

雅思英语考试

词汇句典

王焱 梁媛 等 编

熟读700
精选例句

贯通3500
核心词汇



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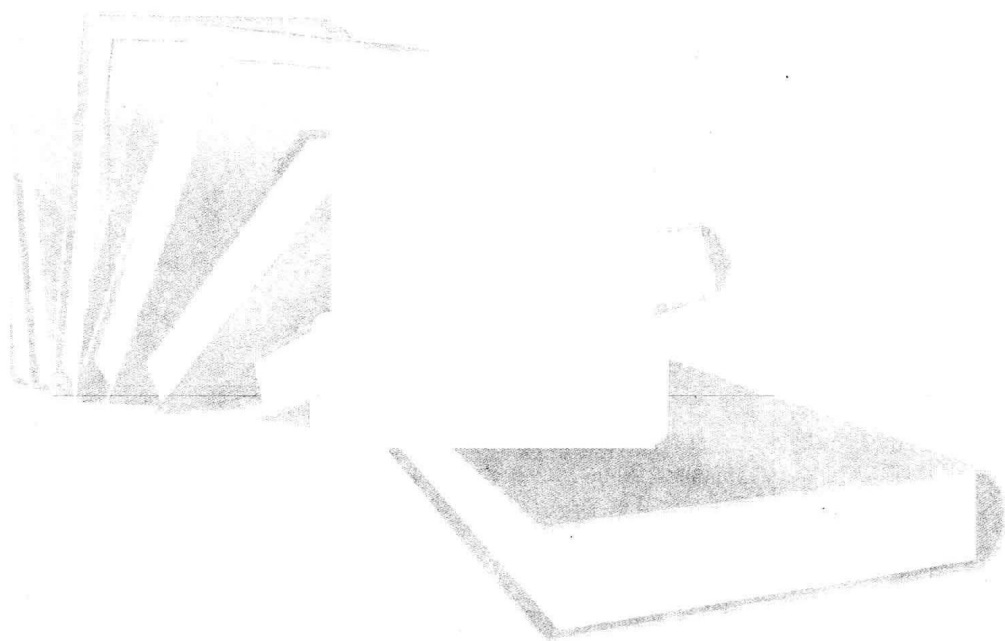
词汇、阅读、写作不愁



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内 容 提 要

为了便于读者备考雅思,本书设置了健康教育、经济发展、科技之光、文化色彩和生活韵味等几个栏目,从不同方面,多个角度来诠释雅思的长短句,为原本枯燥而乏味的学习平添了几多亮色,有助于读者从考试的需要出发,层层剖析,全方位地提高自身的阅读水平,变阅读苦旅为奇妙的治学体验。

本书适合所有的雅思考生。

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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而零散的单词的弊端，而且句子赋予单词实际的意义，使学习变得轻松；阅读经典的佳句，不仅能大大提高学习的效率，而且能达到事半功倍的学习效果。

本书就是基于这种理念而设计的。本书精心编排了 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。

本书建议考生在雅思考试考前两个月时使用，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。真诚希望本书能给雅思考生朋友提供些许帮助，同时也希望读者朋友对本书的不足之处给予批评指正。

编者

2011年3月

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背单词、练口语 —— 诵忆经典 500 句



健康教育

1. Information can be **delivered** easily to teachers and students through computers, interactive (互相的, 相互的) **capabilities** of networks and video conferencing.

通过电脑、网络的交互能力和视频会议, 老师和学生可以轻松地获取信息。

2. However, self-fulfillment is important to **morality** because unfulfilled citizens, no matter how **virtuous**, can not perform the duties morality **assigns** them.

然而, 自我实现对于道德而言至关重要, 因为没有自我实现的公民, 无论多么有道德, 都无法履行道德赋予他们的义务。

3. A child hears it spoken from morning till night and, what is more important, always in its **genuine** form, with the right pronunciation, right **intonation**, right use of words and right structure.

儿童从早到晚都能听到别人在讲(母语), 而且更重要的是, 听到的总是一种真正的发音、语调、用词以及语法结构的纯正语言。

4. In a boarding school, students learn to **cooperate** and **compromise**, and develop interpersonal (人际之间) skills needs for future success.

在寄宿学校, 学生学习合作互让, 培养未来成功所需要的人际交往能力。

5. Visiting the galleries could help develop children's taste for arts and **enrich** their **spiritual** life.

参观美术馆有助于培养儿童的艺术鉴赏力, 同时丰富他们的精神生活。

6. **Exceptional** children are different in some **significant** way from others of the same age for these children to develop to their full

adult **potential**, their education must be **adapted** to those differences.

残疾儿童在许多重要方面都与其同龄人不同。为了让这些孩子发展其全部的成人潜能，他们的教育必须适应这些不同。

7. The great interest in **exceptional** children shown in public education over the past three decades **indicates** the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, **deserve** the **opportunity** to fully develop their **capabilities**.

在过去的30年中，公共教育中显示的对残疾儿童的巨大关注表明了我们社会中的一种强烈的情绪，那就是所有的公民，不管其情况有多特殊，都应享有充分发展其能力的机会。

8. An **invisible border** divides those **arguing** for computers in the classroom on the **behalf** of students' career **prospects** and those **arguing** for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of **radical education reform**.

有些人为了学生的就业前景为教室里放置电脑而辩，有些人为了教育的彻底改革中更为广泛的理由为教室里放置电脑而辩，这两群人之间有一条无形的界线。

9. But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other **factors** being **equal**, can be the difference between having a job and not.

但是，对一小部分学生来说，职业教育也是一条可取的路径。因为在其他因素相同的情况下，技能的娴熟是得到工作与与否的关键。

10. Libraries made education possible, and education in its turn added to libraries; the growth of knowledge followed a kind of **compound-interest** law, which was greatly **enhanced** by the invention of printing.

图书馆的出现使教育的发展成为可能，同时教育的发展又反过来使图书馆不断扩大充实。知识的增长遵循了一种复利法则。由于印刷术的发明，这一知识增长过程得以大大加速。

11. It is **scarcely** surprising, then, that education systems have for several decades past been **severely criticized**, partly on the ground that education prepares people to live in an already **outdated** society.

那么教育体制在过去几十年中受到严厉的批评，就不那么令人感到惊讶了，批评者的部分根据是，这种教育培养人们在一种已过时的社会生存。

12. Other **issues** that **concern** the body **politic**, such as crime, **poverty**, and **welfare**, are not easily linked to public **support** of scientific research, save at the educational level.

除了在教育层次上，其他一些与国家息息相关的问题，如犯罪、贫穷和福利都难以与公共支持的科研相提并论。

13. Taking a part-time job **fosters** a sense of **competition** and **cooperation**, which is quite necessary in one's future career.

做兼职培养竞争和合作意识，这对未来的职业生涯是非常必要的。

14. The **effective** work of **maintaining discipline** is usually **performed** by students who advise the academic **authorities**.

有效遵守纪律的学生们往往是那些经常给校方提建议的学生。

15. We also value personal **qualities** and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching **contributes** to all these **aspects** of learning.

我们也很看重个人品德和社交技能，我们发现混合能力的教育对学习的各个方面都有帮助。

16. The younger people also learn how to **cope** with personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to **analyze** and **evaluate**, and to **communicate** effectively.

年轻人也要学习如何处理个人问题，还有怎样思考、怎样决策、分析和评估以及有效地沟通。

17. **Based on** wireless (无线电的) technology, developed countries have realized the **breakthrough** of providing long distance education

for children in remote areas.

依靠无线技术，发达国家实现了给偏远地区儿童提供远程教育的突破。

18. Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence.

许多探讨青少年犯罪原因的理论要么把个人要么把社会当作主要的影响因素。

19. Just because of the diversity of abilities, the children have much more knowledge and novel thoughts to absorb from their peers.

正是因为能力不同，所以孩子们可以从同伴那里学到更多的知识，获得新奇的想法。

20. Without proper guidance (指导，引导), students are prone to lose their ethical values when they take part-time jobs in society. 如果没有恰当的引导，在社会上兼职的学生很容易失去正确的伦理价值观。

21. Some children are not suitable for normal schooling, which will kill their genius.

有些孩子不适合正常的学校生活，那会扼杀了他们的天分。

22. Opponents claim that pocket money encourages children to follow incorrect ways of consumption and exerts an adverse impact on the healthy development of the young generation.

反对者称，零花钱会助长孩子养成不良的消费习惯，对年轻人的健康成长造成负面的影响。

23. Children need to share their sorrow and happiness with their peers. But home schooling education deprive their rights to do so.

孩子们需要和同龄人分享快乐和悲伤，但是在家受教育剥夺了他们的这种权利。

24. Educational **resources** cannot be wasted, so computers instead of teachers should deal with **tedious** and repetitive (重复的, 啰嗦的) teaching tasks.

教育资源不能浪费, 所以计算机应该代替教师来处理单调的、重复性的教学工作。

25. Children naturally **tend** towards behavior **appropriate** to their **gender**. It is therefore easier to **implement** an education **strategy** geared specifically towards one **gender**.

孩子天生倾向于作出符合他们性别的行为举止, 所以实施以某种性别为准的教育策略会相对容易些。

26. Modern people should learn how to **cope** with **various** forms of stress or they cannot continue their normal work or study.

现代人应该学会如何应对各种压力, 否则就无法继续正常地工作或者学习。

27. Pocket money may serve as proper **stimulation** to children if parents use it as an award to the kids' good **academic performance**.

如果父母把零花钱作为孩子取得好成绩的奖励, 那么零花钱可以作为对孩子们的恰当鼓励。

28. **Compared** to the elderly, the young generation have their **superiority**: **creative** ideas, fresh mind in management and technology and endless (无止境的) energy in their work.

与年长者相比, 年轻一代有自己的优势: 创造性的思想、对管理和技术的新思想和旺盛的工作精力。

29. Even university education is not the **terminal** of a person's study life. The view is quite true in today's society which demands **constant upgrade** of knowledge.

就算是接受大学教育也不是个人学习生涯的终点。这一观点在要求不断更新知识的当今社会太正确了。

30. **Flexible** working is more **appealing** to well-educated graduates, so

they are less likely to **switch** jobs as freely.

灵活的工作方式对受过良好教育的毕业生更有吸引力，所以他们不会轻易地换工作。

31. Overseas education provides students an **opportunity** to be **familiar** with another culture and become **bilingual** ones.

海外留学让学生有机会熟悉另一种文化，成为能说两种语言的人。

32. Some people hold that children with different abilities and gifts should be educated together, while others think that it is better to **separate intelligent** children from the **average** in terms of education.

有些人认为不同能力和天赋的孩子应该一起教，有些人则认为应该将聪明的孩子和普通的孩子分开教育。

33. Many **psychological** and **physiological** problems vexing (令人烦恼的) an adolescent student can be **readily solved** in a co-educational school.

许多困扰着青春期学生们的心理和生理问题可以在男女同校的学校得以解决。

34. One **pragmatic** method to stop school **violence** has been introduced in many public schools — the use of metal **detectors**.

一种制止校园暴力的实用方法已经被引入许多公立学校——使用金属探测器。

35. Some people think that **theoretical** knowledge should be given **priority** to in college education while others suggest that more practical skills be taught.

有人认为大学教育应该注重理论性知识，而有些人则建议传授更多的实用性知识。

36. Without the knowledge provided in books, there is no point in talking about training **qualified** personal and **fostering versatile** talents.

没有书本知识，谈论训练合格的人才和培养全面的人才就没有意义。

37. A big part of TV **audience consists of** teenagers. This group of social is especially **vulnerable** to the **violence** and various **stereotypes promoted** by TV.

相当一部分的电视观众是青少年。这个社会群体特别容易受到电视中的暴力和各种成见的影响。

38. Ideally (完美地, 理想地) then, a school system should be one in which the love of learning, rather than the **acquisition** of facts, is **cultivated**.

因此, 理想的教育制度应该是培养学生酷爱学习, 而不是获得培养实际的东西。

39. The **dumping** of industrial and life rubbish into the sea has already greatly **imperiled** many species in the sea.

向海中倾倒工业和生活垃圾已经严重危及许多海洋生物。

40. **Violation** of rules of nature will be punished **definitely**, as has been proved by the **increasing** number of natural **disasters** in recent years.

违反自然法则必定会受到惩罚, 近年来越来越频繁发生的自然灾害就可以作证。

41. The long term goal of environmental protection is to prevent the **creation** of **pollutants** and produce **durable**, **recyclable**, less **hazardous** goods.

环保的长期目标就是阻止污染物的生成并生产出难用的、可循环使用的、更安全的产品。

42. Britain's environment minister used to warn that human may not **survive** the widespread **ecosystem** destruction, **mass extinction crisis**, and global warming we're causing.

英国环境部长曾经警告说, 人类可能逃不过自己造成的大规模的生态环境毁灭, 大量物种灭绝危机以及全球变暖。

43. Environmental **degradation** or **ecosystem imbalance** mainly comes

about as result of **excessive** use of nature **resources** through various human activities.

人类在各种活动中过度利用自然资源，这是环境恶化和生态系统失衡的主要原因。

44. Many experts suggest that the child raised in an environment where there are many stimuli (刺激物) which develop his **capacity** for **appropriate** responses will experience greater **intellectual** development.
许多专家认为：如果一个儿童在有許多刺激物的环境里长大，而这些刺激物能够开发其相应的反应能力，那么这个儿童将会得到更好的智力发展。

45. By the end of the century students were being **recommended** to **adopt** attitudes to books and to use skills in reading them which were inappropriate (不恰当的，不合适的), if not impossible, for the oral reader.
到这个世纪末，推荐学生们对书籍要采用的态度，同时阅读时也要采用技巧，可能的话，对于朗读者来说是不太适合的。

46. If they are not **sincere** and do not practice what they **preach**, their children may grow **confused** and emotionally (在感情上) insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some **extent** fooled.
如果他们对于自己吹捧的东西不认真对待也不去执行的话，他们的孩子将在糊里糊涂中长大，而当他们成长到足够让自己独立思考自己的时候，他们会在情感上有不安全感并认为他们遭受了某种程度的欺骗。

47. The key to **litter prevention** is education: changing people's attitudes and actions through volunteer-based **community** education programs, and **targeted media campaigns**.
防止乱扔垃圾的关键在于教育：通过志愿者组织的社区教育活动和有针对性的媒体宣传活动来改变人们的态度和行为。

48. The use of some nonrenewable (不可再生的) **resources** is unavoidable, but those who use these **resources** must **strive to conserve**, reuse and **recycle** them and thus **extend** their availability (有效性, 实用性).

对于某些不可再生资源的利用是不可避免的, 但是使用者应该尽力保护和循环再利用这些资源, 以扩大它们的实用性。

49. To provide the **legacy of sufficient** water and water **resources** that we have enjoyed to many more generations, we should protect and **restore** the water **quality** of our ground, and **coastal** waters.

为了将我们所享用的足够量的水和水资源留给更多的子孙后代, 我们应该保护和恢复地表水以及沿海等水域的水质。

50. We seek to **motivate** the public to prevent cruelty to animals and to **promote** animal **welfare** and **conservation policies**.

我们希望号召公众善待动物、改善动物福利和推动动物保护政策。

51. While the kinds of **instruction** offered in these programs will differ, DL the teachers usually signifies a course in which the instructors post **syllabi** (教学大纲), reading **assignments**, and **schedules** on Websites, and students send in their **assignments** by e-mail.

虽然远程教学所提供的课程各有不同, 但老师们通常会公开课程在网站上公布教学大纲、阅读任务、课程安排, 而学生们则通过电子邮件提交他们的作业。

52. We haven't found any **convincing** evidence that **selectivity** or **prestige** matters. **Selective** schools don't systematically employ better **instructional approaches** than less **selective** schools.

我们没有发现任何可靠的证据说明所谓尖子或者名牌如何重要。系统地讲, 名校采用的教育方法并不比非名校更好。

53. In fact, reforms such as these **proposed** national **standards** "face an almost impossible task, because even though they are intellectually

coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the babble (嘈杂声). ”

事实上，所提出的这些全国性标准之类的改革“面对一个几乎不可能完成的任务，因为它们虽然在知识上面是一致的，但每一项标准都只会成为嘈杂声中的一种声音而已”。

-
54. To show **enthusiasm** is to risk appearing **unscientific**, **un-objective**; it is to **appeal** to the students' **emotions** rather than their **intellect**. Thus the ideal lecture is one filled with facts and read in an unchanged **monotone**.

如果表现得过于热情，将会有不科学、欠客观之嫌；热情只是吸引学生的情感，而不是他们的智力。所以，理想的讲课应事实充足，并且用不变的语调念出来。

-
55. Having the decision **hanging** over your head is a huge energy **drain**. Every time you can't decide, you **burden** yourself with **alternatives**.
让一个决定一直萦绕在脑海中无疑是个巨大的能量损耗。每当你不能决定的时候，如何选择已经给你增加了负担。

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56. They seemed **priesthoods** (教士，神父)，rather **uneven** in their **merits** but **uniform** in their bearing; they never referred to anything personal. Some read from old lecture notes and then **haltingly** explained the **thumb-worn** last lines.

他们看起来像牧师，尽管才能各有千秋，但穿着非常统一；他们从来不谈私事。有些人照本宣科，然后结结巴巴地讲解被翻烂了的最后几行。

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57. They also learn how to **cope** with personal problems as well as how to think, to make decisions, to **analyze** and **evaluate**, and to **communicate effectively**.

他们也能学会如何处理私人问题，如何做决定，如何分析、评价以及如何有效交流。

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58. Already the public **agencies** for adult education are **swamped** by the