



《新概念英语》同步辅导系列丛书

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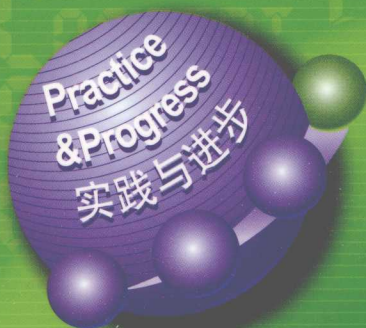
新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

New Edition 新版

同步词汇 随身记 2

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编 者 郭咏浩



整合教材 直击考点 突击重点
科学总结规律方法 独创两项记忆发明

知 藏 出 版 社

《新概念英语》同步随身记系列丛书



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2

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前 言

作为享誉全国的英语学习首选教材,《新概念英语》以其严谨的体系、经典的选材而深受数以千万计英语学习者的喜爱和推崇。“《新概念英语》同步随身记系列丛书”既紧贴《新概念英语》课文内容,又增添了很多相关内容。其最大特点是从语法、词汇、阅读和听力等方面对学生进行同步辅导,帮助学习者获得扎实的基本功,提高听、读、写、译等方面的能力,获得良好的语言运用能力和驾驭能力。

“《新概念英语》随身记系列丛书”包括:《新概念英语同步语法随身记》全2册和《新概念英语同步词汇随身记》全2册。

《新概念英语同步词汇随身记》详细讲解了《新概念英语》课文中的词汇,包括使用语境、单词构成及具体用法等,并进行了必要的同义词、近义词分析。此外,本书还介绍了词汇记忆的各种方法,帮助学习者掌握词汇记忆的窍门,为学习者提高语言技能打下坚实的基础。

欢迎您在使用的本书时对我们提出批评和指正。

编 者

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单元十六(Lessons 1 - 8)



Part I 课文词汇讲解

1. seat

【词义】*n.* 座, 座位; *vt.* 坐下, 使坐下

e. g. There are no seats left on the bus. 公共汽车上没有座位了。

Please take a seat. 请坐。

She seated herself on the sofa. 她坐到了沙发上。

【搭配】take a seat/be seated 坐下

【联想记忆】chair(*n.* 椅子), bench(*n.* 长凳), stool(*n.* 单人凳子), seat-belt(*n.* 安全带)

2. attention

【词义】*n.* 注意

e. g. The professor told his students to pay attention to the underlined words.

教授让学生注意下面画线的单词。

Never mind about me. Please pay attention to other guests. 不用关照我。你照顾好其他宾客吧。

【搭配】pay attention to 注意到; catch/draw one's attention 吸引某人的注意力

【派生】attentive(*adj.* 留心的, 注意的)

【联想记忆】concentrate on 专注于; put/lay emphasis

on... 强调; focus on 集中

3. bear

【词义】*v.* 容忍, 生产(农作物或水果); *n.* 熊

e. g. I can't bear the burning hot weather. 我受不了炎热的天气。

Different trees bear different fruits. 不同的树木会结出不同的果实。

Teddy bears are very popular with children. 泰迪熊很受孩子们的欢迎。

【搭配】bear sth. in mind 记住……; bear in mind 牢记在心

【派生】bearable(*adj.* 可忍受的)

【联想记忆】endure(*v.* 忍受), tolerate(*v.* 容忍)

4. spoil

【词义】*v.* 损坏, 宠坏, 溺爱

e. g. Mankind is warned to stop spoiling the environment. 人类不应该再破坏环境。

Grandmother often spoils her little grandson. 通常祖母都溺爱小孙子。

【辨析】damage, ruin, destroy

(1) damage 指的是“对有用或有价值的人或财产的破坏”。

e. g. The storm did a lot of damage to the plants.

(2) ruin 可以表示“肉体上、道德上、社会上或经济上的完全毁坏或粉碎”。

e. g. She poured water all over my painting, and ruined it.

(3) destroy 意思为“完全破坏, 消灭”。

e. g. The enemies were destroyed in the battle.

5. waiter

【词义】*n.* 服务员, 招待员(男性)

e. g. The waiter impressed us with good service. 侍者的优质服务给我们留下了深刻印象。

【构词】wait(*v.* 等待) + er(后缀) = waiter

【联想记忆】waitress(*n.* 女招待员), actor/actress(*n.* 演员), teacher(*n.* 老师), producer(*n.* 制作人), worker(*n.* 工人), singer(*n.* 歌手), farmer(*n.* 农民), dancer(*n.* 舞者), painter(*n.* 画家), conductor(*n.* 乐队指挥)

6. receive

【词义】*v.* 收到, 接到, 接见

e. g. He hasn't received a letter from his American friend for a long time.

他已经好长时间没有收到美国朋友的来信了。

The novel received great praise. 小说受到了好评。

Let's go to the yard to receive guests. 让我们去院子里迎接宾客吧。

【派生】receiver(*n.* 接收器)

【联想记忆】hear from(收到某人的来信), accept(*v.* 接受)

【辨析】receive, accept

这两个词都有“接受”的意思。receive 表示“客观上接受”, 而 accept 有“主观愿意接受”的意思。

e. g. I've received a gift from him, but I'm not going to accept it.

I will accept his invitation to dinner.

7. a great number of

【词义】许多

e. g. A great number of people from different countries came to visit the attractive resort.

许多来自不同国家的人们来游览这个旅游胜地。

【联想记忆】a large number of 修饰可数名词复数; a great deal of 修饰不可数名词; a large amount of 修饰不可数名词; a lot of, a large quantity of 修饰可数或不可数名词。

8. distance

【词义】n. 距离

e. g. I could see the bus coming in the distance. 远远地我就能看到车来了。

There has been (a) great distance between the two friends since their quarrel. 自从两个朋友吵架之后, 他们之间的距离就远了。

【用法】in the distance 在远处, 在远方; keep one's distance from sb. 与某人保持一定距离

【派生】distant (adj. 遥远的)

【联想记忆】space (n. 空间, 空地), blank (n. & adj. 空白 < 的 >), interval (n. 间距), margin (n. 空白边缘)

9. urgent

【词义】adj. 紧急的, 迫切的

e. g. You must deliver the urgent message to him immediately.

你必须立刻告诉他这个紧急的消息。

She was urgent in her demands. 她的要求很迫切。

【派生】urge (*v.* 敦促), urgency (*n.* 紧急事件),
urgently (*adv.* 紧急地)

【联想记忆】emergency (*n.* 紧急情况)

10. in this way

【词义】通过这种方法

e. g. In this way he finally solved the problem. 这样他最终解决了问题。

【联想记忆】by the way 顺便问一下; on the way 在去……的路上; in the way 按……方法; in a way 从某种意义上说; in one's way 挡住某人的路; make one's way 向……方向走; in any way 在任何方面; in the way of 在……方面; give way to... 妥协

11. beggar

【词义】*n.* 乞丐

e. g. Nobody has the right to look down upon a poor beggar. 没有人有权利去看低一个可怜的乞丐。

【派生】beg (*v.* 乞讨)

12. detective

【词义】*n.* 侦探

e. g. The millionaire employed a private detective to find who has stolen his expensive diamond. 那个百万富翁雇佣了一个私家侦探来查出谁偷了他昂贵的钻石。

I like detective novels. How about you? 我喜欢侦探小说, 你呢?

【派生】detect (*v.* 侦察, 侦探), detection (*n.* 侦察)

【联想记忆】murderer (*n.* 谋杀犯), pickpocket (*n.* 扒手), shoplifter (*n.* 商店扒手), burglar (*n.* 夜贼)

【辨析】 detect, inspect

detect 表示“查明、发现或弄清楚事实真相”；inspect 意思为“仔细挑剔地检查，特别是为了发现毛病”或是“视察”。

e. g. The commander inspected the troops.

The mayor inspected a chemical factory.

I detected a smell of gas.

13. airfield

【词义】 *n.* (尤指军用)飞机起落地

e. g. The warcraft is going to take off from the airfield. 那架军用飞机要从那个机场起飞。

【联想记忆】 airport(*n.* 机场), railway station(火车站), harbour(*n.* 港口), airhostess(*n.* 空姐), airsick(*adj.* 晕机), flight(*n.* 飞行, 航班), engine(*n.* 引擎), take off(*v.* 起飞)

14. guard

【词义】 *n.* 守卫, 警戒; *v.* 保卫, 看守

e. g. The escaped prisoner was brought back under close guard. 逃跑的罪犯在严密看守下被押回。

People all over the world are guarding against the bird-flu influenza.

全世界的人们都非常小心地防范禽流感。

【搭配】 on guard 值(当)班, 警戒, 准备防御

【派生】 guarded(*adj.* 警觉的)

【联想记忆】 alarm(*v.* 惊吓某人), warn(*v.* 警告某人), alert(*adj.* 警惕的)

15. precious

【词义】 *adj.* 珍贵的, 宝贵的, 珍爱的

e. g. I will cherish the precious moment forever. 我会永远珍惜这宝贵的一刻。

I will remember the precious words my teacher told me. 我会记住老师的箴言。

【搭配】my precious 我亲爱的

【派生】preciousness(*n.* 珍贵)

【联想记忆】worthy(*adj.* 值得的), valuable(*adj.* 贵重的, 值钱的, 很有价值的), previous(*adj.* 先前的, 以前的)

16. competition

【词义】*n.* 比赛, 竞赛

e. g. We're in competition with several other companies for the contract.

我们为了得到那个合约同其他几个公司竞争。

Our society is full of fierce competition. 我们的社会充满了激烈的竞争。

【搭配】be in competition with sb. for... 为……和某人竞争; put into competition with... 使某人与……竞争

【派生】compete(*v.* 竞争), competitive(*adj.* 竞争性的, 充满竞争的), competitor(*n.* 竞争者)

【联想记忆】contest(*n.* 竞赛), match(*n.* 比赛)

【辨析】contest, competition

(1) contest 尤指“参赛者各自献技并由评判员进行评判的比赛”。

e. g. I heard you took part in the folk song contest.

How did you do in the English Speech Contest?

(2) competition 则表示“竞赛技巧或能力的比赛”, 也可以指“对抗竞争行为”, 如为了利益或奖品。

e. g. America and Russia used to have competition in arms.



Part II 词汇练习

I. 选择填空

1. — It's getting late. I'm afraid I must be going now.
— OK. _____.
A. Take it easy B. Go slowly
C. Stay longer D. See you
2. Let's keep to the point or we _____ any decisions.
A. will never reach B. have never reached
C. never reach D. never reached
3. The English play _____ my students acted at the New Year's party was a great success.
A. for which B. at which
C. in which D. on which
4. When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat.
A. the; a B. the; 不填 C. a; the D. a; 不填
5. Roses need special care _____ they can live through winter.
A. because B. so that C. even if D. as
6. — How about eight o'clock outside the cinema?
— That _____ me fine.
A. fits B. meets C. satisfies D. suits
7. I like _____ in the autumn when the weather is clear and bright.
A. this B. that C. it D. one

- [illegible]

15. I don't mind picking up your things from the store.
_____, the walk will do me good.

A. Sooner or later

B. Still

C. In time

D. Besides

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

guard

The escaped prisoner was brought back under close
_____.

People all over the world are _____ against the bird-flu
influenza.

He got in under his opponent's _____.

This toothpaste is a _____ against tooth decay.

call

He was out when I _____.

Can you hear someone _____ in the neighbourhood?

That is a job _____ for patience.

We have to _____ off the trip because something urgent
happened.

III. 完型填空

I have just _____ a letter from my brother, Tim.
He is in Australia. He has been there _____ six
months. Tim is an engineer. He is working for a big firm
and has already _____ a great number of different
places. He will soon visit Darwin. From there, he will
_____ to Perth. My brother has never been _____
before. He is very exciting.

单元十七(Lessons 9 - 15)



Part I 课文词汇讲解

1. gather

【词义】*v.* 集合, 聚集, 积聚

e. g. Let's gather at school at 8 o'clock. 我们8点在学校集合。

You need to gather more information if you want it to be a hit.

如果想成功的话、你得收集更多的信息。

The clouds are gathering in the sky before a thunderstorm is coming.

暴风雨来临之前, 乌云开始堆积。

【搭配】gather up 收集, 拾起

2. strike

【词义】*v.* 打, 撞击, 冲击; *n.* 罢工, 打击

e. g. The clock would strike ten. 快到10点整了。

He struck me in the face. 他打了我的脸。

An idea suddenly struck me. 我突然想到了一个主意。

The workers are still on a strike now. 工人们还在罢工。

【搭配】go on a strike 罢工; air strike 空中出击, 空袭;
be on strike 举行罢工

【派生】striker(*n.* 罢工者, 打击者)

【联想记忆】hit(*v.* 打, 击), beat(*v.* 打)

3. refuse

【词义】*v.* 拒绝, 谢绝

e. g. She refused to accept his offer. 她拒绝了他的好意。

【用法】refuse to do sth. 拒绝做某事

【派生】refusal(*n.* 拒绝)

【联想记忆】object(*v.* 反对), decline(*v.* 委婉拒绝),
reject(*v.* 排斥, 抛弃)

【辨析】refuse, decline, reject

(1) refuse 表示“不愿意做、接受、给予或允许”。

e. g. The little boy refused to leave his home.

(2) decline 意思是“有礼貌地拒绝”。

e. g. I declined his invitation though I don't want to hurt him.

(3) reject 表示“因为不令人满意、有缺陷或无用而抛弃”, 它暗示无条件的拒绝。

e. g. He rejected their invitation directly.

4. laugh

【词义】*v.* 笑, 讥笑

e. g. They are talking and laughing. 他们有说有笑。

He often laughs at the poor. 他经常嘲笑穷人。

【搭配】burst out laughing 放声大笑; laugh at 嘲笑

【派生】laughter(*n.* 笑, 笑声)

【联想记忆】smile(*v.* 微笑), giggle(*v.* 尤指女孩的笑), grin(*v.* 咧着嘴笑)