

许国璋主编《英语》

词汇学习

徐赴戎
黄 丹 编
尹昌玲

下

成都科技大学出版社

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徐赴戎 黄 丹 尹昌玲 编著
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前 言

许国璋教授主编的教科书《英语》一至四册，廿余年来畅销不衰，国内无数的学生，教师和业余自学者均以此书为精读课本。我们当年曾经学习过这套教材，今天又一直使用它；集多年教学之所得，我们编写了这套书的《词汇学习》。本书分上、下两册；上册与《英语》第一、二及第三册前六课相配合。下册与《英语》第三册后十课和第四册相配合。（第一册自第十三课起，前十二课因系语音教程，故从略。）其内容包括课文、对话、课堂用语、习惯用语、词汇学习以及诗歌中的生词。解释和例句力求浅显易懂。旨在为使用这套教材的广大同志提供一点帮助。为便于使用该书特作如下说明：

一、生词的释义和例句根据该词在课文中的含义而定，至于课文中未出现的他义，则不作解释。

二、本课重复的生词只注释一次；不同课文中重复的单词仍加注释，并尽可能变换例句。

三、例句尽量使用课文中的句子，以期达到不但学习生词，还可进一步熟悉课文的目的。

四、本书中所用少量略语与一般英文词典相同，因此不一一列举。

本书在编写完后得到了成都科技大学外语系黄鼎业副教授，四川大学外文系罗义蕴教授的认真修改，使其质量得到了保证；成都科技大学出版社的同志对该书的问世做了大量的工作。在此我们谨致以衷心的感谢。

本书适合于中学教师，大专院校学生及广大英语自学者

使用。其中黄丹同志编写了第一册第十三至十六课，第二册第六至十一课，第三册第七至十一课以及第四册的第十一、十二、十三、十五、十六课；尹昌玲同志编写了第一册第十七至二十课，第二册第十二至十七课，第三册第十二至十六课以及第四册的第五、六、八、九、十课；其余课文由徐赴戎同志编写。

由于编者的水平有限，书中缺点和错误之处实属难免，切望读者和专家指正。

徐赴戎

一九八八年春于凉山教育学院

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BOOK THREE

Lesson Seven

LENIN IN LONDON

I. WORD LIST

land vi. 上岸, 登岸 to come to, bring to land from water:

When we ~ed at the port of London, Lenin's face immediately brightened up. I was in as happy mood as when I first ~ed in America.

port n. 港口 (a) harbour: The holiday ship will call at several ~s. Other ~s have been taking business from New York.

brighten (up) vi. 高兴起来 to become bright: She has ~ed up my whole life. Your visit ~ed my day.

curiously adv. 好奇地 early to know or learn; strangely; peculiarly interestingly because rarely: When Lenin arrived in London, he began looking ~ at this stronghold of capitalism. Philip looked ~ at the people. C~ enough he had never seen the little girl.

stronghold n. 堡垒 a fort; a place where an activity is common or general: The village is a ~ of old beliefs and customs. The robber's ~ was in the mountains.

prison n. 监狱 a large building where criminals are kept, locked up as punishment for as long as the law has decided: He had learnt English in ~ from a teachyourself book. Law breakers are put in ~. In prison the four men are chained day and night.

single adj. 一个; 单一的 being only one; having only one

part, quality etc.: They found they could not understand a ~ word and nobody understood them. Walk in a ~ file.

amuse vt. 使感到有兴趣 to satisfy or excite the sense of humour of; cause laughter in; cause to spend time in a pleasant or gay manner: At first this fact was very amusing, and Lenin joked about it. Well, if it ~ d her, why not let her do it? The sailor ~ d the little boy by telling him a story. It was harder to bear because she seemed ~ d.

amusing adj. 令人感到有趣的 causing to be interesting: He was an ~ gay man of 45. I have an ~ piece of news you may not have heard.

joke n. 玩笑 anything said or done cause laughter or amusement: vi. to tell ~ s: 开玩笑 I was only joking. Don't ~ Pobbie. She's terribly upset. If you ~ with him he'll think you are insulting him on purpose.

row n. 排 a neat line (of people or things) side by side: We started going to all kinds of meetings, always standing in the front ~ and carefully studying the speaker's mouth. a ~ of soldiers.

crowd n. 人群 a large number of people gathered together: We went very often to Hyde Park where speakers address the passing ~ s on different subjects. Coming out we found quite a ~ of lookerson. Then the pair moved off and were lost in the ~.

particularly adv. 特别地 esp. in a way that is special and different from other: We were ~ keen on listening to this

man. He isn't ~ clever.

keen adj. 渴望, 热切 having a strong, action interest in sth.; eager or anxious to do sth.: She looked forward to this evening with ~ delight. She always had a ~ desire for a really comfortable home.

accent n. 口音 a particular way of speaking, usu. connected with a country area or class: He spoke with an Irish ~ which we found easier to understand. He spoke quickly with a queer ~. He had some difficulty in understanding the man's ~.

afterwards adv. 后来 later; after that: A ~ through an advertisement, Lenin got in touch with two Englishmen who wanted to exchange lessons. A ~ he went back to his room. I'd rather you know that now, than ~.

advertisement n. 广告 a notice of sth. for sale, services offered, job position to be filled, room to let, etc.; as in a newspaper, painted on a wall, or made as a film: The store has an ~ in the newspaper of a special sale. He decided to go and look at some ~s of jobs.

exchange vt. 交换 to give and receive (sth. in return for sth. else) give each other (sth. in return for sth. else): You two boys ~ places. By the end of the talks, the only agreement was to ~ information. We took the chance to ~ experience with them.

attract vt. 吸引 to cause to like, admire, notice, or turn towards: He visited the museum where he spent half his time—~ed not by the museum itself, but by its extensive

library and facilities for scientific research. Perhaps he had ~ed her because he was so different from her. This scenery ~s many tourists.

extensive adj. 广泛的, 广博的 covering a large surface; large in amount: His ~ knowledge makes him a delightful conversationalist. Under this system, the people enjoy ~ democracy and freedom. This land was very ~.

facility n. 设备 things that make some specified activity, task, etc. easier: They lack the most elementary sanitary facilities. We'll provide him with every ~. One of the facilities our students have is a large library.

scientific adj. 科学的 of, being, or concerning science or its principles or rules: The microscope is a ~ instrument. He had a ~ education and learned chemistry at the age of 13.

research n. 研究 advanced study of a subject, so as to learn new facts or scientific laws: He was engaged in ~ work. Their ~es have been fruitful.

ordinary adj. 普通的 not unusual; common: O ~ museum bored him. It was a piece of ~ dance music. We talked only of the most ~ things.

bore vt. 使人厌烦 to make (sb.) tired or uninterested, esp. by continual dull talk: This book ~s me I shall not finish it. Will it ~ you to hear the story again? I'm ~d with the subject anyway.

spacious adj. 宽敞的 having a lot of room; not narrow: We found quite ~ squares where the rich live in by houses

with shining windows and green lawns. It is a ~ hall.
drawing n. 画 a picture made by drawing: a ~ of a cow.

He made ~s of some of the insects.

draw v. 画 to make picture with a pencil or a pen.

climb vi. 攀登; 爬上 to go esp. from a lower to a higher position up, over, or through, esp. by using the hands and feet. He loved to ~ to the top of an omnibus and go for long rides about the town. He that would eat the fruit must ~ the tree. We now set out to ~ the hill.

lawn n. 草坪 a stretch of usu. flat ground, esp. next to a house, covered with closely cut grass: After supper, they often go out to play on the ~.

inhabit vi. 居住 to live in: These places led us to the dirty little street ~ed by the London working people. No one has ~ed that island for over 100 years. Thoughts ~s the mind.

doorstep n. 门口台阶 a step before an outer door: In these places lines of washing hung across from side to side and pale children played on the ~s.

district n. 区, 区域 a fixed land division of a country, a city, etc., made officially for particular purpose; a part of a country with a special quality: We went on foot to such ~s. The other ~ had their own specialities. There is no such ~ in the world.

striking adj. 惊人的, 明显的 which draws the attention, esp. because of being attractive or unusual: Seeing the ~ contrasts between wealth and poverty Ilyich would mutter

through clenched teeth, "Two nations".

contrast n. 对照 comparison of unlike objects, esp. to show differences: In ~ with your belief that we shall fail, I know we shall succeed. This factory presents a sharp ~ to the factory I saw a few days ago.

wealth n. 财富, 富裕 money and possessions: He is a man of ~.

mutter vt. 喃喃自语 to speak (usu. angry or complaining words) in a low voice, not easily heard: The dissatisfied woman, ~ ed a threat. He was quite annoyed and went off ~ ing threats under his breath.

clench vt. 紧握 to close tightly; to hold firmly: She ~ ed her teeth. He ~ ed my arm. The boy ~ ed his fists in anger.

II. IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS

not a single 一个也没有 not at all: Not a ~ one of her neighbours gave her any help.

now that ... 现在, 既然 at this time; under these conditions; at present: Now ~ we were in London we found our spoken-English was poor. Now ~ you have the chance you had better avail yourself of it. Now ~ we are alone, we can speak freely. Now ~ he was ill I realized how much I owed him.

at first 起初 at the beginning: At ~ people had refused to believe such a thing possible. At ~ he was a little shy in class, but now he acts more natural. There was a little trouble at ~ but things were soon quiet.

to get down to 定下心来做一件事 to begin to give serious attention to: Don't you think it's time we got down to business? Then let us ~ down to a practical discussion. After the beginning experiments, we'll have to ~ down to more complicated problems. You must ~ down to your studies this year.

to be keen on 非常爱好 to have a strong liking for or a strong active interest in sth. or sb.: Alice says he's very ~ on photograph. He wasn't ~ on buying a car, but we talked him into it. I am not very ~ on detective stories.

to get to (know, etc.) 终于(知道) to succeed in (doing): When you ~ to know him you'll find he's quite different from how you imagined. If I ~ to see him I'll ask him about it. At last I've got to go to London.

can't tear oneself away from 舍不得离开 to leave unwillingly: He can't ~ himself away from the books when he is reading. They can't ~ themselves away from the football match.

to get in touch with 与...取得联系 to communicate with: He promised to ~ in touch with us as soon as he returned from Europe. We haven't got in touch with each other for a year.

from side to side 从一边到另一边 from left to right; from one side to another: We were being thrown from ~ to ~ of the carriage.

to go on foot 步行 to walk: We've missed the last bus and we shall have to ~ home on foot. It will take you a long

time to ~ there on foot.

III. PROPER NAMES

Siberia n. 西伯利亚 the Asiatic part of the U.S.S.R. extending from the Urals to the Pacific.

Hyde Park: 海德公园 An entertaining place in London.

Speakers of different views might express their opinions here.

Ireland n. 爱尔兰 an island of the British Isles, to the west of Great Britain, divided into the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland.

Paris n. 巴黎 Capital of France.

IV. WORD STUDY

spend v. 1. 花(钱) to give out (esp. money) in payment:

How much have you spent on the book? He spent 2000

pounds on a new car. 2. 度过 to pass or use (time): I have

spent a pleasant hour in talking with friends. He's spent

his life writing the book. How do you ~ your spare

time? 3. 耗尽 to wear out or use completely: The storm

soon ~ its force. You should spend all your energies in do-

ing this work, Candles ~ fast in draught.

examine v. 1. 审察 to look at closely, in order to find

out sth: In the museum, he ~d every little thing, every sin-

gle drawing. They ~d our payments very carefully. The

Upper House appointed a committee to ~ a bill which the

Assembly had already passed. 2. 考试 to test; ask (a

person) questions, in order to measure knowledge or find out sth. as in a school or a court of law: From time to time, I will ~ you on the work you have done. You will be ~d as to the present state of your education. Each student was ~d on a different aspect of the nervous system.

examination n. 检查, 检验, 考试 a spoken or written test of knowledge; (an act of) examing; (an act of) questioning someone in a court of law: Before entering, Holmes made an ~ of the door. You will have to have a medical ~. We wished him to have opportunity for clinical ~ of the miners. He failed in some ~s. Under ~ the prisoner broke down.

attract v. 吸引 to draw to oneself; cause to like, admire, notice, or turn towards: The zoo ~ed many visitors. All masses ~ each other. I dare say this company may ~ away a few of our actors.

attraction n. 吸引力, 吸引人的东西 the act of attracting; sth. which attracts: The cinema has little ~ for some people. The ~ of the moon for the earth causes the tides. The city's bright lights, theatres, films, etc. are ~s that are hard to avoid.

attractive adj. 美丽的, 吸引人的 having the power to attract; having good looks: Now it became the most ~ capital in Europe. He really was a most ~ person. The project did not seem to be very ~.

tear v. 1. 撕 to pull apart or into pieces by force, esp. so as to leave irregular edges; remove by force: I remember