

新聞英語 字彙能力

Herald INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**

Reagan Stresses Space, Nuclear Arms in Budget

Bhopal: High-Tech Risks for Third World

Jailed Terrorists End Hunger Strike in Germany

Spending and More Spending
 A new study shows that the amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry has increased steadily since 1980. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 1990 was \$10.5 billion, up from \$7.5 billion in 1980. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 1995 was \$13.5 billion, up from \$10.5 billion in 1990. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2000 was \$16.5 billion, up from \$13.5 billion in 1995. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2005 was \$19.5 billion, up from \$16.5 billion in 2000. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2010 was \$22.5 billion, up from \$19.5 billion in 2005. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2015 was \$25.5 billion, up from \$22.5 billion in 2010. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2020 was \$28.5 billion, up from \$25.5 billion in 2015. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2025 was \$31.5 billion, up from \$28.5 billion in 2020. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2030 was \$34.5 billion, up from \$31.5 billion in 2025. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2035 was \$37.5 billion, up from \$34.5 billion in 2030. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2040 was \$40.5 billion, up from \$37.5 billion in 2035. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2045 was \$43.5 billion, up from \$40.5 billion in 2040. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2050 was \$46.5 billion, up from \$43.5 billion in 2045. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2055 was \$49.5 billion, up from \$46.5 billion in 2050. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2060 was \$52.5 billion, up from \$49.5 billion in 2055. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2065 was \$55.5 billion, up from \$52.5 billion in 2060. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2070 was \$58.5 billion, up from \$55.5 billion in 2065. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2075 was \$61.5 billion, up from \$58.5 billion in 2070. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2080 was \$64.5 billion, up from \$61.5 billion in 2075. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2085 was \$67.5 billion, up from \$64.5 billion in 2080. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2090 was \$70.5 billion, up from \$67.5 billion in 2085. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2095 was \$73.5 billion, up from \$70.5 billion in 2090. The amount of money spent on research and development in the pharmaceutical industry in 2100 was \$76.5 billion, up from \$73.5 billion in 2095.

U.S. Food Aid Is Free, But the Costs Are High

Bomb Near U.S. Base In Greece Injures 78

制造的 肥料: 堆肥(堆造的)	manure ['mænjʊə, 'mju:ə]	堆肥
肥料	Manure is used to fertilize soil.	
堆肥	肥料是用来堆土(堆肥)的。 MSS.	
manuscript	['mænjʊskript, 'mænjʊskript]	手稿
草稿, 手稿	He has finished his manuscript.	
手稿	他的手稿已经写好了。	
many	['meni:ni:, 'meni:]	多(的)
许多人的; 多数	Many people think so.	
许多人认为	许多人都是这样认为的。	
时 常 有	How many books do you have?	
以外, 有许多的	你有几本书?	
我定有中译本	How many have many friends?	
许多有朋友的人	谁没有朋友?	

many 很多, much 很多
many 是用于可数名词的, much 用于不可数名词

many apples much money

a lot of apples

多数的(東西)
 人
 多的人反對嗎?
 Many came here. 有許多人來這裡。
 A good many people supported him. 許多人支持他。

as many 同數的

► a great many 是/非常多, 的意思
He made five mistakes in as many lines.
他在五頁裏犯了五個錯。

► 和上面所講的數目一樣多的意思
as many as ... Take as many as you want.

① 全部 She has as many as he has.
② 和……一樣多 He has as many as one thousand books.
③ 有一千多 I have as many books as you have.
as many...as... 和……一樣多

He has twice [three times, half] as many books as I have.

like so many ... The servants worked like so many ants. 成群的傭人工作著, 就像群



many a ...
(英語)許多
▶ 後面加單數
Many a man believes the story.
許多人相信這個故事。
money (and many) a time
多次 (many times)

map [mæp, meɪp] 图 - [s]

① **名词** 地图 a map of Japan 日本地图 / a world map 世界地图

② **动词** 描绘, 标记 to map sth 描绘某物

▶ 词组 map out 描绘, 标记 an atlas 地图集

maple ['mæpl, meɪpl] 槭 + a [-ə]
 ④ (植物) 枫树 : Maples turn red in fall.
 枫树到了秋天就变成红色的。 ['rɪŋ]
marry ['mæri, mɔ:] ④ + a [-ə] 娶 married [-əd], marrying
 ④ 结婚, 订婚 : His reputation was marred.
 他的名誉被毁损。

marble ['mɑ:bl; mɜ:bl] 参 4 [4]
 ① 大理石 Marble is used for sculpture.
 大理石 用于雕塑。
 ② (国际象棋) 棋
 棋 国际象棋用棋。
march [mɑ:ʃ; mɜ:ʃ] 参 4 [4] 参 -ed [1]; -ing
 游行 进军 行 The troops marched into the city.

—— march [mɑ:ʃ]

● 前进, 游行
● 行列的进
步, 进展

a triumphal march 凯旋的前进
the march of civilization 文明的进
步
the march of events 事情的进展

March [mɑ:ʃ, mɔ:ʃ] 名 三月 Mar.
 三月 In March many flowers come out.
 到了三月許多花兒都開放了。
 ▶ 英國的三月常下雨，他們有一句俗話：March winds and April showers bring forth May flowers

make [meɪ; meɪk] 造→ [+v]

❶ 造馬 Money makes the more to go.
有錢能使鬼推磨(諺語)。

❷ 造 make 快快的和定詞都省略了
be 動詞 (be+adj) 於規律的動詞後

margin ['mɑ:ɡɪn; mɑ:dʒɪn] 词性: *n*

● 边缘, 边沿 I stood at the margin of the lake for about an hour.
 我站在湖边了差不多一小时。
 词性: *n* 在...的边沿 in the margin of the page 在页的边沿

● 時常合併: allowed a merger of the two
面的 雙料, 加倍: 有雙倍十分鐘的睡眠。
[註] 雙料, 加倍: (過時的, 陳腐的, 陳舊的)
marine [mə'ri:n, mɔ:tɪn] (注意雙音)
● 海的, 海洋的 a marine fish 海水魚 / marine products 海產
● 海軍的, 海軍的 marine insurance 海上保險 /
the marine corps [kɔ:] 陸海軍陸戰隊

翻
印
必
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ASIAN-PACIFIC PRESS

行政院新聞局登記證局版台業字第1842號

如何增進新聞英語字彙能力 定價：100元

中華民國74年2月 初版

著 者：Terry L. Fredrickson

發行人：鄭 步 雲

出版者：亞太圖書出版社

臺北郵局第5—146號信箱

電話：(02) 396-3960

郵撥帳號：0123785—1號

總代理發行：吳氏圖書有限公司

臺北市汀州路423號2樓

電話：(02) 394-7172

印刷所：優文印刷廠

臺北市汕頭街54巷42弄55號

(本書如有缺頁或裝訂錯誤，請寄回調換)

如何增進

**新聞英語
字彙能力**

Terry L. Fredrickson 著

亞太圖書出版社

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Terry L. Fredrickson生於美國Northfield Minnesota。1967年Stanford大學畢業；於1968～71年間加入美國和平團服役，被派往泰國擔任英語教師職。

目前在Minnesota州立大學研究院研究。

著作有：如何增進新聞英語字彙能力(本社出版)，English by Newspaper，English For College (2 vols)，English by English等書。

前 言

你目前或許具備有很豐富的英語字彙，也或許一聽到英語就無限感傷。不管怎樣，具備有豐富的字彙能力（Word Power），無論是在會話或閱讀上，真是其樂融融。這麼說來，培養豐富的字彙能力，對一個有志學習英語的人來說，可真是最基本、最重要的課題了，何不現在就立刻開始呢？

不論是本國報紙或英文報紙，都是以報導新聞為主，因此，一開始要先看本國報紙，以此做為預備知識，然後再取閱英文報紙。這樣，即使遇到有不懂的單字，對於內容也比較有個概略的了解。

本書的重點是在教你如何利用英文報紙，以最有效率的方法理解新的單字、記憶新的字彙，以及怎樣來運用單字。為了使你更能有效的利用本書，請依下列幾點開始閱讀。

1. 不要急於想一口氣看完本書，每天依着自己的程度閱讀。

2.配合英文報紙實例，反覆不斷的學習。

3.在做練習問題之前，請不要先看解答。

4.準備筆記或卡片，將單字的發音、意義、例句摘錄下來。

5.從「英英辭典」中查閱新的意思及語法。

請利用本書的學習方法，從英文報紙開始試試看吧

！不僅僅是英文報，閱讀雜誌、小說，也可以應用本方法來增進你的字彙能力。

1983年5月 Terry L. Fredrickson

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第I部

如何精通基本單字

第 1 章

使用率高的單字

練習問題 1 ~ 5 所列舉的單字，是從英國的英語教授法學者 Michael・West 教授研究著作的“A General Service List of English Words”（一般英語基礎單字表）中選出的。

這本單字表所選定的單字數約 2,000 個，對一個初學英語的外國人來說，是必須具備的最基礎的單字。

【練習問題 1】

請從每題的 a ~ d 中選出最適合句中粗體字的答案。

1. At first I thought the flowers were real, but they were actually **artificial**.

artificial

- a. not natural
- b. having several colors
- c. dead
- d. for sale

2. The police entered the building with **caution**.

caution

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. speed | b. anger |
| c. excitement | d. carefulness |

3. My son is a very **curious** boy and this sometimes gets him in trouble.

curious

- a. brave in a foolish way
- b. eager to know and learn
- c. lazy
- d. talkative

4. You should be ashamed to **deceive** your mother that way.

deceive

- a. to make a person believe what is not true
- b. to take money wrongfully
- c. to talk to in an impolite manner
- d. to willfully hurt

5. He was in **extreme** pain, so the doctor gave him something to put him to sleep.

extreme

- a. minor
- b. part-time
- c. very great
- d. unusual

6. Fold the paper.

fold

- a. to tear
- b. to bend into 2 or more parts
- c. to burn
- d. to cut into a design

7. The **gap** between the rich and the poor is growing.

gap

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| a. relationship | b. amount of difference |
| c. dislike | d. trust |

8. She **hesitated** before saying that she would go with him to the movie.

hesitate

- a. to give a small laugh
- b. to be slow in deciding
- c. to sound surprised
- d. to change the subject

9. The students were ready to fight, but the teacher **interfered**.

interfere

- a. to block the action of another
- b. to shout out a warning
- c. to come into view
- d. to call for help

10. I **merely** want to know the facts.

merely

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a. certainly | b. hopefully |
| c. only | d. continuously |

11. If you continue to **neglect** your studies, you will certainly fail your examinations.

neglect

- a. to give too little care or attention to
- b. to put off until later
- c. to use the help of another

d. to purposely do a poor job

12. Do you think your parents will **object** to your marrying such a young girl?

object

- a. to agree to
- b. to be against something or somebody
- c. to do nothing
- d. to show great satisfaction with

13. She screamed when I **pinched** her.

pinch

- a. to cause someone to catch one's foot and fall
- b. to shock or cause to disbelieve
- c. to press (especially a person's flesh) tightly and painfully
- d. to touch someone lightly with the fingers, a feather, etc. to produce laughter or surprise

14. I want **prompt** action on this problem.

prompt

- a. better than before
- b. slow and careful
- c. quick or immediate
- d. no

15. Gibbs **replaced** his injured teammate.

replace

- a. to carry to another place
- b. to take the place of
- c. to give help to
- d. to move towards

16. We took **shelter** from the rain in an old farmhouse.

shelter

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. protection | b. repair |
| c. supply | d. direction |

17. He looked especially **solemn** as he walked to the front of the court.

solemn

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. worried | b. kind |
| c. cheerful | d. serious |

18. They **tempted** him, but he refused.

tempt

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| a. to stop | b. to try to persuade |
| c. to hold back | d. to force |

19. I like that store because it has a **variety** of furniture.

variety

- a. an especially modern style
- b. a type of hardwood found in northern countries
- c. concerning the bedroom
- d. a group or collection containing different sorts of things

20. Could you please **wipe** your shoes before you come in?

wipe

- a. to remove
- b. to put at the end of a line
- c. to pass a cloth against to remove dirt, liquid, etc.
- d. to make smooth and shiny by continual rubbing

【練習問題 2】

請從每題的 a ~ d 中選出最適合句中粗體字的答案。

1. Your team has a big **advantage** because the players are bigger and stronger.

advantage

- a. something that is completely unfair
- b. something that may help one to gain a desired result
- c. purpose
- d. size or shape

2. She is too **awkward** to be good in sports.

awkward

- a. not strong enough to work
- b. thinking about what will be best for oneself
- c. not experienced
- d. lacking skill in moving the body

3. Our only chance is to **combine** armies.

combine

- a. join together
- b. stop fighting

c. separate

d. build

4. Do not **delay**. We need this immediately.

delay

a. do quickly

b. work carelessly

c. disagree

d. put off until later

5. Rubber is a very **elastic** substance.

elastic

a. inexpensive

b. which springs back into the original shape after being stretched

c. not easily weakened by uncomfortable or difficult conditions

d. easily produced

6. Your biggest **fault** is laziness.

fault

a. enjoyment

b. manner

c. bad point

d. habit

7. I suggest that you ask Mrs. Tellison. She's a very **generous** person.

generous

a. having wide experience

b. having or showing a knowledge of social life and behavior

c. liking the society and friendship of others

d. showing readiness to give money, help, kindness, etc.