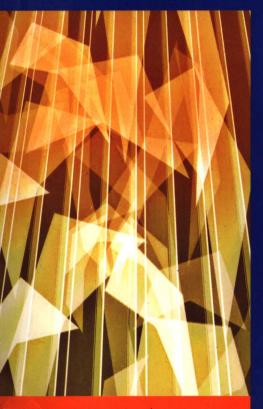
CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH



现代大学英语(特读)词汇助记与同步训练



- 总主编 李鸿雁
- 主 编 黄天琪 马 辉

路爾廣工業大學出版社

《现代大学英语(精读)》 词汇助记与同步训练

(第1册)

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蛤爾濱ノ業大學出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

现代大学英语词汇助记与同步训练.第1册/李鸿雁 主编.一哈尔滨:哈尔滨工业大学出版社,2006.6 ISBN 7-5603-2392-8

I.现… Ⅱ.李… Ⅲ.英语 – 高等学校 – 水平考试 – 自学参考资料 Ⅳ.H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 056807 号

责任编辑 孙 杰

封面设计 卞秉利

出版发行 哈尔滨工业大学出版社

社 址 哈尔滨市南岗区复华四道街 10号 邮编 150006

传 真 0451 - 86414749

网 址 http://hitpress.hit.edu.cn

印 刷 哈尔滨市工大节能印刷厂

开 本 850mm×1168mm 1/32 印张 6.75 字数 176千字

版 次 2006年7月第1版 2006年7月第1次印刷

定 价 14.80元

(如因印装质量问题影响阅读,我社负责调换)

PREFACE

前言

本套书是高等学校英语专业教材《现代大学英语(精读)》(外语教学与研究出版社)配套的辅导用书;是根据最新《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的各项要求,并遵循英语学习的规律和特点,综合学生的实际需求精心编制而成的。

本套书共四册,其内容及特点如下:

- ·词汇助记 通过构词记忆、联想记忆、谐音记忆及分解记忆 4 种方法,将第一、二册中的所有词汇和第三、四册中的核心及难点词汇——进行幽默且合理地讲解,帮助记忆。
- ·同步训练 通过词汇练习、翻译练习、完形填空练习、阅读理解 练习、写作练习5种题型,紧扣每课的语言点、知识 点、考点,提供配套训练平台。
- ·综合测试 按照英语专业四级考试(TEM-4)的标准形式编写 期中期末两套测试卷,既有利于学生进行阶段性自 我检测,又有利于熟悉题型,备考热身。
- ·参考答案 根据多年教学与编书经验,本系列书提供了写作部分的参考答案,满足读者需求。并进行多次审校, 力求答案准确、完整。

本书内容充实、练习多样,希望它能受到广大读者的欢迎,成为英语专业学生所喜爱的、富有特色的、颇为实用的、学习《现代大学英

语(精读)》这套教材的有益助手。尽管编者在教学一线工作多年,力求精益求精,但编写时间仓促,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎广大读者不吝赐教,给予批评指正。

总主编 2006年6月

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AA 词汇助记

alongside adv. & prep. 在旁边;沿着……的边

【助记···→分解】 along (沿着) + side(边)→沿着边

balcony n. 阳台;(电影院)楼厅

【助记…→谐音】 "包给你"→把整个包厢都包给你

n. 乐队;群,伙;条纹;波段

【助记…→联想】 乐队是一伙人组成的

beneficial n. 有利的,有益的

【助记···→构词】 bene(善,好) + fic(做) + ial(的)→做好事→有益

的,有利的

border n. & vt. 边界, 与……接壤

【助记···→联想】 b+order(命令)→听从命令,不许出边界

n. 马戏团

【助记···→构词】 circ(圆) + us(我们)→我们在圆形的剧场里看马

戏团表演

cling v. 紧紧抓住;粘住

【助记…→谐音】 "可灵"→这胶水可灵了,可以把东西紧紧粘住

conjurer n. 魔术师

【助记…→谐音】 "看这人"是个魔术师

convince vt. 说服,使相信

【助记···→构词】 con(完全) + vin(看作 win) + ce→完全赢得别人的

信任→说服他人

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-•《现代大学英语(精读)》词汇助记与同步训练(第1册)
             n. 创告者
creator
 【助记…→联想】
             God (creator) created man (creature).
             n. 交叉路口
crossroads
             cross(十字) + roads(马路)→交叉路口
 【助记…→分解】
             n. 好奇心
curiosity
             curi(注意) + os + ity(名词后缀)→好奇心
 【助记…→构词】
             n. & vt. 茫然, 迷乱: 使茫然
daze
 【助记…→联想】
             长时间 gaze(凝视)会使人感到茫然
             n. 努力、尽力
exertion
 【助记…→联想】
             expert (专家)懂得运用(exert)知识
             vt. & n. (有意识地)一瞥,扫视
glance
 【助记…→联想】
             像"格兰仕"微波炉的辐射一样,扫视别人
             n. 地球, 地球仪
globe
 【助记…→谐音】
           "哥伦布"→环游地球
             n. 憎恶;憎恨
hatred
 【助记…→联想】
             hat(帽子) + red(红色) →hatred 厌恶红色的帽子
             vi. 犹豫
hesitate
 【助记…→联想】
             he + sit + ate →他坐在那儿犹豫是否吃饭
             adi. 错综复杂的,复杂精细的
intricate
 【助记…→构词】
             in(里面) + tricate(纠缠) →在里面纠缠→错综复
             杂的
             n. 介绍:引言
introduction
             intro(进入) + duct(引导) + ion(名词后缀)→引导
 【助记…→构词】
             进入→入门介绍
             n. 服务员
observant
 【助记···→联想】
             serve(服务)人员要注意观察(observe)客人的一举
             一动
             n, 机会, 时机
opportunity
 【助记…→联想】
             op(open 开放)port(港口)给那个 unitv(联合体)带
```

来了机会

overlook vt. 忽略;俯瞰

【助记···→分解】 over(向上) + look(看)→眼皮底下的没看见→忽

视

palm *n*. 手掌;棕榈树

【助记···→联想】 她握紧手心(palm)心里很不平静(calm)

paradise n. 天堂;乐园

【助记···→联想】 Paradise Lost"失乐园"(弥尔顿著)

perseverance n. 不屈不挠,坚持不懈

【助记···→构词】 per(彻底) + severe(严格) + ance(名词后缀)→彻

底地严格→坚持不懈

physical adj. 身体的;物质的;物理的

【助记···→构词】 physic(医学) + al(形容词后缀) →身体的

rank n. & vt. 等级;军衔;分等级

【助记···→联想】 银行(bank)按总行、分行、支行等分成不同的→等

级

revolve vi. 旋转

【助记···→构词】 re(一再) + volve(滚,卷)→—再滚动→旋转

rivalry n. 竞赛,对抗

【助记···→构词】 rival(对抗) + ry(名词后缀,表性质)→竞赛

scold v. 骂,斥责

【助记···→联想】 s(死) + cold(冷)→冷酷无情→责骂

single adj. 惟一的;未婚的

【助记···→联想】 曲终人散, sing(唱) + gle(够)以后,蓦然回首,只

剩下一人→single

spin vt. & n. 纺织;使旋转;旋转

【助记···→谐音】 "死拼",要提高纺纱(spin)产量,就要使劲拼命旋

转(spin)纺织轴

startle n. 使惊吓,使吃惊

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◆《现代大学英语(精读)》词汇助记与同步训练(第1册) 【助记…→联想】 start(开始)+le(了)→恐怖电影开始了→使吃惊 n. 水流、溪 stream 【助记…→联想】 steam(蒸汽)到空中遇到冷又下来变成了河流 ν. 伸展,延伸 stretch 【助记…→联想】 street(街道)一般都是延伸(stretch)到很远的地方 n. 日落 sunset 【助记…→分解】 sun(太阳) + set(落:下沉)→日落 n. 表面:外表:外观 surface 【助记…→构词】 sur (在……之上) + face(面)→表面 n. & v. 足迹;跟踪,追溯 trace 【助记…→联想】 t(腿) + race(赛跑)→跑步留下了足迹 n. & v. 诡计, 把戏; 欺骗 trick 【助记…→联想】 trick(诡计)总是有 track(踪迹)可寻的. 也就是总 会露出马脚 adj. & n. 相同的,一致的;制服,军服 uniform 【助记···→构词】 uni (一个) + form (形式)→同一的形式→相同的 n. 宇宙. 世界 universe 【助记…→构词】 uni(一个) + vers(转) + e→一个旋转着的整体空 间→宇宙 adj. 徒劳的,自负的 vain 【助记…→联想】 他很自负(vain),到头来一无所获(gain) n. 多样化:种类 variety 【助记…→构词】 vari (不同) + ety(名词后缀) →变化→多样化 various adj. 各种各样的;不同的 【助记…→构词】 vari (不同) + ous(形容词后缀)→不同的 adj. 巨大的;浩瀚的 vast 【助记…→联想】 东方(east)地大物博(vast) whisper v. & n. 低语,耳语,私语 【助记…→谐音】 "畏识破",因为害怕被别人识破,所以小声(耳语)

yell

vi. 叫喊

【助记…→联想】 "耶噢"是欢呼,叫喊的声音

● 真题演练

l.	At the party we found that shy a	girl _	her mother all the time.
	[CET-6: 1997.1]		
	A. depending on	В.	coinciding with
	C. adhering to	D.	clinging to
2.	Courageous people think quick	ly a	nd act without <u>hesitation.</u> [同等学
	力:1999]		
	A. delay	В.	anxiety
	C. complaint	D.	consideration
3.	Although the body is made up of	man	y different tissues, these tissues are ar-
	ranged in an and e	ordei	ly fashion. [CET-6: 2000.1]
	A. incredible	В.	internal
	C. intricate	D.	initial
4.	Please do not be h	y hi	s offensive remarks since he is merely
	trying to attract attention. [CE	Г-6:	2002.1]
	A. distracted	В.	disregarded
	C. irritated	D.	intervened
5.	Many new will be	ope	ened up in the future for those with a
	university education. [CET-4:	199	0.1]
	A. opportunities	В.	necessities
	C. realities	D.	probabilities
6.	Henry went through the d	ocur	nents again carefully for fear of
	any important da	ta.	[CET-6: 2004.6]
	A. relaying	В.	deleting

→《现代大学英语(精读)》	词汇助记与同步训练(第1册)			
C. overlooking	D. revealing			
7. Having finished their	morning work, the clerks stood up behind their			
_	themselves. [CET-6: 2000.1]			
	B. prolonging			
- •	D. extending			
•	of life on the Galapagos Islands inspired			
Charles Darwin to establish his theory of evolution. [考研:1994]				
	B. variety			
	D. diversion			
•				
8 同步训练				
. 13 0.1031				
Exercise 1 Vocabular	y			
A. Write down the word	with the help of its meaning and initial letter.			
1. c	to hold closely; to refuse to let go			
2. e	great effort			
3. h	a stop or pause			
4. i	containing many small parts or details that all			
	work or fit together			
5. m	feelings of doubt and fear			
6. o	careful to observe (rules); good and quick at			
	noticing things			
7. p	determination to keep trying to do sth. in spite of			
	difficulties			
8. s	surprised and often slightly frightened			
	of several different kinds			
J. V	or severar different kinds			
	C. overlooking 7. Having finished their desks,			

•	1	

B. C	Choose synonyms for the following words.				
11. op	portunity	A.	introduction	В.	hatred
		C.	paradise	D.	chance
12. re	volve	Α.	overlook	В.	convince
		C.	daze	D.	rotate
13. in	tricate	Α.	irritated	В.	complicated
		C.	single	D.	startled
14. be	eneficial	A.	useful	В.	advanced
		C.	crucial	D.	artificial
15. er	ngage	A.	fit	B.	take part in
		C.	retreat	D.	scream
16. co	onvince	A.	protest	B.	disagree
		C.	persuade	D.	approach
17. ev	ri l	A.	good	В.	bad
		C.	happy	D.	sorrow
18. ha	ardship	A.	easiness	В.	happiness
		C.	comfort	D.	difficulty
19. sc	earcity	Α.	lack	В.	infancy
		C.	scent	D.	abundance
20. ex	khausted	Α.	fertile	В.	old-fashioned
		C.	tired	D.	fashionable

Exercise 2 Translation

Translate the following sentences into English .

- 1. 他们极力劝说她去,但枉费了一番口舌。
- 2. 是什么使他改变了态度?
- 3. 我军利用战斗的间歇(lull)组织了一次反攻。

	→《现代大学英语(精读)》词汇助记与同步训练(第1册)
	4. 听了这个滑稽的故事,大家都哈哈大笑。
	5. 你玩弄那样的花招应该感到脸红。
	Exercise 3 Cloze
	Choose the most suitable answers for the blanks.
	I did very badly at school. My headmaster thought I was1_ and
	when I was 14, he said, "You're never going to be 2 but a failure."
	After five years of poor jobs, I fell in love with a very nice middle-class
	girl. It was the best 3 that could have happened to me. I decided
	wanted to do something positive with my life because I wanted to prove to he
	that what people said about me was wrong. Especially her mother, who had
	said to me, "Let's 4 it, you've failed at everything you've done." So
٦	tried hard with my 5 and went to college. My first novel 6 while
	was at college.
	After college I taught during the day in high schools and attended
	evening classes at London University, where I got a 7 in history. I be-
	came a lecturer at a college and was thinking of 8 that job to write ful
	time when I was offered a part-time job at Leeds University. I began to fee
	proud of myself — 9 was a working-class boy who'd left school early,
	now teaching at the university.
	My writing career took off when I discovered my own style. Now I'n
	rich and famous, have been on TV, and met lots of film stars10_ wha
	does it mean? I just wish all that people that have put me down had said, ".
	believe in you. You'll succeed."
	1. A. bright B. useless

D. hopeful

C. simple

2. A. anything	B. something
C. everything	D. nothing
3. A. support	B. happiness
C. surprise	D. thing
4. A. see	B. know
C. understand	D. face
5. A. experiment	B. practice
C. writing	D. composition
6. A. came on	B. came in
C. came out	D. came back
7. A. graduation	B. pass
C. degree	D. success
8. A. giving in	B. giving back
C. giving out	D. giving up
9. A. there	B. here
C. it	D. that
10.A. And	B. But
C. However	D. Well

Exercise 4 Reading Comprehension

Choose the most suitable answers for the choices.

Having spent some two and a half years in China over several visits, I don't remember ever going through a phase we in the United States refer to as "culture shock". This period of difficulty in adjusting to a new culture would probably have set in during my semester at Beijing University, my first extended period away from the United States.

Of course, this is not to say that I didn't notice any differences between the American and Chinese cultures upon my arrival at Beijing University. I certainly did notice the differences. Looking back, remember one of the first differences I noticed: Chinese universities were surrounded by walls.

To an American, this is one of the most striking aspects of Chinese university and one which immediately sets it apart from an American campus. Having grown up in the United States, I had never seen a university surrounded by high cement walls. My idea of a university, based on having seen scores of them in different states of the U.S., was that it was a place of life and learning, an integral part of the community in which it was located, open not only to the students of the school itself, but fully accessible also to students from other schools and to the broader public.

My idea of a university was that it was a center of cultural life, a resource for the entire community. In all my twenty-one years, it had never occurred to me that a school would have walls around it. Walls enclose and separate; schools expand and integrate. The very ideas seemed fundamentally incompatible. I asked a Chinese friend if all Chinese universities had walls around them. "You know, I've never really thought about it; I guess so. I guess all Chinese schools have walls around them, primary, middle and secondary schools, too-not just universities." "Why?" I asked. "What's the point?" "I don't know. To protect us, I suppose." "From whom?" "It's not really something I've thought about. I don't know. Don't you have walls around your schools in the United States?" I thought carefully before answering. "No. I've never seen or heard of a university encircled by a wall." My Chinese friend seemed puzzled. Walls around schools came to strike me as more than just an architectural difference between the United States and China; the walls bespoke a fundamentally different view toward the very concept of education. As China continues to open up to the outside world, these walls seem increasingly out of place.

- 1. From the first paragraph, we can infer _____.
 - A. the author had some difficulties in getting accustomed to the Chinese culture

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