

修订版

# 新编英语教程

3

## 词语注释

李 军 肖茗丽 编

青 岛 海 洋 大 学 出 版 社

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# 前 言

英语专业用《新编英语教程》是原国家教委普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材,1985年初版,1998年修订版。该教材以培养学生的语言能力和交际能力为目的,博采众长,把当代的和传统的教学法有机地结合起来,具有一定的特色,出版发行10余年来已为全国许多高等院校所采用。本教程共四册,每册由学生用书、练习册、教师用书、录音资料等组成,但惟一的缺憾是学生用书没有学生需要的词汇表和语法知识介绍,因此,学生每学一个单元,都要花大量时间去查阅词典、了解语法,精力消耗不少,但收效却不尽人意。

为了节省学生查阅辞典和语法书的时间,帮助他们更有效地学习、掌握词语和语法知识,特编写本《新编英语教程(修订版)词语注释》。本书与《新编英语教程(修订版)》配套,共四册,一、二册为一年级用书,三、四册为二年级用书,每学期一册。

本册包含词汇、词组两个部分,按教材的编写顺序,从每个单元的Text I 和 Text II 中选出,有关内容分列在各个项目之下。

重要词汇(Key Words)的注释包括以下三个方面的内容:

1. 汉语释义:用汉语解释该词在课文中的词义。
2. 英语释义:用英语简要地对词语释义;如果该词有同义词,则用该词的同义词释义,以便使学生更准确地理解词义并扩充

词汇量。

3. 用法例句:用恰当的例句说明该词的主要用法。

一般词汇的注释只包括前两项内容。

重要词语(Key Expressions)译成汉语并辅以适当的例句;语法注释采用语法新观点、新术语,语言力求简练,解释力求透彻。

本书的编写打破词汇表按字母顺序简单排列的常规,词语和语法注释力求创新,重在培养学生使用语言的能力,因此本书是使用《新编英语教程》的英语专业学生的必备之书。

限于水平,书中不足之处在所难免,恳请同行和广大读者指正。

编 者

2000年7月

三

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# Unit 1

## TEXT I My First Job

### ○ Key words

1. **advertise** ['ædvə,taiz] *v.* 为……做广告,登广告 to make known to the public, as in a newspaper or on TV

e. g. They advertised that they had a house for sale.

他们登广告出售房子。

They advertised for a house.

他们登广告找房子。

**advertisement** *n.* 广告

2. **slim** [slim] *a.*

(1) 微小的,渺茫的 poor, slight

(2) 苗条的 not fat, slender, thin

3. **summon** *v.* ['sʌmən] 传唤, 召唤 to give an official order

**summons** *n.* 召唤, 传票

4. **awkward** ['ɔ:kwəd] *a.*

(1) 难用的 not well made for use



an awkward tool to use 不甚好用的工具

(2) 笨拙的(同)clumsy, unwieldy

e. g. The child was awkward with a knife and fork.

这孩子用起刀叉来很笨拙。

(3) 难应付的, 不方便的 difficult to deal with

e. g. Our visitors came at an awkward time.

我们的客人来得不是时候。

5. dreary ['driəri] *a.*

(1) 暗淡的, 阴沉的 sad or saddening

(2) 无聊的, 乏味的 dull, uninteresting

6. gable ['geibl] *n.* 三形墙, 三角墙 the three-cornered part of an outside wall between sloping roofs

7. sash [sæʃ] *n.* 窗框, 门窗 a wooden frame that has a sheet of glass fixed into it to form part of a window.

sash-window 吊窗, 百叶窗

8. gravel ['grævəl]

*n.* 砂砾 a mixture of small stones with sand, used on the surface of roads or paths

*v.* 用碎石铺路 to cover a road with gravel

e. g. a graveled path 石子路

9. shrub [ʃrʌb] *n.* 灌木丛 a low bush with several woody stems

10. rotund [rəʊ'tʌnd] *a.* 圆胖的 (of a person) round (because fat)

11. freckle ['frekl] *n.* 雀斑 [often *pl.*] a small flat brown spot on the skin

freckled *a.* 有雀斑的

e. g. a freckled nose 长满雀斑的鼻子

12. tweed [twi:d] *n.* 粗花呢 a type of coarse woolen cloth woven

from threads of several different colours

e. g. a tweed suit 一套粗花呢衣服

**13. ample** ['æmpl] *a.*

(1) 宽敞的, 宽大的 spacious, large

(2) 充足的 more than enough; (同) adequate, abundant, plenty

e. g. We have ample money for the journey.

我们有充足的供旅游用的钱。

**14. grunt** [grʌnt] *v.* 作咕哝声, 咕哝说 to make a noise like a hog

e. g. He didn't say anything. He just gave a grunt of agreement.

他什么也没有说, 只是咕哝了一声表示同意。

**15. colonel** ['kə:nl] *n.* 上校 an officer of middle rank in the army or American air force

**16. loop** [lu:p]

*n.* 绳圈, 线圈 a shape like a curve or a circle made by a line curving back towards itself

*v.* (使)成圈缠绕 to fasten or join sth. with a loop

**17. stale** [steil] *a.*

(1) 不新鲜的, 陈腐的 no longer fresh

(2) 陈旧的 not new

(3) 倦怠的 worn out and less active than before

e. g. I'm getting stale; I need a change.

我感到倦怠, 需要换换环境。

**18. dingy** ['dindʒi] *a.* 暗淡的, 肮脏的 dirty and faded, of dusty color

e. g. a dingy little room 暗淡的小房间

19. **margarine** ['mɑ:dʒəri:n] *n.* 人造黄油 a food prepared from animal or vegetable fats or both, used instead of butter

20. **scar** [ska:]

*v.* 结疤, 使留疤 to be marked with a wounded cut

*n.* 伤疤, 伤痕 a mark remaining on the skin or an organ from a wound, cut etc.

e. g. a country showing the scars of recent war 一个刚刚经历过战争的满目疮痍的国家

21. **crumb** [krʌm] *n.* 饼屑, 面包屑 a very small piece of dry food, esp. bread or cake

e. g. to sweep up the crumbs from under the table 从桌下地面扫起面包屑

crumbs of knowledge 点滴知识

22. **mantelpiece** ['mæntlpi:s] *n.* 壁炉台; 壁炉架 a frame surrounding a fireplace, esp. the top part that can be used as a shelf; (同) mantelshelf

23. **proceed** [prə'si:d] *v.*

(1) 继续, 进行 to begin and continue

e. g. Tell us your name and then proceed with your story.

告诉我们你的名字, 接着介绍一下你的经历。

As soon as he came in he proceeded to tell us all his troubles.

刚一进来, 他就向我们诉说他遇到的所有麻烦事。

(2) 前进 to advance, move along

e. g. Do not proceed across a main road without first looking to the right and the left.

在没有预先看清左右两边的情况时不要横穿马路。

proceed against (被动罕用)(正式)控诉

proceed from (无被动用法)自……产生,由……造成

**proceed to** (获得学位后)攻读较高学位

e. g. He will proceed to the degree of M. A. this year.

他今年将攻读硕士学位。

**24. bloodshot** ['blʌdʃɒt] *a.* 充血的,有血丝的 having the white part colored red

e. g. His eyes were bloodshot after too much drinking.

饮酒太多,他双眼布满血丝。

**25. vital** ['vaɪtəl] *a.*

(1) 重要的,关系重大的 of the greatest importance; very necessary

(2) 精力充沛的 full of life and force

e. g. Their leader's vital and cheerful manner filled his men with courage.

他们的指挥那精力充沛和令人愉快的动作使他们充满了勇气。

(3) 性命攸关的 necessary for life

e. g. a vital wound 致命伤

the vital force 生命力

vital statistics 女性三围(胸、腰、臀)的尺寸;人口统计资料

**26. singularly** ['sɪŋɡjʊləli] *ad.* 特别,非常 particularly, very

**27. set-up** ['setʌp] *n.* 组织或结构 an arrangement or organization

e. g. What's the set-up of this office?

这办公室的结构是怎样的?

28. **appall** [ə'pɔ:l] *v.* 使惊骇, 害怕 to shock deeply, fill with fear, hatred

e. g. We were appalled when we heard she had been murdered.

听说她被谋杀, 我们震惊了。

29. **tramp** [træmp]

*v.* 重步行走; 践踏; 踩 to walk around or through somewhere with firm or heavy steps

e. g. The children tramped the woods looking for berries.  
孩子们在树林里边走边找浆果。

Someone tramped on my toes on the bus.

一个人上车时踩了我的脚趾。

*n.* (1) 沉重的步伐声; 长途徒步走 the sound of heavy walking; a long or difficult walk

(2) 流浪汉, 漂泊者(常含贬义) someone who has no home or job and moves from place to place often asking for food or money

(3) 荡妇, 不三不四的女人 a woman who has too many sexual partners

30. **incompetent** [in'kɒmpitənt] *a.* 不称职的, 不胜任的 not having the ability or skill to

do the job properly; (反) competent, qualified

e. g. an incompetent teacher 不称职的教师

**incompetence** *n.* 不称职

e. g. The manager in charge was fired for incompetence.

该经理因不称职而被解雇。

31. **crocodile** ['krɒkədail] *n.* 两人一排成纵队行进的学童 a long line of people, esp. school children, walking in pairs

e. g. a crocodile of school children 排成队列行进的学童

32. **diffident** ['difɪdənt] *a.* 缺乏自信的, 怯生生的 lack of belief;  
(同) bashful; (反) confident

e. g. He is diffident about expressing his opinions.

发表意见时他怯生生的。

33. **straw** [strɔ:] *n.* 稻草; 吸管

34. **constitute** ['kɒnstɪtju:t] *v.*

(1) 组成, 构成 form, make up

e. g. Seven days constitute a week.

一周是由七天组成的。

He is so constituted that he can accept unjust criticism without getting angry.

他天生性情如此, 能受不公正的批评而不动怒。

(2) 建立 establish

e. g. Governments should be constituted by the will of the people.

政府应依民意而设立。

(3) 任命 appoint

e. g. They constitute him as chief advisor.

他们任命他为首席顾问。

35. **ultimate** ['ʌltɪmɪt] *a.*

(1) 最大的, 极限的 greatest, extreme

(2) 最后的, 终极的 last or farthest distant, final

e. g. the ultimate end of life 人生的终极目标

(3) 根源的, 根本的 fundamental

36. **indignity** [ɪn'dɪɡnɪti] *n.* 伤尊严, 屈辱 a state that makes one feel less respected

e. g. She suffered many years of indignities during her years

with their family.

在和他们家一起生活的岁月里,她饱受多年的屈辱。

### ○ Key expressions

1. **make/gain/earn money** 赚钱;(反) **to lose money** 丢钱;亏本  
**to raise money** 筹款  
**to accept money from** 接受……的金钱  
**to contribute money to charity** 捐款给慈善事业  
**to draw money from a bank** 从银行取钱  
**to withdraw money from the bank** 从银行提款  
**to deposit money in a bank** 把钱存在银行里  
**to spend/ expend money on** 花钱买……  
**to put money into** 投资于  
**to put money on** 在……上打赌  
**to put aside/ away/ by money** 储蓄钱  
**to lay aside /by money** 积蓄钱  
**to save (up) money for a holiday** 攒钱度假日  
**to invest one's money in stocks and shares** 投资于股票
2. **enter a university** 入大学  
**to attend university** 上大学  
**to feed universities with students** 向大学输送学生
3. **apply for** 请求得到,申请 **to make a formal request for sth.**  
e. g. **to apply for a passport/ a post / an increase in salary/ an entrance visa/ admission to the club** 申请护照/职位/加薪/入境签证/加入俱乐部  
About 100 persons have applied for the appointment.  
约有 100 人已求职。

**apply to**

(1) 向……申请或要求

e. g. He has applied to the American Consul for a visa.

他已向美国领事申请签证。

He applied to his friend for help.

他请求他朋友的帮助。

(2) 适用于 to cause concern or affect (sth. or sb.)

e. g. This part of the law does not apply to Scotland.

这方面的法律不适用于苏格兰。

(3) 在……涂上 to spread (sth. such as a thick liquid) on (a surface)

e. g. This cream is best applied to the face at night.

这脂膏最好在晚上涂到脸上。

(4) 利用, 应用 to bring or put into use

e. g. Scientific discoveries are often applied to industrial production methods.

科学发现经常应用于工业生产方法中。

**4. be short of**

(1) 缺少, 不足 to be in want of, to have not enough

e. g. We are still short of volunteers for the task.

做这件工作我们现在仍然缺少志愿者。

Present supplies of fruit are short of demand.

当前水果供不应求。

(2) 除了……以外 except

e. g. I couldn't do anything short of asking for his help.

除了请求他的帮助外我毫无办法。

**in short** 简而言之

**for short** 简称, 缩写

e. g. Robert, called "Bob" for short.



5. **have/with no experience of** 有/没有……经验

6. **summon sb. to do sth.** 召唤某人作某事

e. g. She was summoned to the presence of the Queen.

他被女王召见。

7. **struggle to do sth.** 挣扎做, 尽力做

e. g. Four evergreen shrubs stood at each corner, where they struggled to survive the dust and fumes from a busy road.

四个角上各有一丛冬青灌木, 它们经受着从繁忙大街上吹来的烟尘的侵袭, 挣扎着活下去。

**to struggle with sb./sth.** 向……作斗争

**to struggle against sb./sth.** 向……作斗争

**to struggle for sth.** 争取, 奋力获得

e. g. They have to struggle with all kinds of difficulties.

他们必须向各种困难作斗争。

They had to struggle against the forces of nature.

他们同自然的力量抗争。

They had to struggle for power/freedom/their rights/a living.

他们必需为权力/自由/权利/生存而斗争。

8. **with an air of** 带有……的神情

e. g. with an air of surprised disapproval 带着一种吃惊的不以为然的神态

with a knowing air 带有一种会意的神态

He assumes an air of dignity.

他装出一副庄严的样子。

He has an air of importance.

他摆架子。