



《新编大学英语》

生词助记与考点突破

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马德高 编著
中国人口出版社

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第四册

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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,往往无所适应。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划有相应的“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。

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In-Class Reading**Finding Happiness****New Words**

causal* [ˈkɔ:zəl] *a.* 原因的, 关于因果的

[助记] [熟] because 因为 → [生] cause 原因 → [生] causal 原因的

changeable* [tʃeindʒəbl] *a.* 易变的, 不定的 [同] variable

[助记] <拼写>勿漏字母 e

[比较] { change → changing
change → changeable

[规则] 一般地, g 后有 e/i, g 仍发[dʒ], 无 e/i 则音变发[g]。

committed* [kə'mitid] *a.* 坚定的, 献身的, 忠诚的 [同] royal, devoted

[助记] [熟] committee *n.* 委员(会) → [生] commit *v.*

①委托 ②(commit... to) 将……委托给, 使对……承担义务 ③(commit oneself to) 献身于 → [生] committed *a.* 坚定的, 献身的, 忠诚的

competing [kəm'pi:tɪŋ] *a.* 抵触的, 相互矛盾的 [同] contradictory

[考点] <辨异> competitive *a.* ①竞争的, 比赛的 ②好竞争的 ③(价格等)有竞争力的

engender [ɪn'dʒendə] [en-(= in) + gender(= birth)] *v.* 造成, 引起 (= give birth to)

[助记] <谐音记忆法> [英] gene—音译→[汉] 基因

[熟] gene 基因 → [根] gen

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| { 遗传, 先天 → [生] | { genius <i>n.</i> 天才, 天资 |
| | |
| { 生殖, 产生 → [生] | { ingenious <i>a.</i> 有发明才能的, 精巧的 |
| | |
| { 种, 种族 → [生] | { engender <i>v.</i> 造成, 引起 |
| | |

contemplative [kən'templətiv] *a.* (好)沉思的, (爱)思考的

[助记] <同根词> contemplate [con-(加强意义) + templ(观察, 看) + -ate(使)] *vt.* ①盘算, 计议 ②思量, 对……

周密考虑

ethical [ˈeθɪkəl] *a.* 道德的, 合乎道德标准的 [同] *moral, virtuous*

[助记] <同根词> *ethics n.* 伦理学, 道德观

exterior⁴ [ɪk'stɪrɪə(r)] *a.* 外部的, 外面的 [反] *interior n.* 外部, 表表, 外貌

| 原级 | 拉丁语比较级(-i)or | 拉丁语最高级(-em,-im) |
|---------|--------------|-----------------|
| inter 内 | interior | intim |
| exter 外 | exterior | extrem |

extrovert ['ekstrəvə:t] *n.* 性格外向的人

extroverted ['ekstrəvə:tid] *a.* 性格外向的

introvert ['intrəvə:t] *n.* 性格内向的人

introverted [,intrə've:tid] *a.* 性格内向的

[助记] [根] *vert*(= turn) → [生] { extrovert ← extro- 向外
introvert ← intro- 向内

fluctuate⁶ ['flʌktʃueit] *v.* 起伏, 波动, 涨落

[助记] *flu* 与 *flow*, 音近形似, 应知都是“流”, 记忆不费事。

[根] *flu* 流动 → [生] { fluent 流利的 → fluently 流利地
fluid 流体(的)
flush 冲洗

↓
[根] *flu(ct)* 波动 → [生] { fluctuate 波动, 涨落
flutter 飘动, 飘扬

[试题] With prices _____ so much, it's hard for the company to plan a budget.

A) fluctuating B) waving C) vibrating D) swinging

[答案] A)。 *fluctuate* 常用来形容 *price, value* 等词, 强调不规则的变化。题意为: 由于物价波动很大, 这个公司难以制定预算计划。B) *wave* 指挥动或随风或随着波浪而动。如: *to wave a handkerchief* 挥动手帕。D) *swing* 意为“来回摆动”, 多指物体上端固定, 下端摆来摆去。如: *A pendulum swings.* 钟摆来回摆动。C) *vibrate* 意为“振动, 颤动”, 指短时间内剧烈地摇动, 其对象为有形的、具体的物质。如: *The ground vibrated during an earthquake.* 地震时大地剧烈地颤动。

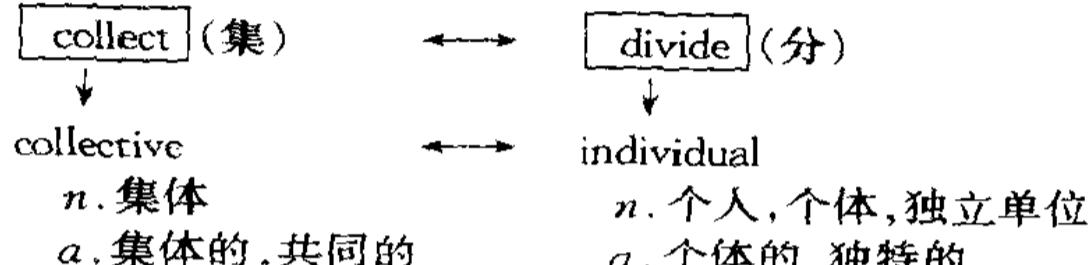
fraternal [fretə'mənl] *a.* ①异卵双生的 ②兄弟(般)的, 友爱的

| 单 词 | 词 根 | 例 词 |
|---------|--------|--|
| mother | mater | maternal 母亲的, 母系的 |
| father | pater | compatriot 同胞 patriot 爱国者 patriotic 爱国的 patron 庇护人, 赞助人 paternal 父亲的, 父系的 |
| brother | frater | fraternal 兄弟(般)的, 友爱的 fraternity 兄弟关系 |

gloom⁶ [glum] *n.* ①昏暗 → ②阴郁, 忧愁 *v.* ①(使)昏暗 → ②(使)忧郁

gloomy⁶ ['glumi] *a.* ①黑暗的, 昏暗的[同] dim, dark → ②(天气)阴沉的[同] dark ③(人)愁容满面的, 沮丧的[同] depressed ④令人沮丧的, 令人失望的[同] disappointing

individual⁴ [indi'vidjuəl] [in-(=not) + divid(e) + -ual(=of); 无法再分割的] *n.* 个体, 个人, 独立单位 → *a.* ①单独的, 个体的, 个别的, 个人的[同] personal ②独特的, 个性的[同] characteristic



individualistic* [indi'vidʒuəlistik] *a.* ①显示个人独立性和个性的 ②利己主义的, 个人主义的

metropolitan⁶ [metrə'politən] [metro(matr“母”的变体) + polit(城市) + -an] *a.* 大都会的, 大城市的

[助记] (1) 你知: 唯物主义认为“意识是物质的产物”, 你可知: materialism 字面义即“物质是意识之母”?

[熟] matter → [根] mater^①(物质) → [根] mater^②/matr(母亲) → [生] maternal *a.* 母亲的; matron *n.* 护士长

[助记] (2) 城市发达文明, 农村落后的粗俗。你是否已猜知 polite 本为何义?

[熟] polite 有礼貌的, 文明的 → [根] polit/polis(=city) → [生] metropolitan *a.* 大城市的, 大都会的; metropolis *n.* 大城市, 大都会

[类例] urban 城市的 ↔ rural 农村的
urbane 文雅的 ↔ rustic 粗俗的

mushroom⁴ ['mʌʃrəm, -rum] *n.* 蘑菇 → *v.* 迅速生长, 迅速发展

[助记] <同根词> moss *n.* 苔

[助记] <一词多义> 汉语: 如雨后春笋般涌现出来 ⇌ 英语: appear like mushrooms

mythical* ['miθikəl] *a.* 想像的, 虚构的

[助记] <同根词> myth *n.* ①神话 ②虚构的理论, 虚构的故事, 荒诞的说法 ③神话式人物(或事物); mythology *n.* [总称] 神话

premature⁶ ['premətʃuə] [pre-(在前) + mature(成熟的); 在成熟之前的→] *a.* ①比预期(或正常)时间早的 ②(做法等)不成熟的, 仓促的

[助记] [熟] mature 成熟的 → [生] premature [pre-(=

before)] 早熟的; immature 未成熟的
prematurely⁶ [,pre'mə'tjuə(r)li, ,pri:-] *ad.* 过早地, 比预期时间早地

pursue⁴ [pə'sju:] [pur-(pro-的变体) + sue (跟随)] *vt.* [根义] 追 → [多义] ①追踪, 追赶 [同] chase ②追求, 寻求 ③从事(工作、研究等)[同] follow, seek

[助记] 见 Unit 2 prosecute 条。

pursuit⁶ [pə'sju:t] [pursue 的名词] *n.* ①追赶, 追求 ②职业, 工作 ③从事的事物, 研究

rating⁶ ['reitɪŋ] *n.* ①等级, 品级, 评定结果 ②(*pl.*) 电视节目的收视率, 广播节目的收听率

[助记] [熟] rate { ①比率 → [生] rating(s) { ①收视率, 收听率
②评级 { ②等级, 品级

rebound [ri'bbaund] [re-(回) + bound(弹跳); 反弹 →] *v.* 恢复, 振作, 回升

restrain⁴ [ri'streɪn] [re-(= back) + strain(拉紧); 紧紧拉回 →] *vt.* ①抑制 ②(from) 制止 [同] prevent

[助记] [熟] strain *v.* [根义] 拉紧 → [生] { constrain 限制, 强制
restrain 阻止, 遏制

[考点] <搭配辨异> constrain, restrain

{ constrain sb. to do sth. 强制某人干某事
restrain sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事

restraint⁴ [ri'streɪnt] *n.* ①克制, 抑制, 限制 [同] confinement, restriction ②约束措施, 约束条件

| 归类记忆卡片 | 动词 | 名词 |
|--------|-----------|------------|
| 抱怨 | complain | complaint |
| 强制 | constrain | constraint |
| 抑制 | restrain | restraint |

[试题] The criminal should be put to death because he had given himself to evil without _____.

- A) constraint B) restraint C) refrain D) abstain

[答案] B)。A) constraint 和 B) restraint 分别是 constrain 和 restrain 的名词形式。constraint “强制, 遏迫”, 是指限制某人采用某种办法做某事的事物, 通常与 on/of 连用。restraint 是指限制某人或事的规则、条令等。题意为: 该犯作恶无度理应处决。C) refrain 和 D) abstain 是动词; 它们都可以表达克制自己做某事之意。前者表示自动地不去做某种想做之事; 后者强调用意志力克制自己不做某种想做或有害的事情。

sage [seidʒ] *n.* 圣贤之人, 哲人

[助记] <同根词 > saga ['sa:ge] *n.* ①家世小说 ②英勇故事, 冒险故事

serenity [si'renəti] [serene 安详的, 宁静的] *n.* 安详, 宁静

shackle ['ʃækəl] *v.* 束缚 *n.* (常 *pl.*) 手铐, 脚镣

spouse⁶ [spaʊz, spaʊs] *n.* 配偶

[助记] [熟] responsible *a.* 负责的 → [根] spons (= promise) → [生] spouse [spons 的变体] *n.* 配偶; espouse *v.* 娶(妻), 嫁(女)

subjective⁶ [sʌb'dʒektɪv] *a.* 主观的, 个人的

[名] subject 主体 → [形] subjective 主观的

[名] object 客体 → [形] objective 客观的

totalitarian [tɔ:tæli'terɪən] [total 全部, 完全] *a.* 极权主义的

virtuous* ['vərtʃuəs] [virtue 的形容词] *a.* 道德的, 善良的, 正直的 [同] moral, ethical

Phrases & Expressions

be grounded in 以……为基础, 以……为根据

[考点] <搭配辨异> be based on 以……为基础, 以……为根据

—Our English teacher made sure that we were well grounded in basic grammar. 我们的英语老师确保我们有良好的基本语法基础。

—His opinion is grounded in his own experiences. 他的意见是基于自己的经验。

in short 总之, 简而言之

[考点] <辨异> in brief, in short

[试题] There is not much time left; so I'll tell you about it _____.

- A) in all B) in detail C) in brief D) in short

[答案] C)。in brief 简言之, 以简洁的形式; in all 总共; in detail 详细地; in short 总之, 简言之。其中 in brief 和 in short 意思相近, 但内涵各异: in brief 着重指说话、写文章等“简明扼要”, 重点突出, 不拖泥带水; in short 多用来在较长叙述之后长话短说, 带有“综上所述”的意思: In short, I am going to live there myself. 只有 C) 合题意。

scores of 许多, 大量

—I have been there scores of times. 我常去那儿。

Discrimination

1. exterior/outer/external/outside/outward

本组词均有“外部的, 外面的”之意。

(1) exterior 常可与 external 互换, 而不失本义。如: The exterior (external) features of a building may be deceptive. 建筑物的外貌可能是靠不住的。但 exterior 更强调位置

或方位处在事物的表面或处于其外部的边缘。如：*The exterior of the cabinet was in bad shape and needed painting.* 这个柜子的外表已经破旧,需要刷油漆。

(2) *outer* 与 *inner* 相对,比较靠外的,用于指距内部或中心较远的东西。如：*The outer door was wide open, but the inner one was locked.* 靠外的门大开,但里面的门却是锁着的。*Life came to earth from outer space.* 生命是从外层空间来的。

(3) *external* 与 *internal* 相对,指事物外在的、而非其本身内在的东西。既可指该事物的边缘,也可指事物之外的其他事物,即还有“外来的,外面的”的意思。如：*The damage was caused by external forces.* 损害是由外力引起的。*The external conditions of the goods are perfect.* 货物的外部状况良好。

(4) *outside* 与 *external* 和 *exterior* 相似,指事物的外部某个位置或与事物的外部或外表有关。引申指边界、范围或限度之外的某人或某事物。如：*The outside walls are brick.* 外墙是砖做的。*National policy should not be determined by outside influences.* 国内政策不应由外部势力所左右。

(5) *outward* 指外表的,和 *outer* 相似,但尤指与内在的精神、心理的东西明显相对的事物,还有“朝外边的”或“向外的”之意。如：*Outward calm can hide inward sadness.* 外表的镇静可以掩饰内心的悲伤。*There were some notable changes, but the city remained essentially the same.* 虽然城市外表有些明显的变化,但本质上却保持原样。

2. ***gloomy/sad/melancholy/moody***

本组词均有“悲伤,不愉快”之意。

(1) *gloomy* 形容人的心情时,指对事物持悲观态度,只看到事情无望的一面;用于形容地方时,则指幽暗、阴沉,给人压抑的印象。如：*On the table there was a gloomy report on the economic situation in Japan and Korea.* 桌上放着一份令人沮丧的关于日韩两国经济形势的报告。*The cemetery is a gloomy place to visit.* 公墓是个令人抑郁的去处。

(2) *sad* 用法最广,可泛指任何悲哀、忧愁,但未明确表示情绪低沉的原因和程度。如：*I'm sad to know that our trip to Singapore has been cancelled.* 得知我们去新加坡的旅行被取消了我感到很伤心。

(3) *melancholy* 指较长时间的习惯性的忧郁。强调情绪不振,或沉思的状态,并不一定暗示不愉快。如：*She is an actress who is famous for roles full of sentimental*

melancholy. 她是个以演忧郁的、多愁善感的角色而著名的女演员。My aunt lived alone by the sea and was always in a melancholy mood. 我姑母一个人住在海边，常常精神忧郁。

(4) moody 指阴沉、孤独的心理状态。可表示许多不同的情感，如愤怒、不高兴等。还可表示心情多变，喜怒无常。如：He often sat in moody silence in the park after he lost his job. 他失去工作后，常闷闷不乐、一言不发地坐在公园里。Nobody dared to ask the king because he was so moody a man. 没有人敢去问国王，因为他喜怒无常。

3. lasting/durable/permanent/perpetual/stable

(1) lasting 暗示一种无限的继续。如：The experience threw a lasting shadow on his life. 这一经历给他的生活投下了长久的阴影。

(2) durable 暗示因有抵御破坏力的力量，如抗变化、磨损的力量，而能持久。如：The pair of shoes is made of durable material. 这双鞋由耐磨损材料制成。We must make a durable peace. 我们必须创造长久的和平。

(3) permanent 词义近似于 lasting，但增加了新意，即某事物经过安排、计划等保持不变，或无限期地继续。如：They built a permanent monument to the hero. 他们为这位英雄建了一座永久性纪念牌。When he graduated from college, he started looking for a permanent job. 大学毕业时，他开始寻找一份永久性工作。

(4) perpetual 在本组词中语气最强，强调某事物持续时间很长或无休止地持续下去。平时常指令人烦乱且持续很长时间的事情。如：The Himalaya Mountains are covered with perpetual snow. 喜马拉雅山上覆盖着永久性积雪。I can't stand the perpetual noises of the machines. 我无法忍受这些机器所发出的持续的噪声。

(5) stable 指事物存在的根深蒂固性或某物业已建立，并能抵御颠覆的力量而持久存在。如：That country does not have a stable government. 该国政权尚不稳定。The building has a stable foundation. 这座建筑物地基稳定。

After-Class Reading

Passage I You Can't Buy Happiness

New Words

beck [bek] n. 点头，招手

[助记] <派生> beckon v. (点头、招手等方式) 召唤