

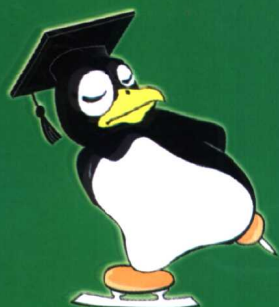
2004年

全国专业技术人员

职称英语等级考试 背诵记忆手册

张艳华 主编

- 浓缩教材精华，再现名师教案
- 深谙出题规律，直逼考试要点
- 六大技巧总结，轻松过关晋级



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主 编	张艳华			
编 委	付 欣	刘 玲	Alice	
	周 涵	孟 彬	李 俊	
	薛彩萍	夏铁华	柴伯梁	
	陈西玉	沈 曦	李鲁平	
	罗 蓓	周 洁	程 怡	

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前 言

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试于 2002 年改换题型,这使身处家庭和工作双重压力之下的广大考生一时难以适应。应该说,2002 年题型的修改是职称英语考试发展进程中的一个里程碑。新的六大题型的巧妙设计,一方面有利于基础薄弱的职称英语考生答题,另一方面使新的题型命制更加科学合理,向国际化正规考试迈出了一大步。

编写本书的老师都是辛勤工作在职称英语考试培训第一线的骨干教师,他们在长期的教学实践中摸索出了一套适合中青年记忆规律的短期内进阶突破的科学的方法,对单词、语法的把握、教材内知识与教材外知识之间的关系,对阅读理解的记忆等方面都提出了自己独到的见解。因此本书不仅是骨干教师教学思想及方法的一次总结,同时也是有助于职称考生在短期内实现高效复习、最终突破过关的一本难得的实用型辅导用书。

本书在出版过程中,得到了商务印书馆各级领导和编辑的大力支持,他们严谨的治学作风和科学的出版态度,深为我们所称道,在此,我们表示感谢。

当然,由于时间仓促,错误在所难免。恳请广大考生批评指正,以待再版时修订。再次致谢!

编 者

2003.11.1

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第一章 六大题型解题技巧及备考重点

第一节 词汇选项题的必背解题技巧

一、解题思路的转化

在职称英语考试过程中,词汇选项题是较为简单的一种题型,同时该题为整个卷面的第一大题,因此词汇选项题做得好与坏直接影响到考生全部的临场心理状态。词汇选项题的较为快捷和实用的解决办法是:

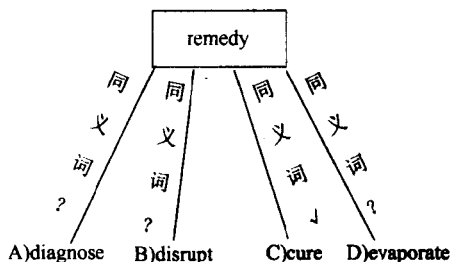
1. 把句子对单词的题转化成单词对单词的题,简而言之就是不需要读懂题干句子的意思,如:

Hundreds of years ago cloves were used to remedy headaches.

A diagnose B disrupt C cure D evaporate

该题可以这样转

化:



该题实际上就是在考 A、B、C、D 四个答案哪一个是划横线单词 remedy 的同义词。

2. 查找字典,确定正确答案。在查字典的过程中还是要注意个别问题:

①题肢选项查找的顺序问题。美国权威机构通过对标准化考试的研究与分析,最终得出结论:在题肢是 A、B、C、D 四个选项的情况下,往往 B 和 C 正确的几率较大。因此查字典时我们最好从 B 和 C 答案查起。

②选项在字典中义项的确定问题。由于职称英语考试是全国统一的规范化考试,词汇项的选择往往以常用词汇为主。因此,我们往往以字典中该选项的前三个义项为主。

③在确定了正确答案之后,其他选项就不必再查了。

3. 词汇选项题需要注意的原则:

①(不)及物性一致的原则。也就是说划横线单词或词组如果是(不)及物动词或词组,那么所选的动词或词组也必须是(不)及物动词或词组。

如:We should not complain about taxes.

A fell unhappy B say bad things
C care D praise

在这道题中,complain 后跟介词 about 再接宾语 taxes,所以 complain 是不及物动词,在字典中被标注为“*vi.*”而 D praise 在字典中被标注为“*vt.*”,所以 D 与划横线单词的不及物性不一致,因此 D 答案肯定不能入选。利用这些基本知识,在一定程度上能够帮助我们迅速排除错误选项,一步步向正确选项迈进。

在这里还需要强调一下的是,我们在通过查字典方式做词汇题的时候,查找的重点有时有所不同。比如在上述这道题中,我们在确定 D praise 这个选项能否入选为正确答案时,不是看其在字典中的释义

与 complain 是否一致,更为快捷的方式是注意一致其后的 *vt.* 标注,就能够很快排除其入选正确答案的可能性。

②单(复)数一致的原则。

也就是说划线单词如果是单(复)数可数名词,那么作为正确答案的选项也必须是单(复)数可数名词。如:

Passengers and planes are often equipped with ship-to-shore or air-to-land radio telephones.

A highways B railroads C sailboats D aircraft

(答案为 D)

在这道题中,划线单词 planes 是复数形式,因入选答案也必须是复数形式。如果同学们不认识答案 D 的情况下,往往会轻易地排除答案 D,往往会认为正确答案可能出现在 A、B、C 中,但这道偏偏在这个知识点上设置了陷阱, D aircraft 意为“飞机”,是一个单复数同形的可数名词,在这里 D 为复数形式,所以同学们在做类似的同义词选项题时一定要多加留神。

③时态一致原则

例如: He left for Shanghai yesterday.

A come B went C gets D rising

在这道题中, A, C, D 答案与划线单词的时态不一致,故正确答案为 B。

④意义一致原则

这是一个基本原则,意思相近的词才能入选正确答案。

⑤词性一致原则

如: In this match, he is likely to win.

A perhaps B possible C friendly D deadly

在这道题中, A 肯定不能入选,因为划线单词在该题中是形容词,而 perhaps 是副词。而 friendly, deadly 是形容词,但意思不一致,故选 B。

4. 词汇题的绝对准确要凭字典。

词汇题一般情况下仅凭字典一般也能做对,因此考生对自己不认识、不熟悉或没有绝对把握的题一定要通过字典来确认,从而确保词汇题 100% 的正确率。

二、例句精选

下面是对教材词汇例句的翻译,便于同学们复习时使用:

词汇学习 (一)

1. We should not complain about taxes. (feel unhappy 感到不快)
【译文】我们不应抱怨税收。
2. What were the effects of the decision she made? (results 影响)
【译文】她做的决定产生了什么影响?
3. People don't realize how serious this recession has actually been. (know 知道)
【译文】人们并未认识到这次经济萧条实际有多严重。
4. First editions of certain popular books cannot be obtained for love or money. (at any price 无论付何代价)
【译文】即使想尽办法有些流行书籍的第一版也很难搞到。
5. About a quarter of the workers in the United States are employed in factories. (fourth 四分之一)
【译文】大约四分之一的美国工人在工厂就业。
6. In a bullfight, it is the movement, not the color, of objects that arouses the bull. (excite 使激动)
【译文】在斗牛中,激怒牛的是物体的运动,而不是颜色。
7. Passenger ships and planes are often equipped with ship-to-shore or air-to-land radio telephones. (aircraft 飞机)

【译文】客轮和客机通常都装有船对岸或空对地无线电话。

8. The firemen acted quickly because lives were at stake. (in danger 在危险中)

【译文】消防员行动迅速,因为有人处在生命危险之中。

9. Mary called me up very late last night. (telephone me 打电话)

【译文】昨天很晚了玛丽给我打了个电话。

10. Mary gets up at the same time every morning. (arise 起床)

【译文】玛丽每天早晨在同一时间起床。

11. Helen will leave immediately. (right away 马上)

【译文】海伦会马上离开。

12. Susan is looking for the dictionary, which she lost yesterday. (try to find 寻找)

【译文】苏珊正在寻找昨天丢失的那本字典。

13. John talked over the new job offer with his wife. (discuss 讨论)

【译文】约翰与妻子讨论了一下新得到的工作机会。

14. While I sympathize, I can't really do very much to help. (although 引导让步状语从句)

【译文】尽管我对此表示同情,但我确实帮不了大忙。

15. A beautiful woman attended to me in that store yesterday. (wait on 伺候)

【译文】昨晚在那家商店,一位漂亮的小姐接待了我。

词汇学习 (二)

1. America's emphasis on the importance of education for everyone has spurred scientific research. (encourage 促进,激励)

【译文】美国对人人接受教育重要性的强调促进了科研的发展。

2. Photojournalist Margaret White became famous for her coverage of significant events during the Second World War. (reportage 新闻报道)

【译文】由于对第二次世界大战重要战事的报道,摄影记者马格利特·怀特成名了。

3. Below 600 feet ocean waters range from dimly lit to completely dark. (faintly 昏暗地)

【译文】海水在 600 英尺以下由昏暗变成完全黑暗。

4. "I'm not meddling". Mary said mildly, "I'm just curious". (gently 和谐地,适度地)

【译文】“我不是多管闲事”。玛丽温和地说,“我只是好奇”。

5. In 1861 it seemed inevitable that the Southern states would break away from the Union. (certain 不可避免地,一定的)

【译文】1861 年南方棍州欲脱离联邦似乎是不可避免的。

6. Many of novelist Carson McCullers' characters are isolated, disappointed people. (solitary 孤立的)

【译文】小说家卡森·麦卡勒斯笔下的许多人物都是一些孤立而失意的人们。

7. The workers finally called off the strike. (cancel 取消;停止)

【译文】工人们最终取消了罢工。

8. John has made up his mind not to go to the meeting. (decided 打定主意)

【译文】约翰决定不去参加这次会议。

9. I catch cold now and then. (occasionally 时而,偶尔)

【译文】我时常得感冒。

10. He often finds fault with my work. (criticize 批评)

【译文】他总是对我的工作挑剔。

11. The little girl grasped her mother's arm as she crossed the street. (take hold of 抓住)

【译文】小女孩在过街时抓住了她母亲的胳膊。

12. In judging our work you should take into consideration the fact that we have been very busy recently. (take

into account 考虑)

【译文】在评估我们的工作时,你应该考虑到我们最近很忙。

13. I can no longer tolerate his actions. (put up with 忍受)

【译文】我再也不能忍受他的行为了。

14. The doctors have abandoned the hope to rescue the old man. (give up 放弃)

【译文】医生放弃了救治老人的希望。

15. Have you talked to her lately? (recently 最近)

【译文】你最近和她谈了吗?

词汇学习 (三)

1. Even in a highly modernized country, manual work is still needed. (physical 体力的)

【译文】即使现代化程度很高的国家,也仍然需要体力劳动。

2. Techniques to harness the energy of the sun are being developed. (utilise 利用)

【译文】利用太阳能的技术正在被开发。

3. Many residents of apartment complexes object to noisy neighbors. (occupant 居民)

【译文】公寓里的许多住户都反对邻居吵闹。

4. The steadily rising cost of labor on the waterfront has greatly increased the cost of shipping. (continuously 不停地)

【译文】码头劳动成本的持续增加,大大地增加了船运成本。

5. Hundreds of years ago cloves were used to remedy headaches. (cure 治疗,补救)

【译文】几百年前丁香就被用于治疗头痛。

6. John Hanson helped draft instructions for Maryland's delegates to the Stamp Act Congress. (formulate 起草,设计)

【译文】约翰·汉森帮助马里兰州代表团起草了出席国会印花税大会的发言稿。

7. Practically all species of animals communicate either through sounds or through a large repertory of soundless codes. (almost 几乎)

【译文】几乎所有动物不是通过声音,就是通过大量编排好的无声代码进行联系。

8. Sulphur has occasionally been found in the earth in an almost pure state. (sometimes 有时,偶尔)

【译文】人们不时在土壤中发现几乎是纯态的硫。

9. When doves are about two weeks old, they are covered with grey feathers and are ready to try their wings. (test 尝试)

【译文】雏鸽两周大时,满身長满了灰色羽毛,并准备试飞。

10. I rarely wear a raincoat because I spend most of my time in a car. (seldom 很少,不常)

【译文】我很少穿雨衣因为我大部分时间都在车里。

11. When she was invited to the party, she readily accepted. (willingly 乐意地)

【译文】当被邀请参加晚会时,她愉快地接受了。

12. The dentist has decided to extract her bad tooth. (take out 取出,拔出)

【译文】牙医决定拔掉她的坏牙。

13. You must shine your shoes. (polish 擦亮;照亮)

【译文】你得把鞋子擦亮。

14. The majority of people around here are decent people. (honest 正派的)

【译文】这里的大多数人都很正派。

15. A deadly disease has affected these animals. (fatal 致命的)

【译文】这些动物患了不治之症。

词汇学习 (四)

1. Many fine cooks insist on ingredients of the highest quality. (demand 坚持)
【译文】许多好的厨师坚持要高质量的用料。
2. Since the Great Depression, the United States Government has protected farmers from damaging drops in grain prices. (harmful 有损害的)
【译文】大萧条以来,美国政府保护农民免遭因粮价下跌而带来的损失。
3. Cement was seldom used in building during the Middle Ages. (rarely 很少,不常)
【译文】在中世纪水泥很少被用于建筑。
4. Nerve signals may travel through nerve or muscle fibers at speeds as high as two hundred miles per hour. (velocities 速度)
【译文】神经信号能通过神经或肌肉纤维以高达每小时两百英里的速度传输。
5. The poet Carlos Williams was a New Jersey physician. (doctor 大夫)
【译文】诗人卡洛斯·威廉斯曾是一位新泽西州的医生。
6. Medicine depends on other fields for basic information, particularly some of their specialized branches. (especially 特别地)
【译文】医学依靠其他领域获得基本信息,特别是它们的一些特殊分支。
7. We shall take the treasure away to a safe place. (secure 安全的)
【译文】我们要把宝藏带到一个安全的地方去。
8. An important part of the national government is the foreign service, a branch of the Department of State. (a division 分支机构)
【译文】外交机构是国家政府中的一个重要部门,也是国务院的一个分支机构。
9. The child's abnormal behavior puzzled the doctor. (unusual 不正常的)
【译文】这孩子反常的行为让医生也迷惑。
10. There is an abundant supply of cheap labor in this country. (plentiful 丰富的)
【译文】这个国家有大量廉价的劳动力。
11. In order to improve our standard of living, we have to accelerate production. (set up 加快)
【译文】为了提高生活水平我们得加快生产。
12. Gas does accumulate in the mines around here. (collect 积聚)
【译文】附近矿井里聚集有可燃气体。
13. Our plan is to allocate one member of staff to handle appointments. (assign 分配)
【译文】我们计划派一位职员去处理约定的事务。
14. Her behavior is extremely childish. (immature 幼稚)
【译文】她的举止特幼稚。
15. We also want to use the water to irrigate barren desert land. (bare 贫瘠)
【译文】我们也想用水去灌溉贫瘠的荒地。

词汇学习 (五)

1. All living organisms, regardless of their unique identity, have certain biological, chemical, and physical characteristics in common. (whatever 不论)
【译文】所有的生物,不论其个性如何,都共有一些生物、化学与物理特性。
2. The most pressing problem any economic system faces is how to use its scarce resources. (urgent 紧迫的)
【译文】任何经济体制所面临的最迫切的问题就是如何利用它的稀有资源。
3. The Klondike was the scene of one of the biggest gold rushes the world has ever known. (location 地点)
【译文】克朗代克是世界上已知的最大的淘金地之一。
4. Of the reptile groups, the snake group was the final one to appear. (last 最后的)

【译文】在爬行动物中蛇类出现得最晚。

5. Colleges and universities usually give diplomas or certificates to students who complete course requirements satisfactorily. (acceptably 令人满意)

【译文】大专院校通常给那些令人满意地完成了要求课程的学生发毕业证书或文凭。

6. A will is a document written to ensure that the wishes of the deceased are realized. (fulfill 实现, 完成)

【译文】遗嘱是一份保障死者遗愿得以实现的文件。

7. She has been the subject of massive media coverage. (extensive 大量的)

【译文】她成了许多媒体报道的对象。

8. The conference explored the possibility of closer trade links. (investigate 调查)

【译文】会议探讨了建立更加密切的贸易关系的可能性。

9. Experts generally agree that diet has an important bearing on one's health. (influence 影响)

【译文】专家普遍认为饮食对健康有重要影响。

10. I expect that she will be able to cater for your particular needs. (meet 满足)

【译文】我希望她能满足你的特殊需要。

11. John is collaborating with Mary in writing a book. (cooperating 合作)

【译文】约翰正与玛丽合作写一本书。

12. Mary lost control of her car and collided with a tree. (ran into 碰撞)

【译文】玛丽驾车失控, 撞到了树上。

13. Mary was compelled to take in washing to help support her family. (force 迫使)

【译文】为了补贴家用, 玛丽只得为别人洗衣服。

14. The child couldn't comprehend the advanced textbook. (understand 理解)

【译文】这孩子还不能理解高级课本。

15. I warned him to keep the matter confidential. (secret 秘密)

【译文】我告诫他保持保密。

词汇学习 (六)

1. The old concerns lose importance and some of them vanish altogether. (disappear 消失, 失踪)

【译文】人们关心的往事已失去其重要性, 有的甚至已完全消失了。

2. In the United States educational system, intermediate school is the transitional phase between the primary grades and high school. (stage 阶段)

【译文】在美国的教育体制中, 初中是介于小学和高中之间的过渡阶段。

3. Fluoride deters tooth decay by reducing the growth of bacteria that destroy tooth enamel. (inhibit 阻止)

【译文】氟化物通过减少对破坏牙齿珐琅质细菌的增长来抑制蛀牙。

4. The firm of Bonnin and Morris in Philadelphia Was probably the first American company to manufacture porcelain. (china 瓷器)

【译文】费城的邦尼莫里斯公司可能是美国第一家生产瓷器的公司。

5. Gunpowder was used extensively in firearms prior to 1990. (before 在...之前)

【译文】1990 年以前火药就被广泛运用于轻武器。

6. We packed up the things I had accumulated over the last three years and left for good. (past 过去)

【译文】我们整理了过去三年中我收集的东西, 然后永远地离开了。

7. The chemical is lethal to rats but safe to cattle. (deadly 致命的)

【译文】该化学药品可毒死老鼠但对牛却很安全。

8. She is very conscientious about her work. (careful 小心)

【译文】她工作尽职尽责。

9. She has consolidated her power. (strengthen 巩固)

【译文】她加强了她的权利。

10. The drinking water is contaminated with impurities. (pollute 污染)

【译文】饮用水被杂物污染了。

11. Her novel depicts a futuristic America. (describe 描写, 描绘)

【译文】她的小说描绘了一个未来的美国。

12. He expressed concern that the ship might be in distress. (danger 危险)

【译文】他对船可能处在危难之中表示关注。

13. They are endeavoring to change society as a whole. (try 设法)

【译文】他们正设法从整体上改变社会。

14. Your eternal boasting annoys everyone. (everlasting 永恒的)

【译文】每个人都厌烦你喋喋不休的自夸。

15. The other women seemed contented and they even exhibited their bellies with pride. (show 表现, 显示)

【译文】其他的妇女看来很满足, 她们甚至得意地展示着她们的肚子。

词汇学习 (七)

1. Loud noises can be annoying. (irritating 使不愉快的)

【译文】高声喧哗令人讨厌。

2. Human facial expressions differ from those of animals in the degree to which they can be deliberately controlled and modified. (intentionally 故意地)

【译文】人类的面部表情在它们可以被控制和改变这一点上与动物的不同。

3. The Constitution's vague nature has given it the flexibility to be adapted when circumstances change. (imprecise 模糊的, 不确切的)

【译文】宪法的模糊性使其具有了适合环境变化的灵活性。

4. The expedition reached the summit at 10:30 that morning. (top of the mountain 山顶)

【译文】探险队在那天早上十点三十分到达了山顶。

5. The latest census is encouraging. (count 人口普查)

【译文】最新的人口普查是令人鼓舞的。

6. Academic records from other institutions often become part of a university's official file and can neither be returned to a student nor duplicated. (copy 复制)

【译文】来自其他机构的成绩单常成为大学官方档案的一部分, 它既不返还给学生, 也不能被复制。

7. While serving in the Senate in the early 1970's, Barbara Jordan supported legislation to ban discrimination and to deal with environmental problems. (forbid 禁止)

【译文】20世纪70年代初期在参议院任职时, 巴巴拉·乔丹支持通过立法禁止种族歧视和处理环境问题。

8. Gambling is lawful in Nevada. (legal 合法的)

【译文】赌博在内华达州是合法行为。

9. They always mock me because I am ugly. (laugh at 取笑, 嘲笑)

【译文】他们总是因我长得丑而嘲笑我。

10. These are our motives for doing it. (reason 理由)

【译文】这些就是我们行动的动机。

11. It was a question of making sure that certain needs were addressed, notably in the pensions area. (particularly 特别)

【译文】问题是要弄清某些被提到的需要, 尤其在养老金方面的。

12. His new girlfriend had omitted to tell him that she was married. (fail 失败)

【译文】他新交的女友没有告诉他她已经结婚了。

13. Many of their ideas are being incorporated into orthodox medical treatment. (conventional 传统的)
【译文】他们的许多想法包含在了传统的治疗方法里。

14. Charges for local telephone calls are outrageous. (unacceptable 不可接受)
【译文】当地电话费用高得令人难以接受。

15. Guests were scared when the bomb exploded. (frightened 受惊的)
【译文】炸弹爆炸时客人们很惊慌。

词汇学习 (八)

1. Philip Roth was hailed as a major author in 1960. (acclaim 向...欢呼)
【译文】1960 年菲利普·罗斯被称为一流的作家。

2. He was one of the principal organizers of the association. (planner 组织者)
【译文】他是这个协会的主要组织者之一。

3. It is postulated that population increase has strong effect on economic fluctuations. (assume 假定)
【译文】我们假设人口增长对经济波动具有强烈影响。

4. This kind of animals are on the verge of extinction, because so many are being killed for their fur. (dying out 灭绝)
【译文】由于它们的毛皮而被大量屠杀,这类动物正处于濒临灭绝的边缘。

5. The train came to an abrupt stop, making us wonder where we were. (sudden 突然的)
【译文】火车突然停下来,使我们不知身在何处。

6. During the Second World War, all important resources in the U. S. were allocated by the Federal Government. (distribute 分配,分布)
【译文】在第二次世界大战期间,美国所有重要的资源均由联邦政府配给。

7. The little boy was so fascinated by the mighty river that he would spend hours sitting on its bank and gazing at the passing boats and rafts. (very strong 强大的,强壮的)
【译文】那个小男孩对奔腾的河流如此着迷,以致常花几个小时坐在岸边盯着过往的小船和木筏。

8. The stories of Sarah Orne Jewett are considered by many to be more authentically regional than those of Bret Harte. (genuinely 真正地)
【译文】大多数人认为萨拉·奥恩·朱厄特的小说确实要比布雷特·哈特的更具地方特色。

9. The number of the United States citizens who are eligible to vote continue to increase. (entitled 有资格的)
【译文】美国具有投票资格的公民人数在不断增加。

10. Formulated in 1823, the Monroe Doctrine asserted that the Americas were no longer open to European colonization. (state firmly 断言)
【译文】1823 年制定的门罗主义宣称美洲不再是欧洲的殖民地。

11. Smoking is not permitted in the office. (allow 允许)
【译文】办公室禁止抽烟。

12. The chairman proposed that we should stop the meeting. (suggest 建议)
【译文】主席建议我们休会。

13. I feel regret about what's happened. (sorry 遗憾)
【译文】我对所发生的事件表示遗憾。

14. She has proved that she can be relied on in a crisis. (depend on 依靠)
【译文】她的行动证明在关键时刻她是值得信赖的。

15. John removed his overcoat. (take off 脱掉)
【译文】约翰脱下了他的外衣。

词汇学习 (九)

1. Although originally a German innovation, kindergarten got its real start in the United States as a movement

- to provide an improved learning environment for children. (better 更好的)
【译文】幼儿园虽然始于德国,但作为一种能给儿童提供良好学习环境的运动却真正开始于美国。
2. There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when an athlete breaks a previous record of performance. (beat 打破,胜过)
【译文】每当运动员打破一项奥运会记录时,人们难捺兴奋之情。
3. The attack on Fort Sumter near Charleston provoked a sharp response from the North, which led to the American Civil War. (elicit 引起,诱发)
【译文】对查尔斯顿附近萨姆特堡的袭击激起了北部的强烈反应,并导致了美国的内战。
4. Illinois has produced writers such as Carl Sandburg, gangsters such as Al Capone, and architects such as Louis Sullivan. (violent criminal 歹徒)
【译文】伊利诺伊州不仅出了像卡尔·桑德伯格那样的作家,同时也出了像艾尔·卡彭这类的匪徒和路易斯·沙利文那样的建筑师。
5. The towers of a suspension bridge serve as a rigid framework to which the cables are attached. (skeleton 框架)
【译文】吊桥塔是安装缆索的坚固构架。
6. The use of the chemical may present a certain hazard to the laboratory workers. (danger 危险,危害)
【译文】对该化学品的使用会给实验的工作人员带来一定的危险。
7. Many economists have given in to the fatal lure of mathematics. (attraction 吸引)
【译文】许多经济学家被数学的神奇魅力所折服。
8. The development of the transistor and integrated circuits revolutionized the electronics industry by allowing components to be packaged more densely. (compactly 密集地)
【译文】晶体管和集成电路的发展使电子工业通过把各个元件更为密集地封装在一起而实现了革命。
9. The leading astronomers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were fascinated by comets. (intrigue 使...着迷)
【译文】16和17世纪的著名天文学家们对彗星产生了强烈的兴趣。
10. In their productions, choreographers of modern dance have introduced humor, protested social injustice, and probed psychological problems. (explore 研究,考察)
【译文】现代舞编导在他们的作品中不仅引进幽默,抗议社会不公,而且探讨了心理学问题。
11. They agreed to settle the dispute by peaceful means. (solve 解决)
【译文】他们同意以和平方式解决争端。
12. The children trembled with fear when they saw the policeman. (shake 颤抖)
【译文】看到警察时,孩子们吓得发抖。
13. We were shocked to find that Mary didn't know her guest's name. (surprised 震惊的)
【译文】我们很震惊,玛丽连客人的名字都不知道。
14. We have got to abide by the rules. (stick to 坚持,遵守)
【译文】我们得遵守规则。
15. The river widens considerably as it begins to turn east. (broaden 加宽)
【译文】河流折向东去时,河面宽了很多。

词汇学习 (十)

1. Most chemical reactions of an organic compound involve only a few of its atoms and bonds; the remainder stay unchanged. (rest 剩余物)
【译文】有机化合物的大多数化学反应只涉及少数原子和化学键,其余则保持不变。
2. The specific mechanisms by which cortisone and similar compounds function are poorly documented. (inadequately 贫乏的,不足的)

【译文】可的松和同类化合物作用的具体机理很少有记载。

3. Can you account for your absence from the class last Thursday? (explain 解释)

【译文】你能解释上周四为什么没来上课吗?

4. A limited number of books on this subject are in the library. (small 小的; 少的)

【译文】图书馆里有关这一学科的图书为数不多。

5. The company recommended that a new petrol station be built here. (suggest 建议)

【译文】公司建议在这儿建一个新加油站。

6. Jim has gained so much weight that a lot of his clothes don't fit him any more. (put on 增加)

【译文】吉姆胖了很多,许多衣服都不再合身了。

7. Foreign money can be converted at this bank. (change 兑换)

【译文】这家银行可兑换外币。

8. Government health campaigns have fostered an awareness of the dangers in certain social habits. (cultivate 发展)

【译文】政府提倡的健康运动,促进了人们对某些社会习惯危害性的认识。

9. Evidence verifies that hearing problems may be alleviated by changes in diet and exercise habits. (lessen 减轻)

【译文】有证据证明,改变饮食和运动的习惯可以减轻听力上的困难。

10. The police contended that the difficulties they faced were too severe. (argue 争辩)

【译文】警察说,他们面临的困难非常严峻。

11. The conclusion can be deduced from the premises. (derive 推出,演绎)

【译文】结论可以从前提中推导出来。

12. Fruits such as apples and oranges are very wholesome, and may be eaten at any time. (healthy 健康的)

【译文】像苹果和橘子这类水果对健康很有益处,而且什么时候都可以吃到。

13. There are only five minutes left, but the outcome of the match is still in doubt. (result 结果)

【译文】只剩下五分钟了,比赛的结果仍然难以预料。

14. Long before the concert began, big crowds of pop fans had assembled in the stadium. (gather 聚集)

【译文】音乐会开始前不久,就有大批的流行音乐迷聚集在了体育场。

15. It is hard for the young people to imagine what severe conditions their parents once lived under. (hard 艰苦)

【译文】年青一代很难想像出他们的父母曾经在何等艰苦的条件下生活。

三、教材必备词汇集锦

序号	选 择 词	同 义 词	词 义
1	a better	an improved	更好的
2	a branch	a division	分支(机构)
3	a plentiful	an abundant	丰富的
4	abandon	give up	放弃
5	abide by	stick to	坚持,遵循
6	abnormal	unusual	不正常的
7	abrupt	sudden	突然的

续表

序号	选 择 词	同 义 词	词 义
8	accelerate	step up	加快
9	acceptably	satisfactorily	令人满意
10	acclaim	hail	向…欢呼
11	account	consideration	要考虑的事
12	account for	explain	解释
13	accumulate	collect	积聚
14	aircraft	planes	飞机
15	alleviate	lessen	减轻
16	allocate	assign	分配
17	allocate	distribute	分配,分布
18	allow	permit	允许
19	almost	practically	几乎
20	although	while	引导让步从句
21	annoying	irritating	使不愉快
22	argue	contend	争辩
23	arise	get up	起床
24	arouse	excite	使激动
25	assemble	gather	聚集
26	assert	state firmly	断言
27	assume	postulate	假定
28	at any price	for love or money	无论任何代价
29	at stake	in danger	在危险中
30	attend to	wait on	伺候
31	attraction	lure	吸引
32	authentically	genuinely	真正地
33	ban	forbid	禁止
34	bare	barren	贫瘠
35	bearing	influence	相关,影响
36	beat	break	打破,胜过
37	before	prior to	在…之前
38	broaden	widen	加宽

续表

序号	选 择 词	同 义 词	词 义
39	call off	cancel	停止
40	call up	telephone	打电话
41	careful	conscientious	小心
42	cater for	meet	满足
43	census	count	人口普查
44	certain	inevitable	不可避免地
45	change	convert	兑换
46	childish	immature	幼稚
47	china	porcelain	瓷器
48	collaborating	cooperating	合作
49	collide with	run into	碰撞
50	compactly	densely	密集地
51	compel	force	迫使
52	complain	feel unhappy	抱怨
53	comprehend	understand	理解
54	confidential	secret	秘密
55	consolidate	strengthen	巩固
56	contaminate	pollute	污染
57	continuously	steadily	稳定地
58	conventional	orthodox	传统的
59	copy	duplicate	复制
60	coverage	reportage	覆盖
61	criticize	find fault with	批评
62	cultivate	foster	培养
63	cure	remedy	治疗, 补救
64	damaging	harmful	有损害的
65	danger	distress	危险
66	danger	hazard	危险, 危害
67	deadly	fatal	致命的
68	deadly	lethal	致命的
69	decent	honest	正派的