



《新编大学英语》

生词助记与考点突破

2



马德高 编著
中国人口出版社

《新编大学英语》
生词助记与考点突破
第二册

马德高 编著

中国人口出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《新编大学英语》生词助记与考点突破/马德高编著
—北京:中国人口出版社,2001.2
ISBN 7-80079-633-7

I. 新... II. 马... III. 英语-词汇-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 03206 号

《新编大学英语》生词助记与考点突破 马德高 编著

出版发行	中国人口出版社
地 址	北京市宣武区广安门南街 80 号中加大厦
邮 编	100054
电 话	(010)83519390
传 真	(010)83519401
印 刷	山东汶上新华印刷有限公司
开 本	787×1092 1/48
印 张	22.25
字 数	1 148 千字
版 次	2001 年 2 月第 1 版 2001 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
印 数	1~5 100 套
书 号	ISBN 7-80079-633-7/G·173
定 价	全套 24.00 元 本册 6.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究 质量问题 随时退换

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《新编大学英语》的同学遇到生词记不住时,往往无所适从。为了解决这一问题,我们编写了《〈新编大学英语〉生词助记与考点突破》。

该书具有以下特点:

一、与《新编大学英语》配套

该书分为 1~4 册,分别与《新编大学英语》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《新编大学英语》生词表为蓝本,根据《大学英语大纲词汇表》(修订本,2000 年 7 月)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个方面的问题:

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。

4. 增加了难词辨异部分,帮助读者全面掌握与本课有关的形近词、同义词等易混词之间的区别。

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

Unit 1 Food	1
In-Class Reading Food and Culture	1
New Words	1
Phrases & Expressions	2
Discrimination	2
After-Class Reading	4
<i>Passage I The Menu</i>	4
New Words	4
Phrases & Expressions	10
Discrimination	10
<i>Passage II The Nutrients in Food</i>	12
New Words	12
Phrases & Expressions	13
Discrimination	13
Unit 2 Personality	15
In-Class Reading The Misery of Shyness	15
New Words	15
Phrases & Expressions	21
Discrimination	23
After-Class Reading	24
<i>Passage I Two Ways of Looking at Life</i>	24
New Words	24
Phrases & Expressions	29
Discrimination	30
<i>Passage II You Are What You Think</i>	32
New Words	32
Phrases & Expressions	36
Discrimination	37
Unit 3 Career Planning	39
In-Class Reading Career Planning	39
New Words	39
Phrases & Expressions	43
Discrimination	44

After-Class Reading	45
<i>Passage I Summer Job Planning</i>	45
New Words	45
Phrases & Expressions	48
Discrimination	48
<i>Passage II Which Career is the Right One for you?</i>	49
New Words	49
Phrases & Expressions	57
Discrimination	58
Unit 4 Learning Skills	60
In-Class Reading Study Habits	60
New Words	60
Phrases & Expressions	63
Discrimination	64
After-Class Reading	64
<i>Passage I Take Charge of Your Learning</i>	64
New Words	64
Phrases & Expressions	68
Discrimination	69
<i>Passage II Myths and Misconceptions about Reading</i>	70
New Words	70
Phrases & Expressions	73
Discrimination	74
Unit 5 Language	76
In-Class Reading How I Discovered Words	76
New Words	76
Phrases & Expressions	82
Discrimination	83
After-Class Reading	84
<i>Passage I Foreign Accents</i>	84
New Words	84
Phrases & Expressions	87
Discrimination	87
<i>Passage II Not Just Parrot-Talk</i>	89
New Words	89
Phrases & Expressions	94

Discrimination	94
Unit 6 <i>Nature and Nurture</i>	96
In-Class Reading <i>Twins, Genes, and Environment</i> ...	96
New Words	96
Phrases & Expressions	99
Discrimination	100
After-Class Reading	101
<i>Passage I Science Looks Twice at Twins</i>	101
New Words	101
Phrases & Expressions	105
Discrimination	106
<i>Passage II Talkative Parents Make Kids Smarter</i>	107
New Words	107
Phrases & Expressions	109
Discrimination	110
Unit 7 <i>Music</i>	113
In-Class Reading <i>Music to Your Gears</i>	113
New Words	113
Phrases & Expressions	116
Discrimination	117
After-Class Reading	118
<i>Passage I The Beatles</i>	118
New Words	118
Phrases & Expressions	119
Discrimination	119
<i>Passage II Mozart Makes the Brain Hum</i>	120
New Words	120
Phrases & Expressions	122
Discrimination	123
<i>Passage III Songs of Love</i>	123
New Words	123
Phrases & Expressions	127
Discrimination	128
Unit 8 <i>Creativity</i>	130
In-Class Reading <i>The Case for Creativity—Encourag-</i> <i>-ing Children to Think</i>	130

New Words	130
Phrases & Expressions	131
Discrimination	132
After-Class Reading	133
<i>Passage I A long March to Creativity (I)</i>	133
New Words	133
Phrases & Expressions	137
Discrimination	137
<i>Passage II A long March to Creativity(II)</i>	138
New Words	138
Phrases & Expressions	142
Discrimination	142
Unit 9 Gender Differences	144
In-Class Reading Gender Roles from a Cultural Pers -pective	144
New Words	144
Phrases & Expressions	146
Discrimination	147
After-Class Reading	150
<i>Passage I Boys Are Teachers' Pets</i>	150
New Words	150
Phrases & Expressions	152
Discrimination	152
<i>Passage II Stereotypes and Individual Differences</i>	155
New Words	155
Phrases & Expressions	159
Discrimination	160
Unit 10 Risks	163
In-Class Reading Risks and You	163
New Words	163
Phrases & Expressions	168
Discrimination	169
After-Class Reading	170
<i>Passage I Health Risks</i>	170
New Words	170
Phrases & Expressions	174
Discrimination	175

<i>Passage II Risks from Nature and Technology</i>	176
New Words	176
Phrases & Expressions	180
Discrimination	180
Unit 11 College Life	182
In-Class Reading	182
Essay I The Commencement Speech You'll Never Hear	182
Essay II College: An All-Forgiving World?	182
New Words	182
Phrases & Expressions	185
Discrimination	186
After-Class Reading	188
<i>Passage I Those College Finals</i>	188
New Words	188
Phrases & Expressions	192
Discrimination	193
<i>Passage II Fall from University Grace</i>	196
New Words	196
Phrases & Expressions	199
Discrimination	199
Unit 12 Time	205
In-Class Reading How to Take Your Time	205
New Words	205
Phrases & Expressions	207
Discrimination	208
After-Class Reading	211
<i>Passage I Social Time: The Heartbeat of Culture</i> ...	211
New Words	211
Phrases & Expressions	212
Discrimination	213
<i>Passage II The Voices of Time</i>	217
New Words	217
Phrases & Expressions	220
Discrimination	221

In-Class Reading

Food and Culture

New Words

apparent [ə'pærənt] [appear 的形容词] *a.* ①表面上的, 貌似(真实)的[同] *seeming* ②显然的, 明明白白的[同] *obvious, evident*

[助记][熟] *appear v.* { ①出现, 显露 →
②看来好像

[生] *apparent a.* { ①显然的
②表面上的

apparently [ə'pærəntli] *ad.* ①表面上, 外观上[同] *seemingly*
②显而易见地[同] *obviously, evidently*

[试题] He is _____ a very old man but in fact he is only fifty.

A) apparently B) obviously C) actually D) really

[答案] A)。apparently 表面上; C) actually 实际上; D) really 真正地; B) obviously 明显的, 显而易见地。

appropriate [ə'prəʊpriət] *a.* 适当的, 恰当的[同] *proper, suitable*

[助记][熟] *proper* → [生] *appropriate* = very proper
△appropriate 是非常适合某个人或事物, 以致于有时由于这种适宜给予人或事物以特殊的优雅和魅力。

bark [bɑ:k] [拟声词] *v.* 吠叫, 咆哮 *n.* 吠声, 狗叫声

[助记] <归类> 狮“吼”(roar); 狼“嚎”(howl); 犬“吠”(bark)

butterfly ['bʌtəflai] *n.* 蝴蝶

[助记] <归类> *fly n.* 苍蝇; *dragonfly n.* 蜻蜓; *firefly n.* 萤火虫

disgust [dis'gʌst] *n. / v.* (令人作呕的) 嫌恶, 厌恶

[考点] <搭配> *disgust at/with...* 对……感到厌烦

fertilize ['fɜ:tilaiz] *v.* 使肥沃, 使多产

[助记][形] *fertile* 肥沃的 → [动] *fertilize* 使肥沃 → [名] *fertilizer* 肥料

fertilizer ['fɜ:tilaizə] *n.* 肥料

forbid [fə'bid] *vt.* 不许, 禁止[同] *prohibit*

[考点] <辨异> 表示“禁止、阻止”如 stop/prevent/preclude/hinder/prohibit/restrain 等常用“动词 + 宾语 + from doing”的结构, 只有 forbid 用于“动词 + 宾语 + to do”的结构。

gram(me) [græm] *n.* 克(缩写为 g)

hamburger ['hæmbɜ:ɡə] *n.* 汉堡包

[助记] <谐音记忆法> [汉] 汉堡 ← 音译 — [英] Hamburg → [生] hamburger 汉堡包

nutritious [nju:'triʃəs] *a.* 有营养的

[助记] <同根词> nutrition [nju:'triʃən] *n.* 营养

pork [pɔ:k] *n.* 猪肉

[助记] <归类>



protect [prə'tekt] [pro-(预先) + tect(覆盖)] *vt.* 保护, 保卫

[同] defend, shield

[考点] <搭配> protect ... from/against 保护……免受

protection [prə'tekʃən] [protect 的名词] *n.* 保护, 防护

[考点] <搭配> (a) protection against sth. / (b) protection for sb.

sacred ['seikrid] *a.* ①神圣的 [同] holy ②宗教(性)的 [同] religious ③神圣不可侵犯的 [同] holy

[助记] [根] sacr(神) → [生] { sacred 神圣的
sacrifice 献祭; 牺牲

Phrases & Expressions

be sick of 厌恶, 厌烦

—I'm sick of this bad weather. 我对这种坏天气讨厌透了。

in addition to 另外, 加之 [同] as well as 除……之外(也), 和

—In addition to apples you asked for, I bought you some oranges. 除了你要的苹果之外, 我还给你买了些橘子。

regard as 把……看成

—I regard it as one of my masterpieces. 我把它看成是本人的杰作之一。

—I regard this as of great importance. 我认为这极为重要。

Discriminations

1. appropriate/fit/suitable/apt

这几个形容词均有“适合”、“适当”和“适宜”的意思,但在某些具体情况下却不能混用。

(1) appropriate 除指某一个事物符合一定的目的外,还表示人、物品、特征、地方、时间等是被社会公认为正确而选择出来的,其后可以跟介词 to 或 for。如: Sports clothes are not appropriate for a formal wedding. 运动衣不适合正式的婚礼。Write in a style appropriate to your subject. 以适合于你主题的文体来写。We should take appropriate measures at an appropriate time to settle the matter. 我们应该在适当的时间采取适当的措施来解决这个问题。

(2) fit 指某事或某物是“恰当的”、“合适的”,含有被动的意味,也可以指某人对于某项工作是“合适的”、“相称的”、“能胜任的”,还指人体是“强健的”、“健康的”。如: The food was not fit to eat. 那食物不宜食用。That man is not fit for the position. 那人不适合这个职位。I hope you are keeping fit. 我希望你能保持健康。

(3) suitable 指人、物品、特性、行为、地点、时间等符合一定的目的,符合某种场合的需要,其后可接介词 to 或 for。如: Xiao Wang will be the most suitable man for this position (job). 小王将是这个职位(工作)的最佳人选。It's very difficult for her to work out a TV programme that will be suitable to all groups of listeners. 对她来说,要制作出符合所有观众胃口的电视节目是很困难的。I thought your watch would be the most suitable present to your girl friend on her birthday. 我认为你的表将是给你女朋友的最合适的生日礼物。

(4) apt 与 fit 相比,尽管也指某事或某物是“恰当的”、“合适的”,但它含有主动的意味,表示自然的倾向。它还可指某人“聪明的”、“灵巧的”,某物“有做……的倾向的”或“易于……的”等。如: Food is apt to deteriorate in summer. 食物在夏天容易变质。The words were all apt and well chosen. 所有用词都非常适当并经过缜密斟酌。My little baby is an apt boy. 我的孩子是一位非常聪明的小男孩。

2. custom/habit

custom 和 habit 都有“习惯”、“风俗”之意。

(1) custom 指一个阶层、社会和一个国家的风俗习惯,也可指人的习惯。如: Greeting people by bowing is a Chinese custom. 对人鞠躬致礼是中国人的传统习俗。It's his custom to have a cold bath every morning. 他习惯于早上洗上个冷水澡。

(2) habit 指(个人的)癖好、习性、习惯,还指动物的习性。如: He is in the habit of biting his nails. 他有咬指甲的习

惯。It is the habit of bears to sleep through the winter. 冬眠是熊的习性。

3. disgust/vomit/nauseate/be sick

(1)disgust 令人厌恶,令人作呕。这种感觉是由于某些令人反感的景象、声音、气味或不良行为而引起的。它强调憎恶,使人不舒服,也许不是真正的呕吐。如:disgusting political opinions 令人厌恶的政见

(2)vomit 呕吐,吐出。它等于非正式用语中的 throw up。如:He vomitted everything he had eaten. 他吐出了所吃的所有食物。Being drunk, he began to vomit. 由于喝醉了酒,他开始呕吐。

(3)nauseate 使作呕,使恶心,反胃。这个词来自于 nausea (n. 作呕,恶心,晕船),常用被动结构。如:He was nauseated at the sight. 看到这一场景,他心中充满了厌恶感。

(4)(be) sick 在英国英语中表示“恶心、想吐、呕吐”(vomit)。sick 只有放在名词前时才表示生病(ill);而美国英语中的 sick 和英国英语中的 ill 一样都表示生病;但表示“呕吐”一般使用 vomit。另外,sick 常和其他词合成,如 airsick 晕机,seasick 晕船,carsick 晕车,homesick 思乡。

4. apparently/evidently/obviously

(1)apparently 似乎,显然,强调表面现象,与形容词形式的 apparent 有关。apparent 当作表语时,有“显而易见”之意。如:As will soon become apparent, as you will soon see. 不久你即可明白。当该词放在名词前作定语时,相当于 seeming, according to appearances, unreal 外表的,似是而非的。如:In spite of his apparent indifference, he was really care a lot about it. 尽管他表面上显出漠不关心的样子,其实他还是非常关心此事的。

(2)evidently 显然,明显,强调通过明显的证据或迹象看出来,有心理明白,一看就知道之含意。如:Evidently, you are in the wrong. 无论怎样看都是你的错。

(3)obviously 很容易就能看清楚地,显而易见地,清楚明白地。如:Obviously, he didn't know where to go. 显然,他不知去哪里好。

After-Class Reading

Passage I The Menu

New Words

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] [a-(=to) + chief(头);原义“到头或踏上顶

峰”→] *vt.* ①完成(功绩等)[同]accomplish ②达到(目标等)[同]acquire, obtain

由此可知彼: believe *v.* → belief *n.*

由彼亦知此: chief *n.* → achieve *v.*

appetite ['æpitaɪt] *n.* ①食欲, 胃口[同]taste ②欲望[同]desire, inclination

[考点] <搭配> an appetite for ……的欲望

[考点] <辨异> desire 泛指“欲望”, appetite 特指对食物的欲望、胃口 (desire for food), lust 特指性欲 (sexual desire)。

association [ə'səʊsi'eɪʃən] *n.* ① 协会, 社团 [同] society, league ② 联合, 结合, 交往 [同] combination, connection

【助记】[熟] society(社会) → [根] soci(社会, 社交)

cafeteria [ˌkæfi'tiəriə] *n.* 自助餐
馆, 自助食堂

【助记】[熟] coffee 咖啡 →

[生] cafe 咖啡馆, 餐馆 →

[生] cafeteria 自助餐馆, 自助食堂



△雀巢咖啡的商标为什么用 nestcafe? 因为 cafe 为 coffee 的原形。

casual ['kæʒjuəl] [case + -ual] *a.* ① 偶然的, 碰巧的 [同] accidental ② 随便的, 临时的 [同] temporary

【助记】in case (of) 表示“以防、万一”，cas(e)原本就与“偶然”是一家。

chalkboard ['tʃɔ:kbo:d] *n.* (美)黑板 [同] blackboard

common ['kɒmən] *a.* ①平常的,普通的[同]ordinary ②共同的,共有的,公有的[同]mutual,public

[考点] <短语> in common 共用,共有,共通

[助记] common 在其派生词中拼作 commun:

[熟]common { 共有→[生] { community 共同体
commune 公社

〔共通〕→〔生〕communicate 言語等“相通”

decline [di'klain] [de-(向下) + cline(倾斜)] *vi.* / *n.* 下倾, 下降, 衰落 *vt.* [倾斜→和缓→] 婉拒, 谢绝

[助记][根]clin 倾斜→[生] { decline 下倾, 下降
incline (使)倾斜

[考点] <短语> on the decline 在没落中, 在衰退中

[考点] <辨异> $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{refuse} \\ \text{reject} \end{array} \right\}$ 拒绝; decline 婉言谢绝

〔誤〕 The horse declined the apple.

[1E] The horse refused/rejected the apple.

[注] (1) One needn't reject/refuse in words but must de-

cline in words.

[误] He rejected to answer the question.

[正] He refused to answer the question.

[正] He declined $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to answer} \\ \text{answering} \end{array} \right\}$ the question.

[注] (2) reject + *n.*; refuse + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n. \\ \text{to do} \end{array} \right.$; decline + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n. \\ \text{to do} \\ \text{doing} \end{array} \right.$

[误] He refused the suggestion.

[正] He rejected the suggestion.

[误] He refused/declined the proposal.

[正] He rejected the proposal.

[注] (3) the difference in "reject/refuse/decline + *n.*";

One can *refuse* or *decline* not reject an *invitation*; *refuse* (not decline or reject) a *permission*; *decline* or *reject* (not refuse) a *suggestion*; *refuse*, *reject*, or *decline* an *offer*; *reject* (not refuse or decline) a *plan* or *proposal*.

diner ['daɪnə] *n.* 食客

[助记] [熟] dinner *n.* 正餐 → [生] dine *vt.* 进正餐 (= have dinner) → [生] dining *n.* 就餐; diner *n.* 食客

distinctive [dis'tɪŋktɪv] *a.* 有区别的, 有特色的

[助记] [动] distinguish → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{[名] distinction} \\ \text{[形] } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{distinct} \\ \text{distinctive} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

(1) **distinguish** [di'stɪŋɡwɪʃ] *v.* (from) ① 区别, 辨别 ② 辨认出 ③ 使杰出

(2) **distinction** [di'stɪŋkʃn] *n.* 差别, 区分

(3) **distinct** [di'stɪŋkt] *a.* ① 截然不同的 ② 清楚的, 明显的

(4) **distinctive** [di'stɪŋktɪv] *a.* 与众不同的, 有特色的

[考点] <辨异> distinct, distinctive

Anything clearly noticed is distinct. A thing or quality that is clearly different from others of its kind is distinctive, or distinct from. 任何东西能够清楚地注意到的便是 distinct. Distinctive 或 distinct from 指一种物品或特质与同类的物品或特质显然不同。试比较:

(a) There's a distinct smell of beer in this room. 这房间里有一股很明显的啤酒味。

(b) Beer has a very distinctive smell; it's quite distinct from the smell of wine. 啤酒有种特殊的味道, 它与葡萄酒的味道截然不同。

(A) That man has a distinctive scar on his temple. 那人太阳穴上有一个特殊的(与众不同的)疤。

(B) That scar on his temple is very distinct. (It can now be clearly seen, e. g. after a hair-cut.) 他太阳穴上的那个疤非常显眼。(比如说:他刚理过发看得很清楚。)

document ['dɒkjumənt] [doc(u) (= teach) + -ment (n.)] *n.* 公文, 文件, 文献 *vt.* 用文件证明; 纪实性描写记载, 用纪实材料构成

[助记] doctor 是“医生”, 为什么又是“博士”?

[熟] doctor 过去作“学者, 先生”讲 → [生] document 原是“讲义”

[考点] document 作为动词时, 通常可在前面加 badly 或 well 来修饰, 表示证据不充分/充分, 如: well/badly documented report

documentation [ˌdɒkjumən'teɪʃən] *n.* 文献资料, 文件证据

[助记] <派生> document 可同时作名词与动词; documentation 可指文件的使用或指提供的文件、证据, 一般为不可数名词; documentary 作形容词时, 表示文件的, 记录、记实的; 但作名词使用时指实况录音等。

expression [ɪk'spreʃən] *n.* ① 词句, 措辞 [同] phrase ② 表达, 表示 [同] voice, utterance ③ 表现, 表情 [同] look, face

[助记]  im- (= in) + press (压) → impress [原义] 压入
ex- (= out) → express [原义] 压出

feature ['fi:tʃə] [原义“上帝捏做了人”] *n.* ① (pl.) 面貌, 相貌 [同] face, appearance → ② 特征, 特色 [同] characteristic

[考点] <辨异> feature “特征”, 原指面貌等显著的部分, 用以指心中所留印象的显著部分。characteristic “特征”, 指与他物区别的特征。

formal ['fɔ:məl] *a.* ① 形式的 ② 正式的 ③ 礼仪的

[考点] <辨异> 形近词: formal 与 normal

form 形式 → formal 正式的, 礼仪的 ↔ informal 非正式的, 不拘的

norm 标准 → normal 正常的, 标准的 ↔ abnormal 反常的, 变态的

graphic ['græfɪk] *n.* ① 图解的 ② 书写的, 印刷的 ③ 生动的

[助记] “地理”(geography) 原义是“描绘大地”。

(1) [熟] geography 地理 → [根] $\begin{cases} \text{geo (地)} \\ \text{graph (画, 写)} \end{cases}$

graph (写)

gram (写)

↓
telegraph ← **电报** → telegram

diagram ← **图表** → graph 图解

- (2) { [根] graph 书写 → [生] graphic 书写的
[熟] graph 图表 → [生] graphic 图解的

graphics ['græfiks] *n.* 制图法, 制图学

guideline ['gaɪdlaɪn] *n.* (常 *pl.*) 指导方针, 准则

handle ['hændl] *n.* 柄, 把手 *vt.* ① 拿, 触, 摸 [同] feel, touch ② 操作 [同] operate ③ 处理, 应付 [同] deal with

historian [hi'stɔ:riən] *n.* 历史学家, 史学工作者

legible ['ledʒəbl] *a.* 字迹清晰的, 易读的 [反] illegible

[助记] college 原义是“一起读书”的地方。

[熟] college → [根] leg (= read) → [生] { legible
illegible

legibility [ˌledʒə'bɪləti] *n.* (字迹、印刷) 清晰, 易读

mode [məʊd] *n.* 方式, 样式 [同] manner, method

[熟] model 模型, 式样



[根] mod ① 模, 式样 → [生] { mode 样式
modern 新式的



② 有分寸, 适度 → [生] { modest (言行举止)
有分寸的
moderate 适度的
modify 使适度, 使合适

mood [mu:ð] [mode 的派生词] *n.* 心情, 情绪 [同] state of mind

[考点] <搭配> be in no mood for sth. (或 to do sth.) 没有心思做某事

original [ə'ridʒɪnəl] *a.* ① 起初的, 原来的 [同] primary, first
② 独创的, 新颖的 [同] creative, inventive

[助记]

[名] origin 起源, 来源 → { [动] originate 起源, 创始
[形] original 起初的

originality [ə'ridʒə'næləti] *n.* 独特

pizza ['pi:tʃə] *n.* 意大利馅饼, 比萨饼

[助记] <谐音记忆法> [英] pizza 一音译 → [汉] 比萨

preserve [pri'zə:v] *vt.* ① 保护, 维持 [同] maintain ② 保存, 保藏 [同] keep → ③ 腌渍

[助记] serve 是“侍候, 服务”, preserve 怎么又成“保存”? 若您感到不可思议, 请您再拜访老相识 servant (仆人)。△ servant 原义是俘虏中不杀而“保存下来”(serv)“的人”(-ant)。

[熟] servant → [根] serv (保存) → [生] { preserve
reserve

[考点] <搭配> preserve... from... 保护……免于……

[考点] <辨异> conserve, preserve, reserve

△ 此三者汉语释义易混难辨, 注意用英文释义记忆其区别