

新课标

普通高中课程标准实验教科书（顺序选修）

英语 8

词汇学习手册

二年级

主 编 陶纯恭 胡本正



Pocket Dictionary

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前 言

众所周知,词汇是语言的“建筑材料”。

《英语词汇学习手册》是经教育部审定通过的重庆大学版高中英语课标教材的配套用书,与每册学生用书完全同步、配套。本书与《英语8》教材配套。

本书是根据教育部最新颁布的《普通高中课程标准》(实验稿)的基本要求编写而成的。书中对教材中出现的、“新课标”所要求掌握的词汇进行重点讲解,包括词语的英语解释、中文释义、基本词义、搭配、构词、辨析、联想等,同时对“新课标”要求之外的词汇也作了注解,便于学生扩大词汇量,从而提高听、说、读、写的能力。

与其他词汇手册相比,本书具有以下特点:

1. 精要的词语搭配。列出常见的,特别是“新课标”要求掌握的,而且是高考热点的词语搭配,并做精要的讲解、分析,真正做到记住一个词、理解一个词、精通一个词。

2. 入微的词语辨析。从细微处抓住同义词或近义词之间的差异,从而理解其适用的不同语境。讲解清晰,逻辑性强,便于学生理解与掌握。

3. 巧妙的记忆点拨。从多角度给出巧妙的词汇记忆方法,真正解决大多数学生词汇记忆难的问题。通过记忆方法点拨,让学生感到词汇记忆更轻松,从而达到事半功倍的效果。

4. 丰富的一词多学。每个词语给出了相应的派生词,便于学生以一个词为基础,从构词法的角度理解并记忆更多的相关词语,真正做到一词多学,举一反三,融会贯通。

5. 独特的编排体系。本书编排体系不再以传统的字母顺序编排,而是以与教材同步的单元以及词语在单元中出现的先后顺序进行编排,这样便于学生预习课文,提高学习效果。

本书由中学英语教研员、有丰富教学经验的重点中学的一线英语特级教师、英语高级教师以及高校教师编写而成。但由于成书时间仓促,加之笔者水平有限,不妥之处,敬请读者在使用中提出宝贵意见和建议,以便再版时修订。

编 者

2006 年 2 月

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Unit 1

Names

<p>lily /'lili/</p>	<p><i>n.</i> flowering plants that usu. have trumpet-shaped flowers</p> <p>百合, 百合花</p>
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【基本词义】as white as a ~ 如百合花般白的

【搭配】paint the ~ 作不恰当且过分的修饰, 画蛇添足

【联想】water lilies 睡莲; lily-white 纯白的

<p>truthful /'tru:θful/</p>	<p><i>adj.</i> in the habit of telling the truth</p> <p>诚实的</p>
----------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

【基本词义】He is very ~ — he never lies. 他很诚实, 从不说谎。|| The reporter gave a ~ account of what had happened. 记者对所发生的事作了如实的报道。

【联想】untruthful *adj.* 不真实的, 不诚实的; truthfully *adv.* 诚实地, 真实地; truthless *adj.* 不忠实的; truth *n.* 事实, 真相

<p>say /sei/</p>	<p><i>v.</i> to show, to indicate</p> <p>表示, 表明; 显示</p>
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【基本词义】What time does your watch ~? 你的表

几点了? || The fact that she gave the money back ~s a lot about her honesty. 她把钱送回来这事很能说明她为人诚实。 || There is no ~ing when this war will end. 天晓得这场战争何时会结束。 || She was smiling, but her eyes said she was unhappy. 她面带微笑,但她的双眼显示出她并不快乐。

【联想】**saying** *n.* 谚语, 格言 || “There’s no smoke without fire,” as the saying goes. 常言道: “无风不起浪。”

<p>carpenter /'kɑ:pɪntə/</p>	<p><i>n.</i> a person whose job is making and repairing wooden objects</p>
	<p>木匠</p>

【基本词义】He used to be a ~ in his youth. 他年轻的时候做过木匠。

<p>tailor /'teɪlə/</p>	<p><i>n.</i> a person whose job is to make men’s clothes <i>v.</i> to cut out and sew</p>
	<p>[名]裁缝 [动]剪裁, 缝制(衣服)</p>

【基本词义】You ought to go to the ~’s to be measured for a suit. 你应该去裁缝店量身定做一件大衣。 || This is a well-tailored overcoat. 这是一件做工精细的大衣。 || I ~ed him several suits. 我为他缝制了好几套衣服。

【搭配】the ~’s 裁缝铺, 缝纫店

【联想】**tailored** *adj.* 订做的, 合身的; **dressmaker** *n.* (制作女服或童装的)裁缝; **tail** *n.* 尾巴

miller /ˈmɪlə/	<i>n.</i> owner of the mill 磨房主, 面粉厂主, 碾磨工
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【基本词义】Every ~ draws water to his own mill.
(谚) 人人为己。

【联想】mill *n./v.* 磨粉机; 面粉厂; 碾碎

baker /ˈbeɪkə/	<i>n.</i> a person who bakes bread 面包师, 面包工人
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【基本词义】I bought these buns at the ~'s shop. 我是在面包店买的这些小面包。

【搭配】the ~'s 面包店 || I'm just going to the ~'s.
我正要去面包店。

【联想】bake *v.* 烤, 烘 || The bread is baking (being ~d). 面包在炉中烤着。

short /ʃɔ:t/	<i>n.</i> a shorter way of saying sth. <i>adj.</i> not reaching the usual or required amount [名] 缩略形式, 简略 [形] 不足的; 缺少的
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【基本词义】The shopkeeper was fined for giving ~ weight. 那店主因卖物不足分量而受罚。|| My name is David, or Dave for ~. 我的名字叫大卫或简称戴夫。

【搭配】be ~ of 缺乏, 短缺 || She's not ~ of excuses when things go wrong. 事情出了差错, 她总有借口。
for ~ 简称, 简略之; in ~ 简而言之, 总而言之 || His

novels belong to a great but vanished age; they are, in ~, old-fashioned. 他的小说属于一个辉煌但已逝去的时代,一句话,已经过时了。

【联想】shortage *n.* 不足,缺乏,缺少; shorten *v.* 使短,变短; be lack of 缺乏; run out of 用完

blacksmith /'blæksmiθ/	<i>n.</i> a man who makes and repairs things of iron
	铁匠,锻工

【联想】smithy *n.* 铁匠铺; goldsmith *n.* 金匠; tinsmith *n.* 锡匠; silversmith *n.* 银匠,银器店; gunsmith *n.* 造枪工,军械工人; locksmith *n.* 锁匠,修锁工

smith /smiθ/	<i>n.</i> a worker in iron
	金属品工匠

【基本词义】He is the ~ of his own fortune. 他的命运由自己掌握。(他是自己命运的锻工。)

shorten /'ʃɔ:tn/	<i>v.</i> to make or become short
	缩短, (使)变短

【基本词义】The days are beginning to ~. 白昼开始变短了。|| You'd better ~ your report. 你最好把你的报告改短一些。|| Injury problem could ~ his career. 受伤问题可能会缩短他的职业生涯。

【联想】lengthen *v.* 延长, (使)变长

<p>nickname /'nikneim/</p>	<p><i>n.</i> a name given instead of the real name <i>v.</i> to give a nickname to</p> <p>[名] 诨号, 绰号, 昵称 [动] 给…取绰号, 给…起诨名</p>
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【基本词义】They ~d him “Hurry” because he was always in such a hurry. 他们给他起个绰号“慌张”, 因为他办事总是毛毛糙糙的。|| Mac is just my ~; my real name is MacDonald. “麦克”只是我的绰号, 我的真名叫“麦克唐纳”。|| She was ~d “The Ice Queen”. 她外号叫“冰上皇后”。

【搭配】give a ~ to 给…起绰号

<p>△ descendant /di'send(ə)nt/</p>	<p><i>n.</i> a person that has another as grandfather, great grandfather, etc.</p> <p>子孙, 后裔, 后代</p>
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【基本词义】He is a ~ of Queen Victoria. 他是维多利亚女王的后裔。

【联想】**forefather** *n.* 祖先, 祖宗; **ancestor** *n.* 祖先, 祖宗; **offspring** *n.* (单复数同形) 儿女, 子孙, 后代

<p>opera /'ɒpərə/</p>	<p><i>n.</i> a musical play in which many or all of the words are sung</p> <p>剧, 歌剧</p>
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【基本词义】More and more people are fond of ~. 越来越多的人开始喜欢歌剧了。Beijing Opera 京剧; ~ house 歌剧院

<p>originate /ə'ridʒineɪt/</p>	<p><i>v.</i> to happen or appear for the first time 起源, 发生; 引起, 发起</p>
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【基本词义】All theories ~ from/in practice and in turn serve practice. 任何理论都来源于实践, 反过来又为实践服务。|| This TV series ~d in/from a short story. 这部电视连续剧是由一部短篇小说改编的。|| The disease is thought to have ~d in the tropics. 这疾病据说起源于热带。

【搭配】~ from/in 起源于, 发生于

<p>[△]acrobatics /ˌækroʊ'bætiks/</p>	<p><i>n.</i> the art and tricks of an acrobat 杂技</p>
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<p>influential /ɪnflu'enʃəl/</p>	<p><i>adj.</i> having great influence 有影响的, 有势力的</p>
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【基本词义】Her ideas were very ~ in how they decided to vote. 她的观点对他们的表决会产生很大的影响。|| She is one of the most ~ figures in local politics. 她是本地政坛举足轻重的人物。|| an ~ writer/newspaper 一位有影响力的作家/一家有影响力的报纸

【联想】**influence** *n.* 影响力, 感染力; *v.* 影响, 对...起作用 || The stars' influence on people's lives has not been proved. 星宿对人们生活的影响尚未得到证实。|| Don't let me influence your decision. 不要让我影响你的决定。

<p>represent /ˌreprɪˈzent/</p>	<p><i>v.</i> to act or speak officially for; to be present as an example; to give or offer again</p> <p>代表;出席;再赠予;再送给</p>
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【基本词义】We chose a committee to ~ us. 我们选出一个委员会来代表我们。|| She ~s her fellow-workers at the union meeting. 她在工会会议上代表她的同事。|| They ~ed the bill for payment. 他们再次送上账单要求付账。

<p>representative /ˌreprɪˈzentətɪv/</p>	<p><i>adj.</i> containing examples of a number of classes or groups <i>n.</i> a person who has been chosen to act in place of others</p> <p>[形]典型的,有代表性的 [名]代表</p>
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【基本词义】Are your opinions ~ of those of the other students? 你的意见代表其他学生吗? || The ~s were all amazed by what had happened in the factory. 代表们听了这个工厂里发生的事都感到惊愕。|| I couldn't be present myself, but I send my ~ to the meeting. 我不能亲自出席,可我派了代表出席会议。

<p>[△]repertoire /ˈrepətwaɪ/</p>	<p><i>n.</i> the collection of plays that a performer or theatre can perform</p> <p>(准备好演出的)节目,保留剧目</p>
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【基本词义】She has a large ~ of songs. 她能演唱很

多歌曲。

<p>folk /fəuk/</p>	<p><i>adj.</i> of music or any other art that has grown up among working people <i>n.</i> people belonging to a particular race or nation</p> <p>[形]民间的,民俗的 [名]平民百姓;人们</p>
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【基本词义】It's widely used in Chinese ~ medicine. 这在中国民间医药得到广泛运用。|| I'd like a job working with old ~ or kids. 我喜欢与老人或小孩打交道的工作。|| Some ~ are never satisfied. 有些人永远不会满足。|| They are just simple country ~. 他们只不过是普通的村民。

【辨析】folk 指某一种族、民族或具有某种共同生活方式的人; people 指一个国家、城市或地区的广大人口。

【联想】~ dance 民间舞; ~ music 民族音乐; ~ songs 民歌,民谣; ~ tale 民间故事,民间传说

<p>tune /tju:n/</p>	<p><i>n.</i> a series of musical notes</p> <p>曲调;歌谣,诗歌</p>
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【基本词义】I don't know the title but I recognize the ~. 我不知道曲名,但我听得出这曲调。

【搭配】in ~ with 入调,与...协调 || These suggestions are perfectly in ~ with our thoughts. 这建议与我们的想法完全一致。out of ~ with 不协调,与...不一致 || The President is out of ~ with public opinions. 总统与公众舆论大唱反调。



【联想】music *n.* 音乐, 乐曲; song *n.* 歌曲

<p>form /fɔ:m/</p>	<p><i>v.</i> to give shape or form to; to develop, produce <i>n.</i> shape, outward appearance; way sth. show itself</p>
	<p>[动] 形成, 构成 [名] 形状, 外貌; 方式; 行为</p>

【基本词义】One of the most important tasks for a school is to help to ~ a child's character. 学校的一个重要任务就是要帮助儿童个性的形成。|| A cloud of smoke ~ed over the burning city. 燃烧着的城市上空形成了一片烟云。|| Different countries have different ~s of government. 不同的国家有不同的政治制度。|| Churches are often built in the ~ of a cross. 教堂常按十字架的形状建造。|| Schoolboys think it bad ~ to tell a teacher of another boy's wrong-doing. 学生认为向老师报告别的学生的过失是不好的举动。

【搭配】in/take the ~ of 以...形式 || Help arrived in the ~ of two police officers. 来支援的是两名警察。

【辨析】form, figure, shape 这三个词都有“形状”或“外形”的意义。form 最普通、使用范围最广 || In the early morning we could just make out/see the dark forms of the mountains. 晨曦中我们只能分辨出群山的轮廓。figure 表示隐约可见的“人影”或“物影”等 || In the torchlight he caught sight of a figure that he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins. 在手电光下他看到一个人影, 他立刻认出这个人是比尔·威尔

金斯。**shape** 表示“外形”或“形状”以及人的体形 || Before long, biscuits of all shapes and sizes began arriving at the factory. 不久, 大大小小各种形状的饼干开始送到这个工厂。 || She has a very good shape. 她的身段很好。

stylize /ˈstailaiz/	<i>v.</i> to treat in a fixed style
	使形成固定风格

【基本词义】Her hair is ~d by a fixed hairdresser. 她的发型固定不变, 总由一名固定的发型师来做。

【联想】**style** *n.* 风格, 式样

feature /ˈfi:tʃə/	<i>v.</i> to be a feature
	<i>n.</i> a typical part or quality
	[动] 表明...的特色 [名] 特征, 特点

【基本词义】Fish ~s largely in their diet. 他们在食物方面的特色是以鱼为主。 || Round-the-clock service ~s the store. 昼夜服务是这家商店的特色。 || Her eyes are her best ~. 她的眼睛是她的容貌最漂亮的部分。 || Wet weather is a ~ of life in Scotland. 天气潮湿是苏格兰生活的一个特色。

【联想】**featureless** *adj.* 平凡的, 平淡无奇的

[△] stunt /stʌnt/	<i>n.</i> sth. done to attract attention
	惊人表演, 绝技, 特技

【基本词义】In the film he had to drive a car into the

sea, and do other hair-raising ~s. 他在这部电影里得把车子开进海里和表演一些令人毛骨悚然的特技。

comedy

/ˈkɒmɪdi/

n. a play or film that is intended to be funny

喜剧;趣事,趣闻

【基本词义】He prefers ~ to tragedy. 他比较喜欢喜剧而不太喜欢悲剧。|| There is not much ~ in modern war. 现代战争可不是好玩的事情。

【联想】tragedy *n.* 悲剧,惨案,悲惨,灾难

farce

/fɑːs/

n. a light humorous play of silly things happening

笑剧,闹剧,滑稽剧

【基本词义】The trials were just a ~ since no judges were present at all. 这些审判简直是胡闹,因为根本没有法官出席。|| The talks were a ~, since the politicians had already made the decision. 谈判完全是一场闹剧,因为政客们早已作了决定。

adapt

/əˈdæpt/

v. to make or become suitable for a new use

改编;(使)适应,(使)适合

【基本词义】When he moved to Canada, the children ~ed to the change very well. 他移居加拿大后孩子们很快适应了变化。|| When you go to a new country, you must ~ yourself to new manners and customs.