

星火·贯通英语

SPARK ENGLISH

30篇文章 贯通 考研英语词汇

主 编

星火记忆研究所 马德高

王洒南

Gerow · Carole

Gail · Patterson

July · Sly

Gord · Sly



2
全 4 册

2006

新 华 出 版 社

H313

spark
ENGLISH

51:2/2006

英语

SPARK ENGLISH

30篇文章 贯通 考研词汇

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

2

全4册

2006

新华出版社



UNIT 9

Meaning of Culture

文化的意义

人类不仅拥有文字，通过长期积累，人类还形成了丰富多彩的文化。而动物没有语言，其知识局限于本能或直接观察现实所学到的东西…



an **differs** from animal **species** in many ways. **Biologically** the difference is **minor** but in mind there are many differences. Man lives in the world of ideas, and acts and **reacts** in terms of concepts about **objects** and **organizations**. The animals live only in the present.

They are not ^{not} possessed of language, and their knowledge is limited to **instinct** or what they **learn** by direct and present **observations**. Their learning does not **accumulate** except for what they can **presently** use. Man on the other hand can **simultaneously** look into the past, present and future. He possesses the **capacity** to talk, to **respond**, to **represent**, to accumulate knowledge and to learn from the stimulus-response relationships (刺激反应关系). These **peculiar elements** in the make-up (组成) of man provide a long history and tradition of wisdom, accumulated in various forms of **civilization** from which **culture** grows and continues flowing. The **fundamentals** of culture developed by past generations serve as the **foundation stone** to the next generation. The new generation further adds to the past accumulation of civilization and culture and **enables** man to **continually assimilate** in the stream of culture. Thus man continues to live as a **civilized** and cultured member of society.

Scientific **inventions** and discoveries **greatly influence** cultural variability (变化性, 易变性). They **affect** tradition, customs, **beliefs** and **faiths**. They not only affect the present and future **ideology** of a society but also **practically** bring about changes in **artistic products** and cultural environment. They quite often **undermine** the **spiritual aspect** of cultural life and provide **material** patterns. Inventions and discoveries bring about changes in the **mode of production**, art, **morals**, customs, laws, **literature**, etc. The changing mode of production affects the culture. Karl Marx held that the culture of **capitalist** countries differed from that of **socialist** countries because of the differences in the modes of production.

What does culture do? The first **function** of culture is to make man a **human being**. It is culture that **regulates** his **conduct** and prepares him for group life. It teaches him the art of living as per the cultural **traits** of the group. He takes the food, wears the clothes, goes to school, speaks the language and does so many other little things of day-to-day life which are a part of the **conventional norms**, mores (风俗), laws, customs and morals of the group. The culture of a group plays a major part in the **heightening** human **qualities** of its **individuals** and saves them from avoiding **participation** in the cultural stream.

The culture of the group must give to its individual ^{能力} the capacity to lead a **social** life as an **effective** member of society. With the induction (诱导) of the individual as an effective **participant** in the social life of the group, one can greatly gain by the utilization (利用) of **energy** of the individual in different **constructive** activities, which not only provides satisfaction on to the individual but also **benefits** the group.

The second important role of culture is to keep social relationship **intact** so that the group as a whole can **maintain** and develop the values and **ideals** of the group through the **regulation** of **behaviors** of its members and by **satisfying** their **primary** needs and **objectives** in respect of the **necessities** and **luxuries** of life. People learn to **behave** socially in a group because their behavior is subject to approval or disapproval.

The culture of a group provides a number of controls on the **irrational** conducts for its members. It organizes many cultural aids like schooling (学校教育), **provision** of work, **outlet** to **talent**,

人与动物的区别是多方面的。在生物学上两者的差别很微小,但在智力上却有很大差别。人生活在思维的世界里,按照关于物体和社会组织的观念来行动和反应。动物只生活在“现在”。它们没有语言,其知识局限于本能或直接观察现实所学到的东西,除了当时可以使用外,它们的学习没有积累。另一方面,人却可以同时看到过去、现在和将来。人拥有言语、反应、表达、积累知识和从刺激反应关系中学习的能力。这些人类形成过程中的独特因素产生了悠久的智慧传统,并在文化得以发展和延续的各种形式的文明中积累下来。前辈们建立起来的文化基础成为后辈们的基石。新一代在过去的文化和文明积累上再增添新的东西,使人们能够从文化长河中不断吸收知识。因此,人类能够作为一个文明的和有文化的社会成员生存下来。

科学发现和发明极大地影响了文化的变化。它们影响传统、习俗、信念和信仰。它们不仅影响一个社会的现在和将来的意识形态,而且会使艺术品和文化环境发生变化。它们会大大侵蚀文化生活的精神层面,为其提供物质模式。发现和发明还会引起生产方式、艺术、道德、习俗、法律、文学作品等方面的变化。生产方式的变化影响着文化形态,例如卡尔·马克思认为,因为生产方式的差异,资本主义国家的文化不同于社会主义国家。

文化有什么作用呢?文化的第一个功能是使自然人变为社会人。正是文化规范了人们的行为,使其为群体生活做好准备。它教给你一个有群体文化特征的生活方式。你要获取食物、穿衣服、上学、讲话以及去做作为这个群体的社会传统标准、风俗、法律、道德和习惯的一部分的日常生活许多其他小事。一个群体的文化在提高个体的素质、促使其参与文化活动方面有很重要的作用。

一个群体的文化必须带给其个体作为社会成员实际参与社会生活的能力。由于作为一个群体的社会生活的实际参与者的个体效应,个人能够通过利用在各种建设性活动中的个体的力量获得较大利益。这不仅使个体得到满足,而且团队也从中受益。

文化扮演的第二个重要角色是保持社会关系的完整,以便这个群体作为整体能够通过规范其成员的行为和满足他们对于生活中的必需品和奢侈品的基本需求,保持和发展该群体的价值和观念。人们学习该群体中的社会行为,因为他们的行为受到赞成或不赞成的制约。

一个群体的文化对于其成员的非理性行为提供很多控制方式。它组织起许多像教育、提供就业以及使成员发挥才能的文化途径的资助。这些途径能够促进这些成员的理

differ *vi.* 不同

species *n.* 种

biologically *ad.* 生物学上

minor *a.* 较小的

react *vi.* 反应

object *n.* 物体

organization *n.* 组织

instinct *n.* 本能

learn *vi.* 学习

observation *n.* 观察

accumulate *v.* 积累,积聚

presently *ad.* 目前

simultaneously *ad.* 同时做

出地

capacity *n.* 能力

respond *vi.* 作出反应

represent *vt.* 表现

peculiar *a.* 特殊的

element *n.* 成分

tradition *n.* 传统

wisdom *n.* 智慧

civilization *n.* 文明

culture *n.* 文化

fundamental *n.* 基本原则

foundation *n.* 基础

enable *vt.* 使能够

continually *ad.* 不断地

assimilate *v.* 吸收

civilize *vt.* 使文明

invention *n.* 发明

influence *v.* 影响

cultural *a.* 文化的

affect *v.* 影响

belief *n.* 信念

faith *n.* 信仰

ideology *n.* 意识形态

practically *ad.* 实际上

artistic *a.* 富有艺术性的

product *n.* 产品

undermine *vt.* 侵蚀...的基础

spiritual *a.* 精神(上)的

aspect *n.* 方面

material *a.* 物质的,实体的

mode *n.* 方式

moral *a.* 道德

literature *n.* 文学

etc. *abbr.* 等等

Marx *n.* (姓)马克思

capitalist *n.* 资本主义者

socialist *n.* 社会主义者

function *n.* 功能

human being *n.*

regulate *v.* 调整

conduct *n.* 行为

as per 按照

trait *n.* 特点

conventional *a.* 符合习俗的

norm *n.* 标准规范

heighten *v.* (使)提高

quality *n.* 质量,品质

individual *n.* 个体

participation *n.* 参加

social *a.* 社交的

effective *a.* 实际的

participant *n.* 参与者

energy *n.* 能量

constructive *a.* 建设(性)的

benefit *vt.* 有益于

intact *a.* 完整无缺的

maintain *vt.* 保持

ideal *n.* 理想

regulation *n.* 调整

behavio(u)r *n.* 行为

primary *a.* 基本的

objective *n.* 目标

necessity *n.* 必需品

luxury *n.* 奢侈品

behave *vi.* 表现

irrational *a.* 无理性的

provision *n.* 供应

outlet *n.* 发挥

talent *n.* 才能

etc. These outlets go to provide rationality and responsibility to the members and integrate them mentally, morally and sentimentally in the group. A culturally advanced group is also capable of providing a coordinated set-up to take the best out of each member and in return give the necessary comfort for personal development, recreation and emotional living. It must also provide other facilities for broadening the vision of the individual members so as to provide necessary motivations for creation in different fields of social activity including production of pieces of art, handicrafts and scientific implements and equipments which the group may need for the satisfaction of its different cultural and material requirements.

The next important function of culture is to instantly (立即) provide new interpretation to different situations arising from the traditional cultural elements transmitted to the group. Provision of interpretation to traditional culture helps the reorientation (重新定位) of present and future cultural trends, putting them on the right track. For instance, in the modern era it is the duty of the school and other institutions of a group to tell its members that if a cat crosses his way he needs not consider it unfortunate and give up the new projects, which is needed in the modern norms of society.

However, these interpretations based on tradition may differ from culture to culture. Among some cultures the owl may still be regarded as a symbol of bad luck while in others it may be symbol of wisdom.

The principle of cultural diffusion has been advocated by three German scholars. Cultural diffusion is the process by which the cultural trades of one group or society are spread directly or indirectly to other societies. It is historically established that some societies have served as centers of cultural unification. After the birth of Christ was born a cultural center, from where many cultural trades in the field of art and political organization got diffused to the northwestern Europe and to the east up to India. Subsequently Rome (罗马) became a great cultural center from where Roman law spread in most countries of Europe. In ancient times India was the cultural center from where many cultural trades spread eastward up to Indonesia (印度尼西亚) and passed through the fourteenth century. European culture became the dominant element in Asia and Africa and even America. At present the United States and Russia are exporting their respective cultures to different countries.

Several factors influence the diffusion of culture. The foremost is the capacity of the cultural center to inspire other countries to import the culture. The most important vehicle of cultural diffusion is mass communication, tourism, and exchange of educational and cultural delegations (代表团) and teams, literature, films, etc. Obstruction to cultural diffusion may sometimes arise from the refusal of a group to borrow or import from the other group. Such a group tends to become an island of local culture untouched by the culturally developed countries. Sometimes a cultural island may exist within a larger cultural island. For example, in India the caste (印度的世袭等级) system that has separated Brahmins (印度的婆罗门阶级) from the other social groups for many generations on supposed biological superiority may reject a foreign cultural form, as they fear its impact on the prevailing moral norms and social values. It is for this reason that cultural centers of new values find it more expeditious to invade foreign cultures through such means as the mass media. This process, although indirect and slow, has in due course a lasting impact as it appeals to the coming generations of the foreign countries which are still not fully socialized to the local cultures. For example, the young-age groups in India were subjected to cultural influence of the Beatles (披头士乐队, 甲壳虫乐队) for quite a long time.

性和责任心,使他们在精神和情感方面与群体整合。一个文化较为发达的群体还能够提供平等机制以充分发挥每个成员的才智,从而为个人的发展、娱乐和情感生活提供必要的保障。它还必须提供其他一些激励机制,拓宽个体成员的视野,以便在社会活动的各个领域进行创造以满足群体的物质文化需求,包括艺术品、工艺品、科学仪器和设备。

文化的另一个重要作用是及时对这个群体所沿袭的传统文化产生的各种情况提供新的解释。对传统文化加以解释有助于现在和将来的文化发展趋势的重新定位,引导其进入正确轨道。例如,告诉其成员,如果有一只猫从他面前经过,他不需要考虑会发生什么不幸而放弃他的新计划,这是一个群体的学校和其他机构的责任,是现代社会标准所需要的。

然而,这些基于传统的解释因文化而异。在一些文化中,猫头鹰仍然可以是运气不好的象征,而在其他文化中则可能是智慧的象征。

文化扩散的原理是由三位德国学者倡导的。其过程是这样的:一个群体或社会的文化交流直接或间接地传播到其他社会。一些社会作为文化统一的中心是经长期发展而形成的。基督诞生之后,产生了一个文化中心,艺术和政治领域的许多文化交流从此处扩散到西北欧,并向东直至印度。接下来,罗马成了一个强大的文化中心,罗马法律从这里传播到大多数欧洲国家。在古代,印度是一个文化中心,许多文化交流从那里一直向东传播到了印度尼西亚。直到十四世纪以后,欧洲文化在亚洲、非洲甚至美洲才占有优势。现在,美国和俄罗斯正在把他们各自的文化输出到不同的国家。

有几种因素影响了文化的扩散。最重要的是文化中心具有吸引其他国家输入该文化的能力。文化扩散最重要的渠道是大众传播、旅游、教育文化团体的交流、文学作品和电影等。文化扩散的障碍有时可能来自于一个群体拒绝借鉴或引进另一群体的文化。这样的群体往往会成为一个不与文化发达国家进行接触的地方文化孤岛。有时候,一个文化孤岛可以存在于另一个更大的文化孤岛之中。例如,在印度,出于臆造的种族优势(即将婆罗门从其他社会阶层世代隔离开来的等级制度)可能会拒绝外来文化形态,因为他们害怕影响占统治地位的道德标准和社会价值观。由于这个原因,具有新价值的文化中心发现它们更容易通过大众传媒这样的方式侵入外国文化。尽管这个过程是间接而且缓慢的,但在一定时期影响更加持久,因为它会吸引还未被地方文化完全影响的这个国家的年轻一代。例如,印度的年轻人曾在相当一段时间里深受披头士(甲壳虫)文化的影响。

responsibility *n.* 责任
integrate *v.* (使)成一体
sentimentally *ad.* 富情感地
advanced *a.* 先进的
capable *a.* 有能力的
coordinate *vt.* 协调,调整
recreation *n.* 娱乐活动
besides *ad.* 此外
vision *n.* 视野
motivation *n.* 激发动机
creation *n.* 创造
handicraft *n.* 手工艺品
implement *n.* 工具
equipment *n.* 设备
requirement *n.* 要求
interpretation *n.* 解释
arise *vi.* 出现
transmit *vt.* 传送
trend *n.* 趋势
instance *n.* 例子
for instance 例如
era *n.* 时代
institution *n.* 社会公共机构
unfortunate *a.* 不幸的
owl *n.* 猫头鹰
symbol *n.* 象征
principle *n.* 原理
diffusion *n.* 扩散
advocate *vt.* 提倡
scholar *n.* 学者
process *n.* 过程
historically *ad.* 在历史上
establish *vt.* 确立
unification *n.* 统一
Christ *n.* 基督
diffuse *v.* 扩散
India *n.* 印度
subsequently *ad.* 后来
Roman *a.* 罗马的
ancient *a.* 古代的
eastward *ad.* 向东
dominant *a.* 占优势的
export *v.* 输出
respective *a.* 各自的
factor *n.* 因素
foremost *a.* 首要的
inspire *vt.* 激励
import *v.* 输入

vehicle *n.* 传达手段
communication *n.* 传播
exchange *n.* 交换
obstruction *n.* 障碍物
refusal *n.* 拒绝
tend to 往往会
system *n.* 制度
superiority *n.* 优越(性),
优等
impact *n.* (强烈的)影响
prevail *vi.* 占优势
expeditious *a.* 迅速的
invade *vt.* 入侵
appeal *vi.* 有吸引力

Words Study & Memorizing



PART 1

点津式巧记与活用



Dr. Vocabulary

单靠阅读并不能记住所有的生词。下面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其考点。请按照我们设计的步骤去做,将会有 surprise 在等着你!

differ ['difa] *vi.* 不同

[助记]【详见 UNIT 24】

organization/-isation [ɔ:ɡənai'zeiʃən] *n.* ① 团体, 机构 ② 组织: Only with organization can the wisdom of the collective be given full play. 只有组织起来,才能充分发挥集体的智慧。

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] [ac-(=ad-, to) + cumul (=pile, heap) + -ate (v.)] *v.* 积累, 积聚: Friends come and go, but enemies accumulate. 朋友来了又去了,敌人却越聚越多。 years and years of accumulated knowledge and experience 集腋成裘

capacity [kə'pæsiti] *n.* 能力

[助记]【详见 UNIT 2】

represent [ˌrepri'zent] *vt.* 表现

[助记]【详见 UNIT 3】

stimulate ['stimjuleit] *vt.* 刺激, 激励: The government has decided to lower interest rates to stimulate the economy. 政府决定降低利率以刺激经济的发展。

[辨析] **stimulate, encourage** (鼓励, 激励)

- (1) stimulate 表示给人以刺激来促进思想、感觉;
- (2) encourage 则着重表示“给人以希望、勇气、信心或支持”等。

心或支持”等。

stimulus ['stimjələs] *n.* ① 促进 (因素) ② 刺激 (物): Her words of praise were a stimulus to work harder. 她赞扬的话鼓舞工人更努力工作。

[助记] [熟] stimulate *v.* 刺激 → [生] stimulus *n.* 刺激 (物)

peculiar [pi'kju:ljə] [pecul (私人家畜) + -(i) ar; 原义: private → not public →] *a.* ① 异常的, 古怪的: There is something peculiar about him. 他有点古怪。 ② 特殊的, 独具的

[搭配] be peculiar to... 是... 所特有的: Such markings on the wings are peculiar to this kind of bird. 翅膀上有这种斑纹是这种鸟的特色。

peculiarity [pi'kju:li'ærəti] *n.* ① 独特性, 特色 ② 奇妙的地方, 怪癖

element ['elimənt] *n.* ① 组成部分: Justice is an important element in good government. 公正为善治的要素。 ② 元素: Water is a compound containing the elements hydrogen and oxygen. 水是氢氧化合物。

enable [i'neibl] [en-(使) + able (能够, 可能)] *vt.* 使能够, 使可能, 使可行 (make able, make possi-

ble); The microscope enables small objects to be seen. 显微镜使人们可以看到很小的物体。

[搭配] { enable sb. to do 使某人能做
enable sth. 使某事成为可能

invention [in'venʃən] [invent 的名词] *n.* ①发明, 创造: Necessity is the mother of invention. 需要是发明之母。②捏造, 虚构: pure invention 纯属捏造

influence ['ɪnfluəns] *vt.* 影响

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 11】

belief [bi'li:f] [believe 的名词] *n.* ①相信: a person worthy of belief 可以信得过的人 ②信念, 信仰

词义	动词 [v]	名词 [f]
相信, 信任	believe	belief
救助; 援助	relieve	relief
(使) 悲伤	grieve	grief

[搭配] belief in sth. 对...的信仰

(a) I believe in God. 我相信上帝。

(b) my belief in God 我对上帝的信仰

artistic [ɑ:'tistik] *a.* ① { [广义] 艺术(家)的 ② 富有艺术性的, 精彩的: an artistic flower arrangement 富有艺术性的插花

undermine [ˌʌndə'maɪn] [under (在...下) + mine (v. 采矿, 开采); 原义: 在...下采挖 →] *vt.* ①侵蚀...的基础: undermine a wall 挖墙脚 → ②暗中破坏, 逐渐削弱: Financial worries gradually undermine his health and he was obliged to retire early. 经济上的烦恼逐渐损坏他的健康, 他被迫提前退休。

spiritual ['spɪritʃuəl] *a.* 精神(上)的

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 27】

aspect ['æspekt] *n.* ①面貌, 外表, 样子: take on an entirely new aspect 面貌一新 ②(问题等的)方面: The most terrifying aspect of nuclear bombing is radiation. 核爆炸时最可怕的是辐射。

[助记] 已知: expect = look forward to

怎难记: (s)pect = look?

[根] spect(=look) → [生] { aspect = look 外表, 面貌
inspect = look into 检查
respect = look up to 尊敬

[搭配] in all aspects 在所有的(各个)方面

moral ['mɒrəl] *a.* 道德(上)的, 道义的: moral principles 道德原则 *n.* 寓意, 教育意义: The moral of this story is 'Better late than never'. 这个故事的寓意是“迟做总比不做好”。

[短语] draw a moral from... 从...中吸取教训

morality [mə'reləiti] [moral 的名词] *n.* ①道德, (行为等的)道德性: matters of public morality 公共道德问题 ②德行, 品行

[形] moral 道德的 ↔ [形] immoral 不道德的

[名] morality 道德 ↔ [名] immorality 不道德

function ['fʌŋkʃən] *n.* ①功能, 作用: the function of the heart 心脏的功能 ②(pl.) 职务, 职责: the functions of a judge 法官的职责 ③函数: X is a function of Y. X 为 Y 的函数。 *v.* ①起作用: The phone didn't function at all. 电话根本不能用。 ②行使职责: This engine can also function as a generator. 这台发动机还可做发电机用。

being ['bi:ɪŋ] *n.* ①存在, 生存: It's man's social being that determines his thinking. 人的社会存在决定人的思想。 ②生物, 人: human beings 人类

[短语] { come into being 产生
bring... into being 使产生

conduct ['kɒndʌkt] *n.* 行为

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 27】

trait [treɪt] *n.* 特征, 特点, 特性: national traits 民族性/a fundamental trait 基本特征/Two traits in his character are generosity and energy. 他个性中的两大特点就是豪爽和进取。

conventional [kən'venʃənəl] *a.* 符合习俗的

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 15】

heighten ['haɪtən] [height 的动词] *v.* (使)提高, 加强: Music helps heighten the excitement of a movie. 音乐有助于增强电影的刺激效果。

individual [ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl, ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl] *n.* 个体

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 15】

benefit ['benɪfɪt] *vt.* 有益于

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 29】

maintain [meɪn'teɪn] *vt.* 保持

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 17】

ideal [aɪ'diəl] [ide(a) + -al] *n.* 理想: establish one's lofty ideal 树立起崇高的理想 *a.* ①理想的, 完美的: He is the ideal person for the job. 他是做这项工作的理想人选。 ②空想的 ③理想主义的 ④唯心的

[助记] [熟] idea 想法, 思想 → [生] ideal 理想(的)

❖ The ideal of life is just to live ideally. 生活的理想, 就是为了理想的生活。

❖ Love is an ideal thing, marriage a real thing. (Shakespeare) 爱情是理想, 婚姻是现实。

necessity [ni'sesəti] *n.* ①必要性, 需要, 必然性: the necessity of going to school 上学读书的必要性 ②(*pl.*)必需品: the necessities of life 生活必需品
[助记] [熟] necessary (必需的) → [根] necess (必需) → [生] necessity *n.* 必要(性); necessitate *v.* 需要

[短语] of necessity 无法避免地, 必定: The report was rushed and of necessity had errors. 报告是匆忙写成的, 必定会有错误。

[辨析] necessities 和 necessities 都译为“必需品”, 但 necessities 语气比 necessities 强, 准确含义分别为: necessities = things which you need; necessities = things which are needed in order to stay alive. 比较:

{ a few necessities for the journey
{ Water is a necessity of life.

necessitate [ni'sesiteit] *vt.* 使成为必要, 需要 (= make necessary): Your remarks necessitated my thinking about the question again. 你的话使我觉得有必要重新考虑那个问题。

luxury ['lʌkʃəri] *n.* 奢侈, 华贵, 奢侈品: live in luxury 生活奢侈/a life of luxury 奢侈的生活

❖ Inflation is bringing us true democracy. For the first time in history, luxuries and necessities are selling at the same price. (Robert Orben) 通货膨胀正带给我们真正的民主。历史中头一次, 奢侈品和必需品以同样的价钱出售。

talent ['tælənt] *n.* ①才能, 天资: a talent for languages 语言天赋/a student of talent 一个有才能的学生 ②天才: acting talents 表演人才/athletic talents 体育人才

capable ['keɪpəbl] *a.* (of) ①[褒]有能力的, 有本领的: She proved a very capable doctor. 事实证明她是一位很有能力的医生。②[贬]能干得出(…坏事)的, 敢于…的: I don't believe he is capable of murder. 我不相信他会杀人。

[辨析] able, capable

(1) 在意义上: able 只表示褒义, capable 则可表示褒贬两种意义。

(2) 在搭配上: ①able 仅能用于有生命的人或动物, 而 capable 还能用于无生命的事物。②able 后接不定式, capable 后接 of 加(动)名词。

incapable [in'keɪpəbl] *a.* (of) 无能力的, 不会的: She is incapable of working with other people. 她不会

和其他人一起工作。

motive ['məʊtɪv] *n.* 动机, 目的: What's the motive behind the bombing? 那次轰炸的动机是什么?

[助记] 谐音: [汉] 马达一音译—[英] motor (发动机) → [根] mot (动, 移动)

motivation ['məʊtɪveɪʃn] *n.* ①激起动机: consumer motivation 消费动机 ②(行动的)诱因, 意图: have good motivation and high morale 目的明确士气旺盛 ③积极性, 干劲: She insists her success is due to motivation rather than brilliance. 她坚称她的成功靠的是干劲, 而不是才智。

requirement [ri'kwaɪəmənt] *n.* (for) ①要求 ②需要, 需要的东西

[用法] 在 requirement 后的同位语从句和表语从句中, 谓语用“(should+)动词原形”表示虚拟语气。如: One of the requirements for a fire is that the material be heated to its burning temperature. 燃烧的条件之一是: 燃料要加热到其燃点温度。

arise [ə'reɪz] *vi.* 出现

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 19】

transmit [trænz'mɪt] *vt.* 传送

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 14】

trend [trend] *n.* 倾向, 趋势 *vi.* 倾向, 伸向: House prices trend upwards. 房价趋于上涨。

[辨析] tendency 是 tend 的名词形式, 指自然因素决定的趋势、倾向; trend 指在外界压力下事物必然的发展趋势, 大的潮流, 强调外界压力, 人的作用。

era ['ɪərə, 'eərə] *n.* 时代, 纪元: We're living in the era of the computer. 我们生活在电脑时代。

[辨析] age, era (时代)

(1) age 表示以重要人物或事件为标志的一段时间: the Victorian Age 维多利亚时代, the Iron Age 铁器时代, the atomic age 原子时代。

(2) era 指历史上独立的时代: The Roman era is computed from the date when Rome was supposedly founded. 罗马时代是以推测出的罗马城建立的日期算起的。

institution [ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən] *n.* 社会公共机构

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 29】

advocate ['ædvəkeɪt] *vt.* 提倡

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 19】

ancient ['eɪnfənt] *a.* 古代的, 古老的

ancient 古代的	→	modern 现代的	→	contemporary 当代的
----------------	---	---------------	---	---------------------

inspire [ɪn'spaɪə] *vt.* 激励

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 27】

communication [kə,mju:ni'keiʃən] *n.* 传播

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 25】

exchange [iks'tʃeindʒ] *v.* (for) 交换, 调换, 兑换; *n.* ① 交流, 交易, 交换: exchange views 交换意见 ② 交换台, 交易所: exchange stock 股票交易所

[辨析] **change, exchange**

(a) Let's $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{change} \\ \text{exchange} \end{array} \right\}$ our seats. ($X \leftrightarrow Y$)

我们换换座位吧。

(b) I changed my seat. ($X \rightarrow Y$)

我换了个座位。

[注] (1) change 做“交换”讲时,除了像上面(a)句接特定的名词的情形外,通常用 exchange; (2) (a)句中 seat 类受词必须用复数。

[搭配] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{exchange... for... 以...换取...} \\ \text{exchange... with (sb.) 和(某人)换...} \end{array} \right.$

(a) I'll exchange my apple for your orange.

(b) I wouldn't exchange places with him for anything.

tend [tend] *vi.* 易于, 往往会

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 30】

system ['sistəm] *n.* ① 系统, 体系 ② 制度, 体制: one country, two systems 一国两制

systematic(al) [ˌsɪstɪ'mætɪk(əl)] *a.* ① 系统的: systematical investigation and study 系统的调查研究 ② 有组织的, 有条理的: He was systematical. 他做事有条不紊。

prevail [pri'veɪl] *vi.* 占优势

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 21】

expedition [ˌekspe'diʃən] [ex-(出) + ped(足) + -ition; 出足 → 出行 → 远足 →] *n.* 远征(队), 探险(队): The scientists are on an expedition into the Brazilian jungle. 科学家到巴西的丛林去考察。a polar expedition 极地探险队

[助记] 汉语中有“脚”, 又有“足”; 英语中有 foot, 亦有 ped。

[根] ped(足) → [生] expedition *n.* 远征(队); pedestrian *n.* 步行者, 行人

appeal [ə'pi:l] *vi.* ① (to) 呼吁, 要求 ② 申诉, 上诉: He appealed to a higher court. 他向上一级法院上诉。③ 对...有吸引力 ④ (to) 诉诸, 求助: appeal to public opinion 求助于公众舆论 *n.* ① (to) 呼吁, 要求: make an appeal to sb. 向某人发出呼吁 ② 申诉, 上诉(suit): The supreme court turned down our appeal. 最高法院驳回了我们的申诉。③ 吸引力: The new fashion soon lost its appeal. 这种新款式很快就失去了吸引力。

PART 2

星火式速记与扩充

本部分利用星火式记忆法, 由一个熟词记忆多个生词, 不仅帮助记忆本课生词, 而且进一步扩充了课文外的大纲单词, 使你全面记住大纲词汇。请体味一下星火记忆法的妙处吧!



★ BIOLOGY

1. **biology** [baɪ'ɒlədʒi] [bio(=life) + -ology(...学)] *n.* 生物学

2. **biological** [ˌbaɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *a.* 生物学(上)的

biologically [ˌbaɪə'lɒdʒɪkəli] *ad.* 生物学上

3. [熟] biology → [根] bio (= life)

biography [baɪ'ɒɡrəfi] [bio-(= life) + graph(= write) + -y; 记叙人生→] *n.* 传记

autobiography [ˌɔ:təbaɪ'ɒɡrəfi] [auto-(= self)]
n. 自传

microbe ['maɪkrəʊb] [micro(微, 小, 细) + be(= bio 生命)] *n.* 微生物, 细菌

★ EXTINGUISH

1. **extinguish** [ɪks'tɪŋɡwɪʃ] *vt.* ① 熄灭, 扑灭; Smoking is forbidden. Please extinguish your cigarette. 禁止吸烟, 请把您的烟熄灭。② 使消亡, 使破灭; All my hope is extinguished. 我所有的希望都没了。

[辨异] **go out, put out, extinguish** (熄灭)

go out 是不及物动词; The fire has gone out. 火已熄灭。 **put out** 和 **extinguish** 是及物动词, 但 **extinguish** 较 **put out** 正式; Firemen soon put the fire out. 消防队员很快就扑灭了那场火。 They tried to extinguish the flames. 他们试图扑灭火焰。

2. [动] **extinguish** → { [形] **extinct**
[名] **extinction**

extinct [ɪks'tɪŋkt] *a.* ① (火等) 熄灭了的, (风俗等) 已废弃的, (火山等) 不再活跃的; The volcano was thought to be extinct until it erupted one year ago. 直到一年前爆发, 这座火山一直被认为是死火山。② 灭绝的, 绝种的; an extinct species 已灭绝的物种

extinction [ɪk'stɪŋkʃən] *n.* ① 熄灭 ② 灭绝, 绝种; Efforts have been made to prevent the extinction of precious animals. 已做出努力以防止濒危稀有动物灭绝。③ 消亡, 消灭

3. **import** 与 **export** 相对; 但 **instinct** 并非与 **extinct** 相对。

instinct ['ɪnstɪŋkt] *n.* ① 本能, 直觉; Birds learn to fly by instinct. 鸟儿学飞是出于本能。② 生性, 天性; She has an instinct for sports. 她天生擅长运动。

[搭配] by instinct 出于本能; on instinct 凭直觉; have an instinct for/about 天性..., 有...的天赋(本能)

★ LEARN

1. **learn** [lɜ:n] (learned/learnt; learned/learnt) *vi.*

① 学习, 学; Never too old to learn. 活到老, 学到老。② (of, about) 得知, 了解, 获悉 *vt.* ① 学, 学会, 记住 ② 得知, 认识到

一言辨异: learn, study

He **studied** hard and finally **learned** the lesson. 他努力学习, 终于学会了这一课。

— **study** 侧重指主观上努力学习的动作, 即“用功”、“求学”; She is studying for the entrance examinations. 她正在为准备入学考试而用功。 **learn** 侧重指学习的结果, 即“学会”, learn to do 表示“变得能够..., 会...”; She has learned to drive a car. 她已学会开车。

learn from { 向...学习
从...学到(听到), 获悉

[译] 我跟叔父学英语。

[正] I learned English from my uncle.

[正] I studied English under my uncle.

learn of 听到, 获悉

[译] 他从报上得知她去世的消息。

[误] He learnt her death from the newspapers.

[正] He learnt of her death from the newspapers.

[注] **learn** 可表示“听说, 得悉”, 但后面往往接 that 从句。 **learn** 后若接名词则通常要加 of。

2. 知上之区别, 则易记下之差异:

learned ['lɜ:nɪd] *a.* 有学问的, 博学的

△ **studious** 好学的, 用功的

注意发音差异

learned { ['lɜ:n d] *v.* learn 的过去式, 过去分词
['lɜ:n ɪd] *a.* 博学的

❖ The **learned** ask questions though they know much; the **ignorant** don't though they know nothing. 知识渊博的人, 懂了还要问; 不学无术的, 不懂也不问。

learning ['lɜ:nɪŋ] *n.* 知识, 学问; A little learning is a dangerous thing. 一知半解是危险的。

△ **study(ing)** *n.* 学习, 研究

a man of learning } — the learned
a learned man }

一个学者(有学问的人) 学者(总称)

★ OBSERVE

1. **observe** [əb'zɜ:v] [ob-(= against 相对) + serve (侍候); 原义“(仆人)侍候在(主人)面前”→] *v.* ① 观察, 看到, 注意到 ② 遵守, 奉行(仪式等); observe contracts and keep promises 重合同守信用; observe discipline and abide by the law 遵纪守法/The government observes a

peaceful foreign policy. 政府奉行和平的外交政策。
observe the Spring Festival 过年

[搭配] observe sb. $\begin{cases} \text{do sth.} \\ \text{doing sth.} \end{cases}$ 观察某人做某事

2. **observant** [əb'zəvənt] **a.** 善于观察的, 严格遵守的; What an observant child he is! 这个孩子观察力真敏锐!

observation [əbzə(:)'veiʃən] **n.** ① 观察, 观测, 监视 ② (pl.) 观察资料或报告, 言论

[搭配] keep... under (close) observation 对... 密切监视: The police kept the criminal under (constant) observation.

勿混: observation, observance

observe	① 观察, 监视	→ observation	观察
	② 遵守	→ observance	遵守
	③ 奉行(仪式)		仪式

(a) observe National Day 庆祝国庆

(b) the observance of National Day 国庆

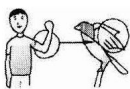
observer [əb'zəvə, əb'zərvə] **n.** 观察者, 观察员

★RESPOND

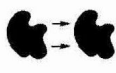
1. **respond** [ri'spɒnd] **vi.** (to) ① 回答, 答复 ② 响应, 作出反应

2. (1) [熟] *respond* → [生] *correspond* →
[生] $\begin{cases} \text{correspondence} \\ \text{correspondent} \end{cases}$

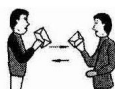
correspond [ˌkɒrɪ'spɒnd] [cor-(=con-, together, with)+respond(回答, 响应); 相呼应, 相互对应 →] **vi.** ① (to) 相类似, 相当 ② (with) 相符, 一致 ③ 通信(即书面呼应)



① 相当



② 相符



③ 通信

(a) His actions correspond with his words. 他言行一致。

(A) I'm corresponding with her. 我在和她通信。

记住: $\begin{cases} \text{correspond to} \text{ 相当于} \\ \text{correspond with} \begin{cases} \text{① 与...通信} \\ \text{② 相符合, 相一致} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

correspondence [ˌkɒrɪ'spɒndəns] **n.** ① 对应, 相当 ② 相符, 一致 ③ 通信, 信件, 函件: the correspondence course 函授课程

(b) the correspondence between one's words

and actions 言行一致

(B) I'm in correspondence with her. (=A)

correspondent [ˌkɒrɪ'spɒdənt] **n.** 通信员, (派驻)记者

corresponding [ˌkɒrɪ'spɒndɪŋ] **a.** 符合的, 相应的, 对应的: the corresponding period of last year 去年同期

(2) [熟] *respond* → [生] *response* →

[生] $\begin{cases} \text{responsive} \\ \text{responsible} \end{cases}$

若知: [动] *spend/expend* → [名] *expense* → [形] *expensive*

易记: [动] *respond* → [名] (?) → [形] (?)

response [ri'spɒns] [*respond* 的名词] **n.** ① 回答, 答复 ② 反应, 响应: a stimulus and a response 刺激与反应

[短语] in response to 作为对... 的反应: The child opened the door in response to the knock. 孩子听到敲门声, 便去打开了门。

responsive [ri'spɒnsɪv] **a.** 回答的, 响应的, 反应的: I didn't find him very responsive when I talked to him. 和他谈话时, 我发现他反应不大。
Answer 与 *response* 是同义词。

中学时既学: *answer for* (对...负责)

大学时再识: *responsible (for)* (?)

responsible [ri'spɒnsəbl] **a.** ① (for, to) 需负责任的, 承担责任的 ② 责任重大的, 重要的: a responsible position 要职 ③ 有责任感的, 可靠的 (1) 注意 *be responsible for* 的两层意思:

(a) He is responsible for the news conference. 他负责这场记者招待会。

(b) His laziness is responsible for his mistake in the work. 他工作中的失误是他的懒惰造成的。

[注] *be responsible for* 有两层意思: ① in charge of 负责... ② the reason for (指主语是介词 *for* 的宾语的) 原因。

(2) **a responsible person, a person responsible**

[译] 你是顾客关系部的负责人, 我特此写信给你。

[误] I'm writing to you as you are the responsible person for customer relations.

[正] I'm writing to you as you are the person responsible for customer relations.

[注] *responsible* 作前置定语跟作后置定语的意义不同: a responsible person 意为“可信赖的”

人”、“可靠的人”；the person responsible 意为“负责人”、“主管人”。

(3) 勿混 responsive 与 responsible

❖ A **responsible** government is one **responsive** to the wishes of his own people. 一个负责政府是对其人民的愿望做出反应的政府。

responsibility [ˌrɪspɒnsəˈbɪlɪti] *n.* ① 责任, 责任心; I have no responsibility for the accident. 这件事与我无关。② 职责, 义务

3. [熟] **response** 反应, 响应 (re- = back) ↔ [根] **sponse** 发起

sponsor [ˈspɒnsə] *n.* 主办者, 发起者, 赞助者
vt. ① 发起, 主办: a contest sponsored by the government 一次由政府主办的竞赛 ② 资助, 赞助: The exhibition is sponsored by our company. ③ 支持: The senator who sponsored the bill encouraged others to vote for it. 提出议案的参议员鼓动其他议员投赞成票。

sponsorship [ˈspɒnsəʃɪp] *n.* ① 资助, 赞助: Will sponsorship be forthcoming soon enough and on a sufficient scale? 能及时获得足够的资助吗? ② 保证人的地位

spontaneous [spɒnˈteɪnjəs] [spont(= spons 自发) + -aneous(...的)] *a.* ① 自发的, 无意识的, 不由自主的: The eruption of a volcano is spontaneous. 火山爆发是自发的。② 自然的, 天真率直的: As she has a spontaneous gaiety of manner, her teachers and her classmates like her very much. 她那天真愉快的神态, 使她的老师和同学都非常喜欢她。

★ CIVIL

1. **civil**^① [ˈsɪvəl] *a.* ① 公民(间)的, 国内的: civil rights and duties 公民的权利与义务/the civil war 内战 ② 民用的, 民事的, 民法的[△criminal 刑事的, 刑法的]: civil case 民事案件/civil aviation 民航

2. **civilian** [sɪˈvɪliən] *n.* 平民, 百姓[△与 soldier 相对] *a.* 平民的

[辨析] $\begin{cases} \text{citizen } n. \begin{cases} \text{市民} \\ \text{公民} \end{cases} \\ \text{civilian } n. \text{ 平民} \end{cases} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \begin{cases} \text{civil } a. \begin{cases} \text{市民的} \\ \text{公民的} \end{cases} \\ \text{civilian } a. \text{ 平民的} \end{cases}$

3. 城市发达、文明; 乡村落后、土气?

civil^② [ˈsɪvəl] *a.* ① 文职的: civil servants 文职人员 ② 文明的, 有教养的: be civil to strangers 对

生人要有礼貌

[助记] 词义衍化类别:

urban *a.* 城市的 → urbane *a.* 有礼貌的, 文雅的
rural *a.* 乡村的 → rustic *a.* 土气的, 粗俗的

civilize/-ise [ˈsɪvilaɪz] *vt.* 使文明, 使开化: The teacher tried to civilize the backward students. 教师尽力开化那些迟钝的学生。

civilization/-isation [ˌsɪvɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən] *n.* 文明, 文化

★ FOUND

1. **found** [faʊnd] *vt.* ① 创立, 创办, 创建 → ② 以...为基础

❖ A friendship **founded** on business is better than a business **founded** on friendship. 在业务的基础上建立的友谊, 胜过在友谊的基础上建立的业务。(约翰·洛克菲勒)

2. **foundation** [faʊnˈdeɪʃən] *n.* ① 创立, 建立 ② 根本, 基础, 根据: lay the foundation of... 奠定...的基础; without foundation 无根据的(= untrue) ③ (pl.) 地基, 房基 ④ 基金, 基金会: the Ford Foundation 福特基金

[搭配] lay solid foundations for 为...打下坚实的基础

3. [熟] **found**(= base *v.*) → [根] **fund**(= base *n.*)

fund [fʌnd] *n.* ① 基金, 专款[△foundation 基金会] ② (常 pl.) 存款, 资金 ③ (sing.) 储备, 蕴藏
vt. 为...提供资金, 给...拨款: self-funded students studying abroad 自费留学生

[译] 我已筹备了一笔预备金以防将来有用。

[误] I have kept reserve fund in case of future use.

[正] I have kept a reserve fund in case of future use.

[注] 不要认为 fund(资金)不可数, 其实它的准确意思是 sum of money set apart for a special purpose(一笔资金, 一项基金, 一笔专款), 是可数名词。并且在以下各短语中通常要用复数: be in funds 有钱; out of funds 缺钱; be short of funds 缺钱。

refund[▲] [rɪˈfʌnd] [re-(back) + fund(资金)] *vt.* 退款

fundamental [ˌfʌndəˈmentl] *a.* 基本的, 根本的: fundamental human rights 基本人权 *n.* (常 pl.) 基本原则, 基本原理

〔形〕 basic 基本的

〔名〕 basic (pl.) 基本原理

〔形〕 fundamental 基本的

〔名〕 fundamental (pl.) 基本原理

〔译〕 中国发生了根本性的变化。

〔误〕 A basic change has taken place in China.

〔正〕 A fundamental change has taken place in China.

〔注〕 basic 指组成某物主要或基本的部分; fundamental 强调一切其他事物发展的根源或最重要的部分。

4. 为什么 *foundation* 尤指有形的地下基础?

因为 *found, fund* 原义为 *deep* (深)。

profound [prə'faund] [pro-(=forward)+found (=deep)] **a.** 〔根义〕深 → 〔多义〕①深刻的, 意义深远的: give a profound sigh 意味深长地叹息了一声 ②渊博的, 造诣深的: a profound scholar 知识渊博的学者 ③深邃的: Reading makes a full man, meditation a profound man, discourse a clear man. (Franklin) 博览群书使人充实; 冥思苦想使人深邃; 探讨论证使人明辨。(富兰克林)

★CONTINUE

1. **continue** [kən'tinju:] **vt.** 继续, 接续 **vi.** 连续, 连绵

(a) She continued to play the piano. (vt.)

(b) The road continues for 100 miles. (vi.)

2. *continue* 的两个易混形容词

continual [kən'tinjuəl] **a.** 不停的, 频频的

continuous [kən'tinjuəs] **a.** 不断延伸的, 连续不断的

〔译〕 这些运河汇成一条畅通的水道。

〔误〕 The canals join to form one continual waterway.

〔正〕 The canals join to form one continuous waterway.

〔注〕 continual 与 continuous 都表示“连续的”, 但 continual 表示“时有间断之连续”, 因而“频繁的”, continuous 表示“不间断之连续”, 因而“连绵不绝的”、“畅通的”。



continual 连续而有间断



continuous 连续而无间断

一言辨异: continuous, continual

A **continuous** beach is exposed to the beating of **continual** waves. 连绵不断的海滩受到海浪的阵阵冲击。

3. *continue* 的两个易混副词

continually [kən'tinjuəli] **ad.** 不断地, 频繁地

continuously [kən'tinjuəsli] **ad.** 不断延伸地, 连续不断地

(a) It has been raining continually for two days. 断断续续地下了两天的雨。

(b) It has been raining continuously for two days. 不停地下了两天的雨。

〔注〕 continually = frequently or closely repeated 断断续续地, 即有间歇。continuously = without interruption 连续不断地。

★SAME

1. **same** [seim] **a.** ①相同的, 同样的 ②同一的 **pron.** [the ~] 同样的人(或事物)

〔辨异〕 the same { as 与...一致, 与...相同
that 与...同一

all the same [都一样] 照样地, 仍然: It's all the same to me, whether it rains or not. 下不下雨, 对我来说都一样。

2. [熟] same → [根] { (1) sem (相同, 相似)
(2) sim
(3) sym (相同, 共同)

(1) sem (sem 常与 ble 在一起)

assemble [ə'sembli] [as-(=ad-, to) + semble (同

一); 到同一(地点) →] { **v.** (人) 集合, 聚集
vt. (物) 装配, 组装

❖ It is wonderful to **collect** volumes of good books from all the world to read; it is delightful to **assemble** all gifted students throughout the country to teach. 汇人间群书博览者, 何其好也; 集天下英才教育之, 不亦乐乎。[collect 收集(物); assemble 会集(人)]

assembly [ə'sembli] **n.** ①集会, 集合, 会议, 集会的人们: hold an assembly 举行集会 ②装配, 组装: an assembly line 装配线

resemble [ri'zembl] **vt.** 像, 类似于

〔译〕 她模样像她妈。

〔误〕 She resembles with her mother in appearances.



resemble

[正] She resembles her mother in appearances.

[注] resemble 是及物动词, 本身已内含“与...”的意义, 故不必再加多余的 with。类例: contradict *vt.* 与...矛盾; contact *vt.* 与...接触; concern *vt.* 与...有关

resemblance [ri'zembləns] *n.* 相似, 相似之处 (between the two, to sb. or sth.)

(a) She resembles her mother.

(b) the resemblance between her and her mother

(c) the resemblance to her mother

(2) *sim* (*sim* 常与 *il* 在一起)

A 组: *sim* → *simil*

similar ['similə] *a.* 相似的, 类似的 (= almost the same)

(a) the same as 与...一样

(b) similar to 与...一样, 与...相似

[注] the same 后接 as, similar 后接 to.

similarly ['similəli] *ad.* 相似地, 相同地, 同样地

similarity [simi'lærɪti] *n.* 相同, 相似

[形] similar ↔ [形] dissimilar

[名] similarity ↔ [名] dissimilarity

assimilate [ə'simileɪt] [as-(=ad-, to) + simil(=similar) + -ate(使); “使趋向相同”→] *v.* ①(使)同化 → ②消化, 吸收(食物、思想等): Many of the Chinese descendants in America have been completely assimilated into American culture. 许多美籍华裔已完全被美国文化所同化。

assimilation [ə'simileɪʃən] *n.* 同化作用

facsimile [fæk'simili] [fac(=fact 制作) + simile(=similar) → 制成和某物相同的制品] *n.* ①誊写, 摹写 ②(无线电)传真

[缩略] **fax** [fæks] *n.* ①传真(机) ②传真件 *vt.* 传真传输

B 组: *sim* → *simul*

simulate ['simjuleɪt] [simul(同一) + -ate(使)]

vt. ①假装, 冒充 ②模仿, 模拟: Scientists simulate flight using a model plane in a wind tunnel. 科学家使用模型飞机在风洞里模拟飞行。

利用词中词巧辨形近易混词

simulate *v.* 模仿, 假装

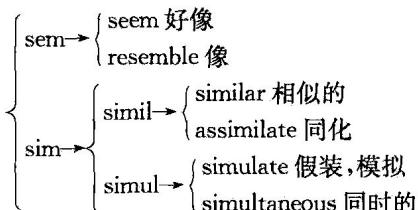
——“模仿, 假装”, 简言之, 就是“使...与...相似(similar)”。

stimulate *v.* 刺激, 激励

——该词与 sting(刺)同源。

simultaneous [ˌsaɪməl'teɪniəs, ˌsaɪməl'teɪnjəs] [simul(=same) + tane(=time) + -ous(=of)] *a.* 同时发生的, 同时存在的, 同步的

[助记] 小结: same →



simultaneously [ˌsaɪməl'teɪnjəsli] *ad.* 同时地, 同时发生地

(3) *sym-*

symbol ['sɪmbəl] *n.* ①象征 ②符号, 标志

symbolic ['sɪmbəlɪk] *a.* 象征(性)的, 符合的

symptom ['sɪmptəm] *n.* ①症状: The symptoms of a cold usually are fever, headache, sore throat, cough, and running nose. 感冒的症状通常是发烧、头疼、喉咙痛、咳嗽和流鼻涕。②征候, 征兆

sympathy ['sɪmpəθi] [sym-(共同) + path(y)(情感)] *n.* ①同情, 同情心 ②(pl.) (思想感情上的)支持, 赞同

sympathetic [ˌsɪmpəθetɪk] *a.* ①同情的, 共鸣的 ②(to)赞同的, 支持的

(a) be sympathetic with patients

(b) be sympathetic to a project

[注] be sympathetic with 对...同情; be sympathetic to 对...赞同。

sympathize/-ise ['sɪmpəθaɪz] *vi.* (with) ①同情, 怜悯 ②共鸣, 赞同

[译] 我对他的悲伤深表同情。

[误] I sympathize him deeply to his sorrow.

[正] I sympathize with him deeply in his sorrow.

[注] sympathize 是不及物动词, 常用“sympathize with sb. in sth.”的结构。

❖ Anyone can sympathize with the sufferings of a friend, but it requires a very fine nature to sympathize with a friend's success. (Oscar Wilde) 谁都能够同情朋友的痛苦, 但对朋友的成功也感同身受, 就要有非常高贵的品格了。(王尔德)

★FACT

1. **fact** [fækt] *n.* 事实, 实际

[短语] as a matter of fact 事实上, 其实: I finished it yesterday, as a matter of fact. 其实我昨天就把它做完了。

2. “事实”就是“已做的事”, *fact* 原义就是“做, 作”。

factor ['fæktə] [起作用的部分 →] *n.* 因素, 要素

3. [熟] *fact*—*a* 变 *e* → [根] *fect*

A 组: *affect* & *effect*

affect^① [ə'fekt] [af-(=ad-向, 对) + fect(=do, 作, 做); 对...起作用 →] *vt.* ①[广义]影响, 起作用 ②[狭义]感动, 激动...的情绪 ③(疾病)侵袭: Her heart and kidneys had become affected. 她的心脏和肾脏受到感染。

affect^② [ə'fekt] [af-(=ad-向, 对) + fect(=do, 作, 做); 做作 →] *vt.* 装作, 假装: She's from Chicago but she affects a British accent. 她是芝加哥人, 可是她却假装英国口音。

affection [ə'fekʃən] *n.* ①影响 ②感情, 爱, 慈爱 [辨析] affection 指永久的爱, 自然的爱: the affection between friends 朋友间的友爱; love 指热烈的爱。

affectation [æfek'teɪʃən] *n.* 假装, 做作

勿混 *affect* 与 *affectation*

[动] *affect*^① { ①影响 → [名] *effect* 影响
②感动 → [名] *affection* 情爱
[动] *affect*^② 假装 → [名] *affectation* 假装

effect [i'fekt] [ef-(=ex-出) + fect(=do); 做出来的事, 造成的事 →] *n.* ①结果, 效果, 效力; the cause and effect of the matter 问题的因果关系 ②(on/upon) 作用, 影响 *v.* 产生, 招致 (to bring about, usually according to one's wishes); I'll effect my purpose; no one shall stop me. 我将达到自己的目的, 谁也阻止不了我。

effect }
[搭配] 归类: impact, influence } (影响) + on/upon

此类词是动性名词, 有谁影响谁的问题, on/upon 之后跟影响的对象 B, 而谁影响 B, 则由 of 引出。如:

effect of A on B A 对 B 的影响

The effect of the new medicine on the disease is slow and indistinct. 这种新药疗效慢而且不明显。

勿混 *affect* 与 *effect*

“影响” { *affect* *v.*
 effect *n.* } *affect* = have an effect on

[译] 吸烟影响健康。

(a) Smoking affects your health.

(b) Smoking has an effect on your health.

[注] *effect* 作名词还作“效果, 结果, 作用”讲。*affect* 总作动词, *effect* 除作名词外, 还转作动词, 但作动词时不表示“影响”, 而意为“按照某人的愿望产生, 引起”等 (to effect = to produce as an effect to, bring about, usually according to one's wishes)。

❖ They are determined to effect their plan though it has been much affected by the present conditions. 他们决心实施他们的计划, 虽然目前的条件对此不利。

利用词中词牢记同义词的区别

come out 出来(结果) → outcome “结果”
——outcome “结果”, 表示“结局”的意思:
The final outcome of the football match was 2 to 1. 这场足球赛结果是二比一。
factor 因素 → *effect* 结果
——*effect* 与 *consequence*, *outcome*, *result* 的不同, 即由于某种因素 (*factor*) 作用 (*fect*) 而直接产生出 (*ef* = *out*) 的“效果, 结果”:
The expansion is due to the effect of heat upon metals. 这种膨胀是由于给金属加热的结果。

△*consequence*, *result* 的辨析见 ★ SECOND 条下 *consequence* 条。

effective [i'fektiv] *a.* 有效的, 生效的

(a) The law took effect from July 1. =

(b) The law came into effect from July 1. =

(c) The law became effective from July 1.

该法律自 7 月 1 日起生效。

[名] *efficiency* 效率 [名] *effect* 效果

[形] *efficient* 效率高的 [形] *effective* 有效的

[辨析] *effective* 表示得到所预期的效果或给人以显著印象的意味, 可用于人, 也可用于物: Those tablets really are effective. *efficient* 是“效率高的”, 指人时是“有能力的”的意思。

effectively [i'fektivli] *ad.* 有效地, 有力地

B 组: *defect* ↔ *perfect*