

English
考研英语

词汇句典

王焘 梁媛 等 编

熟读700
精选例句

贯通3500
核心词汇

在手

它作不愁

册在手

词汇、阅读、写作不愁

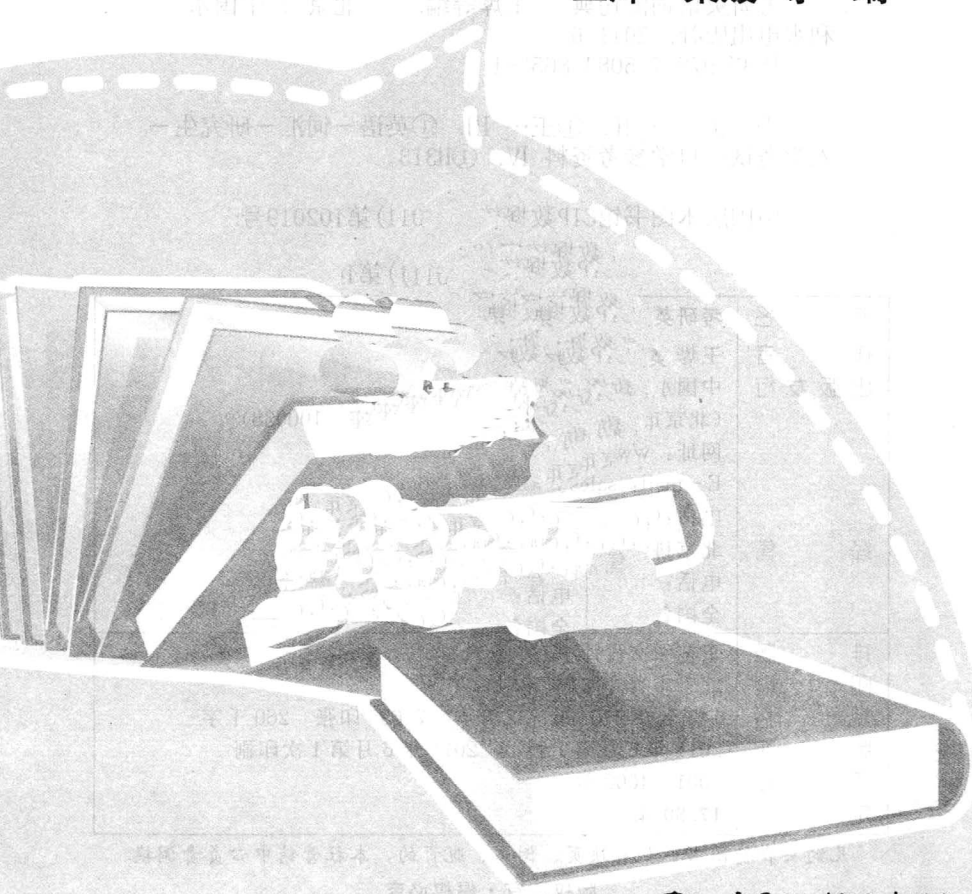


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内 容 提 要

句子比单词更易记忆,本书就是基于这种理念,精心编排了700个经典语句,分成“背单词、练口语——诵忆经典500句”、“背单词、练阅读——解读长难200句”和索引三个部分,涵盖了大纲中80%以上的词汇量,攻克发音、记忆单词、突破口语、提升阅读——四管齐下,帮助考生在诵读句子、记忆单词的同时,全面提升英语的综合运用能力和应试水平。

本书适用于参加研究生英语入学考试的考生。

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前言

Preface

对于英语而言，单词是基础，掌握大纲所要求的词汇是十分必要的。“万丈高楼平地起”，要想构筑起自己的英语知识大厦，一个个单词正是必不可少的一砖一瓦。但传统的记单词方法枯燥无味、耗时劳神，从而导致很多同学背单词半途而废。

背诵单词难就难在要记忆的单词是孤立松散的、按照字母顺序排列的，这些单词和自己没有任何直接的关系，丝毫不能激发自己的兴趣，是一个非常被动的过程，而记忆本身是主动的。背单词虽然记住了这个单词的含义，但是你却未必知道如何将它应用于写作，更何况单词的含义还经常随语境的变化而变化。

然而阅读英文句子就不同了，句子比单词更容易记忆，每天阅读一个英文句子，一定超过背诵 20 个单词的价值。学习句子本身不仅有效地避免了背诵孤立零散的单词的弊端，而且句子赋予单词实际的意义，阅读句子固然是好，但要找到经典的佳句才能达到事半功倍的效果。

本书就是基于这种理念，精心编排了 700 个经典语句，分成“背单词、练口语——诵忆经典 500 句”、“背单词、练阅读——解读长难 200 句”和索引三个部分，涵盖了大纲中 80% 以上的词汇量，“攻克发音、记忆单词、突破口语、提升阅读”——四管齐下，帮助考生在诵读句子、记忆单词的同时，全面提升英语的综合运用能力和应试水平。

本书建议考生在考研前两个月时使用，能检验和强化前面对词汇的记忆，更能增强语感，为阅读和听力考试预热。

本书由王烨、梁媛主编，马云秀、王建军、王海娜、王越、白云飞、刘梅、张世华、张红燕、张娟娟、张静、李光全、李良、李翔、李楚、陈仕奇、罗勇军、姜文琪、董敏、蒋卫华等同志参加了本书的编写。真诚希望本书能给考研考生朋友以些许帮助，也希望读者朋友对本书的不足之处批评指正。

编者

2011年3月

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校园风采

1. The **value** of knowledge and the return on the public **investment** in research **depends**, in part, upon wide distribution (分布, 分发) and ready **access**.

在调查中, 学问的价值以及公共投资的回报在一定程度上是依靠分布广和随时查阅。

2. Try to think in English **whenever** possible. When you see some **impressive** things, **considering** of the English word of them; then **ponder** on the word in a sentence.

一有机会就努力去用英文来思考。看到某事时, 想想它对应的英文单词; 然后把它用到一个句子中去。

3. There is **open-access** (开架阅览) publishing (出版业, 发行活动), typically (代表性地) **supported** by asking the **author** (or his **employer**) to pay for the paper to be published.

图书馆的开架阅览的发行活动, 通常是要求作者或者他的雇主来支付文章发表。

4. **Discussions** at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them **apply** these **skills** to everyday life **situations**.

在家庭的讨论可以帮助孩子练习做这些事情, 帮助他们把这些技能应用到日常生活中去。

5. Kids need a range of **authentic** role **models** — as **opposed** to members of their clique (朋友, 派系), **pop** stars and **vaunted** (吹牛的, 自负的) athletes.

孩子需要一系列值得信赖的行为榜样——而与他们结党的成员, 流行明星以及自负的运动员相反。

6. If you want to **realize** your **expectations**, you must be **armed** with **skills** and knowledge, use time and **resources** efficiently (有效地)

and the most importantly (重要地), have a healthy body.

如果你想实现你的期望,就必须用知识和技能来武装自己,有效地利用时间,最重要的是要有一个健康的身体。

7. Some people hold that **natural scenes**, especially at **dawn**, are the most beautiful on the **campus** while others believe that it is in the afternoon when the playgrounds are **flooded** with students taking part in sports.

有些人认为,自然风光,尤其是在黎明,是校园中最美的部分,而另一些人则认为下午满是参加体育活动的学生的操场是校园最美的部分。

8. Good books are **beneficial** to our **soul** while bad ones are harmful (有害的) to our mind. **Therefore**, it is of great importance for the reader to separate good plants from **wild weeds**.

好书有益于陶冶我们的情操,而不好的书则有害于我们的精神。因此,读者从杂草中分离出好的植物是很重要的。

9. Doing more exercises in the **campus** could let the heart beat faster than usual, and then helps **enlarge** the blood **vessels** to **protect** us from heart **attacks**.

在校园多做运动会使心脏比以往跳动得更快,同时它又能帮助扩充血管,使我们远离心脏病的困扰。

10. To **impress** a future **employer** after graduation, one should dress neatly (整洁地), be **punctual**, and **display** interest in the job.

毕业后为给未来雇主留下好的印象,一个人应该穿着整齐,严守时间,并且表现出对工作有兴趣。

11. However, there is one who is always **available** to do us favors and **willing** to give us the **inspired courage** we need.

但无论如何,总会有一些人愿意在我们最需要的时候,给我们鼓励以及援助之手。

12. I watch my little daughter's face as she **absorbs** the **powerful** onslaught (冲击) of **arousing visuals** and **bloody special effects** in movies.

据我观察，当面对电影里面那些画面和血腥的特效场景产生的巨大冲击时，我小女儿的表情总是十分专注。

13. One guy said, "The secret to **success** is to start from **scratch** and to keep on **scratching**." So don't **quit** because your trying times are hard.

有人说：“成功的秘诀就是从零开始坚持不懈。”所以不要因为尝试的艰难就放弃尝试。

14. To get a **thorough understanding** of oneself is to **gain** a correct view of oneself and be a sober (清醒的，冷静的) realist (现实主义者) — **aware** of both one's strength and **shortage**.

悟透自己，就是正确认识自己，也就是说要做一个冷静的现实主义者，既知道自己的优势，也知道自己的不足。

15. If you earnestly (认真地) **admire** yourself you'll have a real **sense** of self-**appreciation** (自我欣赏), which will give you **confidence**.

只要你认真地欣赏自己，你就会拥有一个真正的自我。只有自我欣赏才会有信心。

16. You can **allow** others to be the mirror to **illuminate** more clearly your own **feelings** of self-worth (自我价值).

以他人为镜，能更清楚地折射出对自我价值的感受。

17. **Conversely**, you can view the people you **judge** negatively (否定地) as mirrors to show you what you are not **accepting** about yourself.

反过来，对于你不认同的人，你也能以之为镜，显露出对自身不满意的方面。

18. A big **challenge** is to shift your **perspective** radically (根本地，完全地) from **judgment** of other to a lifelong (终身的，毕生的) **exploration** of yourself.

你要从根本上转变视角，不去评判别人，而是不断地反省自身，而这是一个巨大的挑战。

19. If one **allows** his **faculties** to rest, like the **iron** in the unused (废弃的, 不使用的) **key**, they will soon **show signs** of **rust** and, ultimately (最后, 最终), cannot do the work **required** of them. 如果一个人有才能而不用, 就像废弃钥匙上的铁一样, 这些才能就会很快生锈, 并最终无法完成安排给自己的工作。

20. Just as truly as **eternal** vigilance (警惕, 警觉心) is the price of **liberty**, so is **eternal** industry the price of **noble** and **enduring** **success**.

正如要想拥有自由就要时刻保持警惕一样, 要想取得伟大的、持久的成功, 就必须坚持不懈地努力。

21. **Without purpose**, how can anyone know if he or she has **meaningful** (意味深长的) **goals** or **meaningless** (无意义的) **goals**? **Jobs** and **values** do not **produce purpose**; rather, **purpose** helps form our **careers** and **values**.

没有目的, 一个人如何知道自己的目标是有意义的还是没有意义的? 工作和价值观不会产生目的; 相反, 目的却可以帮助形成我们的职业和价值观。

22. You may find that you are going **through** life **wondering** what it's all about or **wondering** what will **provide** you with lasting fulfillment (履行, 执行) during university and beyond. (**Believe** it or not, there is life after **college**!)

你会发现自己整个一生都在困惑: 生活是什么? 大学期间实现了那么多目标给自己带来了什么? (不管你是否相信, 真正的生活在大学之后才会开始!)

23. Let's not be a man full of **promises** but **without** any **deeds**, like Lusting, one of the **characters** by Douglass.

千万不要像屠格涅夫笔下的罗亭那样, 成为语言的巨人、行动的矮子!

24. Teachers need to be **aware** of the emotional (感情化的, 令人动情的), **intellectual**, and **physical** changes that young adults **experience**.
教师需要关注青少年在经历情绪、智力和身体各方面的变化。
25. Teenagers are especially **self-conscious** (自我意识强的) and need the **confidence** that comes from **achieving success** and knowing that their accomplishments (成就) are **admired** by others.
青少年的自我意识特别强, 因为他们需要成功的信心, 他们需要看到自己的成就得到他人的赞扬, 从而获得信心。
26. A **variety** of small clubs can **provide multiply opportunities** for **leadership**, as well as for practice in **successful group dynamics** (动力学, 力学).
各种小型俱乐部可以为训练领导才能提供多种机会, 也在成功地处理集体动态关系方面提供练习。
27. Making friends is **extremely** (极端, 极其) important to teenagers, and many shy students need the **security** of some kind of **organization** with a supportive (支持的) adult barely **visible** in the background.
交友对青少年来说极其重要, 许多缺乏自信的学生需要来自某类社团的安全感, 成人的帮助则应处于几乎让其看不见的隐蔽位置。
28. I have been **surprised** to learn that there is **incredible freedom** that comes from facing one's worst **fear** and walking away whole.
我很惊奇地了解到, 当你面对自己最痛苦、最可怕的经历, 坚强地挺过来时, 你会感受到难以置信的自由。
29. No **scolding** from a teacher or **preaching** from a parent could **linger** as much as that hurt in my heart from the day a father's eyes taught me **kindness** and strength and **dignity**.

没有哪一个老师的责备或者父母的说教像那天我心灵受到的伤害一样让我刻骨铭心，那位父亲的眼神教会了我善良、坚强和尊严。

30. By allowing that **negative emotion** the **space** to be truly felt, you are **dealing** with the **emotion** rather than **stuffing** it down and trying not to feel it.

通过给自己空间真正体会消极情绪，是在处理这种情绪，而不是将其压制下去，然后尽量不加理睬。

31. **Pursue** not so much the **material** as the **ideal**, for **ideals** alone **invest** life with **meaning** and are of **enduring worth**.

与其追求物质不如追求理想，因为只有理想才能使生命有意义，才有永存的价值。

32. There are many false **summits** and if you **strive toward** only those **goals** which you can see, you will fall far short of the genuine (真正的, 真实的) **goal**.

处处是似是而非的顶峰，倘若奋斗的目标只限于登上目力所及的顶峰，就永远无法到达真正的顶峰。

33. When you try something new you have to be **willing** to set some **reasonable limits** so that, in the event that it doesn't work out the way you want it to, you will be in a **position** to try again.

恰恰相反，在尝试新事物时，你得主动设定一些合理的限度，以防当所做的尝试不按照你预想的方式进行时，你能够再试一下。

34. When I **held** fast to my dream, even during the **tough** times, the **miracles** really began to happen.

我执着地追求自己的梦想，即使是在最艰难的时候也未曾动摇，终于奇迹降临。

35. If we give up, we have no chance of **attaining** our **goals**, but if we keep trying, there is always a **chance** that we will **succeed** one day.

如果放弃的话，我们就没有机会完成目标，但是如果不断地尝试，总有某一天会有成功的机会的。

36. Interest in **historical methods** has **arisen** less through **external challenge** to the validity (有效, 正确) of history as an **intellectual discipline** and more from **internal quarrels** among **historians** themselves.

人们之所以对历史研究的方法论感兴趣, 主要是因为史学界内部意见不一, 其次是因为外界并不认为历史是一门学问。

37. In the **absence** of social knowledge and **experience**, students would not be **likely** to **adjust** to the future society which is full of **severe competition**.

缺乏社会知识和经验, 学生们将不可能适应充满激烈竞争的未来社会。

38. When years are passed and your feet **stumble** on the dark mountains, you will cry bitterly (伤心地, 痛苦地), but in **vain**: "Oh youth, return! Oh give me back my early days!"

当你青春已逝, 双足在黑暗的群山中举步维艰, 跌跌撞撞之时, 你才痛心疾首地呼唤: “哦, 回来吧, 青春! 哦, 把我的美好年华还给我!”, 这只会是徒劳无益的。

39. Many **theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people)** focus either on the **individual** or on society as the **major contribution influence**.

许多研究青少年犯罪(即低龄人群犯罪)根源的理论不是强调个人就是强调社会是导致犯罪的主要因素。

40. Most **theories of juvenile delinquency (不法行为, 犯罪)** have **focused** on children from disadvantaged families, **ignoring** the fact that children from **wealthy homes** also **commit crimes**.

大多数青少年犯罪的理论都是着重强调这些儿童出自贫困家庭, 而忽略了出身富裕家庭的儿童也会犯罪的事实。

41. Other identifiable (可辨认的) **causes of offensive acts include frustration** or failure in school, the **increased availability** (可用

性，实效性) of **drugs and alcohol**, and growing **incidence** of child **abuse** and child **neglect**.

儿童犯罪的其他确凿原因还有学习受挫或者考试不及格，毒品和酒比较容易得到，以及儿童受虐待和得不到关怀的发生率日益增多。

42. To get a **thorough understanding** of oneself is to get a full control of one's life. Then one will find one's life full of color and **flavor**.
彻悟了自己，你才能把握自己的生命，你的生活才会丰富多彩、有滋有味！

43. Set yourself to the **task** of being an inwardly (内在地，独自地) **awake** person and watch how you begin to **reap** the awareness (认识，了解，知道) that makes all things possible.

为更好的生活播种，你必须有自己的想法。要让自己成为一个本质上觉悟的人，审视自己如何开始收获让一切皆有可能的意识。

44. **Understanding** how to use your **imagination** correctly (正确地), and putting this knowledge into practice, for your own and others' **benefit**, will put you on the **golden path** to **success**, **satisfaction** and happiness.

知道如何正确地运用你的想象力，为了你和他人的利益把你的知识付诸于实践，这样你就会踏上通往成功、满足和幸福的金光大道。

45. Though **barriers** may sometimes stand in the way of your dreams, remember that your **destiny** is **hiding** behind them.

尽管通往梦想的道路上总有坎坷，你需要记住的是，你的命运就隐藏在那困难背后。

46. We can take the **mysterious**, hazy (朦胧的，模糊不清的) future and **carve** out of it anything that we can **imagine**, just like a sculptor (雕刻家) **carves** a **statue** from a shapeless (无形状的) stone.

我们可以掌握神秘而不可知的未来，从中创出我们所能想象的任何东西，一如雕刻家可以将未成型的石头刻出雕像一样。

47. Often these children **realize** that they know more than their teachers and their teachers often feel that these children are **arrogant**, inattentive (不注意的, 漫不经心的), or unmotivated (动机不明的, 无合理动机的).

通常这些孩子认为自己懂的东西要比老师多, 而他们的老师往往认为他们骄傲自大, 粗心大意或者缺乏主动性。

48. Take care, though, with whom you **choose** to have close **relationships** for they can have a **tremendous impact** on your self-esteem and life **path**.

但要谨慎选择与你保持亲密关系的朋友, 因为他们会对你的自尊心与生活道路产生重大的影响。

49. Where one is weak, the other is strong. **Moreover**, while two people with **similar goals** may find themselves in **competition**, those who want different things can always **support** each other **without reservation**.

一个人在某方面弱, 另一个人就强。此外, 两个有相似目标的人可能会彼此竞争, 而追求不同目标的人会毫不保留地互相支持。

50. A dissimilar (不相同的) friend is **challenging**, but a **similar** friend is **familiar** to us and such friends are all for our **entire** life. 拥有和自己不同类型的朋友是很有挑战性的, 但一个相似的朋友则能带给我们熟悉的感觉, 而且会是一辈子的朋友。

51. The book is a **living** voice. It is an **intellect** to which one still listens. The **imperial intellects** of the world are as much **alive** now as they were ages ago.

书籍是活着的声音, 是人们要常常聆听的智慧之源。直到今天, 那些伟大的智慧心灵仍旧像在他们生活的时代一样栩栩如生。

52. **Thus** the best books are treasuries (宝库, 国库) of good words, the **golden** thoughts, which, remembered and **cherished**, become

our constant companions and comforters (安慰者)。

因此,最好的书是一切需记住和珍视的金玉良言与绝妙思想的精神宝库,一旦被我们所拥有,就会与我们永远相伴。

53. Friendship is unconditional (无条件的) and uncritical (不加批判的, 不带偏见的), based only on mutual respect and the ability to enjoy each other's company.

友谊是无条件、不带偏见的;只基于彼此相互尊重,并且喜欢和对方在一起。

54. Many of you believe that the evidence of true friends is what they do to show their loyalty, honesty (诚实, 正直), trustworthiness (可信赖), or willingness (意愿) to make a sacrifice when you need help.

你们很多人相信要证明真正的友情,就要看他们所做的是否能表现出他们的忠诚、诚实、可信,或者是否愿意在你需要的时候作出牺牲。

55. It is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common they often talk about "being on the same wavelength (波长)".

亲密的朋友通常都有着相近的思想和信念,有着共同的观点与兴趣,即他们常说的“志趣相投”。

56. People want to do friends favors and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinion.

人们希望帮助朋友一臂之力,不愿意违背诺言。同样,朋友之间要学会容忍对方令人不快的习惯,容忍双方观点的差异。

57. Our willingness (个人意愿) to take risks and trust in each other continues to bring meaning and joy to the journey of friendship.

我们共患难和相互信任的精神让我们一直在友谊之路上体验到生活的意义和欢乐。

58. This is nearly 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a **testimony** to the **widespread assumption** that the MBA is vital or young men and women to run companies some day.

这几乎是 1960 年商科毕业生的 16 倍，同时也证实了人们的普遍假设，即 MBA 对那些希望有朝一日开公司的年轻人来说是非常重要的。

59. **Increased** activity levels may also **lead** to higher self-esteem (自尊心). And all of these **factors** may play a **role** in the **relationship** between **physical activity** and **academic performance**.

强度较大的运动能提升人们的自尊心，而且所有这些因素都可能使体育运动与学习成绩之间产生微妙的联系。

60. **Practicality** (实用性), **common sense**, and **native intelligence** have been **considered** more **noble qualities** than anything you could learn from a book.

实用性、常识以及与生俱来的智力这些素质一直被视作比可以从书本里学得任何东西都高贵。

61. Sometimes the most treasured (宝贵的，珍贵的) acts of friendship are those for which you **expect** to get nothing return, not even **credit** for a good **deed**.

有时，友情中最珍贵的举动就是你对你做的事情不期望有任何回报，甚至不期望别人认为你做了一件好事。

62. You can learn how to better **manage** your **personal** and business time, so can you learn how to **manage** the time you **devote** to your **association**.

你知道如何更好地掌控自己的时间和工作，因此你也就能了解如何去把握奉献给社团的时间。

63. It is **vital** for the healthy **development** of children that parents talk about these feelings and opinions and **establish** a **consistent**