

星火·贯通英语

SPARK ENGLISH

# 30篇文章 贯通 考研词汇

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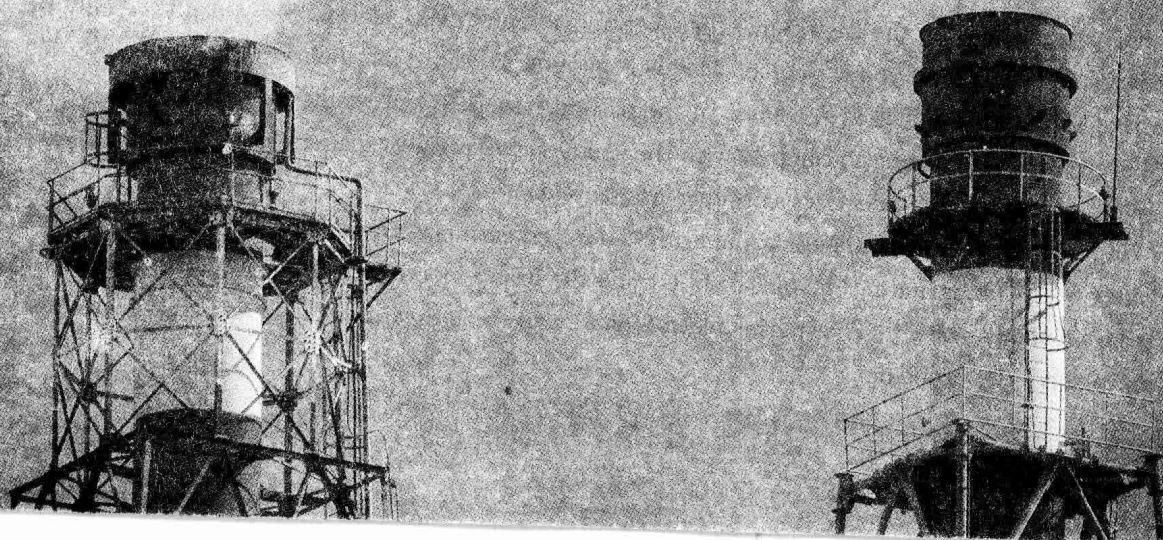
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# UNIT 17

## *Saving the Environment*

比起消除真正的污染，当前加强对于环境保护重要性的认识，其意义还要深远得多。我们太晚才认识到，当我们在生产、规模、速度和发展这些方面取得“成就”的时候，生活条件可能已大大恶化…



he effort to save the environment **derives** much of its political popularity(普及) from the impact of immediate personal **inconveniences**: a sewage(严重的) **polluted** beach, the **smog** that leaves one's eyes watering, the black granules(小颗粒) of soot(煤烟) that **drift** in through an open window, traffic jams(交通堵塞), noise, the smoking vehicles and industries.

But the **significance** of the **current** consciousness for the environment protection goes much, much deeper than **nuisance reduction**. It is a **postponed recognition** that as we "succeed" in terms of production, size, speed, growth, quality of life may **deteriorate** our living **conditions disastrously**. It is a delayed recognition of our **unity** with nature, a concern for man himself and his natural environment. It is a delayed awareness that our **fate** as individuals is in **fellowship** with our fate as a species and the future of life on this **planet**.

Precisely because we have recognized late, we must redouble(加倍) our efforts to gain **command of the situation**. We must take all the means at our **disposal**—basic and **applied** research, public education, and, above all, the governmental action.

We could have a **productive, prosperous** society without destroying the **ecological balance** of our environment. Why should man create the impropriety(不适当的事物) of material plenty around **poisoned** air, polluted water and mountains of **solid wastes**?

Russia is currently concerned with the fight to save Lake Baikal(贝加尔湖), four hundred miles long and six thousand feet deep. The beautiful, wooded **shoreline** is being **inhabited** upon by new **industrial** plants—and a new generation of Russia conservationists(自然资源保护论者) is raising a challenge. The United States **contains** less than 6 percent of the world's population—but it consumes 34 percent of the world's production and brings about much more than 5 percent of the world's **pollution**. Each American in his lifetime uses an average of 26 millions **gallons** of water, 21 000 gallons of **gasoline**, 10 000 pounds of meat, 28 000 pounds of milk and cream, \$ 6 000 worth of clothing and \$ 7 000 worth of furniture. Each year, people in the United States **discard** 7 millions **automobiles** and 100 millions tires, 20 million tons of paper, 28 **billion** bottles and 48 billions cans. Just to collect the garbage costs \$ 2.8 billion a year. The United States factories **get rid of** 165 million tons of solid wastes and 172 million tons of smoke, vehicle emissions and other forms of atmospheric(大气的) pollution. Eighty-three million United States automobiles **contribute** 60 per cent of air pollution in **urban** districts. Each year, the United States **paves** over a million acres of field, forests and **rural** green spaces.

Fortunately, saving the environment has become a popular crusade(圣战)—aided especially by the energy and concern of young people. Man is beginning to realize that he must **drastically** alter his pattern of shortsighted(无远见的) **abuse** of the natural **resources** if he wants to **survive**.

Large firms are moving to **compete** with the small ones; **specialist** makers of pollution control equipments have watched their own sales increase **tenfold**.

We must achieve **interaction** of popular pressures and enthusiasm, the precise application of sizable(相当大的) funds and technological skills, and the wise action of government at all the levels of our socio-economic system. That means **federal**, state and local governments should coordinate their efforts to solve the problems.



拯救环境的努力在政治上广受欢迎很大程度上源于给个人生活造成的直接不便:被下水道污染的海滩、让人眼睛流泪的烟雾、从打开的窗户中飘进来的黑色煤烟颗粒、交通堵塞、噪音、汽车和工业废气。

但是,当前对环境保护的重要性的认识比消除这些麻烦事的意义要深远得多。我们太晚才认识到,当我们在生产、规模、速度和发展这些方面取得“成就”的时候,生活条件可能已大大恶化。我们太晚才意识到,我们与自然是统一的,这是对人类自身和生存环境的关照。我们太晚才明白,我们作为个体的命运是与我们作为一个种群的命运以及这个行星上生命的未来密不可分。

正因为我们认识太晚,我们才必须加倍努力以控制局势。必须运用我们掌握的每一种手段,例如基础研究、应用研究和公共教育,最重要的是,政府应采取行动。

我们可以拥有一个没有遭到破坏的生态平衡、生产繁荣的社会。为什么人类要做出物质财富极为丰富但到处是有毒气体、污水和固体垃圾山这样荒谬的事呢?

俄罗斯现在正考虑拯救 400 英里长、6 000 英尺深的贝加尔湖。它那美丽的、覆盖着森林的湖岸正在被新的工厂蚕食。新一代的俄罗斯自然资源保护论者正在发起一场挑战。美国人口不到世界人口的 6%,但却消耗了世界 34% 的产品,制造了超过 5% 的世界污染。每个美国人一生平均要用 2 600 万加仑水,21 000 加仑汽油,10 000 磅肉,28 000 磅牛奶和奶油,以及价值 6 000 美元的衣服和 7 000 美元的家具。美国人每年要丢弃 700 万辆汽车,1 亿只轮胎,2 000 万吨纸张,280 亿个瓶子和 480 亿个易拉罐。仅是收集垃圾,每年就要花费 28 亿美元。美国工厂要排出 16 500 万吨固体废料和 17 200 万吨烟雾。汽车尾气和其他类型的大气污染。而 8 300 万美国汽车造成的污染占城市空气污染的 60%。美国每年在 100 万英亩的土地、森林和乡村绿地上铺路。

幸运的是,拯救环境已经变成了一场备受欢迎的圣战,特别是有了年轻一代的关心和努力。人们认识到,如果要想生存下去,就必须彻底改变目光短浅的滥用自然资源的生活方式。

大公司转向与小公司竞争。污染控制设备的专业厂商已经看到,他们的销售额在成十倍地增加。

我们还必须在我们社会经济体制的所有层面上形成公众的普遍压力和激情、一定规模的基金和技术技能的正确利用以及政府的明智行为之间的相互作用。这就意味着,联邦、州和地方政府要紧密合作以及解决这一问题。

derive *v.* 渊源,派生,引申

inconvenience *n.* 不方便,打扰

pollute *vt.* 弄脏,污染

smog *n.* 烟雾

drift *v.* (使)漂流

significance *n.* 意义

current *a.* 流行的,时新的,当前的

nuisance *n.* 麻烦事

reduction *n.* 减少,缩小

postpone *vt.* 推迟

recognition *n.* 赏识,表彰,重视

deteriorate *vi.* 恶化,变坏

condition *n.* 环境,形势

disastrously *ad.* 悲惨地,灾难性地

unity *n.* 团结,联合,统一

fate *n.* 命运,天数

fellowship *n.* 交情,友谊

planet *n.* 行星

disposal *n.* 处理

apply *vt.* 应用,运用

productive *a.* 多产的,富饶的

prosperous *a.* 兴旺的,繁荣的

ecological *a.* 生态的

balance *n.* 平衡,均势,抵消

poison *v.* 污染

solid *a.* 固体的

shoreline *n.* 海岸线

inhabit *vt.* 居住于,(动物)栖居于

industrial *a.* 工业的,产业的

contain *vt.* 包含,容纳

pollution *n.* 污染

gallon *n.* 加仑

gasoline *n.* 汽油

discard *vt.* 抛弃,丢弃

automobile *n.* 汽车

billion *n.* 十亿

get rid of 排出

contribute *vi.* 有助于,促成

urban *a.* 城市的

pave *vt.* 铺(路),铺砌

rural *a.* 田园的,农村的

drastically *ad.* 激烈地,猛烈地

abuse *n.* 辱骂,虐待

resource *n.* (pl.) 资源,财力

survive *vi.* 生存,幸存

compete *vt.* 竞争,比赛

specialist *n.* 专家

tenfold *ad.* 成十倍

interaction *n.* 相互作用,相互影响

economic *a.* 经济的

federal *a.* 联邦的

While polluted air almost never appears on a death certificate, medical research strongly implicates(暗示) it as a contributing cause of many deaths. Polluted air influences health gradually, so its effects are extremely difficult to pinpoint(查明). However, mounting evidence **indicates** a **steady** increase in the **incidence** of such respiratory(呼吸的) diseases as asthma(哮喘), bronchitis(支气管炎), **lung** cancer, and emphysema(肺气肿). Cities with an abundance of air pollution have the greatest incidence of these diseases.

The number-one cause of atmospheric pollution is the automobile. Some further observation is needed on this subject, but the automobile is indeed a **crucial** polluter and killer. The accident death **rate** from automobile is currently in **excess** of fifty-five thousand people every year. The automobile creates traffic jams in the cities and junkyards(旧汽车丢弃地) in the countryside. **Experts** say the family car has made possible not only the spread of the suburbs but also the abandonment(废弃) of central cities. The internal combustion engine(内燃机) may well give place to other forms of propulsion(推进). However, research work on the electricity, **steam** and hybrid gasoline-natural gas powered(油气两用的) automobiles has not proceeded very far. The fact is that no one has yet **invented** a **substitute** which has **adequate performance**, reliability(可靠性), and safety, or which can be produced at a **reasonable** cost and requires a **minimum** of **maintenance**.

We have made progress in cleaning up the **atmosphere**, in part because the public recognizes the health dangers and is willing to accept the expenditures. But there has little progress, nationally speaking, against noise pollution, because so little is known about the subject.

Noise pollution is, in fact, a **threat** to millions that could be as dangerous as the pollution of the atmosphere. Clinicians(临床医生) believe that prolonged exposure to noise, especially to sharp, sudden, surprise sounds, produces severe **involuntary** response in the digestive(消化的) nervous systems.

Human ears cannot shut out noise in sleep in the same way eyelids(眼皮) shut out light. The constriction(收缩) of blood **vessels** by noise pollution can go on all night long. Many people are fatigued by their efforts to remain asleep in the **midst** of urban noise.

The lowest audible(可听到的) sound is one decibel(分贝)—and louder sounds are **measured** upward on a logarithmic(对数的) **scale**. Twenty decibels is ten times 10 decibels, and 80 decibels is a million times louder than 20 decibels—and 30 or so if it is dropped on a wooden library floor. The ordinary conversation level in an average size room runs at **approximately** 60 decibels. Sounds of 80 decibels or more are uncomfortable to human ears. Decibel levels of 90 or more are **estimated** by doctors to present a health **hazard**. Decibel levels of 100 or more are a **definite** threat to **hearing**.

Heavy city traffic is measured at 90 to 95 decibels, and a common household food **blender** at 93 decibels. Air hammers(气锤) and air compressors(空气压缩机) along city sidewalks(人行道) **erupt** in sudden **blasts** of 95 decibels. This is also the reading, **incidentally**, of a subway train screaming around a curve. Farm tractors can sound at 98 decibels, roughly the same as a newspaper printing press. Incredible as it may seem, there are many familiar implements of modern life that measure 100 decibels and above. These include loud outboard(舷外的) motors, powering along off-shore(离岸), 102 decibels; **textile looms**, 106 decibels; riveting guns(铆枪), 110 decibels on up, usually way up.



虽然受污染的空气(作为致病原因)还几乎从没有在死亡证明书上出现过,但医学研究强烈暗示它是很多人死亡的原因之一。受污染的空气对健康的影响是渐进的,所以其后果非常难以查明。然而,越来越多的证据表明,像哮喘、支气管炎、肺癌和肺气肿等呼吸系统疾病的发病率在一步持续上升。在有严重空气污染的城市中,这些疾病的发病率最高。

大气污染的首要原因是汽车。关于这个问题需要做进一步的观察,但汽车的确是主要污染源和杀手。目前,每年由汽车造成的交通事故死亡人数超过 55 000 人。汽车还导致了城市的交通堵塞和城郊的旧汽车丢弃场。专家说,家庭汽车不仅使市郊扩展成为可能,还可能遗弃中心城市。内燃机可能被其他形式的动力所取代。然而,对使用电力、蒸汽和油气两用等驱动方式的汽车的研究工作还没有太大的进展。事实是还没有人发明出一种在性能、可靠性和安全性上足以满足要求的替代品,或者能够使其造价合理、保养方便。

在净化空气方面我们取得了进步,部分原因是公众已经认识到其对健康的危害,愿意付出相关费用。但是,从全国意义上讲,对于噪音污染却没有什么进展,因为人们对这个问题知道得太少。

实际上,噪音污染威胁着数百万人,与大气污染同样危险。临床医生认为,长期暴露在噪音之下,特别是尖锐、突然和令人震惊的声音,会产生消化神经系统方面严重的不良反应。

人在睡觉时,耳朵不会像眼皮挡住光一样隔绝声音。噪音污染引起的血管收缩可以持续整个晚上。很多人因要努力试图在城市噪音中保持入睡状态而疲倦不堪。

人听得到的最低音量是 1 分贝,更大的声音是按对数标度向上计量的。20 分贝是 10 分贝的 10 倍,而 80 分贝是 20 分贝的 100 万倍。东西落在图书馆的木质地板上的声音约为 30 分贝。在一般的房间正常交谈大约为 60 分贝。80 多分贝的声音使人的耳朵觉得不舒服。90 多分贝被医生视为存在着健康危险。100 多分贝对听力是不折不扣的威胁。

据测量,拥挤的城市交通的音量在 90 到 95 分贝之间,一般的家庭食品搅拌机也有 93 分贝。城市人行道旁突然发出的气锤和空压机的声音是 95 分贝,这也是地铁列车转弯时的分贝值。农场拖拉机可以发出 98 分贝的声音,差不多与报纸印刷机一样。好像令人难以置信,许多现代生活中所熟悉的工具可以达到 100 分贝以上。其中包括 102 分贝的驶过岸边的喧闹的舷外发动机,106 分贝的纺织机,高达 110 分贝(通常还会高得多)的铆焊枪。

indicate *vt.* 表明,示意

steady *a.* 稳定的,持续的,不变的

incidence *n.* (*sing.*) 发生(率)

lung *n.* 肺脏,肺

crucial *a.* 至关重要的,决定性的

rate *n.* 比率,率

excess *n.* 超越,超过

expert *n.* 专家,能手

internal *a.* 内在的,内部的

steam *n.* (蒸)汽,汽雾

invent *vt.* 发明,创造

substitute *n.* 代替物

adequate *a.* 胜任的,适当的

performance *n.* 工作情况,表现

reasonable *a.* 公道的,不贵的

minimum *a.* 最低的,最小的

maintenance *n.* 保养

threat *n.* 威胁,恐吓

involuntary *a.* 非故意的,偶然的

vessel *n.* 导管,血管

midst *n.* 中间,当中

measure *vt.* 度量,衡量

scale *n.* 刻度,标度

approximately *ad.* 近似地,大约

estimate *v.* 推测,估计

hazard *n.* 危险,危害,冒险

definite *a.* 明确的

hearing *n.* 听力,听觉

blender *n.* 掺和器,搅拌机

erupt *v.* (战争、危机、问题等)爆发,突然发生

blast *n.* 爆炸

incidentally *ad.* 顺便说及地,顺便提一句

subway *n.* 地铁

textile *n.* 纺织物

loom *n.* 织布机

There are psychological effects of noise pollution. Starting sounds contribute to outbursts of anger among **normally** placid(平静的) people. A dropped toy, a blaring television set, a police **siren**, a tingling(叮当响的) telephone, a sudden truck noise, might **propel** a neurotic(神经病患者) to minor **violence**. As for prolonged, steady sound, men and women exposed to it are more **inclined** to quarrel or act foolishly.

A British study showed not long ago that people who lived near deafening(震聋) London airport were admitted to mental hospitals at a higher rate than people living in quiet districts in the same part of the country. The noises of our daily life have been blamed variously for the high **divorce** rate, social conflict, indigestion(消化不良), nervous **breakdown**(神经失常), high blood pressure, heart failure(心力衰竭), and even insanity(精神错乱). The damage is done deep in the inner ear, near the brain, to the **delicate** cilia(纤毛), rows of microscopic, hair like organs capable of responding individually to thousands of frequencies of sound. The first of these tiny organs to be injured by noise are those, which respond to the higher frequencies above the level of speech. But the hearing loss takes place very gradually, and deafness is often not noticed until it is too late to take corrective measures.

In fact, most city dwellers(居民) have “invented” their own methods of **withstanding** noise pollution. They turn on a low decibel producer—a fan or an air conditioner—to strain out and **distill** the louder noises and make **indoor** life more **preferable**. Some states have passed laws against **defective** motorcycle mufflers(消声器), against alarms on other than emergency vehicles, against inadequate(不充足的) mufflers on automobiles.

New York city **prohibits** the use of automobile horns on **stationary** vehicles, except as a danger signal. The city also **bans** the use of any vehicles out of repair to avoid creating loud and unnecessary grating(摩擦声), **clashing**, or other noises. The city forbids the unnecessary blowing of steam **whistles** and, along with the state, the use of a stationary internal combustion engine without an effective muffler. There are city laws against **excessive** noise near schools and hospitals and in the loading and **unloading** of vehicles. The shouting of street hawkers(叫卖小贩) is forbidden. The dull hum(嗡嗡声) of fans and air conditioners continues to be the citizen's **principal** weapon against neighbors' conversations. The development of off-site, prefabricated(预制的) houses by the Office of **Housing** and Urban Development in Washington has offered new hope of effective noise controls. The house **devised** is simpler and less **costly** to install. Another **promising** new concept is the development of **portable**, soundproofed(隔音的) rooms for **installation** in homes, offices, or industrial plants.

Noise control technology in **transportation** is also being devised. General Motors(美国通用汽车公司) has designed quieter public trucks, conducting new research into noise abatement(消除) features of body and structural(结构的) **framework** design, and making its **findings** available to other manufacturers(生产厂商).

Trucks may be required to reduce diesel engine(柴油机) noise by simple techniques that have already been tested in diesel bus design, **basically** a **sealed** engine **compartment**, mechanically ventilated by fans. Small **discharge** and line mufflers may reduce air **brake** noise and frantic(狂乱的) **pumping** sound. Tires may be designed with cross bar and rib treads(轮胎面) to **minimize** the familiar



还有噪音污染的心理影响。机器启动的噪音会在日常很安静的人们中间造成愤怒。掉落的玩具,嘈杂的电视机,警车的警报器声,丁当作响的电话,一声突然的卡车喇叭,会使一个神经质的人产生轻微的惊动。至于长时间持续的噪音,会使暴露在其中的人更多地倾向于出现争吵或不理智的行为。

不久前英国的一项研究表明,住在震耳欲聋的伦敦机场附近的人进精神病院的比例高于住在这个国家的同一个地方的安静区域里的人。我们日常生活中的噪音被认为会导致高离婚率、社会冲突、消化不良、神经失常、高血压、心力衰竭以至精神错乱。其损伤还深至内耳里位于大脑附近的脆弱纤毛,在显微镜下可以看到,它们是一种的成排的毛发状器官,能够对数千种频率的声音分别产生响应。这种易被噪音损伤的微小器官首先是那些对高于讲话音量的高频率音量有反应的。但是,听力缺失发生得非常缓慢,往往直到采取任何矫正措施都太迟的时候,人们才发现耳聋现象。

实际上,大多数城市居民已经“发明”了抵御噪音污染的办法。他们使用低分贝的产品,比如电扇或空调,尽力消除过高的噪音,使室内生活更加舒适。有些州已经通过法律,不准安装不合格的摩托车消声器,除急救车外不准鸣笛,不准在汽车上安装不合格的消声器。

纽约市禁止停放的交通工具使用喇叭,除非是作为危险警报。还禁止驾驶失修的汽车,以避免产生过高的不必要的摩擦声、撞击声和其他噪音。该市不允许随意鸣笛,在整个州,不许使用没有有效消声器的固定内燃发动机。有的城市规定学校和医院附近以及汽车的装卸不能超过一定的音量。街头小贩的叫喊声也是禁止的。风扇和空调低沉持续的嗡嗡声是居民们对付邻居谈话的主要武器。华盛顿住房和城市发展事务所开发的在现场外预制的住房提供了有效控制噪音的新希望。设计出的房子安装起来更为简单,造价更低。另一个有前途的新理念是可以在家庭、办公室或工厂安装的隔音活动房间。

交通方面的噪音控制技术也正在被发明出来。通用汽车公司设计了更安静的公用卡车,将消除噪音的研究新成果用于车身和结构骨架设计上,并向其他制造商提供其成果。

卡车可能被强制使用已经在柴油机公共汽车设计中试验过的简单技术来降低其柴油发动机噪音,即用风扇进行机械通风的一个封闭的盒式引擎装置。更少的排气量和成排的消声器可以减轻气刹的噪音和剧烈的

normally *ad.* 通常,正常地  
siren *n.* 汽笛,警报器,警报声  
propel *vt.* 推进,推动,激励  
violence *n.* 暴力,暴行  
incline *v.* (使)倾向于,赞同  
divorce *n.* 离婚  
breakdown *n.* (健康、精神等)衰竭,衰弱  
failure *n.* 不足,缺乏(的实例)  
delicate *a.* 细软的,娇嫩的,纤细的  
frequency *n.* 次数,频率  
withstand *vt.* 抵挡,经受住  
strain out 过滤  
distil(1) *vt.* 蒸馏,用蒸馏法提取  
indoor *a.* (在)室内的,(在)户内的  
preferable *a.* 更可取的,更好的  
defective *a.* (指质量)有缺点的,欠缺的  
prohibit *vt.* 禁止,不准  
stationary *a.* 静止的  
ban *vt.* 禁止  
clash *vt./n.* (金属等的)刺耳的撞击声  
whistle *n.* 口哨声,汽笛声,哨子声  
excessive *a.* 过度的,过分的,过多的  
unload *vt.* 卸(货),从...卸下货物,下(客)  
principal *a.* 首要的,主要的  
site *n.* 现场  
housing *n.* 住处,住宅  
devise *vt.* 发明,设计  
costly *a.* 昂贵的,代价高的  
promising *a.* 有希望的  
portable *a.* 便于携带的,手提式的,轻便的  
installation *n.* 安装  
transportation *n.* 运输,搬送  
framework *n.* 框架,构架  
finding *n.* 发现(物);(pl.) 调查(或研究)结果  
basically *ad.* 基本地  
seal *vt.* (密)封,盖章  
compartment *n.* 小格,分隔层  
ventilate *vt.* 使通风  
discharge *n.* 排气量  
brake *n.* 刹车带  
pump *vt.* (用泵)抽(水),泵送,打气  
minimize *vt.* 使减小(或缩小)到最低限度

whirring(旋转的) noise.

The air transportation industry also has a major noise problem. **Aircraft** technology is only one part of the problem, however. The other is the quality of life in **residential**, industrial, and wildlife areas in the **vicinity** of airports. The noise of the **jets** is indeed **substantial**. Environmental factors must be considered well in advance in all aspects of **aviation** planning.

Reducing the pollution of our rivers, lakes, streams, and offshore waters is important for the coming generation.

We have made **visible** and encouraging progress by operating new sewage(污水) disposal projects. Sewage treatment plants' **construction** has improved the quality of ten billion gallons of water a day—some 20 percent of all of our fresh water resources. Pollution of the rivers, streams, and lakes must be ended as quickly as possible—as a prerequisite(先决条件) for our good future and our good health. We can stop water pollution if we are prepared to pay the price.

The basic technology of sewage control has been successfully developed. The primary need is for more sewage treatment of plants and **filters**. **Municipal** collection systems gather the sewage in **lateral** and **trunk** sewers. When treatment is not provided, the sewage is **dumped** directly into the nearest waters. Filters are designed to gather sewage from these trunk and lateral sewers and bring them to the treatment facilities.

**Treatment** plants receive sewage from collection systems and from filters. Treatment then **eliminates** many of the harmful(有害的) composition of sewage by sedimentation(沉淀), biological or chemical action(生化反应), and **purification**. Primary treatment (sedimentation) is always necessary. **Secondary** treatment (biological and chemical action) is also always necessary. Chlorination(氯化处理) (purification) is needed in most cases. To eliminate existing pollution in industries not tied to municipal sewage collection systems, there must be separate industrial facilities and even changers in industrial processes.



泵动声。轮胎可以设计成交错花纹表面,把熟悉的行车噪音减至最小。

航空交通业也存在一个很大的噪音问题。然而,飞机技术只是问题的一部分,还有临近机场的住宅、工业和野生生物区的生活质量问题。喷气机的噪音的确非常现实。环境因素必须在确定航空计划的各个方面之前予以充分考虑。

减轻我们的河流、湖泊、小溪和海岸水域的污染对于下一代很重要。

我们已经在新建污水处理工程上取得了明显的令人鼓舞的进步。污水处理厂的建设每天可以改善 100 亿加仑水的水质,约占我们所有清洁水源的 20%。对河流、小溪和湖泊的污染必须尽快停止,因为这是关系到我们美好未来和身体健康的首要条件。如果我们愿意付出代价,我们就能够阻止水污染。

污水控制的基本技术已卓有成效。最主要的需求就是要工厂和过滤装置处理更多的污水。地方收集系统把支线和干线下水道的废水集中起来(在没有处理设备的时候,这些废水是直接排入到最近的水域中的)。过滤装置用于从这些干线和支线下水道收集废水并将它们输送到处理设备。

处理厂接受来自收集系统和过滤装置的废水,然后通过沉淀、生化反应和净化等处理工序,清除废水中的有害成分。初级处理(沉淀)总是最为必要的。次级处理(生化反应)也总是必要的。在多数情况下还必须进行氯化处理(净化)。为了清除不与地方污水收集系统一体化的现有工业污染,还必须有独立的工业设施相配套,甚至改进工业工艺流程。

aircraft *n.* 飞机,航空器

residential *a.* 居住的,住宅的

vicinity *n.* 周围地区,邻近地区

jet *n.* 喷气式飞机,喷气发动机

substantial *a.* 可观的,大量的

aviation *n.* 航空工业

construction *n.* 建造,建筑

visible *a.* 看得见的

filter *n.* 滤器,滤纸

municipal *a.* 市(政)的

lateral *n.* 支线

trunk *n.* 树干,主干,干线

dump *vt.* 倾卸,倾倒

treatment *n.* 处理

eliminate *vt.* 排除,消除,消灭

chemical *a.* 化学的

purification *n.* 净化

secondary *a.* 次要的,第二的

# Words Study & Memorizing



## PART 1

### 点津式巧记与活用



单靠阅读并不能记住所有的生词。下面让我们利用点津式记忆法,通过联想熟词记忆生词。同时学会重点单词的用法并把握住其考点。请按照我们设计的步骤去做,将会有 surprise 在等着你!

**inconvenience** [ɪnkən'vi:njəns] *n.* 不方便, 打扰

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 15】

**pollute** [pə'lju:t] *vt.* ① 弄脏, 污染: Our water supply is becoming polluted. 我们的水源被污染了。② 腐蚀: This book will pollute children's minds. 这本书会腐蚀孩子们的思想。

**pollution** [pə'lju:ʃən] *n.* 污染, 污染物

**smog** [smɒg] [**smoke**(烟) + **fog**(雾)] *n.* 烟雾

[助记] “前者头+后者尾”构成新词:

brunch *n.* 早午餐 ← breakfast + lunch

motel *n.* 汽车旅馆 ← motorists' hotel

movie *n.* 电影 ← moving picture

smog *n.* 烟雾 ← smoke + fog

**drift** [drɪft] [根义: (水)“驱使”(之物) →] *v.* 漂, (使)漂流 *n.* 漂, 漂流(物)

[助记] 已知 give → gift (=sth. given),

您是否由此而猜知 drift 源谁意何?

[熟] drive [根义] 驱 → [生] drift (水)“驱使”(之物)

[辨异] float, drift

(1) float 指与“下沉”(sink)相对的“漂浮”, 可能在漂动, 也可能静止。

(2) drift 只表示随风飘动或随水漂动, 因为(被)风、水等“drive”(to drift = to drive or be driven along by wind, waves or currents)。比较:

The logs float on the river. 圆木漂浮在河上。

The logs are drifted down the river. 圆木沿河漂流而下。

**significance** [sig'nifikəns] *n.* 意义

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 30】

**current** ['kʌrənt] *a.* 流行的, 时新的, 当前的

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 27】

**nuisance** ['nju:snəs] *n.* ① 讨厌的东西, 讨厌的人 ② 麻烦事

[搭配] make a nuisance of oneself 使自己成为令人讨厌的人

**reduction** [ri'dʌkʃən] *n.* 减少, 缩小

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 27】

**postpone** [ˌpəʊst'pəʊn] *vt.* 推迟, 延期(到一个具体日期)

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 4】

**recognition** [ˌrekəg'nɪʃən] *n.* 赏识, 表彰, 重视

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 15】

**deteriorate** [di'tiəriəreit] [deterior(= worse) + -ate]



(*v.*); make worse → *v.* (使) 恶化, (使) 变坏: Relations between the two countries have since deteriorated. 两国关系从此开始恶化。

[助记] -ior 是拉丁语中构成比较级的词尾, 类例: interior, exterior, superior, inferior, prior, anterior 等。

**unity** ['ju:niti] *n.* 团结, 联合, 统一

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 22】

**fate** [feit] *n.* 命运; as sure as fate 必定

[译] 中国人民现在掌握了自己的命运。

[误] The Chinese people are now masters of their own fate.

[正] The Chinese people are now masters of their own destiny.

[注] destiny 指“命运注定的、天命的”, 既指美好的希望, 也指自然的结果, 一般用于重大场合; fate 宿命论者认为命运是由神灵或某种超自然的力量注定的, 非人们所能掌握, 因而该词有浓厚的迷信色彩, 常指不幸的命运。如: I don't believe in fate. 我不相信命运。

**fellowship** ['feləʊʃip] *n.* ① 交情, 友谊: fellowship in misfortune 患难之交 ② (在共同的宗旨下组成的) 团体, 联谊会: Our son is a member of a youth fellowship. 我们的儿子是青年联谊会的会员。

[助记] 已学: friend 朋友 → friendship 友谊

再识: fellow 伙伴 → fellowship 友谊

**planet** ['plænɪt] *n.* 行星

恒星—(fixed) star 行星—planet 卫星—satellite

**disposal** [dis'pəʊzəl] *n.* 处理

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 4】

**ecology** [i'kɒlədʒi] [eco(生态) + -logy(…学)] *n.* ① 生态 ② 生态学

**ecological** [i'kɒlədʒɪkl] *a.* 生态学的, 社会生态学的

**balance** ['bæləns] *v.* 使平衡, 称: Can you balance yourself on one foot? 你能独脚站稳吗? balance accounts 使收支平衡 *n.* ① 天平, 秤 ② 平衡, 均衡: keep the balance of nature 维持生态平衡 ③ 差额, 结余, 余款: active/adverse trade balance 贸易顺/逆差

**poison** ['pɔɪzən] *n.* 毒物, 毒药: commit suicide by taking poison 服毒自杀/hate each other like poison 互相恨透 *vt.* 放毒, 毒害: poison mice 把耗子毒死

**poisonous** ['pɔɪznəs] *a.* 有毒的

**inhabit** [in'hæbit] [in(=in) + habit(=live)] *vt.* 居住于, (动物) 栖居于

[助记] habit { [熟] 习惯 → habitual *a.* 习惯的  
[根] 居住 → { cohabit *v.* 同居  
inhabit *vt.* 居住于

[辨析] { live/dwell/reside in a city 居于某市  
inhabit a city

记住: inhabit = (of animals or a large group of people) live in (a place or an area)

**inhabitant** [in'hæbitənt] *n.* 居民, 住户: inhabitants of large cities 大城市居民

**contain** [kən'tein] *vt.* ① 包含, 容纳, 装有: The basket contains a variety of fruits. ② 等于, 相等于: A foot contains twelve inches. 一英尺等于十二英寸。

**gallon** ['gælən] *n.* 加仑(液量单位=4 夸特, 英制为 4.546 升, 美制为 3.785 升)

[助记] 谐音: [英] gallon — 音译 → [汉] 加仑

**gasoline** [ˌgæsoʊlɪn, ˌgæsəlɪn] *n.* 汽油

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 16】

**automobile** [ˌɔ:təmə'bɪl, ˌɔ:təməbɪl] *n.* 汽车

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 5】

**billion** ['bɪljən] *n./num.* ① (AmE) 十亿 ② (BrE) 万亿

[用法] 用法类同 hundred, thousand, million 等。

{ two billion 20 亿  
billions of 数十亿

**rid** [rɪd] *vt.* (of) 使摆脱, 使去掉

[搭配] rid sb. of ... 使...摆脱... (搭配类同 rob)

**get rid of** 摆脱, 除去: He was a boring nuisance! I'm glad to get rid of him. 他这人真讨厌, 我很庆幸能摆脱他的纠缠。

**contribute** [kən'trɪbjʊ(:)t] *vi.* 有助于, 促成

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 21】

**pave** [peɪv] *vt.* 铺(路), 铺砌

**pave the way (for)** (为...) 铺平道路: The treaty will pave the way for the peace in that area. 该条约将为这个地区的和平铺平道路。

**drastic** ['dræstɪk] *a.* ① 严厉的: Drastic measures will have to be taken to restore order. 为恢复秩序必须采取严厉措施。② 激烈的

**drastically** ['dræstɪkli] *ad.* 激烈地, 猛烈地

**abuse** { [ə'bjʊ:z] *v.* [ab-(脱离)] ① [根义] 滥用 →  
[ə'bjʊ:s] *n.*

② [滥用] { 言 → { 辱骂  
行 → { 虐待

[助记] use { [z] *v.* → (ab)use { [z] *v.*  
[s] *n.* [s] *n.*

**survive** [sə'vaiv] *vi.* 生存, 幸存

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 13】

**compete** [kəm'pi:t] *vt.* 竞争, 比赛

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 30】

**interaction** [ˌɪntər'ækʃən] *n.* 相互作用, 相互影响

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 8】

**economic** [ˌi:kə'nəmɪk] *n.* (*pl.*) 经济学

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 29】

**federal** ['fedərəl] *a.* 联邦的

[助记] [根] *feder*(联合) → [生] *federal a.* 联邦的; *confederation n.* 联邦

**indicate** ['ɪndikeɪt] *vt.* 表明, 示意

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 30】

**crucial** ['kru:ʃəl] [*cruc*(=cross 十字)+*-ial*(=of); 处在“十字路口的”→] *a.* 至关重要的, 决定性的: Getting this contract is crucial to the future of our company. 签订此项合同对本公司的前途至关重要。

[助记]

||  
=cross→[*crucify*(钉在十字架上) [*cruc*=cross]  
|| [*crusade*(十字军) [*crus*=cross]]

△ *cross, cruc, crus* 同源于拉丁语 *crux*(十字架)。

**excess** [ɪk'ses, 'eksɪs] *n.* 超越, 超过

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 22】

**excessive** [ɪk'sesɪv] *a.* 过度的, 过分的, 过多的

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 22】

**expert** ['ekspə:t] *n.* 专家, 能手: Programme experts are in great demand in the information age. 在信息时代, 软件程序专家很吃香。 *a.* 熟练的, 内行的, 有经验的: be expert in/at driving a car 驾车熟练

**internal** [ɪn'tənl] *a.* ①内在的, 内部的 ②国内的, 内政的

**external** [ɪk'stənl] *a.* 外部的, 外面的

[助记] [前缀] {*in-* → *inter*} [根]  
{*ex-* → *exter*}

[辨析] *inner, inward, internal* (内部的)

(1) *inner* 本义是“较里面的”, 如大小两同心圆, 里面小圆叫做 *inner circle*; 里外两间相连的房子, “里间”叫做 *inner room*。

(2) *inward* 本义是“向内的”, 如: *inward curve* 是“朝里面(或朝圆心)的曲线”。在引申义中, *inner, inward* 这两个词通常都可用来指人的内心方面, 如: *inner life* 内心生活, *inward thoughts* 内心思想。

(3) *internal* “内部的”, 比上两词用得广。如: *internal affairs* 内部事务; *internal trade* 国内贸易; *internal injuries* 内伤。

△ *outer, outward, external* 的区别类同。

**steam** [sti:m] *n.* (蒸) 汽, 汽雾 *vi.* ①发出蒸汽 →

②用蒸气开动: The train steamed in. *vt.* ①蒸, 煮: to steam sweet potatoes ②蒸发

[短语] *steam up* (使) 蒙上水汽

△ The warm room steamed up my glasses. 温暖的房间使我的眼镜蒙上了水汽。

[辨析] *vapor* 泛指非蒸气物变为气态; *steam* = *water vapor*, 专指水蒸气。

**steamer** ['sti:mə] *n.* 汽船, 轮船

**substitute** ['sʌbstɪtju:t] *n.* 代替物

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 29】

**adequate** ['ædɪkwɪt] *a.* 胜任的, 适当的

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 15】

**performance** [pə'fɔ:məns] *n.* 工作情况, 表现

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 26】

**reasonable** ['rɪznəbl] *a.* ①合理的, 有道理的: a reasonable decision 合理的决定 ②通情达理的: Be reasonable; you can't expect her to do all the work on her own. 讲点理吧, 你不能指望她一个人单独做所有这些事。③公道的, 适度的: be sold at a reasonable price 售价公道

**minimum** ['mɪnɪmə] *a.* 最低的, 最小的

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 24】

**threat** [θret] *n.* ①威胁, 恐吓 ②坏兆头, 危险迹象

[搭配] be under threat 受到威胁: The survival of civilization as we know is under threat. 我们都知, 人类文明的生存正受到威胁。

**vessel** ['vesl] *n.* ①船, 舰: a merchant vessel 商船 ②容器, 器皿 ③导管, 血管: He cut a vessel in his leg. 他划破了腿上的一根血管。

**midst** [mɪdst] *n.* 中间, 当中

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 14】

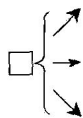
**measure** ['meɪʒə, 'meɪzə] *vt.* 量, 测量 *n.* ① (*sing.*) 大小, 尺寸 ② (常 *pl.*) 措施, 办法

**beyond measure** 无可估量, 极度, 过分: He was surprised beyond measure. 他感到极为惊讶。

**for good measure** 另外: In addition to dessert, they served chocolates for good measure. 除甜食之外, 他们还上了巧克力。

**measure up** 合格, 符合标准: Does he measure up for the job? 他符合做那项工作的条件吗?

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break down 破裂      breakdown 分类

**failure** ['feiljə] *n.* ①失败, 不及格 ②失败的人或事  
③故障, 失灵 ④未能

[动] fail 失败

[动] succeed 成功

[名] failure { ①失败  
②失败的人或事 } [名] success { ①成功  
②成功的人或事 }

❖ **Failures**, repeated **failures**, are finger posts on the road to achievement. The only time you don't fail is the last time you try something, and it works. One fails forward toward success. (Kettering) 失败, 一次次的失败, 是通向成功的路标。你惟一不败的那次是你的最后一次尝试, 而且是一次有效的尝试。每失败一次就向成功迈进了一步。(凯特林)

**frequency** ['frikwənsi] [frequent 的名词] *n.* 周率, 频率; Frequency Modulation 调频(略为 FM)

**withstand** [wið'stænd, wiθ'stænd] *vt.* 抵挡, 经受住  
[助记] 【详见 UNIT 29】

**strain** [strein] *vt.* ①[根义] 拉紧, 绷紧 → ②使紧张, 尽力: She strained her ears and tried to hear what they were saying. 她竖起耳朵想听清他们在说些什么。③拉伤, 扭伤: strain one's waist 扭伤了腰/strain one's heart 因过度劳累而损伤心脏  
*n.* ①极度紧张, 过多的疲劳 ②张力, 应变

**distil(l)** [dis'til] [di-(=de-, down) + stil(=drop)]  
*vt.* ①蒸馏, 用蒸馏法提取 → ②吸取, 提炼: useful advice distilled from a lifetime's experience 从一生的经历中得出的有益的教训

④ **distillation** [disti'leifən] [di-(=de-, down) + stil(=drop) + -ation(*n.*)] *n.* 蒸馏, 蒸馏法

**preferable** ['prefərəbl] *a.* (to)更可取的, 更好的  
[助记] 【详见 UNIT 24】

**defective** [di'fektiv] *a.* (指质量)有缺点的, 欠缺的  
[助记] 【详见 UNIT 9】

**stationary** ['steifənəri] *a.* 静止的  
[助记] 【详见 UNIT 29】

**ban** [bæn] *vt.* ①取缔, 查禁 ②(from)禁止 *n.* 禁止, 禁令

△If you are **banned** from doing something, you are officially **prevented/prohibited** from doing it.

[搭配]

- (1) to ban { sth. 取缔, 查禁某物  
sb. from doing sth. 禁止某人做... }  
(2) to place/put... under a ban 禁止...  
(3) to lift the ban on sth. 对...开禁  
(4) be under a ban 被禁止(=be banned)

**whistle** ['wisl] [拟声词] *n.* ①口哨, 汽笛 ②口哨声, 汽笛声 *v.* 吹口哨, 鸣笛: The policeman whistled for the automobile to stop. 警察鸣笛让汽车停下来。

**unload** [ʌn'ləud] *vt.* 卸(货), 从...卸下货物

[助记] “un-+v.”表示“做...相反的动作”:

do 做 ↔ undo 取消 load 装货 ↔ unload 卸货

**principal** ['prinsəpəl] *a.* 首要的, 主要的 *n.* ①负责人, 校长, 首长 ②(sing.)资本, 本金

[助记] 多义类比:

capital *a.* 首要的, 主要的 → *n.* 资本

principal *a.* 首要的, 主要的 → *n.* 资本

[辨析] principle *n.* ①原理, 原则 ②主义, 信念

**site** [sait] *n.* 位置, 场所, 地点 *vt.* 使坐落在, 设置

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 24】

**devise** [di'vaiz] *vt.* 发明, 设计

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 12】

**costly** ['kɒstli] *a.* 昂贵的, 代价高的: The liberation is a costly victory. Thousands of people died for it.

[名] cost [名] expense (费用)

[形] costly [形] expensive (昂贵的)

[用法] costly 是形容词而不是副词! costly = expensive 昂贵的; expensively = dearly 昂贵地

**promising** ['prɒmisiŋ] *a.* 有希望的: a very promising youth = a youth of great promise

[助记] 误认 promising 为“约定的, 许诺的”:

promise

①许诺, 约定

②有希望

promissory ['prɒmisəri]

*a.* 许诺的, 约定的

promising ['prɒmisiŋ]

*a.* 有希望的

**portable** ['pɔ:təbl] *a.* 便于携带的, 手提式的, 轻便的

**installation** [ˌɪnstə'leifən] *n.* 安装

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 23】

**transportation** [ˌtræns'pɔ:'teifən] *n.* 运输, 搬送

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 9】

**framework** ['freimwɜ:k] [frame(框架) + work(制作品)] *n.* ①框架, 构架 → ②体系, 构成方式: the



framework of modern government 现代政府的体制

**finding** ['faɪndɪŋ] *n.* ①发现(物) ②(*pl.*)调查(或研究)结果: The findings show that he is guilty. 调查结果表明他是有罪的。

[用法] 以-ing 结尾的名词, 如 belongings, bookings, earnings, surroundings, findings 等常用做复数: The surroundings are ugly. 周围环境不好。Bookings are obtainable from travel agents. 可以从旅行社订票。

**basically** ['beɪsɪkəli] *ad.* 基本地

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 26】

**seal**<sup>①</sup> [si:l] *n.* ①封蜡, 封铅, 封条: put a seal on a box 在盒子上加封条 ②印, 图章(stamp): set one's seal to 在...上盖章; under seal 盖上公章的 *vt.* (密)封: seal an envelope 封信

**seal**<sup>②</sup> [si:l] *n.* 海豹

**compartment** [kəm'pɑ:tment] [com-(= together, with)+part(部分)+-ment; 连在一起的几个部分] *n.* ①卧车包房, (客车车厢内的)隔间: the first-rate compartments—等包厢 ②分隔的空间: smoking compartment(火车内的)吸烟室  
[助记] [熟] part *v.* 分开, 分隔 → [生] compartment *n.* 隔间

**ventilate** ['ventileɪt] *vt.* 使通风

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 15】

**discharge** [dis'tʃɑ:dʒ] *n.* 排气量

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 20】

**minimize/-ise** ['mɪnɪmaɪz] *vt.* 使减小(或缩小)到

最低限度

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 24】

**residential** [ˌrezi'denʃəl] *a.* 居住的, 住宅的

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 24】

**vicinity** [vi'sɪnɪti] *n.* 周围地区, 邻近地区

[短语] in the vicinity (of) 在(...)附近, (与...)接近: The car was found abandoned in the vicinity of the railway station. 汽车被发现丢弃在火车站附近。

**aviation** [ˌeɪvɪ'eɪʃən] *n.* ①航空, 航空学 ②航空工业

[助记]

[根] { avi=bird → [生] aviation 航空, 飞行  
nav=sea → [生] navigation 航海, 航行

**visible** ['vɪzəbl] *a.* 看得见的

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 12】

**municipal** [mju:'nɪʃpl] [muni-(= public)+cip(= take)+-al(a. )] *a.* ①市(政)的: municipal authorities 市政当局 ②市立的: a municipal park 市立公园

**treatment** ['tri:tment] *n.* 处理

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 6】

**eliminate** [ɪ'limineɪt] *vt.* 排除, 消除, 消灭

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 5】

**purify** ['pjʊəɪfaɪ] [pure 的动词] *vt.* 使纯净, 提纯: purify the air 净化空气

**purification** [ˌpjuəri'fɪkeɪʃən] *n.* 净化

**secondary** ['sekəndəri] *a.* 次要的, 第二的

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 26】