



高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

全新版

New

COLLEGE ENGLISH

主编 王彦波

大学 英语

综合教程

词汇速记

下册



哈尔滨工业大学出版社

全新版大学英语综合教程

词汇速记

(下册)

主 编	王彦波	
副主编	陈 卓	焦志明
主 审	周桂兰	
编 者	韩 巍	李静菲
	于 睿	支 宁

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内 容 简 介

本书与《全新版大学英语综合教程》配套,进行词汇辅导,解除课文语言点难于记忆和记笔记的烦恼,达到无师自通之目的。

本书为一至四册各单元正课文(Text A)和副课文(Text B)的全部生词和短语都提供了例句。词汇部分设有派生、搭配、习语、辨析、同义和反义项目,为学生提供了科学实用、简单易行、记忆效率高、效果持久的词汇记忆方法。

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前言

在大学英语课堂上,课文语言点的讲解必不可少,但在有限的时间里教师不得不筛选生词表中部分“重点词汇”加以讲解。在讲解中,如果学生不记课堂笔记,只在大脑中产生印象,那么所学单词中用法生疏的词汇可能要占一定的比例,学过被忘掉的词汇就会越积越多。针对上述不足和困难,我们通过大量的实践教学找到了解决办法,精心编写出《全新版大学英语综合教程词汇速记》,奉献给有志学好这套教材的学生。

全书分为上、下两册,与《全新版大学英语综合教程》配套,对每个单元词表中的所有词汇和短语进行全方位的辅导,通过科学而系统的方法帮助学生记忆,使学生“背一会十”,迅速提高词汇量,达到无师自通之目的。

记单词的最好办法是什么?就是要在背单词时记忆多个句子,训练把这些句子应用在不同场景中。句子记住了,单词自然也得到充分理解和长期记忆。每个词汇都有其特定的内涵和用法,只有把词的意义和用法联系起来,才能对其有确切的把握。否则,在实际运用中就难免望文生义、生搬硬套,出现错误。为此,本书将一至四册各单元正课文(Text A)和副课文(Text B)的全部生词和短语都采用了创造性的释义排列方式,每个义项都配有例句。在例句的编写过程中,参考了大量国内外最近出版的词典,并且借助电子词典、在线词典和英文搜索引擎等,有很多例句是搜索到英文句子后翻译成汉语的。精选出来的例句浅显易懂,便于记忆,具有时代气息。词汇部分设有【派生】、【搭配】、【习语】、【辨析】、【同义】和【反义】项目,提供了科学实用、简单易行、记忆效率高、效果持

久的词汇记忆方法。

方法是否科学，明眼人一看便清楚；效果究竟如何，有心人一试即知晓。若在课前预习中使用本书，你会积极地参与课堂活动，学课文从此不再是枯燥的负担；若在课堂上打开本书，你可以在字里行间插入笔记，将老师讲授的部分内容写下来；若课后将其作为复习“资源”，你会获得很大提高，应用语言和通过考试更是轻而易举。

本书为下册，与《全新版大学英语综合教程》第三、四册配套。除了教材辅导外，还增加了大学英语四级考试词组表作为附录。本词表根据《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》附录的大学英语词组表编写而成，将词汇精选后又配上了汉语义项，供准备参加大学英语四级考试的学生使用。

相信读者在利用此书时会感到轻松爽快、耳目一新、事半功倍、受益匪浅。

编者

2005年2月



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Unit 1 Changes in the Way We Live



Text A Mr. Doherty Builds His Dream Life



生词速记 NEW WORDS



frustration /frʌs'treɪʃən/ *n.* 挫折: Success cannot be gained without *frustration*. 没有挫折就不能够获得成功。

suburban /sə'bʌ:bən/ *a.* 郊外的, 郊区的: He lives in a *suburban* area, which is quiet and beautiful. 他住在一个宁静而且美丽的郊区地方。

suburb /sʌbʌ:b/ *n.* 郊区, 市郊: He lives in the *suburb* of Beijing and works in the city. 他住在北京郊区, 而在城里工作。

contentment /kən'tentmənt/ *n.* 满足, 知足: Those who know no *contentment* will never feel happy. 不知足的人永远也不会感到快乐。

honey /'hʌni/ *n.* 蜂蜜: You can eat *honey* with bread. 你可以配着面包吃蜂蜜。

canoe /kə'nu:/ *vi.* 划(或乘)独木舟: The senior students decided to go *canoeing* across the river. 高中生们决定划独木舟过河。 *n.* 独木舟, 划子: We could cross the lake only in a *canoe* at that time. 那时我们只能乘独木舟过湖。

ski /ski:/ *n.* 滑雪: Do you like *ski*? 你喜欢滑雪这项运动吗? *vi.* 滑雪, 滑冰: I will go *skiing* tomorrow. 我明天去滑雪。

skate /skert/ *vi.* 滑冰, 溜冰: He loves *skating*. 他喜爱穿滑冰。 *n.* 冰刀, 冰鞋: His parents bought him a pair of roller *skates*. 他父母给他买了一双旱冰鞋。

sunset /'sʌnset/ *n.* ①日落: At *sunset*, the sun looks as if it is going down. 日落的时候, 太阳看起来像是在下沉。②晚霞: You must really see the *sunset* here. 你真应该看一看这里的晚霞。③衰落或最后时期: They had to face the *sunset* of an empire. 他们不得不面对帝国的衰落。

【反义】sunrise *n.* 日出

low /ləʊ/ *vi.* (牛) 哞哞叫: I heard a cow *low*. 我听见母牛哞哞叫。 *a.* ①低的: The ceiling of this room is rather *low*. 这个房顶很低。②低下的: The elders should adopt a *low* cholesterol diet. 老年人应该采取低胆固醇饮食方案。 *ad.* ①

低等地: Youngsters should not think *low* of themselves. 年轻人不应该看低自己。

②向下地: The profits were brought *low* by business reverses. 盈利劲头被商业逆势搞垮了。

③柔和地, 低声地: She is a tender person, and she even speaks *low*. 她是一个温柔的人, 连说话都是轻声地说。

n. ①低下, 低: The stock market fell to a new *low*. 股市滑入新的低谷

②(牛的) 哞哞叫声: Have you heard the *low* of cows? 你听见牛叫了吗?

【反义】*high* *a.* 高的

hawk /hɔ:k/ *n.* ①鹰: The hawk is hovering over the forest to look for his prey. 鹰在森林上空盘旋寻找着猎物。

②鹰派人物: She is an absolute hawk. 她是绝对的鹰派人物。

vi. 像鹰一样俯冲攻击: They hawked across the shining grass and water. 它们俯冲下来掠过发光的草地和水面时就像在风中上下起舞。

deer /drə/ *n.* (单复同) 鹿: There are many kinds of deer. 有多种多样的鹿。

cornfield /kɔ:nfi:ld/ *n.* 玉米田: They go to a cornfield to collect corns. 他们去玉米地掰一些玉米回来。

haul /hɔ:l/ *vt.* ①(用卡车、马车等) 搬运: These goods need to be hauled on to the ship. 这些货物需要被搬运到船上。

②用力拽或牵: He was hauled up before the judge. 他被押到法官面前。

vi. ①拉, 拽: They hauled the boat up onto the shore. 他们用力把船拖上岸。

②改变方向: The wind hauled to the east. 风转向东吹。

n. ①拉曳的行为: It was a long haul home, carrying all these bags of books up the hill. 背着这几口袋书籍上山回家, 真是长途运输。

②捕获物: His parents are happy to see such a big haul of fish. 他的父母看到这么多捕获的鱼非常高兴。

【搭配】haul up 停止: Could you haul up your disturbing behavior? 你是否可以停止这种扰人的行为?

firewood /'faɪəwud/ *n.* 木柴: The poor villagers even have no firewood to warm their house. 这些贫穷的村民甚至没有木柴为房子供暖。

sled /sled/ *n.* 雪橇: At Christmas time, you will see Santa Clause come here on sled. 圣诞节来临的时候, 你会看到圣诞老人坐着雪橇来到这里。

retile /ri:'taɪl/ *vt.* 重新用瓦盖: The roof needs to be retiled. 房顶需要重新用瓦盖一次。

long-overdue /lɒŋ'əʊvədju:/ *a.* 拖了很久的: The payment has been long-overdue, but the tenant still refuses to pay it. 费用拖了很久了, 可是住户还

是拒绝交款。

overdue /əʊvədjʊ:/ *a.* ①早该有的, 早该发生的: The result should have been *overdue* by now. 现在早就应该有结果了。②延误的: The passengers should get compensation for *overdue* train. 如果火车晚点, 乘客们应该得到赔偿。③过期的: In a hurry he took away an *overdue* bill instead of the document he wanted. 匆忙之中, 他拿走了过期的帐单而不是自己想要的文件。

improvement /ɪm'pru:vmənt/ *n.* 改进, 改善: I have noticed a number of *improvements* in this town since I was here last. 我发现这个城市比我上次来的时候有很大改进。

supplement /sʌplɪmənt/ *vt.* 补充, 增补: He *supplements* his wages from the factory by working as a gardener on weekends. 他周末兼职来增加在工厂当工人的收入。*n.* ①补充: He has been ill and must have *supplements* to his ordinary food. 他一直生病, 必须在日常饮食之外再补充营养。②增刊, 副刊, 附录: I want to buy the quarterly *supplement*. 我想买这一期季度增刊。

indoor /ɪndo: / *a.* 室内的: I will build an *indoor* pool. 我要建造一个室内游泳池。

【反义】outdoor *a.* 室外的

spray /spreɪ/ *vt.* 喷洒: He *sprayed* water over the flowers. 他把水喷在花上。*n.* ①泡沫, 浪花, 水沫: We parked the car by the sea and it got covered with *spray*. 我们把车停在海边, 车身溅满浪花。②喷雾: He used hair *spray* to make the hair look better. 他用喷发定型剂, 让头发更好看一些。

【同义】scatter *vt.* 散落

orchard /ɔ:tʃəd/ *n.* 果园: My childhood was spent in a big *orchard*. 我的童年是在一个果园里度过的。

barn /bɑ:n/ *n.* 谷仓, 粮仓: The farmer keeps his tractor in the *barn*. 农夫把他的拖拉机存放在谷仓。

【同义】store *n.* 仓库

chick /tʃɪk/ *n.* 小鸡: The *chick* was singing happily when a fox fixed his eyes on it. 小鸡在那里快乐的唱着歌, 这时狐狸把眼睛盯在了它身上。

typewriter /taɪp,raɪtə/ *n.* 打字机: I bought a new *typewriter* to write novels. 我买了一台新打字机来写小说。

freelance /fri:lɑ:ns/ *n.* ①自由作家 (或演员等): Are you going to be a

freelance? 你真的想成为一个自由作家吗? *vi.* 当自由作家(或演员等): Mike desires to be a journalist who *freelances*. 麦克想成为自由撰稿的记者。 *vi.* 作为自由劳动者生产并售卖: He *freelanced* the article to a magazine publisher. 他为一位杂志出版社自由撰稿。 *a.* 自由作家(或演员等)的: More and more university students want to become *freelance* writers. 越来越多的大学生想成为自由职业撰稿人。

pursue /pə'sju:/ *vi.* ①追求, 努力去获得(或完成): He pitched all his efforts to pursue lofty political goals. 他付出全部努力来追求崇高的政治目标。 ②追赶: A fox was pursued by hounds. 狐狸被猎狗追捕。 ③追踪, 追捕: The police are pursuing an escaped prisoner. 警方正在追捕一个在逃的犯人。 ④继续执行, 前进: Let's not pursue this argument. 让我们别再继续这个争论了。 ⑤从事(一种职业或爱好): She pursued her hobby of collecting stamps. 她从事着集邮的爱好。

【辨析】pursue 指坚持不懈、毫不动摇地紧跟、追赶某人、某物或某种事业。chase 指快速追赶或下决心追踪, 褒义、贬义均可用。follow 普通用词, 多指跟随起引导作用的人或物, 跟随的动机可能是善意的, 也可能是恶意的。Hunt 原意为“追猎, 猎取”, 现用于指追捕逃犯等。trace 指根据线索或足迹进行跟踪, 用于抽象意义时指找到某事物的根源。track 指沿着人或动物留下的印迹或行迹追踪。trail 一般指跟踪追击。

household /'haus'həuld/ *n.* ①家庭: I am the head of my household. 我是一家之主。 *a.* ①家庭的: We do not need to buy any household appliances. 我们不需要买任何的家用电器。 ②家喻户晓的, 熟悉的, 普通的: Jordan virtually has become a household name. 乔丹简直成了家喻户晓的名字。

oversee /ə'veɪ'si:/ *vt.* 看管, 监督: The foreman oversaw the workers to make sure they were working hard. 工头看管工人以保证他们都努力干活。

beehive /bi:'haɪv/ *n.* 蜂窝, 蜂箱: Tell Tom to get away from the beehive. 告诉汤姆离蜂窝远一点。

organ /'ɔ:gən/ *n.* ①风琴, 管风琴: Do you know how to play the organ? 你知道怎么演奏管风琴吗? ②器官: The eyes are the organs of sight. 眼睛是视觉器官。

stack /stæk/ *vt.* 将...堆起来: The mother ordered her son to stack books. 母亲命令孩子把书堆起来。 *n.* 一堆: What are you going to do with a stack of papers? 你

用这么一堆报纸做什么？

【搭配】**stack up** 能与…相比，比得上：Their gift doesn't *stack up* against his. 他们的礼品比不上他送的。

wicked /'wɪkɪd/ *a.* ①邪恶的：He was scolded by his father for his *wicked* ideas. 他的父亲因为他那些邪恶的念头而训斥了他。②坏的：That *wicked* man stole all of my money. 那个坏蛋把我的钱全都偷去了。

【同义】①evil *a.* 邪恶的 ②sinful *a.* 邪恶的

overflow /'əʊvə'fləʊ/ *vi.* ①溢出，泛滥：The lake *overflowed* till all the villages in the neighborhood were awash. 湖水泛滥，使得周围的所有村庄都被水淹没。

②充满，洋溢：Christmas is a time *overflowing* with kindness. 圣诞节是充满着和善的时候。*vt.* 淹没：The river *overflowed* several farms. 河水淹没了几个农场。*n.* 溢出；过剩：The government is worried over labor force *overflow*. 政府正在为劳动力过剩而担忧。

swamp /swɒmp/ *vt.* ①淹没：The canoe was *swamped*. 独木船被淹没了。②压倒：She was *swamped* with work. 她忙得不可开交。*n.* 沼泽地：Early morning, I went to *swamp* to find frogs. 早晨我去了沼泽地找青蛙。

freezer /'friːzə/ *n.* ①冰柜，冷藏箱：Do you like to buy a new *freezer*? 你想买一台新冰箱吗？②（冰箱中的）冷冻室：The lean meat is in the second *freezer* from bottom up. 瘦肉在倒数第二个冷冻室里。

cherry /'tʃeri/ *n.* 樱桃：Don't use your finger to touch the *cherry* in the drink. 不要用手指摸饮料里面的樱桃。

raspberry /'rɑːzberi/ *n.* 悬钩子，树莓：I had a taste of *raspberry*, and I was sure it was definitely not my kind of fruit. 我尝了一下树莓的味道，感觉不是我喜欢的那种水果。

asparagus /æs'pærəgəs/ *n.* 芦笋：It is said that *asparagus* is good for skin. 据说芦笋对皮肤有好处。

bean /biːn/ *n.* 豆子；豆形果实：How do you like *beans*? 你喜欢吃豆子吗？

canned-goods /'kændgudz/ *n.* 罐装品：I can only see stacks and stacks of *canned-goods* in his house. 在他的房子里，我看到的就是一摞一摞的罐装食物。

cupboard /'kʌbəd/ *n.* 碗橱；食橱：I cannot find chopsticks in the *cupboard*. 我在橱柜里找不到筷子。

plum /plʌm/ *n.* 李子，梅子：I like to eat *plums*. 我喜欢吃李子。

jelly /dʒeli/ *n.* 果子冻: Eating too much *jelly* will cause obesity. 吃过多的果子冻会引起肥胖。

squash /skwɒʃ/ *n.* 南瓜属植物 (如南瓜、笋瓜等): There are many different varieties of *squash*. 有许多不同种类的南瓜属植物。

pumpkin /pʌmpkɪn/ *n.* 南瓜: On the day of Halloween, people use *pumpkin* to make lantern. 万圣节那天人们用南瓜来做灯笼。

gallon /'gælən/ *n.* 加仑 (液量单位, 英加仑=4.546 升, 美加仑=3.785 升): A *gallon* of grape juice will be necessary for these kids. 这些孩子需要一加仑葡萄汁。

decidedly /di'saɪdɪdli/ *ad.* 肯定地, 无疑地: She is the champion of this competition *decidedly*. 她肯定是这次比赛的冠军了。

blessing /'blesɪŋ/ *n.* ①祝福: Every young couple would like to have *blessing* from their parents. 每一对新人都希望得到自己父母的祝福。②鼓励, 批准: Father gave his *blessing* to our holidays plans. 父亲同意了我们的度假计划。

den /den/ *n.* ①野兽窝: A group of adventurers went in to a huge *den*. 一群探险家走进了一个巨大的野兽窝。②犯罪巢穴, 贼窝, 匪窟: The police found a *den* of thieves. 警察们找到了一个贼窝。③小房间: In my *den*, I can dream of succeeding in the future. 在我的小房间里, 我可以梦想未来成功。

illustrate /'ɪləstreɪt/ *vt.* ①加插图于: The book was *illustrated* with color photographs. 这本书配上了彩色照片。②举例说明: The teacher *illustrated* the history lesson with pictures of castles. 教师利用城堡图画讲解历史课。

【辨析】*illustrate* 多指用实例或插图、图表加以说明。*interpret* 着重以特殊的知识、经验来解释难理解的事情。*account* 指说明某事物如何符合自然法则或逻辑。*clarify* 指把已发生的事件、情况和现状说清楚。*explain* 含义广, 最普通用词, 指把某事跟原来不了解、不清楚的人解释明白。

hitch /hɪtʃ/ *vt.* ①用挽具套住: Try to *hitch* the horses to the sleigh. 努力, 把马套到雪橇上。②免费搭车: The athletes *hitched* a ride to the rally. 运动员们免费搭车去集合。*vi.* ①蹒跚, 跛行: The old woman *hitched* across the pedestrian walk. 老妇人蹒跚走过了人行横道。②免费乘车: He *hitched* across Europe. 他搭乘他人便车横穿了欧洲。*n.* ①急拉, 猛推: He gave his sock a *hitch*. 他把袜子猛拉了一下。②障碍, 故障: A technical *hitch* prevented the lights from working. 电灯因技术故障而熄灭了。

【搭配】get hitched 结婚: We got hitched last weekend. 上周末我俩结婚了。

dogsled /ˈdɒgzled/ *n.* 狗拉雪橇: The Eskimos like to have dogsled race. 爱斯基摩人喜欢狗拉雪橇比赛。

monster /ˈmɒnstə/ *n.* ①妖怪, 怪物: The boy cried at the sight of a sea monster. 小男孩看见海怪就哭了。②庞然大物: The pumpkin is a real monster. 这南瓜可真大。③恶人: The judge told the murderer that he was a monster. 法官对凶手说他是一个穷凶极恶的人。

digest /ˈdaɪdʒest/ *n.* 文摘, 摘要: They collected book-review digests. 他们收集书评文摘。/daɪˈdʒest/ *vi.* 消化: Sugar digests easily. 糖容易消化。 *vt.* ①消化: Some foods are digested more easily than others. 某些食物较其他食物容易消化。②融会贯通, 领会: I have to digest what you have said. 我得领悟你所说的一切。

boundary /ˈbaʊndəri/ *n.* ①边界: Through a map, you may not have a clear idea of the boundaries of the country. 通过地图, 你可能看不清国界究竟在哪里。②分界线: A stone wall marked the boundary between the two farms. 石墙是两个农场的分界线。

【辨析】boundary 是限制线。border 是将政治实体分离的界限。frontier 意指一国中朝向或面对邻国的部分。limit 意指包围一地区的界线。

wilderness /ˈwɪldənɪs/ *n.* 荒野, 野地: He wondered alone in the wilderness, lost in deep thought. 他一个人在荒野里徘徊, 陷入了沉思。

【习语】wilderness area (保护自然生态的) 公共荒野保护区

generate /ˈdʒenəreɪt/ *vt.* 形成, 产生: When coal burns, it generates heat. 煤燃烧时, 产生热量。

dental /ˈdentl/ *a.* 牙的, 和牙有关的: Her husband is engaged in dental work. 她丈夫从事与牙科有关的工作。

insurance /ɪnˈʃʊərəns/ *n.* ①保险: He claimed to be an insurance salesman but later was found to be a fraud. 他自称是个保险公司的推销员, 但后来发现原来是个骗子。②保险费: She received £2,000 insurance. 她得到2 000 英镑的保险金。

policy /ˈpəleɪ/ *n.* ①保险单, 保险契约: It is advisable to read the small print on your policy. 读一下保险单上的附属细则是明智的。②政策, 方针: It is the policy of the government to improve education. 改进教育是政府的政策。③手段, 计谋,

策略: Honesty is the best *policy*. 诚实是最好的策略。

fee /fi:/ *n.* 费: Doctors and lawyers usually collect *fees* for services. 律师和医生收取服务费。

minor /maɪnə/ *a.* ①较小的, 较少的: The young actress was given a *minor* part in the new play. 这个年轻女演员只分到这出新戏中一个小角色。②较次要的: He is nothing but a *minor* politician. 他只不过是一个二流政客。*n.* ①未成年人: The bar does not permit *minors*. 这个酒吧不接待未成年人。②辅修专业: His is working toward a degree in linguistics with a *minor* in administration. 他正在攻读语言学学位, 并且辅修行政管理学。*vi.* (in) 辅修: He *minored* in literature. 他辅修文学专业。

【反义】major *a.* 重要的

premium /pri:mjəm/ *n.* ①保险费: The high *premium* gives him the pressure to work more and earn more. 高额的保险金使他有更多工作、多赚钱的压力。②奖品, 奖金: How much have you got as *premium*. 你奖金有多少? *a.* 质优价高的: His car is very expensive and he only uses *premium* gasoline. 他的汽车很昂贵, 因此他只使用质优价高的汽油。

【搭配】at a *premium* (股票) 高于票面价值 (或发行价格), 非常珍贵: Fresh water was at a *premium* after the reservoir was contaminated. 在水库被污染之后, 清水便因稀少而贵了。

put a *premium* on 助长, 导致, 鼓励: Work paid according to the amount done *puts a premium* on speed and not on quality. 按件付酬是导致重速度、轻质量的原因。

【同义】quality *a.* 质优价高的

retirement /rɪ'taɪəmənt/ *n.* 退休: After *retirement*, the old couple went around the world. 退休以后, 老两口就环游世界。

appreciably /ə'pri:ʃəblɪ/ *ad.* ①能够感到地: He sniffed the green tea in the cup *appreciably*. 他欣然闻了闻杯里的绿茶香味。②可观地: He was paid *appreciably*. 他的收入可观。

lower /ləʊə/ *vi.* ①降低: Her hand *lowered*. 她的手放下了。②变少, 缩小: The temperature has *lowered* gradually this month. 这个月气温渐渐降低。*a.* ①较低的: He came from *lower* class and was looked down upon by his colleagues. 他来自下层阶级, 因此被他的同事蔑视。②下面的, 下游的: They live near the *lower* reaches of the Yellow River. 他们住在黄河下游附近。*vt.* ①降下: They

lowered the price from 15 dollars to 10 dollars. 他们把价格从 15 美元降低到 10 美元。②减弱, 削弱: His contestant tries to *lower* his energy. 他的竞争对手努力消耗他的能量。

patronize /'pætrənaɪz/ *vt.* ①光顾, 惠顾: We want to thank you for *patronizing* the department store. 我们想感谢您经常惠顾我们的商店。②保护, 赞助: In the 18th century, many English poets were *patronized* by nobles. 在十八世纪, 很多英国诗人都受到贵族的赞助。

ballet /bə'leɪ/ *n.* 芭蕾舞 (剧): Do you like to watch *ballet* performance? 你喜欢观看芭蕾舞表演吗?

extravagant /ɪk'strævəɡənt/ *a.* ①奢侈的, 浪费的: You don't know how *extravagant* these members of the imperial court can be. 你不知道这些皇家成员有多浪费。②过度的, 过分的: To buy a wedding gown is no *extravagant* demand. 买一件结婚礼服不是什么过分的要求。③极为丰富的, 大量的: The people living in this area are troubled by *extravagant* vegetation. 住在这里的居民都被茂盛的植被困扰着。

suspect /sə'spekt/ *vt.* ①猜想: I *suspect* they are very disappointed. 我猜想他们很失望。②怀疑: I *suspect* his motives. 我怀疑他的动机。*vi.* 怀疑, 猜疑: The above complaints are, I *suspect*, just the tip of the iceberg. 我猜疑, 上述的抱怨只是事物的表面部分。*n.* 嫌疑犯: The police have taken the *suspect* to the police station. 警察把这个嫌疑犯送到了警察局。*a.* 可疑的, 受到怀疑的: Judging from his appearance, he is a *suspect* police. 从他的外表看来, 他是一个可疑的警察。

solitude /sə'lɪtju:d/ *n.* 孤独, 独居: Are you determined to live in *solitude* all your life? 你打算一生独居吗?

【辨析】solitude 表示没有其他人。isolation 着重强调与他人完全分离或分开。seclusion 表示与他人离开或分开, 但并不一定表示完全不可接近; 该词常常指与社会接触的疏远。retirement 表示 (如为了宁静或隐退) 从活跃的生活中隐退或隐居。

budget /'bʌdʒɪt/ *n.* ①预算: A new car will not be part of our *budget* this year. 买一辆新车不在我们今年的预算之内。②专款: I heard a project with an annual *budget* of five million dollars would be passed by the government. 我听说政府将要通过一个年拨款为五百万美元的项目。*vi.* 事先编列预算: We needed help

budgeting our income. 我们需要帮助预算我们的收入。*vi.* (for)编制预算, 使用预算: He is *budgeting* for a trip to Europe. 他现在正在安排去欧洲的旅行预算。

a. ①预算的: These are *budget* items approved by Congress. 这些是国会通过的预算项目。②合乎预算的, 便宜的: It is not easy to get a *budget* car. 买到一个合乎预算的车可真不容易。

requirement /rɪ'kwaɪəmənt/ *n.* ①要求: If you have any *requirements*, ask me. 如果你有什么要求, 请向我提出来。②必要条件: I knew that concentration was the first *requirement* for learning. 我知道专心是学习的第一个必要条件。

scale /skeɪl/ *n.* ①规模: They are preparing for war on a large *scale*. 他们正在大规模地准备战争。②比例(尺): Would you please tell me the *scale* of that map? 你能告诉我那张地图的比例尺吗? ③等级: He was born of a family that ranks high on the social *scale*. 他出生于一个社会地位高的家族。④刻度: I have a ruler with *scales* in inches and centimeters. 我有一把标有英寸和厘米刻度的尺子。⑤天平, 磅秤: Can you bring me a *scale*? 你能给我拿来一个磅秤吗? *vt.* 攀登: These little boys have the dream of *scaling* the peak. 这些小孩子有爬上顶峰的梦想。

【搭配】*to scale* 按照一定比例绘图或制模: The map is usually drawn *to scale* of 1: 50,000. 地图的绘制通常是按照 1:50 000 的比例。

turn the scales 改变为有利局势: The speech of the president *turned the scales*. 总统的一番讲话把局势变得很有利。

on a small/large scale 大规模地: The enemy has decided to attack military camps *on a large scale*. 敌人打算大规模地进攻我军驻地。

resist /rɪ'zɪst/ *vt.* ①抵制, 抵抗, 反抗: They tried to *resist* robbers. 他们尽力抵抗强盗。②抵御, 阻止: His weak frame was unable to *resist* the *fatigues* of the journey. 他虚弱的身体抗不住旅途的劳累。③忍住, 顶住: She could hardly *resist* laughing. 她简直忍不住笑起来。*vi.* 反抗, 抵制, 抵抗: He could *resist* no longer. 他再也无法抵抗了。

【辨析】*object*, *oppose*, *resist* 均表示“反对”。*object* 指对某事很反感, 或持相反的意见, 特别是指突然反对做某事, 后接 *to+doing*。*oppose* 语气较 *object* 强, 指不仅坚决不同意某种行为, 而且积极抑制这种行为, 用于被动语态, 表示某人所持的反对态度。*resist* 指某人积极地用行动去反对某种攻击或暴力, 也用于抵御病毒、诱惑以及错误领导等。

temptation /temp'teɪʃən/ *n.* ①诱惑物, 迷人之物: You have to face the