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## 如鱼得水 记单词

专业八级词汇语境记忆 New

上海外国语大学 海冰 主审

茅风华 主编

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# 如鱼得水记单词

## 专业八级词汇语境记忆

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## Preface

本书依照《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》(2004年新版)的有关规定、根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的要求、参照《高等学校英语专业全程通用词汇表》编写而成。

随着英语专业水平考试的不断普及和广大师生对专业英语八级考试的重视程度提高,“高等学校英语专业八级考试大纲修订小组”于2004年重新修订了《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》,对专八考试提出了更高的要求。通过八级考试需要对语言的综合技能进行深层训练,但其最基础的还是对词汇的掌握和灵活运用。听、说、读、写、译等都离不开这个基础。

词汇在英语学习中的重要性,好比砖头之于大厦,“no bricks, no mansions”,词汇量的不足会严重制约听、说、读、写、译等诸多能力的提高,也使学生在考试中难以取得理想的成绩。在层出不穷的各类“秘籍”、“宝典”中,应试法宝比比皆是,而要得心应手挥舞法宝的关键,在编者看来,仍在于词汇这一根本。目前大学生的学习状况是:虽然熟记大纲词汇,但在学习生活中很少用到或者虽然常用却不熟悉同一单词在不同语境中的常规用法,同时,学生们在学习英语的过程中往往容易陷入单纯的应试旋涡中。背单词枯燥、乏味,背了忘,忘了背,还是记不住。本书改变了以往传统的训练模式,强调语境记单词!

许国璋先生曾说过:“最好的记生词的办法不能只是背单词,我认为最好的办法莫过于通过词句或文章来记,这样就学得活,就记得牢。因此,我向同学们建议:不要单凭生词去记生词,而要结合词句或文章去记,这样学看起来费事些,但是真正把单词学到手,其实是最合算的。”

针对这样的学习规律,在搜集历年真题进行电脑高频统计的基础上,我们制订了本书的整体结构:

## 本书特点

### 词汇语境, 多管齐下

本书共分30个单元,每一单元由词汇、例句、文章和经典考题构成。每一单元的前面设置为词汇部分。这些词汇均给出音标、中英文注释、短语搭配和例句,使学生先去除“生词”这个“拦路虎”。然后在不同环境中给出单词的用法,并且我们为单词配备的例句大部分来自英语专业教材中的课文原文及历年专业考试中的真题,使单词的例句语境更具权威性。同学们在学习的过程中不仅温习了课文也了解了考试的内容,可谓“一箭双雕”、“一举两得”!

## 紧扣考题，时文为盾

语言是有生命的，词汇、语法、结构只有在文章中才能体现其内涵与格调，以及存在的意义，只有具备了超强的阅读能力，你才能把握语言的生命，才能活学活用！本书精选的60篇文章均来自历年专业八级考试的真题，并且配备准确的中文翻译，英汉对照，用以巩固第一部分的学习成果，使“死”的词汇成为活的语言，使之像盾牌一样，为你的词汇学习构筑坚硬的屏障！

## 外教配音，提高听说

心理学家指出，多种分析器的协同活动，是提高记忆效果的重要条件之一。人的记忆中，25%来源于视觉，15%来源于听觉，两者结合则可以达到65%的效果。英语是一种有声语言，听在英语学习所获取的信息量中占有很大的比重，我们精心为本书配备了外教录音，让同学们在一边听录音的时候一边记单词，不仅可以很好地提高听说能力，还可以使同学们在不知不觉中记住单词，会说单词，双管齐下，事半功倍。

## 真题练习，加深记忆

熟练了词汇的听、说、读、写之后，怎样知道自己是否完全掌握了单词的真正含义呢？不用担心，在每个单元之后，我们精心安排了一些完全针对刚刚学过词汇的真题练习，并且每一道题都提供了答案。

## 集词汇、阅读、听力、写作于一体

本书突破了以往词汇只是单纯记忆词条的特点，集词汇、阅读、听力于一体，在阅读中记单词，在练习中巩固复习单词，还可以边听边记，凸现立体化的特点，把各种有效手段科学地结合起来，可谓是词汇书籍一次重大的革新！本书不仅可以作为单词书使用，而且还可以作为听力、阅读和写作书使用，在不知不觉的情况下，轻松提高你的英语能力。我们由衷地希望此书能为在英语学习的丛林中艰难跋涉的学子带来一些帮助，英语学习任重而道远，只有不畏艰难者，方能上到顶峰，一览众山小！

鉴于编者能力有限，错误纰漏之处在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正！

编者

2004年10月



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# Lesson 1

词汇

语境

**fray** [frei] *v.* ① (cause sth. to) become worn, so that there are loose threads, fibres or wires 磨损, 磨破 ② (cause sth. to) become strained and irritated 使变得令人紧张 (急躁)

**例句** Her nerves were frayed by the noisy children.  
吵吵嚷嚷的孩子使她的神经受不了。

**搭配** fray the edge of a shirt sleeve 磨破衬衫的袖口

**obsolete** ['ɒbsəli:t] *adj.* no longer used; out of date 作废的; 过时的

**例句** "Reading and writing," he suggested, "will become obsolete skills."  
“阅读和写作,”他说,“将成为过时的技能。”

**搭配** an obsolete vessel 废舰; an obsolete word 已作废的词

**slavish** ['sleiviʃ] *adj.* ① slavelike; needing or showing hard work, complete dependence on others, etc. 奴性的, 拼命苦干的; 完全依赖他人的 ② copying or copied very closely or exactly from something else; not fresh or changed 无创造性的, 一味模仿的

**例句** Her slavish devotion to her job ruled her life.  
她对工作奴隶般的投入主宰了她的生活。

**搭配** slavish devotion 绝对服从; a slavish imitation 毫无创见的模仿; a slavish translation 刻板的翻译

**strained** [streind] *adj.* ① not natural in behaviour; unfriendly 不自然的; 勉强的; 不友善的 ② nervous or tired 紧张的; 疲惫的

**例句** Her greeting was cold and strained. 她的问候冷淡而勉强。

**搭配** a strained meaning 过分的含义; strained humor 牵强的幽默; strained relations 紧张的关系

**groom** [grum, gru:m] *n.* someone whose job is to feed, clean, and take care of horses 马夫 *vt.* ① to clean and brush an animal, especially a horse 喂马 ② to prepare someone for an important job or position in society by training them over a long period 推荐

**例句** I had been chosen to be groomed as editor. 我被挑选出来培训做编辑。

**搭配** groom a presidential candidate 推荐总统候选人

**shun** [ʃʌn] *v.* to avoid with determination; keep away from 避免; 躲闪

**例句** Most medical graduates shun posts in geriatric medicine.

医科大学毕业生大多都不肯做老年病方面的工作。

**搭配** to shun society 避免社交

**civility** [si'viliti] *n.* (an act of) politeness and good manners 礼貌; (复数) 礼貌的举止, 礼仪

**例句** I told him to have the civility next time to ask permission before walking through my garden. 我告诉他应该懂得礼貌, 下次在穿过我的花园之前要先征求我同意。

**搭配** show civility to a guest 对客人有礼貌

**gentility** [dʒen'tiliti] *n.* the quality of being genteel 假装上流; 文雅

**例句** The family had made a swift descent from gentility to near-poverty.

这个家庭从名门望族一下子降到接近贫困的地步。

**搭配** shabby gentility 摆阔气; 装体面

**loutish** ['lautif] *adj.* rough, rude 粗野的, 无礼的; 愚蠢的

**例句** He had a scruffy appearance and loutish manners.

他的模样邋遢, 举止粗鲁。

**搭配** loutish behaviour 粗鄙的行为

**cumulative** ['kju:mjʊlətiv] *adj.* increasing in amount by one addition after another 累积的, 渐增的

**例句** The cumulative effects of many illnesses made the old lady very weak.

多种疾病的长期困扰使这位老太极度虚弱。

**搭配** cumulative knowledge 累积的知识; cumulative interest 累加利息

**trivial** ['triviəl] *adj.* of little worth or importance 琐碎的, 无价值的

**例句** Yet that is a rather trivial aspect of the matter.

然而, 那只是问题的次要方面。

**搭配** trivial matters 无关重要的事情; the trivial round 日常生活事宜或职责

**记忆** triviality *n.* 琐事; trivialize *vt.* 使平凡, 使琐碎

**offensive** [ə'fensiv] *adj.* ① causing offence; unpleasant 讨厌的, 令人不快的, 冒犯的 ② of or for attacking 进攻性的, 攻击的

**例句** And oranges can also be eaten whole — rolled into a spongy mass and punctured with a pencil (if you don't find this offensive) or a knife, and then sucked upon. 橘子也可以整个吃: 卷成一个松软有弹性的团, 用铅笔穿着 (如果你不在乎的话) 或用刀, 然后吮吸。

**搭配** an offensive remark 一句冒犯性的话; offensive manner 无礼的态度

**manifest** ['mænɪfɛst] *n.* a list of goods carried, esp. on a ship 载货单; 旅客名单  
*adj.* very plain to see or clear to the mind 显然的, 明白的 *v.* to show something plainly 显示, 证明

**例句** The fact of first-rate importance is the predominant role that custom plays in experience and in belief, and the very great varieties it may manifest. 最重要的就是习俗在人类经验和信仰中所起到举足轻重的作用, 以及它显示出来的各种变化形式。

**搭配** vessel's manifest 船舶装货清单; manifest of cargo 舱单, 货物清单; manifest of shipment 船货容量单

**resonance** ['rezənəns] *n.* quality of being resonance 共鸣, 回声; 反响

**例句** His voice suddenly took on a new resonance. 他的声音突然又宏亮起来。

**搭配** adjacent resonance 邻频道共振; amplitude resonance 振幅谐振; antenna resonance 天线谐振

**demean** [di'mi:n] *v.* ① to lower in the opinion of oneself or others 使丢脸, 贬低自己, 降低……的身份 ② to deprive of esteem, self-worth, or effectiveness 贬损

**例句** He will lose face with the boss by having to demean himself in this way. 他如此自贬身价将在老板面前丢脸。

**搭配** demean oneself to do sth 降低身分去做某事; demean oneself well 表现好; demean oneself ill 表现不好

**feminism** ['fɛmɪnɪz(ə)m] *n.* ① belief in the social, political, and economic equality of the sexes 男女平等主义 ② the movement organized around this belief 女权运动

**blur** [blɜ:] *n.* confused or indistinct effect 模糊不清的现象或事物 *v.* make or become unclear, confused in appearance 使模糊不清, 变得模糊不清

**例句** My memory of the devastating earthquake is only a blur.

我对于那场毁灭性的地震只是依稀记得罢了。

**搭配** a blur on one's good name 一个名声上的污点

**derision** [di'riʒən] *n.* the act of deriding or the state of being derided 嘲笑, 愚弄

**例句** The proposal was held in derision by members of the board.

这项决议受到委员会成员们的嘲笑。

**搭配** an object of derision 嘲笑的对象; hold (或 have) sb. (sth.) in derision 以嘲笑的态度对待某人 (某事物)

**imbecile** ['ɪmbɪsɪl,-sɪ:l] *n. & adj.* ① person with abnormally low intelligence 低能者 (的) ② stupid or silly person; fool 傻瓜; 低能的, 愚笨的

**搭配** an imbecile remark 愚蠢的言语; imbecile behaviour 愚蠢的举止

**parasite** ['pærəsait] *n.* ① animal or plant living on or in another and getting its food from it 寄生物, 寄生虫 ② person supported by another and giving nothing in return 靠他人为生的人; 食客

**搭配** animal parasite 动物寄生物; blood parasite 血内寄生物; celozoic parasite 体腔寄生物

**villainous** ['vilənəs] *adj.* ① evil; like or fitting the character of a villain 邪恶的, 恶毒的 ② of very bad quality 极坏的, 遭透了

**例句** This is a villainous pair of shoes; they're ruined my feet.

这双鞋子遭透了, 我们的脚给弄得疼痛不堪。

**搭配** villainous conduct 卑劣的行为; villainous weather 坏天气; villainous handwriting 蹩脚的书法

**toff** [tɒf] *n.* a rich and / or well-dressed person of high social class 花花公子, 有钱人; 名人; 爱打扮的人

**constraint** [kən'streɪnt] *n.* ① a limitation, something that restricts one's actions or powers 约束力, 束缚, 限制 ② the holding back or tight controlling of natural feeling and desires 克制

**例句** The criminal should be put to death because he had given himself to evil without constraint. 该犯纵情作恶应判死刑。

**搭配** active constraint 主动约束; agent constraint 施事制约

**failing** ['feɪlɪŋ] *n.* weakness or fault (of character); shortcoming 失败, 过失, 缺点 *prep.* if (sth.) does not happen; without (sth.) 如果没有, 若无……

**例句** Failing instructions I did what I thought best. 如果没有指示, 我就按照自己认为最好的方法去做。

**搭配** event's failing 事件不出现(概率论); natural failing 自然过失

**trendy** ['trendi] *n.* 新潮人物 one who is drawn to and represents the latest trends 穿着时髦的人 *adj.* of or in accord with the latest fad or fashion 流行的

**例句** Subtle propaganda has persuaded trendies that living in inner cities is the latest "in-thing". 巧妙的宣传使赶时髦的人相信, 住在城里是最新的“风尚”。

**搭配** set the trend(在风尚、式样上)开个头, 带个头; annual trend 年趋势; broken trend 中断趋势; business trend 商行趋势; climatic trend 气候趋势; current trend 当代动向; curvilinear trend 曲线趋势; development trend 发展趋势

**bemoan** [bi'məʊn] *v.* to express sadness or grief over 悲叹, 哀泣, 痛哭

**例句** The farmer bemoaned his loss. 那农夫对他的损失表示惋惜。

**搭配** bemoan sth. for sb. (sth.) 因为……而为……叹息。

**deliberate** [di'libəreit] *adj.* ① carefully considered; thoroughly planned 深思熟虑的 ② intentional; on purpose 故意的 ③ (of speech, thought, or movement) slow; careful; unhurried 从容不迫的 *vt. & vi.* to consider (important and difficult questions) carefully, often in formal meeting (s) with other people 思考, 认真考虑; 讨论, 协商

**例句** I deliberated with the director on the future plans of production.

我和厂长商讨了下一步的生产计划。

**搭配** deliberate on / upon / over 考虑, 商讨; deliberate with sb. on / upon / over a question 与某人商议问题; be deliberate in one's speeches 言论谨慎

**sartorial** [sɑ:'tɔ:riəl] *adj.* of or concerning the making or wearing of men's formal clothes 裁缝的; 缝制 (尤其男服) 的

**例句** He was famous for his sartorial elegance. 他以服装优雅著称。

**搭配** sartorial elegance 服饰优雅

**aspiration** [æspə'reiʃən] *n.* a strong desire, ambition 渴望, 志向, 抱负

**例句** Yet it was not all contrast, after all. Different as they were — in background, in personality, in underlying aspiration — these two great soldiers had much in common. 但毕竟不是全然不同。他们所不同的是: 背景、个性、根本的抱负, 但两位伟大的士兵却有很多共同之处。

**搭配** aspiration for / after 希望, 渴望, 愿望

**记忆** 其近义词有: desire, ambition; 形近词有: inspiration *n.* 鼓舞, 激励

**ubiquitous** [ju:'bikwɪtəs] *adj.* appearing happening, done, etc. everywhere 无所不在的; 普遍的

**例句** The struggle between opposites is ubiquitous. 对立面的斗争无所不在。

**记忆** ubi *conj.* 无论在哪里, 无论何时; 比较记忆: ubiquitary *n.* 无处不在的人; ubiquity *n.* 普遍存在, 无所不在

**utilitarian** [ju:'tili'teəriən] *adj.* ① concerned with practical use, not made for or interested in perfect forms, thoughts, etc. 功利的, 实利的 ② believing in utilitarianism 功利主义的, 实利主义的

**例句** He had not entered science for ambitious or utilitarian purposes.

他并非为某种野心或功利性的目的而从事科学工作。

**记忆** utility *n.* 效用, 有用; utilize *vt.* 利用

**impoverishment** [im'pɒvəriʃmənt] *n.* the poor situation 穷困; 枯竭

**例句** It leads to permanent impoverishment of huge land areas.

它会导致大批土地持久性的贫瘠。

**搭配** relative impoverishment 相对贫困化

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**taboo** [tə'bu:] *n.* a custom that says you must avoid a particular activity or subject, either because it is considered offensive or because your religion does not allow it (宗教) 禁忌、避讳 *adj.* subject, word, activity etc. is one that people avoid because it is extremely offensive or embarrassing 禁忌的, 忌讳的

**例句** The files of the Cross-Cultural Survey at Yale University are organized according to categories such as "marriage ceremonies," "life crisis rites," "incest taboos." 耶鲁大学所作的跨越文化纵览的文档是通过“婚姻礼节”“生活危机惯例”“伦理禁忌”等分类来组织的。

**搭配** taboos and commandments 清规戒律

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**erode** [i'rəʊd] *v.* to gradually reduce something such as someone's power or confidence 侵蚀, 腐蚀, 使变化

**例句** The coast is slowly eroding away. 海岸正在慢慢地被冲蚀。

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**orientation** [ɔ:(r)ien'teɪʃən] *n.* orientating or being orientated 朝向东方; 定方向, 定方位; 朝向; 认识环境

**例句** The school has an orientation towards practical skills.

这所学校着重于实用技能的教学。

**搭配** absolute orientation 绝对定向, 对地定向; action orientation 面向行动; alternate orientation 选用方位

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**oxidize** ['ɒksɪ.daɪz] *v.* (cause to) combine with oxygen; make or become rusty (使) 氧化; (使) 生锈

**记忆** 来自于 oxide; 同根词: oxidization *n.*

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**nectar** ['nektə] *n.* the sweet liquid collected by bees from flowers [希神] 神酒, 任何美味的饮料, 花蜜, 甘露

**例句** Bees gather nectar and make it into honey. 蜂采花蜜制成蜂蜜。

**搭配** clam nectar 蛤汁; floral nectar 花蜜

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**flex** [fleks] *n.* (length of) flexible insulated wire used for carrying an electric current to an appliance 皮线, 花线 bend or move (a limb, joint or muscle), esp. in order to exercise one's body before an activity 弯曲, 伸展

**例句** The runners flexed their muscles as the preparatory activities for the race. 赛跑选手们伸屈四肢, 放松肌肉以此作为比赛前的准备活动。

**记忆** 同根词: flexibility *n.* 灵活性、机动性; flexible *adj.* 柔韧的, 易弯曲的

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**abyss** [ə'bis] *n.* a deep bottomless hole 深渊

**例句** I was in the pit, the abyss, the human cesspool, the shambles and charnel-house of our civilization.

我在深渊里，在污秽的场所，在我们文明最低劣的地方。

**记忆** 记忆此词可连同以下词一起记忆：abyss *n.* 深渊；abysmal *adj.* 很坏的，恶劣的；abysmally *adv.* 很坏地，恶劣地；abyssal *adj.* 深的，深不可测的

**crook** [kruk] *n.* ① bend or curve 弯曲 (处) ② (colloq) person who makes a living by dishonest or criminal means 小偷，贼，坏蛋

**例句** You wouldn't crook a friend, would you? 你不会欺骗朋友，是吧？

**搭配** on the crook 狡诈的 (地)

**aerosol** ['eərəsɒl] *n.* dispersion of fine solid or liquid particles by pressure from a container with compressed gas from a valve 雾状喷洒，喷雾

**搭配** atmospheric aerosol 大气气溶胶 / combustion aerosol 燃烧气溶胶 / food aerosols 气溶胶状食品

**proWess** ['praʊs] *n.* bravery; unusual skill or ability 英勇，勇敢；超凡的技术或能力

**例句** The young student from the theatrical school showed great prowess at acting in the play. 这个戏剧学校的学生在这场戏中显示出了非凡的演技。

**detest** [di'test] *v.* to hate with very strong feeling 厌恶，憎恶，讨厌

**例句** I detest cheese, I can't eat it. 我讨厌奶酪，我不爱吃。

**defraud** [di'frɔ:d] *v.* to deceive so as to get or keep something wrongly and usu. illegally 诈取，诈骗

**例句** He defrauded the immigrants by selling them worthless land deeds.

他通过把毫无价值的地契卖给移民来欺骗他们。

**搭配** be defrauded of (one's estate) 被骗去 (财产) / with intent to defraud 【律】蓄意诈骗

**zest** [zest] *n.* ① (a quality of) being pleasant and exciting 带劲，刺激性 ② (a feeling of) being eager and excited 兴致，热心，热情

**例句** He entered into the work with zest which surprised us all.

这件事他做得很起劲，我们都感到很意外。

**搭配** a zest for life 热爱生活 (人生)

**rigging** ['rɪgɪŋ] *n.* the system of ropes, chains, and tackle used to support and control the masts, sails, and yards of a sailing vessel 索具，绳索，传动装置，装备

**搭配** bell rigging 警钟装置；bell operating rigging 料钟开闭装置，料钟操纵装

置; bogie brake rigging 转向架基础制动

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**swirl** [swɜ:l] *v.* ① to move with twisting turns 旋转 ② to carry along while doing this 卷走 *n.* ① a swirling movement 旋转 ② a twisting mass (of water, dust, etc.); eddy (水的) 漩涡, 滚滚 (尘埃)

**例句** Snowflakes came swirling into the compound yard. 雪花纷飞着飘进院子。

**搭配** swirls of smoke 烟雾袅袅

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**trudge** [trʌdʒ] *n.* to walk with heavy steps, slowly and with effort 缓慢或吃力地走, 跋涉

**例句** The old man trudged through the deep snow back towards home.

老人拖着沉重的步伐穿过深厚的积雪, 一步一步地捱回家。

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**tributary** ['tribjʊtəri] *n.* ① a stream or river that flows into a larger stream or river 支流 ② a person, state, etc. that pays tribute to another 进贡者, 纳贡国 *adj.* ① (of a stream or river) flowing into another 支流的 ② (of a person, country, etc.) paying tribute to another (指人、国家等向另一个人或国家) 进贡的, 朝贡的

**搭配** a tributary state 附属国; a tributary river 支流

**记忆** 由 tributary 联想到: tribute *n.* 贡品, 贡金

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**stub** [stʌb] *n.* ① a short end left when something has been used, esp. of a cigarette of pencil (尤指香烟或钢笔的) 残根, 残段 ② the piece of a cheque or ticket left in a book of these as a record after use 支票的存根, 票根 *v.* to hurt (one's toe) by hitting against something 碰 (在硬物上) 伤了脚趾

**例句** He quickly stubbed out his cigarettes. 他迅速捻熄了香烟。

**搭配** anode stub 阳极棒; bracing guy stub 紧线桩; broad band stub 宽频带短截线

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**truce** [tru:s] *n.* (an agreement between two enemies for) the stopping of fighting for a period 停战, 休战

**例句** Before the announcement of the truce, the commandos made another raid. 在宣布停战之前突击队又进行了一次袭击。

**搭配** a general/special truce 全面/局部停战; an industrial truce 劳资和解

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**fetter** ['fetə] *n.* chain put round the feet of a person or animal to limit movement; thing that restricts or hinders 脚镣, 桎梏, 束缚 *v.* restrict or hinder (sb.) in any way 束缚, 拘束

**例句** No man loves his fetters, be they made of gold.

[谚] 金铸的脚镣, 也没人喜爱。

**记忆** fetter 作脚镣讲时, 通常用复数形式即 fetters, 其近义词为 bonds

**languish** ['læŋgwɪʃ] v. ① lack or lose vitality 无生气 ② be or become weak and miserable because of unfulfilled longings; pine 因未实现愿望而变得无精打采和烦恼, 衰弱无力

**例句** His interest in the poetry has languished recently.

最近他对诗歌的兴趣减退了。

**搭配** to languish for 为……而憔悴

经典



美文

## Passage One

The symbol of the times is blue jeans not just blue jeans in good condition but jeans that are frayed, torn, discolored. They don't get that way naturally. No one wants blue jeans that are crisply clean or spanking new. Manufacturers recognize a big market when they see it, and they compete with one another to offer jeans that are made to look as though they've just been discarded by clumsy house painters after ten years of wear. The more faded and seemingly ancient the garment, the higher the cost. Dishevelment is in fashion; neatness is obsolete. Nothing is wrong with comfortable clothing. It's just that current usage is more reflective of a slavish conformity than a desire for ease. No generation has strained harder than ours to affect a casual, relaxed, cool look; none has succeeded more spectacularly in looking as though it had been stamped out by cookie cutters. The attempt to avoid any appearance of being well groomed or even neat has a quality of desperation about it and suggests a calculated and phony deprivation. We shun conventionality, but we put on a uniform to do it.

汉语



语境

### 逃避世俗, 追求“时尚”或是……

牛仔裤不再是一副规规矩矩的完好无损的模样, 而是变得褪色, 磨损, 破烂, 这就是那个时代的特征。他们不再以寻常的方式行事。没有人想要那种干净的, 崭新的牛仔裤。生产商家展开竞争, 尽管他们生产的牛仔裤看起来就像是被粗陋的油漆匠穿了十年之后扔掉的似的。越是褪色的, 看起来旧的牛仔裤, 价钱就越高。松散杂乱是一种时尚, 而干净整洁却是老土。舒适的穿着没有什么不对, 只是这种普遍的做法反应的更多的是缺乏创造性而不在于这种熟练的设计。任何一

代人都没有我们这样受到这种生活的影响——这是一种随便的，轻松自如的生活，没有人可以有成功的甚至是相当特别的生活方式，虽然他们已经被打上这种小曲奇切割机的标签。这种逃避规矩的修饰甚至是整洁的尝试常带有一种自暴自弃的性质，并且暗示着一种故意虚假的贫困。我们逃避世俗，但是却一窝蜂地跟随潮流地在做着逃避世俗的事情。



The decline of civility and good manners may be worrying people more than crime, according to *Gentility Recalled*, edited by Digby Anderson, which laments the breakdown of traditional codes that once regulated social conduct. It criticizes the fact that manners are scorned as repressive and outdated.

The result, according to Mr. Anderson — director of the Social Affairs Unit, an independent think-tank is a society characterized by rudeness: loutish behavior on the streets, jostling in crowds, impolite shop assistants and bad-tempered drivers.

Mr. Anderson says the cumulative effect of these - apparently trivial, but often offensive - is to make everyday life uneasy, unpredictable and unpleasant. As they are encountered far more often than crime, they can cause more anxiety than crime.

When people lament the disintegration of law and order, he argues, what they generally mean is order, as manifested by courteous forms of social contact. Meanwhile, attempts to re-establish restraint and self-control through "politically correct rules are artificial."

The book has contributions from 12 academics in disciplines ranging from medicine to sociology and charts what it calls the "coarsening of Britain" Old-fashioned terms such as "gentleman" and "lady" have lost all meaningful resonance and need to be re-evaluated, it says. Rachel Trickett, honorary fellow and former principal of St Hugh's College, Oxford, says that the notion of a "lady" protects women rather than demeaning them.

Feminism and demands for equality have blurred the distinctions between the sexes, creating situations where men are able to dominate women because of their more aggressive and forceful natures, she says: "Women, without some code of deference or respect, become increasingly victims."

Caroline Moore, the first woman fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, points out that "gentleman" is now used only with irony or derision.

"The popular view of a gentleman is poised somewhere between the imbecile parasite and the villainous one: between Woosteresque chinless wonders, and those