

星火·贯通英语

SPARK ENGLISH

710分

# 20篇文章 贯通 1~6级词汇

新要求 · 新题型 · 新词汇

主编

星火记忆研究所 马德高

王洒南

Gerow · Carole

Gail · Patterson

第3版

全新修订

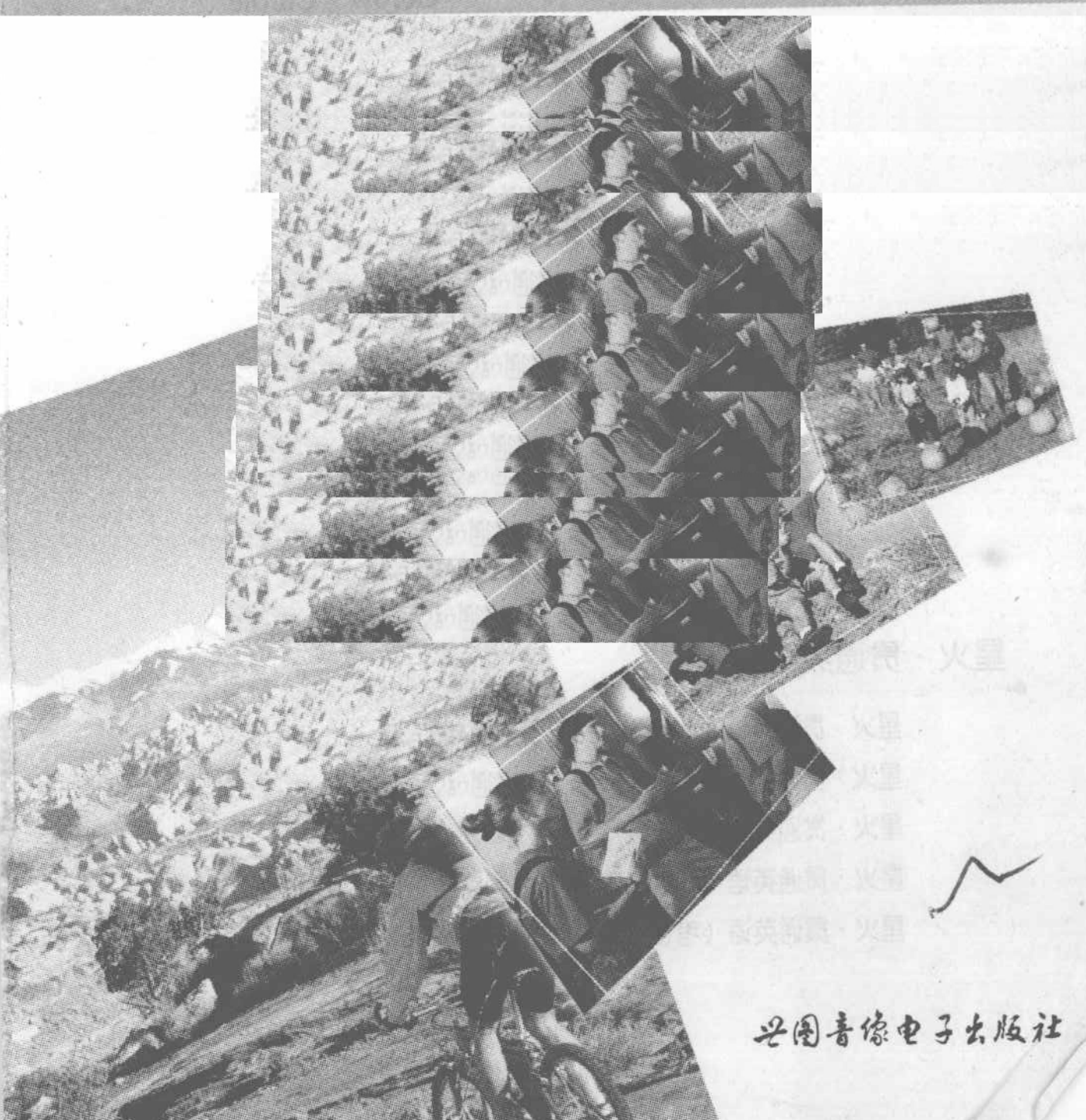
兴图音像电子出版社

星火·贯通英语

SPARK ENGLISH

710分

# 20篇文章 贯通 1~6 级词汇



## 编委会

### 《星火·贯通英语》

主 编：马德高 王洒南

编写组：马德高 王洒南

姜德杰 李 军

George · P · McCollum

Gerow · Carole

#### 星火·贯通英语

星火·贯通英语（4级）—15篇文章贯通4级词汇

星火·贯通英语（6级）—15篇文章贯通6级词汇

星火·贯通英语（1~6级）—20篇文章贯通1~6级词汇

星火·贯通英语 —6篇文章贯通大学常用短语

星火·贯通英语（考研）—30篇文章贯通考研词汇

# P 前言 Preface\*

看到这本书的名字,您或许会生出一个大大的疑问:20篇文章贯通1~6级词汇,可能吗?

词汇是英语学习的基础,词汇记忆是广大读者最感头痛的问题。对于词汇记忆,历来有两种截然不同的观点:

一说单纯背单词。单纯背单词,的确可以迅速扩大词汇量,短时间内取得突破,但是这样记忆单词,缺少语境理解,枯燥、乏味,让人视若畏途。

二说通过阅读记单词。通过阅读记单词,的确克服了死记硬背、缺乏语境的弊病,但这样泛泛的阅读,要读多少文章才能碰全大纲上要求的词汇?考试临近,往往只能感叹远水不解近渴。

要是少量的几篇文章,涵盖大纲的词汇,那岂不是既可语境理解,又能迅速扩充,两全其美、皆大欢喜了?

您手中的这本《星火·贯通英语》(1~6级),则避两说之短而取两说之长,优势互补。它精选少量自然地道美文,基本涵盖大纲1~6级词汇,将独具特色的星火式记忆法和寓记于读的自然学习理念完美结合,开创单词记忆的全新境界,为您开启快速扩充与语境理解珠联璧合的神奇之门,我们相信,读完本书你一定会受到一次小小的震撼的!

## □ 精选美文地道自然

20篇美文由外籍专家反复筛选、不断润色、呕心沥血而成,语言地道,情节跌宕,趣味盎然,完全克服了有些类似图书为涵盖大纲词汇而生拼硬凑使得文章读来无趣嚼来无味的弊病。

## □ 大纲词汇基本涵盖

中学后3700个1~6级词汇,83.2%均包含在20篇文章中(索引可核查),未包含的词汇列在书后附录中,有效涵盖,迅速突破。

## □ 星火记忆完美渗透

单靠阅读并不能记住所有的生词。对每篇文章中所含大纲词汇融入效果显著的星火记忆法帮助突破记忆难点。星火记忆法为语境理解锦上添花,而语境理解又使星火记忆法如虎添翼。两者优势互补,相得益彰。

## □ 专业配音听读结合

心理专家说:人的记忆中,25%来源于视觉,15%来源于听觉,两者结合则可达到65%的效果。因此,我们将每篇文章都配上美籍专业人士的朗读,让您听读结合,词汇、阅读、听说,三位一体,同步提高。

## □ 考点精点一次过关

对每篇文章中所含大纲词汇的主要搭配、关键短语、同义辨异等考点详细分析。使你由表及里,由此及彼,由浅入深,真正掌握大纲所涵考点。

多位外籍专家的精心选编,多位国内知名教授的倾情参与,顶尖智慧强强碰撞,中西理念珠联璧合,我们相信,本书比任何一本词汇手册更活泼有趣,比任何一本读物更快捷高效。本书将是星火英语奉献给大家的世纪词汇精品,是向传统英语学习发起的全新挑战。

尽管我们对此已竭尽全力,但唯恐有任何疏漏或不足之处,因此在本书附一意见反馈卡,我们会认真听取广大读者的意见和建议,使本书日臻完善。并欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。来信必复,并在此表示衷心感谢!

来信请寄:(250100)济南市二环东路中段 3966 号东环国际广场 D座 15层 星火记忆研究所

来电请拨:(0531)83530836

网 址:www.spark.cn

电子信箱:sparkdushe@126.com

# 使用说明 Directions \*

1. 本书为《星火·贯通英语》(1~6级),供大学非英语专业学生使用。

2. 全书分20个单元,每一单元由课文、词汇学习与记忆、星火式词汇扩展等部分组成。

3. 为方便阅读,课文采用英汉对照形式,1~6级外的生词直接在文中标注。为了便于查检,课文中出现的1~6级词汇在词表中列出,但仅限于在本课中的对应词性及释义。为了便于系统学习、全面掌握,词汇学习与记忆部分列出了它们在大纲中的全部释义,并对其考点逐一解析,同时融入星火式记忆法帮助突破记忆难点。另外,本部分中出现【详见UNIT?条】,可从索引中直接查检。

读者直接阅读文章可能有一定的难度,建议先预习生词,进行初步的词汇学习之后再读文章。

4. 万事开头难。如果开始阅读时感到吃力,请不要放弃。正确的方法,加上坚强的毅力,相信你一定会成功!建议读者根据自己英语水平参考下表安排学习进程:

读者的英语水平	学习进程安排	累计过关时间
低	5天1课	100天
中	3天1课	60天 ✓
高	3天2课	30天

另外,为适合大学英语四级考试和六级考试的不同需要,我们对书中大纲词汇注明级别,以便参加四、六级考试的同学有的放矢地进行学习,其标志如下:

\* 表示大纲四级词汇;▲表示大纲六级词汇。

# Contents \*

<i>Preface</i>	前言	
<i>Directions</i>	使用说明	
<b>UNIT 1</b>	<i>Abraham Lincoln ( I )</i> .....	1
	亚伯拉罕·林肯(一)	
<b>UNIT 2</b>	<i>Abraham Lincoln ( II )</i> .....	69
	亚伯拉罕·林肯(二)	
<b>UNIT 3</b>	<i>The High Cost of Higher Education</i> .....	119
	高等教育的昂贵费用	
<b>UNIT 4</b>	<i>Life in Antiquity</i> .....	177
	古代的生活	
<b>UNIT 5</b>	<i>The Value of Friendship</i> .....	243
	友谊的价值	
<b>UNIT 6</b>	<i>Never Stop Struggling</i> .....	295
	永不停止奋斗	
<b>UNIT 7</b>	<i>You Can Be Rich Also</i> .....	337
	你也可以变成富人	
<b>UNIT 8</b>	<i>Future</i> .....	389
	未来	
<b>UNIT 9</b>	<i>What Should the Parents Do?</i> .....	445
	父母应该做什么	
<b>UNIT 10</b>	<i>Punishment Never Cures Anything</i> .....	471
	惩罚无用	
<b>UNIT 11</b>	<i>The Day I Lost Myself ( I )</i> .....	487
	迷失自我的日子(一)	
<b>UNIT 12</b>	<i>The Day I Lost Myself ( II )</i> .....	523
	迷失自我的日子(二)	
<b>UNIT 13</b>	<i>The Day I Lost Myself ( III )</i> .....	551
	迷失自我的日子里(三)	

<b>UNIT 14</b>	<i>Love in Your Heart ( I )</i> .....	597
	爱在你心中(一)	
<b>UNIT 15</b>	<i>Love in Your Heart ( II )</i> .....	635
	爱在你心中(二)	
<b>UNIT 16</b>	<i>Pacific Cyclone ( I )</i> .....	667
	太平洋上的飓风(一)	
<b>UNIT 17</b>	<i>Pacific Cyclone ( II )</i> .....	705
	太平洋上的飓风(二)	
<b>UNIT 18</b>	<i>Manhunt on the Heroin Road ( I )</i> .....	735
	海洛因之路的抓捕行动(一)	
<b>UNIT 19</b>	<i>Manhunt on the Heroin Road ( II )</i> .....	761
	海洛因之路的抓捕行动(二)	
<b>UNIT 20</b>	<i>Manhunt on The Heroin Road ( III )</i> .....	795
	海洛因之路的抓捕行动(三)	
<b>附 录</b>	.....	824
<b>索 引</b>	.....	842



UNIT



## *Abraham Lincoln (I)*

### 亚伯拉罕·林肯(一)

他，一个农民的儿子，依靠自己的努力，成为美国历史上最伟大的总统之一，并在南北战争中建功立业……



## Part 1

**A**braham Lincoln was one of the greatest presidents the USA has ever had. He was an extraordinary man; both humble and ambitious, plodding (沉重缓慢的) and piercingly intelligent. His charity, courtesy and integrity gained the respect. There are many reasons for Lincoln's popularity (受欢迎). His career reflected common American belief or dream that everyone could become rich, successful through hard work with all his intelligence and ability.

On February 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln came to the world in a log cabin beside Nolin Creek, in an inland state, Kentucky. His father, Thomas, was a cheerful, sociable (友善), obstinate (顽固的) petty farmer who scraped an uncertain living from the Kentucky impoverished (贫瘠的) soil. In 1818, his mother, Nancy Lincoln, died from tuberculosis (肺结核). Without Nancy, shack (棚屋) life soon became chaotic, sordid (肮脏的) and miserable. After a year, Thomas married a widow called "Sally". Sally was as good as a mother to Abraham as his real one had been. Although she was illiterate (未受教育的), she understood her stepson's (继子) odd ways. She accepted the brooding silences that contrasted so strongly with the jokes that poured out of him when he was in mood. Supported by Sally, Abraham read all kinds of transcriptions (抄本) lent. But he'd spent no more than a year in classroom. Most of his time, he helped his father fell trees and seed crops. Sometimes he came to the brook (溪) nearby, watching the dews (露水) on the broom, listening the cuckoo (杜鹃鸟) or larks (百灵). For aught (任何事物) he knew what his future was like. But really he didn't want to reconcile himself to the drudgery (苦工). In the spring of 1831, he left home.

After several migrations, Abraham, taking his baggage tied by elastic bands, settled down in New Salem and joined the local debating society. At first, its other members

● 亚伯拉罕·林肯是美国历史上最伟大的总统之一。他是个与众不同的人物；为人谦逊又抱负不凡，兢兢业业又天赋异禀。他的宽容、谦虚和正直赢得了人们的尊敬。他之所以深得民心，其原因是多方面的。他的经历反映了美国人的普遍信念和梦想，即人人都可凭借自己的聪明才智，通过艰苦奋斗，发财致富，取得成功。

亚伯拉罕·林肯于1809年2月12日出生在位于内陆的肯塔基州诺林河畔的一座小木屋中。他的父亲托马斯是一个快乐、友善而又固执的小农，靠从肯塔基贫瘠的土壤里的收获过着不怎么安定的生活。1818年，他的母亲南希·林肯去世了。没有了南希，小木屋的生活很快变得混乱，肮脏，苦不堪言。一年后托马斯与一个名叫莎丽的寡妇结了婚。莎丽对待亚伯拉罕就像他的亲妈妈一样，尽管她目不识丁，但是她能理解继子的古怪行为。亚伯拉罕的沉默寡言与他高兴时的喋喋不休地讲笑话反差极大，而她照样能够接受。在莎丽的支持下，亚伯拉罕阅读了很多借来的抄本读物。但他在教室的时间加起来不到一年，大部分时间，他帮父亲伐木、种地。有时他也来到附近的小溪旁，看看金雀花上的露水，听听杜鹃或百灵的叫声，对未来是什么样子，他茫然不知。但是他不想再继续过这种繁重、乏味的生活。1831年春天，他离开了家。

几经迁徙，亚伯拉罕带着他的用橡皮条捆着的行李在纽萨勒姆安顿下来，并加入了当地的辩论社。起初，辩论社的成

extraordinary\* *a.* 特别的  
 humble\* *a.* 谦逊的  
 ambitious\* *a.* 有抱负的  
 piercing *a.* 刺穿的  
 intelligent\* *a.* 有才智的  
 charity\* *n.* 宽容  
 courtesy▲ *n.* 谦恭有礼  
 integrity\* *n.* 正直  
 career\* *n.* 履历  
 reflect\* *v.* 反映  
 belief\* *n.* 信念  
 ability\* *n.* 才智  
 log\* *n.* 木料  
 cabin\* *n.* 小木屋  
 inland▲ *a.* 内陆的  
 cheerful\* *a.* 快乐的  
 petty▲ *a.* 小的  
 scrape\* *v.* 刮  
 chaotic *a.* 混乱的  
 miserable\* *a.* 痛苦的  
 的  
 widow\* *n.* 寡妇  
 odd\* *a.* 古怪的  
 brood▲ *vi.* 沉思  
 contrast\* *v.* 形成对比  
 mood\* *n.* 情绪  
 nearby\* *ad.* 在附近  
 reconcile\* *vt.* 使甘心(于)  
 migration *n.* 迁居  
 baggage\* *n.* 行李  
 elastic\* *a.* 有弹性的  
 local\* *a.* 当地的  
 debate\* *v.* 辩论  
 member *n.* 成员

mocked at their new recruit, but then they realized the austere young man in amber(琥珀色的) suit turned out to be an inborn(天生的) speaker. For the first time, Lincoln showed his eminent(杰出的) aptitude(才能) for eloquence. In 1834, he stood for election to the Illinois state legislature, and the lean-faced, rumped(弄皱) giant man struck lucky. He'd now add ambition to his list: to be a lawyer, although he was a layman at that time. Fascinated to the courtrooms(法庭) and by dramas that took place there, he'd pore over the United States Constitution, the set of rules by which the country is governed. The Declaration of Independence kindled(点燃) his interest. (The following was quoted from the Declaration: We hold this truth to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable(不能剥夺的) Rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness... Today the thoughts have filtered into people's minds.) During the cause, he took his self-education a stage further in real earnest. In 1837, he qualified as a fully-fledged(羽毛丰满的) lawyer and had more chances to unfold his unmatched forensic(适于法庭的) eloquence. Five years later, he married Mary, a tiny, vivacious(开朗活泼的), fashionable girl, in spite of the opposition of her family. By the late of 1840s, he and his family have moved into a smart clapboard house of their own, with shutters and a delicate rough-iron balcony.

In Abraham Lincoln's time, the United States of America consisted of thirteen states, not stretching from the Atlantic Ocean in the East to the Pacific in the west. But it was expanding. Even as colonies, the thirteen states had had very different characters. The South, with its rich soil and mild damp climate, became a land of big farms called "plantation". The owners enjoyed many prerogatives(特权). For them, the ideal way of life was appropriate to the status of feudal(封建的) baron(贵族): elegant, refined, sociable, with all the time in the world for outdoor pursuits like riding and indoor amusement like music. The Northerners had a different outlook on life. They were serious-minded; they believed in hard work, education, democracy and equality.

员对这个新手不屑一顾,但不久他们就意识到这个穿琥珀色衣服的清贫的年轻人是一个天生的演说家。林肯第一次展示了自己杰出的雄辩才能。1834年,他入选伊利诺斯州立法院,这个面庞清瘦,身材高大的男子获得了成功。他现在又为自己设计下一个抱负:做一名律师。虽然在那时他是一个门外汉,但他对当地法庭和那里发生的法律案件十分着迷。他仔细阅读美国宪法——这个国家就是由这套法律治理的。《独立宣言》引起了极大的兴趣(下面一段话就是从宣言中节选的:我们认为这些真理不言自明,人人生来平等,他们由造物主赋予不容剥夺的权利,这包括生存、自由和追求幸福…今天这些观念已深入人心。)在此期间,他更加努力地学习,在1837年成为一名完全合格的律师,这也使他更有机会展示自己不可比拟的法庭辩论口才。5年后,他和玛丽,一位娇小、活泼、时髦的女孩结了婚,尽管她的家庭极力反对。到19世纪40年代后期,他和他的家庭搬进了属于他们自己的新居:一座带有百叶窗和精致的锻铁阳台的装有楔形板的房子。

在亚伯拉罕·林肯那个时代,美国由13个创始州组成,而不是从东海岸的大西洋一直延伸到西海岸的太平洋。但它正在扩展,即使同为殖民地,这13个州也各具特色。南方土壤肥沃,气候温暖、潮湿,逐渐演变为那些被称做“庄园”的大农场。农场主享有许多特权。对他们而言,理想的生活方式是与封建贵族的地位相称的生活方式:优雅、精致,喜好交际,所有时间都用在像室外骑马和在室内欣赏音乐那样的娱乐中。北方人对生活有截然不同的看法,他们思维严谨,信仰勤奋劳作、教育、民主、和平等。

mock▲ *v.* 嘲笑  
 recruit\* *n.* 新成员  
 speaker\* *n.* 演讲者  
 election\* *n.* 选举  
 lean\* *a.* 瘦的  
 lucky\* *a.* 幸运的  
 giant\* *a.* 巨大的  
 drama\* *n.* 戏剧  
 pore▲ *vi.* 仔细阅读  
 constitution\* *n.* 宪法  
 govern\* *vt.* 治理  
 declaration\* *n.* 宣言  
 independent\* *a.* 独立的  
 following\* *a.* 下列的  
 quote\* *vt.* 引用  
 evident\* *a.* 明显的  
 create\* *vt.* 创造  
 endow▲ *vt.* 赋予  
 liberty\* *n.* 自由  
 filter\* *vt.* 渗入  
 earnest\* *a.* 认真的  
 unfold▲ *v.* 展开  
 fashionable\* *a.* 时髦的  
 in spite of 尽管  
 shutter▲ *n.* 百叶窗  
 delicate\* *a.* 精美的  
 balcony\* *n.* 阳台  
 consist\* *vi.* 包括  
 stretch\* *vi.* 延伸  
 expand\* *v.* 扩张  
 colony\* *n.* 殖民地  
 mild\* *a.* 温暖的  
 climate\* *n.* 气候  
 owner\* *n.* 所有人  
 ideal\* *a.* 理想的  
 appropriate\* *a.* 适当的  
 status\* *n.* 地位  
 elegant\* *a.* 讲究的  
 refined *a.* 精制  
 pursuit▲ *n.* 追求  
 indoor\* *a.* (在)室内的  
 amusement\* *n.* 娱乐  
 outlook\* *n.* 见解  
 democracy\* *n.* 民主  
 equality\* *n.* 平等



文章阅读与词汇学习并行才能达到最佳记忆效果。现在,让我们利用点津式记忆法再来学习一下前面的重点词汇。

**extraordinary**\* [ik'strɔ:dinəri] [extra-(=ex-出)+ordinary; 超出平常的→] **a.** ①非常的,特别的 ②离奇的,使人惊奇的: The sheer bulk of Mozart's music is extraordinary. 莫扎特的乐曲,其数量之巨非常人能比。

**pierce**\* [piəs] **v.** ①刺穿,刺破,穿透[(of sharp pointed instruments) go into or through sth.]: The arrow pierced his shoulder. 那枝箭刺入他的肩膀。②(忧伤等)强烈地影响,深深地打动

**piercing** [piəsiŋ] **a.** 刺骨的,刺穿的: piercing cold 刺骨的寒冷

**charity**\* ['tʃærɪti] [char(=care 关心,照管)+-ity] **n.** ①(常 pl.)慈善团体,慈善事业 ②慈善,仁慈,施舍

[助记] [熟] care { 小心 → [根] char(=care) → 关心 }

[生] chary 小心的; charity 慈善

**courtesy**▲ ['kɔ:təsi] **n.** ①谦恭有礼 ②有礼貌的举止(或言辞)

[助记] “朝臣”(courtiers)“进宫、上朝”(go to court)时,“谦恭、殷勤、有礼貌”(courtesy)。

[熟] court 宫廷,朝廷 → [生] courteous *a.* 有礼貌的; courtesy *n.* 谦恭有礼

(by) **courtesy of** 蒙…的好意(或准许),蒙…提供(或赠送): This program comes by courtesy of a local company. 本节目由当地的一家公司赞助。

**integrity**\* [in'tegriti] **n.** 正直

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 20】

**belief**\* [bi'li:f] [believe 的名词] **n.** ①相信 ②信念,信仰

[搭配] belief **in** sth. 对…的信仰

(a) I believe in God. 我相信上帝。

(b) my belief in God 我对上帝的信仰

词 义	动词 [v]	名词 [f]
相信,信任	believe	belief
救助,援助	relieve	relief
(使)悲伤	grieve	grief

**log**\* [lɒg] **n.** ①原木,木料 ②航海(或飞行)日志: The captain described the wreck accident in details in the ship's log. 船长在航行日志里详细地描述了这次沉船事故。 **vt.** 把…载入航海(飞行)日志,把…记入工作簿

**log in** 进入计算机系统

**log out** 退出计算机系统

**cheerful**\* ['tʃiəfʊl] **a.** ①高兴的,兴高采烈的 ②使人愉快的,使人振奋的

[助记][熟] cheer *v. /n.* (使)高兴 → [生] cheerful *a.* 高兴的,兴高采烈的

[辨异] **happy, cheerful**

(1) happy 指心满意足;

(2) cheerful 指兴高采烈,有说有笑。如: Despite all her problems, she's always cheerful.

**petty**▲ ['peti] **a.** ①小的,琐碎的,不重要的: Our difficulties seem petty when compared to those of people who never get enough to eat. 跟那些从来没吃饱过的人相比,我们的困难看起来微不足道。②气量小的,心胸狭窄的: petty behavior 小心眼的行为

**chaos**\* ['keɪɔs] **n.** 混乱,紊乱

△ **Chaos** is a state of complete disorder and confusion.

[搭配] in chaos 混乱,紊乱 = in a mess: The town is in chaos after earthquake. 地震后镇上一片混乱。

**chaotic** [kei'ɔtɪk] [chaos的形容词] **a.** 混乱的: After a series air raid, the traffic in the capital was chaotic. 在敌人连续空袭后,首都的交通一片混乱。

**miserable**\* ['mɪzərəbl] **a.** 痛苦的,悲惨的,可怜的

**misery**▲ ['mɪzəri] **n.** ①痛苦,苦恼,苦难: He bears misery best who hides it most. [谚]最能掩盖自己痛苦的人是最善于忍受痛苦的。②悲惨的境遇,贫苦: One who hasn't suffered any misery in his life will not mature quickly enough. 一个在生活中没有经历磨难的人,不容易变得成熟。

[助记][根] miser 痛苦 → [生] miserable *a.* 痛苦的,悲惨的; misery *n.* 痛苦,悲惨

[搭配] live in misery = live a miserable life

**widow**\* ['wɪdəʊ] **n.** 寡妇

[助记]【详见 UNIT 4】

**odd**\* [ɒd] **a.** ①奇特的,古怪的 ②临时的,不固定的 ③单只的,不成对的 ④奇数的,单数的

**at odds (with)** ①(与...)不一致: This new evidence is at odds with their earlier statement. 这一新证据与他们早先的供述有矛盾。②(与...)不和: They are constantly at odds with each other. 他们之间经常互相争吵。

**odds and ends** 零星杂物,琐碎物品: He's moved most of his stuff; there are only a few odds and ends left. 他已经把大部分东西搬走了,只剩下一些零星杂物了。

**against all (the) odds** 尽管有极大的困难,尽管极为不利: Against all the odds she achieved her dream of becoming a journalist. 尽管有极大的困难,她终于实现了成为一名新闻记者的梦想。

**brood**▲ [brʊd] **n.** ①(雏鸡等)一窝 ②(一个家庭的)全体孩子

vi. ①孵蛋→②(on, over, about)沉思,考虑(think anxiously and gloomily): Don't just sit there brooding (over your problems) — do something! 别只坐在那儿想,你应该做点儿什么!

[助记] 由此知彼: food → feed; 由彼知此: breed → brood

[熟] breed { ①繁殖 → [生] brood { ①(雏鸡等)一窝  
②养育 } ②(一个家庭的)全体孩子

[助记] 多义: brood 作动词,表示“沉思,考虑”,源于母鸡孵蛋时静坐的动作。

**contrast**\* [kən'træst] v. 形成对比

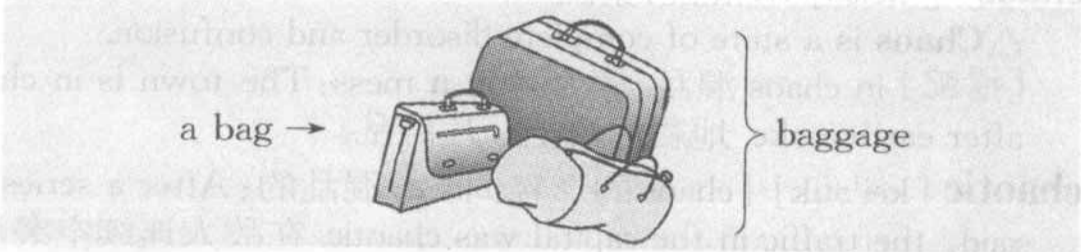
[助记] 【详见 UNIT 6】

**reconcile**\* ['rekənsail] vt. 使甘心(于)

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 3】

**baggage**\* ['bægidʒ] n. (AmE)行李 [= (BrE) luggage (= all the bags, trunks, etc. with which one travels)]

[助记]



[译] 我整个上午忙于收拾行李。

[误] I spent the whole morning packing my baggage.

[正] I spent the whole morning packing my bags/suitcases.

[注] pack your bags/suitcases (NOT baggage)

[用法] baggage/luggage 为不可数名词。

**local**\* ['ləukəl] a. 当地的

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 4】

**debate**\* [di'beit] v. 辩论

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 17】

**member** ['membə] n. 成员, 会员

**membership**\* ['membəʃɪp] n. 会员身份, 成员资格: When the United Nations was first founded, there were only 51 member states, and now, the membership has grown to 191. 当联合国初建时只有 51 个成员国, 而现在成员国数已增至 191 个。

**mock**▲ [mɒk] v. ①嘲笑, 讥笑, 嘲弄 ②(为了取笑)模仿: He made us laugh by mocking the way the teacher spoke. 他模仿老师说话的样子, 把我们逗笑了。 a. ①仿制的, 假装的 ②模拟的, 演习的, 非真实的: The troops were engaged in a mock battle. 军队在演习。

[助记] 多义: “模仿”与“嘲弄”的内在联系: You may mock (嘲弄) at a person by imitating (模仿) his behaviour.

**recruit**\* [ri'krut] [re-(=again) + cruit(=to grow); 原义: 再生长, 增加新生力量] v. 招募(新兵), 招收(新成员): recruit for the navy 海军招募新兵 n. 新兵, 新成员: We'll have to find a recruit to take Joe's place on the team. 我们得找个新人来取代乔在球队中的位置。



[助记] recruit 源自拉丁文,意为“再成长”。这是把新补充的新兵或新会员、新生等比喻成植物新生长的说法。

**speaker**\* ['spi:kə] [speak+-er] *n.* ①说话者,演讲者 ②讲某种语言的人 ③扬声器

**spokesman**\* ['spəʊksmən] *n.* 发言人: Foreign Ministry spokesman 外交部发言人

[助记] 已知: speak → spoke, spoken;

易记: spokesman *n.* 发言人

△A **spokesman** is a person who speaks as the representative of a group or an organization: a spokesman **for** the government 政府发言人

**lean**<sup>①</sup>\* [li:n] (leaned/leant; leaned/leant) *vi.* ①倾斜,屈身 ②靠,倚,依靠 *vt.* ①使倾斜 ②使倚靠

[搭配] lean on sb. for help 依靠某人帮助

**lean**<sup>②</sup>\* [li:n] *a.* ①瘦的,少脂肪的 ②贫乏的,贫瘠的

**pore**<sup>▲</sup> [pɔ:] *vi.* (over)仔细阅读,审视: The commander was poring over a map. 指挥官正在仔细地看地图。

**govern**\* ['gʌvən] *vt.* ①统治,治理,管理: Military leaders are now governing the country. 军事首脑们现在正统治着这个国家。②支配,影响: The law of supply and demand governs the prices of goods. 供求规律决定商品的价格。

[助记] [熟] government 政府 → [生] govern 统治,治理,管理

❖ That **government** is best which **governs** the least, because its people discipline themselves. (Jefferson) 统治最少的政府是最好的,因为它的人民自我治理。

**declaration**\* [ˌdeklə'reɪʃən] *n.* ①宣布,宣言,声明: Iraqi weapons declaration earlier this month leaves so many unanswered questions that it is impossible to confirm the accuracy of Iraq's claim. 伊拉克本月早些时候的武器声明保留了太多未答复的问题,因而不可能确定其声明的准确性。②申报,声明(书): Please make a written declaration of all the goods you bought abroad. 请书面申报你在国外购买的全部物品。

[助记] [熟] declare *v.* 宣布,声明 → [生] declaration *n.* 宣言,声明(书)

**quote**\* [kwəʊt] *vt.* 引用

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 6】

**evident**\* ['evidənt] *a.* 明显的

[助记] 【详见 UNIT 8】

**filter**\* ['fɪltə] *vt.* 过滤 *vi.* ①透(过): The warm sunlight filtered through the drawn shades. 温暖的阳光从拉下的窗帘透了进来。②(消息等)走漏,慢慢传开: The news filtered through to everyone in the office. 这消息渐渐传到办公室每个人的耳朵里。 *n.* 滤器,过滤用料,过滤嘴

**earnest**\* ['ɜ:nɪst] *a.* 认真的,诚恳的,热切的: an earnest gesture of goodwill 一个表示友好的手势