is high. 他的工作质量很高。

【搭配】be up to/ below standard 达到/未达到标准

**subject** ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n.* 主题, 对象, 主语 / *v.* 使服从, 征服

【例句】Ancient Rome subjected most of Europe to its rule.

古罗马帝国征服了欧洲大部分。

【扩展】subjective *adj.* 主观的 subjection *n.* 征服, 制伏

【搭配】subject to sth/ sb 制服某物/ 某人

**survive** [sə'vaɪv] *v.* 幸存

【例句】Few buildings survived the bombing raids intact.

空袭过后幸存的建筑物绝无仅有。

**system** ['sɪstəm] *n.* 系统, 组合装置, 体系, 体制, 规则

【例句】The lifting device is a system of ropes and pulleys.

这种起重装置是由绳索和滑轮组成的。

**theory** ['θiəri] *n.* 学说, 理论, 想法, 设想

【例句】It sounds fine in theory, but will it work? 道理是不错, 但能否行得通?

## Must Learn to Learn, not to Study

Today's world moves at a furious pace. To survive in it you need to be able to keep up, learning new skills as they become necessary, raising your educational or training





## 第一部分

## 必考主题

standard many times during your working lifetime. But young people in China preparing themselves for a future that will be ever more challenging in terms of its demands on their skills are being let down by an educational system that forces them to study instead of learning.

But surely, you object, study-necessary. The simplest example is the skill of riding a bicycle. You could attend a series of lectures on the subject, copy instructions on how to do it from the black-board, memorize diagrams analyzing it, or make notes on the mechanics, biology and metallurgy involved. You could learn all these things off by heart and go into an examination room and write two hours' worth of examination answers on the subject and be awarded a degree in Bicycle Studies. But would you be able to ride a bike?

All right, you might say that's riding a bicycle, and everybody knows you can't learn that only with theory. You have to do it with practice, but surely that's not true of learning science or history or languages, is it? You have to be taught these things: you need a teacher.

Far be it from me to say the word doesn't need teachers; I am one myself. But if there's one thing I've learned as a teacher, it's that there's a limit to what you can achieve through teaching, but no limit to what you can accomplish through learning. This is because true learning only comes from within the learner himself. And the chief responsibility of an instructor is not to teach but rather to organize situations in which learners can learn.

1. If you want to keep up today's world pace, you need \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. make notes
- B. learn from books
- C. raise your educational or training standard
- D. do nothing

2. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Study is learning.
- B. You have to be taught, you need a teacher.
- C. You can't learn to ride a bicycle only with theory.
- D. Study isn't learning, at least not necessarily.

3. How to learn riding a bicycle?

- A. You could attend a series of lectures on the subject.
- B. You can copy instructions.
- C. You make notes on the mechanics.
- D. You have to do it with practice.

4. True learning only comes from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. within the learner himself
- B. books





C. teachers

D. others

★ From the passage, you know \_\_\_\_\_.

A. how to ride a bicycle

B. skills are important

C. to learn from books is important

D. teacher is important

译文


## 学书本还是学本事

当今世界前进的步伐太迅猛了。要在这个世界上生存，你就要跟上时代，在新的技能变得必要时就要学习它们，在你的工作生涯中要多次提高自己的受教育程度和技能水平。而正在为着将来做准备的中国青年，从需要他们掌握的技能这方面来说，未来对他们越来越具有挑战性，然而他们却被只重书本不重实际本领的教育制度搞得很灰心。

但你肯定不同意我的观点，学书本就是学本领么，不，并非如此，至少不一定如此。反过来，学到了具体本领不等于学到相关的理论，这一点是肯定的。最简单的例子就是骑自行车的技能。你可以参加一系列有关这一主题的讲座，从黑板上抄写下来如何骑自行车的指南，记住分析图表，记下有关力学，人体生物学，冶金学的笔记。你完全可以靠大脑学会所有这些内容，然后走进考场，用两小时写出这一专题的答卷，并被授予自行车的学位。但是，你这就能骑自行车了吗？好吧，也许你会说，那是骑自行车，谁都知道光靠理论学不会骑车，必须实践才能学会。但是，学习自然科学，历史或语言就肯定不适用这一条了，对不对？这些内容必须有人教你，你需要老师。

我可不是想说世界不需要老师，我自己就是一名老师。如果说作为一名教师我悟出了什么的话，那就是：通过你的教学能使学生取得的成果是有限的，但是学生通过自己的学习所能取得的成果则是无限的。这是因为真正的学习只能来自学生自己。老师的主要责任并不是教，而是组织好一个学习环境，让学生从中学。

✓ 答案 1-5 CADAB



*Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it.*

知识是一宝库，而实践就是开启宝库大门的钥匙。

——Fuller 富勒

**academic** [ˌækəˈdemɪk] *adj.* ①学院的，学校的 ②学术的

【例句】It is a purely academic question for me.

