



《大学英语·精读》

生词助记与考点突破

1~4



马德高 编著

中央民族大学出版社

《大学英语·精读》
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(1~4)

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国际互联网网址:<http://cunlp.com.cn>

电子邮件(E-mail):nckpm@public.bta.net.cn

电话:68472815 68932751 传真:68932447

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前 言

《星火式巧记速记系列丛书》出版以来,受到了全国广大读者的好评,但由于该丛书不能按字母顺序排列,因而给广大读者查检带来了不便,尤其是学习《大学英语·精读》的同学遇到生词记不住时,往往无所适应。为了解决这一问题,我们编写了《〈大学英语·精读〉生词助记与考点突破》。

该书具有以下特点:

一、与《大学英语·精读》配套

该书分为1~4部分,分别与《大学英语·精读》1~4册相对应,每部分又与教材同步,帮助记忆各课的生词与短语。

二、与新大纲一致

该书以《大学英语·精读》生词表为蓝本,根据《大学英语大纲》(修订本,1999年)的词汇调整范围作了调整,使原教材与新大纲一致。

三、与四、六级考试接轨

任何一套教材,因其篇幅所限,其词汇量难以将《大纲》内的所有单词、所有义项包罗无遗。为使广大读者尽快达到四、六级应试的词汇量,在编写过程中,我们注意解决了以下几方面的问题:

1. 不单记生词表中的生词,而是以其为基础,运用星火式记忆法展开记忆。

2. 不单记单词在课文中的释义,而是有意识地全面帮助记忆一词多义。为便于区别《大纲》中的其他释义,有两个或两个以上的释义者,本课的释义加有着重点。

3. 除了帮助记忆外,本书还在四、六级统考的关键词下列有相应的“考点”与“试题”,以减少复习备考的盲目性。

本书虽经反复修改,仍可能有不妥或错漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。来信请寄:(250014)济南市历山路148号英语星火式记忆法教研中心。来电请拨:(0531)2947406。

目 录

第 一 册

| | | |
|---------------|--|----|
| Unit 1 | <i>How to Improve Your Study Habits</i> | 1 |
| | 1. New Words | 1 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 13 |
| Unit 2 | <i>Sailing Round the World</i> | 16 |
| | 1. New Words | 16 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 23 |
| Unit 3 | <i>The Present</i> | 25 |
| | 1. New Words | 25 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 34 |
| Unit 4 | <i>Turning off TV: A Quiet Hour</i> | 36 |
| | 1. New Words | 36 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 47 |
| Unit 5 | <i>A Miserable, Merry Christmas</i> | 49 |
| | 1. New Words | 49 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 54 |
| Unit 6 | <i>Sam Adams, Industrial Engineer</i> | 57 |
| | 1. New Words | 57 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 69 |
| Unit 7 | <i>The Sampler</i> | 72 |
| | 1. New Words | 72 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 80 |
| Unit 8 | <i>You Go Your Way, I'll Go Mine</i> | 82 |
| | 1. New Words | 82 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 87 |
| Unit 9 | <i>The Brain</i> | 88 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| 1. New Words | 88 |
| 2. Phrases & Expressions | 95 |
| Unit 10 <i>Going Home</i> | 97 |
| 1. New Words | 97 |
| 2. Phrases & Expressions | 101 |

第 二 册

| | |
|---|-----|
| Unit 1 <i>Is There Life on Earth?</i> | 103 |
| 1. New Words | 103 |
| 2. Phrases & Expressions | 111 |
| Unit 2 <i>The Dinner Party</i> | 114 |
| 1. New Words | 114 |
| 2. Phrases & Expressions | 120 |
| Unit 3 <i>Lessons from Jefferson</i> | 122 |
| 1. New Words | 122 |
| 2. Phrases & Expressions | 138 |
| Unit 4 <i>My First Job</i> | 139 |
| 1. New Words | 139 |
| 2. Phrases & Expressions | 147 |
| Unit 5 <i>The Professor and the Yo-Yo</i> | 149 |
| 1. New Words | 149 |
| 2. Phrases & Expressions | 162 |
| Unit 6 <i>The Making of a Surgeon</i> | 163 |
| 1. New Words | 163 |
| 2. Phrases & Expressions | 170 |
| Unit 7 <i>There's Only Luck</i> | 171 |
| 1. New Words | 171 |
| 2. Phrases & Expressions | 178 |
| Unit 8 <i>Honesty: Is It Going out of Style?</i> | 181 |
| 1. New Words | 181 |
| 2. Phrases & Expressions | 194 |

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----|
| Unit 9 | <i>What Is Intelligence, Anyway?</i> | 197 |
| | 1. New Words | 197 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 203 |
| Unit 10 | <i>Profits of Praise</i> | 204 |
| | 1. New Words | 204 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 215 |

第 三 册

| | | |
|---------------|---|-----|
| Unit 1 | <i>A Brush with the Law</i> | 217 |
| | 1. New Words | 217 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 229 |
| Unit 2 | <i>The Woman Who Would Not Tell</i> | 231 |
| | 1. New Words | 231 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 244 |
| Unit 3 | <i>Why I Teach</i> | 246 |
| | 1. New Words | 246 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 255 |
| Unit 4 | <i>Lady Hermits Who Are down But Not out</i> | 257 |
| | 1. New Words | 257 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 268 |
| Unit 5 | <i>The Day Mother Cried</i> | 270 |
| | 1. New Words | 270 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 277 |
| Unit 6 | <i>A Day's Wait</i> | 279 |
| | 1. New Words | 279 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 285 |
| Unit 7 | <i>The Shelter</i> | 287 |
| | 1. New Words | 287 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 302 |
| Unit 8 | <i>Daydream a Little</i> | 306 |
| | 1. New Words | 306 |

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----|
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 319 |
| Unit 9 | <i>The Death of Hitler</i> | 321 |
| | 1. New Words | 321 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 331 |
| Unit 10 | <i>The Fantastic Spurt in Technology</i> | 334 |
| | 1. New Words | 334 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 345 |

第 四 册

| | | |
|---------------|---|-----|
| Unit 1 | <i>Big Bucks the Easy Way</i> | 347 |
| | 1. New Words | 347 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 357 |
| Unit 2 | <i>Deer and the Energy Cycle</i> | 359 |
| | 1. New Words | 359 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 369 |
| Unit 3 | <i>Why Do We Believe That the Earth Is Round</i> | 371 |
| | 1. New Words | 371 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 379 |
| Unit 4 | <i>Jim Thorpe</i> | 382 |
| | 1. New Words | 382 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 393 |
| Unit 5 | <i>To Lie or Not to Lie—The Doctor's Dilemma</i> | 395 |
| | 1. New Words | 395 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 411 |
| Unit 6 | <i>How to Mark a book</i> | 413 |
| | 1. New Words | 413 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 425 |
| Unit 7 | <i>The Luncheon</i> | 427 |
| | 1. New Words | 427 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 439 |
| Unit 8 | <i>The New Caves</i> | 441 |

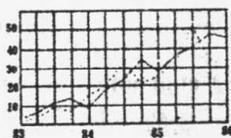
| | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| | 1. New Words | 441 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 455 |
| Unit 9 | <i>Journey West</i> | 457 |
| | 1. New Words | 457 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 465 |
| Unit 10 | <i>Why People Work</i> | 468 |
| | 1. New Words | 468 |
| | 2. Phrases & Expressions | 480 |



bar chart



pie chart



graph

commit [kə'mit] *vt.* ①指定...用于 ②将...委托给,使对...承担义务

[助记] <派生> [动] commit 委托 → [名] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{committee 委员会} \\ \text{commission} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{①委任(状)} \\ \text{②(专门)委员会} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

aside [ə'saɪd] *ad.* 在旁边,到(向)一边

[考] <短语> **aside from** 除...以外(尚有) [同] besides, in addition to

[助记] <类比> side

[介] beside 在...旁边 [副] aside 在旁边

[介] besides 除...外(尚有) [介] aside from 除...外(尚有)

etc. [it'setə] [et cetera 的简写式]等等

[考点] <用法> 该词作“and so forth”或“and so on”解。etc. 既然包括“and”的意思,所以不可在它的前面用“and”;“and etc.”是错误的。对于人名不宜用 etc., 宜用 and others. 如: Here are many fruits, apples, pears, bananas, etc. 这里有许多水果, 苹果、梨子、香蕉等等。

normal ['nɔ:məl] *a.* ①正常的, 平常的 [同] regular ②正规的 [同] standard

[助记] [根] norm $\begin{array}{l} \text{标准} \\ \text{常规} \end{array}$ → [生] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{normal} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{abnormal} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{supernormal} \\ \text{subnormal} \end{array} \right) \\ \rightarrow \text{normally} \\ \rightarrow \text{normalize} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{enormous} \end{array} \right.$

(1) **norm** [nɔ:m] *n.* ①标准, 规范, 常规 ②典型

(2) **normal** ['nɔ:məl] [norm (标准, 常规) + -al (...的)] *a.* 正常的, 标准的, 正规的

(3) **normally** ['nɔ:məli] *ad.* 正常地, 通常地

(4) **normalize** ['nɔ:məlaɪz] *v.* 使正常化, 标准化

(5) **abnormal** [æb'nɔ:məl] [ab-(=away from); 离开常规的 →] *a.* 反常的, 异常的

△ normal ↔ abnormal $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{supernormal 超常的} \quad \uparrow \text{ (super-"上")} \\ \text{subnormal 低于正常的} \quad \downarrow \text{ (sub-"下")} \end{array} \right.$

(6) **enormous** [i'nɔ:məs] [e-(=ex-)+norm(常规)+-ous(...的); 超出常规的→] *a.* 庞大的, 巨大的

reading ['ri:diŋ] *n.* ① 阅读, 读书 ② 读物, 选读 ③ 读数, 仪器指示数: the readings on the thermometer 温度计读数

[助记] [熟] read → [生] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{reader} \\ \text{reading} \end{array} \right.$

(1) **read** [ri:d] *vt.* ① 阅读, 朗读 ② 读懂, 察识 ③ 读数为, 标明 *vi.* ① 阅读 ② (about, of) 读到 ③ (作品等) 读上去有特定效果(或意义)

(2) **reader** ['ri:də] *n.* ① (人) 读者 ② (物) 读本, 读物

assignment [ə'sainmənt] *n.* ① (分派的) 任务, (布置的) 作业 [同] appointment, duty ② 分配, 指派 [同] appointment

[助记] [熟] sign $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① 标记, 标示} \rightarrow \text{[生]} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{signal} \\ \text{assign} \rightarrow \text{assignment} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{② 签(名)} \rightarrow \text{[生]} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{signature} \\ \text{signatory} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

(1) **sign** [sain] *n.* ① 标记, 符号 → ② 征兆, 迹象 *v.* 签名, 签署

(2) **assign** [ə'sain] [as-(=ad-, to)+sign(指示); 指示...到某处或给某人 →] *vt.* ① 分配: He assigned me a small room. ② 指定(时间、地点等) ③ 指派, 选派: He was assigned to the position(职位).

(3) **signal** ['si:gnəl] *n.* 信号, 暗号 *v.* (向...) 发信号

(4) **signature** ['si:gnitʃə] *n.* 签名, 签字, 署名

(5) **signatory** ['si:gnitəri] *a.* 签过字的, 署名的

occupy ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] *vt.* [根义] 占 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(空间)} \rightarrow \text{① 占据, 占用} \\ \text{(时间)} \rightarrow \text{② 使忙碌, 使从事} \end{array} \right.$

[考点] <搭配> occupy 表示“使忙碌, 使从事”, 用法为: ① occupy oneself with/in (doing) = ② be occupied with/in (doing)。如:

He was occupied in writing a book. } 他正忙于写一本书。
He occupied himself in writing a book. }

relaxation [ri:læk'seɪʃən] *n.* 休息, 娱乐

[助记] [形] lax → [动] relax → [名] relaxation

(1) **lax** [læks] *a.* 松弛的, 松的

(2) **relax** [ri'læks] *v.* (使) 松弛, 放松 [同] loosen

(3) **relaxation** [ri:læk'seɪʃən] *n.* 休息, 娱乐 [同] recreation

hobby ['hɒbi] *n.* 业余爱好 [同] strong liking

entertainment [entə'teinmənt] *n.* 娱乐 [同] amusement

[助记] [熟] entertain *vt.* → [生] entertainment

(1) **entertain** [entə'tein] *vt.* ①使欢乐,使娱乐 [同] amuse ②招待,款待 [同] treat

(2) **entertainment** [entə'teinmənt] *n.* ①招待,款待 ②娱乐

solve [sɒlv] *vt.* ①解决,解答 [同] resolve, work out ②溶解 [同] dissolve

[助记] [汉] 解 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{解决} \\ \text{溶解} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$ [英] solve $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{①解决} \rightarrow \text{[生] resolve 解决} \\ \text{②溶解} \rightarrow \text{[生] dissolve 溶解} \end{array} \right.$

(1) **solve** [sɒlv] *vt.* ①解决,解答 ②溶解

(2) **dissolve** [di'zɒlv] [dis-(=away)+solve(溶解)] *v.* ①溶解(较 solve 常用)→ ②解散,取消

(3) **resolve** [ri'zɒlv] [re-(加强意义)+solve] *v.* ①解决,解答(较 solve 正式)→ ②决心,决定 *n.* 决心,决定

[考点] <辨异> answer, solve, settle, resolve

[试题] The strike of airline white-collar employees was _____ by the company agreeing to an 8% raise.

A) answered

B) solved

C) settled

D) resolved

[答案] C)。solve, settle, resolve 在中文里均有“解决”的意思,但 B)solve 和 A)answer 一样,侧重的是给出一个答案,而 C)settle 要解决的对象通常是某种争端,正如 settle 的本义那样,是使争端“平静”下来;D)resolve 和 solve 同出一源,但 resolve 更注重分析和研究的过程,因此更接近于中文的“化解”。

aware [ə'weə] *a.* [表语]意识到的,知道的 [同] conscious

[考点] <搭配> be/become aware $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of sth.} \\ \text{that 从句} \end{array} \right.$ 意识到...,意识到

△ be aware of 强调状态; become aware of 强调渐进过程。

furthermore ['fɜ:ðə'mɔ:] *ad.* 而且;此外 [同] besides, further, moreover

△该词用于对句子做附加或补充说明,可置于句首,句中或句尾,但需用逗号隔开。如:

The house isn't big enough for us, and furthermore, it's too far from the town. 房子对我们来说不够大,而且离城太远。

enable [i'neɪbl] *vt.* 使能够,使可能

[助记] [熟] able → [生] $\begin{cases} \text{enable} \\ \text{disable} \end{cases}$

(1) **able** ['eɪbl] a. ①有能力的 ②出色的

(2) **enable** [i'neɪbl] [en-(使)+able(能够,可能)] vt. 使能够,使可能
(make able, make possible)

[考点] <搭配> $\begin{cases} \text{enable sb. to do} & \text{使某人能做} \\ \text{enable sth.} & \text{使某事成为可能} \end{cases}$

(3) **disable** [dis'eɪbl] [dis-(否定前缀)+able;使(身体)失去能力→] vt.
使丧失能力,使伤残

[考点] <搭配> 辨异: $\begin{cases} \text{to enable sb. to do (sth.)} & \text{使...能做...} \\ \text{to disable sb. from doing (sth.)} & \text{使...不能做...} \end{cases}$

activity [æk'tɪvɪti] [active 的名词] n. ①活跃,活动 ②(常 pl.)(各种)活动

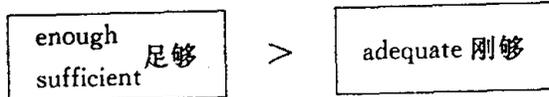
[考点] <辨异> act, action, activity

act 表具体的动作,指一次所作的行为;action 虽与 act 同义,但表抽象的行为,多半指某一期间内出现数次的行动。activity → active + -ity,指使人 active 的活动。

adequate [ædɪkwɪt] [ad-(=to)+equ(?)+-ate(=of)] a. ①(for)充分的,足够的 (= only just enough) ②(to)胜任的,适当的 (= only just good enough)

[助记] [熟] equal 相等 → [根] equ 相等 → [生] adequate [原义] 趋向相等的

[考点] <辨异> (1)“足够”的程度:



[助记] <利用词中词牢记同义词的区别>

adequate 表示足够的程度比 enough, sufficient 低,有“刚够”、“刚好”(不多不少正合适)的意思,是因为它自身含有 equ(=equal 相等)的含义。

[考点] <辨异> (2) 当只指数量时,用 sufficient 或 enough 较好,而不用 adequate,因为 adequate 还有“good enough 适当的,足够好”的意思。试比较:

| | |
|---|---|
| { | The prisoners received <i>adequate</i> food. — = good enough or enough in quantity |
| { | The prisoners received <i>sufficient/enough</i> food. — = enough in quantity |

[考点] <搭配> be $\begin{cases} \text{adequate} \\ \text{equal} \end{cases}$ to (doing) sth. 胜任(做)...



distraction [dis'trækʃən] *n.* 分心(或分散注意力)的事物

[助记] [根] tract(拉,引) → [生] attract, distract, subtract, ,extract

(1) **attract** [ə'trækt] [at-(=ad-,to)+tract(引);引向→] *vt.* 吸引,引起...的注意

(2) **distract** [dis'trækt] [dis-(=away, off)+tract(引);“引开”→] *vt.* ① 使分心,转移(注意力),分散(思想)

(3) **subtract** [sʌb'trækt] [sub-(下)+tract(抽);抽下→抽去→] *vt.* 减,减去

(4) **extract** $\begin{cases} [\text{iks'trækt}] \text{ } v. \\ [\text{'ekstrækt}] \text{ } n. \end{cases}$ [ex-(out)+tract(抽)] [根义] 抽出 → [多义] *v.* ① 拔 ② 提取 ③ 摘录 ④ 设法得到(情报等) ⑤ 利用...获得好处
n. ① 提出物,精,汁 ② 摘录,选段

concentrate ['kɒnsəntreɪt] *vt.* ① 集中,全神贯注(于) [同] focus ② 聚集 [同] gather, assemble ③ 浓缩 [同] compress *vi.* 集中,专心

[助记]



centre *n.* 中心
↓
concentrate *v.* 集中



focus *n.* 焦点
↓
focus *v.* 集中

[考点] <搭配> concentrate } (集中) (...) on ...
focus

Please be quiet, I'm trying to concentrate on my work. 请安静,我在想方设法集中精力于工作呢。

Many firms are concentrating on increasing their markets overseas. 许多公司将把重点放在扩大海外市场上。

skim [skɪm] *vt.* ① 撇(去) ② 掠过,擦过 ③ 浏览,略读

[考点] <辨异> scan, skim

Skimming and scanning are two basic methods used in fast reading.

Scanning means looking over a passage very quickly to find specific information such as a date, a name, or a particular word. **Skimming** means getting a quick, general view of the passage. We scan to locate particular information and we skim to gain a general impression.

scan 作为 *v.* 意为“扫描”,扫描后得出的自然是总体印象。skim *v.* “从...

中提取精华”，阅读文章的时候是要“找出”所需的信息点 (specific information) 以帮助回答阅读理解的题目，这不正是你需要的精华吗？

preview ['pri:vju:] *vt.* 预习

[助记] [根] view 看 → [生] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{preview [根义] 先看} \rightarrow [\text{多义}] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① 预习} \\ \text{② 预演} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{review [根义] 再看} \rightarrow [\text{多义}] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① 复习} \\ \text{② 复审} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

(1) **view** [vju:] [根义] 看 (see, sight) → [多义] *n.* ① 观察, 视域 ② 景色, 风景 ③ 看法, 观点 *v.* 看待, 观察

(2) **preview** ['pri:vju:] [pre(在前, 先) + view(看)] *v. / n.* [根义] 先看 → [多义] ① 预习 ② 预演 ③ 试映 ④ 预展

(3) **review** [ri:vju:] [re- = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \text{ again} \\ (2) \text{ back} \end{array} \right.$ + view(看): $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \text{ 再看, 重看} \\ (2) \text{ look back} \end{array} \right.$ →]

v. / n. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1) \text{ ① 复习 ② 评论 (作品等)} \\ (2) \text{ 回顾, 检讨, 复查} \end{array} \right.$

preview $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{one's lessons} \\ \text{预习} \end{array} \right\}$ 功课
review $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{复习} \end{array} \right\}$

content [kən'tent] *a.* 满意的, 满足的 [kəntent] *n.* 内容

[考点] <搭配> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be content to do 愿意做} \\ \text{be content with} = \text{content oneself with 满足于} \end{array} \right.$

[考点] <辨异> content, satisfy 满足

[译] 他满足于那微薄的薪金。

[误] He is satisfied with his small salary.

[正] He is contented with his small salary.

[注] satisfy 表示使人的要求、希望得到完全的满足, 若只表示使人在一定程度上感到满足, 则用 content。

organize/-ise ['ɔ:gənaiz] *vt.* 组织, 把...编组 [同] establish, constitute

[助记] [熟] organ *n.* → [生] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{organize } v. \rightarrow \text{organization } n. \\ \text{organic } a. \leftrightarrow \text{inorganic } a. \end{array} \right.$

(1) **organ** ['ɔ:gən] *n.* ① 器官 → ② 机关, 组织 ③ 风琴

(2) **organic** [ɔ:'gænik] *a.* 有机的, 有机体的: organic/inorganic chemistry 有机/无机化学

(3) **organize/-ise** ['ɔ:gənaiz] *vt.* 组织, 把...编组: organize the masses 组织群众

(4) **organization/-isation** ['ɔ:gənai'zeɪʃən] *n.* ① 组织 ② 机构, 团体