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大学英语六级词汇 边读边记

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

王长喜 主编



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大学英语六级词汇

边读边记

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前 言

你还在为记忆单词而烦恼吗？你还在“单词难背”、“记得慢、忘得快”、“屡屡遗忘、屡忘屡记”的噩梦中奋力挣扎吗？如果是，就请你赶快读一下《大学英语六级词汇边读边记》。我不敢说它就是一本让你立刻突破词汇记忆的“葵花宝典”，但至少它会让你对词汇的记忆刮目相看。下面我将结合本书的特色，谈一谈我在长期教学过程中总结出的单词记忆快速高效的一个科学原则，即“REP”原则。

一、核心词汇，边读边记

每个人都知道，语言的学习，离不开语言环境。在环境中学习英语，最好的途径就是广泛的阅读。而本书的最大特色就是将六级核心词汇融会贯通于百篇精选短文中，使读者在阅读文章的过程中广泛接触六级词汇。这就是“REP”原则中的“R”，即 Reading。通过阅读来学英语，有诸多好处，比如：扩充词汇量。通过阅读，不但能接触大量生词、新词，对于已知词汇也是一个巩固和加深记忆的过程。而且，结合一定语境来记单词，比孤立地记单词要有效得多。通过阅读来学英语，还能使我们**准确掌握词义和词语的用法**。词语在实际句子中常常会出现转义或引申，不能用字典中的释义直接套用。只有多读，同时加以比较，才能逐步领会其中的奥妙。对于某些一词多义、同形异义的现象，在阅读中可以有更深的体会。此外，大量的阅读还可以使我们**熟悉句法结构、培养语感**。这些对于正确的阅读与写作都有重要的作用。

值得一提的是，阅读材料一定要根据自己的阅读水平来选择，随着水平的提高，由易到难，由浅入深。也就是说，一定要有针对性地选择阅读材料，如果生词量太大的话，就会使阅读变得索然无味，既达不到掌握词汇的目的，也减少了学习英语的乐趣。在本书中，选取了含有六级核心词汇的文章，为读者扫清了阅读道路上的拦路虎，在阅读的同时，也掌握了这些六级考试大纲中出现频率较高的单词。

二、精解到位，清晰有序

通过阅读来学习英语，既为掌握语言打下扎实的根基，又提高了学习的兴趣，好处多多。但是，仅仅是阅读，也还是不够的，本书的第二大特色就是在每篇文章后针对其中**关键词汇进行了重点的解释**，包括该词的释义、同义词、反义词、同源词、以及近义词的辨析等等，使读者能够真正掌握该单词，因为从历年的大学英语六级考试来看，词汇试题测试的重点是词义辨析，主要考查对形近（似）词和同（近）义词的辨析以及对名词、形容词等的词义辨析，这就要求我们不仅掌握大纲中的核心词汇，还要对这些词汇的同源词、同义词、反义词、近义词进行归纳总结，真正达到活学活用的目的，才能以不变应万变。而这一点也正符合“REP”原则中的“E”，即 Explain。

三、千锤百“练”，熟能生巧

在 REP 原则之中，还有一个原则不可忽视，那就是 P，即“Practice”。而形式多样的课后练习也正是本书的第三大特色。这一部分主要是利用不同的练习来使读者对文章中的核心词汇加深印象，加深了解，在课后练习中，值得注意的是，读者需要根据所提供的英语释义来写出对应的核心词汇，这样不仅可以培养英语思维，了解这个单词的真正内涵，而且还可以通过这种方法掌握这个单词的同义词。比如，To relate to a particular cause or source; ascribe，这是 attribute 这个词的英文释义，也就是“归因于”的意思，通过它的英文释义，我们还掌握了它的同义词 ascribe，也是“归因于”的意思。通过英语释义来写出单词的练习将会使读者对这个核心词汇有一个更深的了解。

此外，我们还挑选了一些含有核心词汇的选择题，使读者不仅可以通过考点联想其同义词、反义词、同根词等，以扩大词汇量，而且也可以利用这种方法理解干扰项的含义，并在理解干扰项的同时联想与其相关的词汇含义，如其同义词、反义词、同根易混词、音近形似词、形近异义词等，在此基础上，考生应根据语境理解整句语义，有效地提高做题的准确性。

四、单词卡片，回顾记忆

本书的第四个新颖之处在于每单元后的单词卡片回顾记忆。全书共有 25 个单元，在每单元后均附有一张卡片，卡片的正面列举该单元中的重点及核心词汇，背面则为其相映的中文释义。单词卡片用法灵活多样，现列举如下：1. 看英文，默中文；2. 看中文，想英文；3. 看旧词，背新词；4. 别人读，自己测；5. 自己读，别人测。卡片记忆以一种更活泼、更生动、更有效的方式，重点突出地帮助读者巩固所学单词，也可用于读者的自我检测。这不仅是一种行之有效的记忆单词的好方法，更为本书平添了一丝趣味，个中妙处自是不言而喻。

利用阅读学习英语，题材广泛，知识丰富，趣味性强；通过对核心词汇的重点解释，利于集中记忆；在实战练习中，加深印象，举一反三，便于对词汇有更好的理解，日积月累，循序渐进，才能真正进入学习英语的境界，享受学习英语带来的乐趣。轻松自在，快捷高效地学好英语，让背单词也变得活泼有趣起来，这便是“REP”原则的精髓之所在，也是本书最初的，也是最终的夙愿。

本书适用于正在备考大学英语六级考试或者已经通过大学英语四级考试但对自己的英语水平有更高要求的学生。由于编著者水平及时间所限，本书虽经反复修改、审校，但仍可能有疏漏之处，恳请广大读者、同仁不吝赐教。

编者

2003年8月

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Unit 1

Passage → 1

The full influence of mechanization began shortly after 1850, when a variety of machines came rapidly into use. The introduction of these machines frequently created *rebellions* by workers who were fearful that the machines would rob them of their work. Patrick Bell, in Scotland, and Cyrus McCormick, in the United States, produced threshing machines (打谷机). *Ingenious* improvements were made in plows to *compensate* for different soil types. Stream power came into use in 1860s on large farms. Hay rakes (草耙), hay-loaders, and various special harvesting machines were produced. Milking machines appeared. The internal-combustion engine (内燃机) run by gasoline became the chief power source for the farm.

In time, the number of certain farm machines that came into use skyrocketed and changed the nature of farming. Between 1940 and 1960, for example, 12 million horses and mules (骡子) gave way to 5 million tractors. Tractors offer many features that are attractive to farmers. There are, for example, numerous attachments; cultivators that can penetrate the soil to varying depths, *rotary* hoes (锄) that chop weeds; spray devices that can spray pesticides in bands 100 feet across, and many others.

A piece of equipment has now been invented or adapted for *virtually* every laboring hand or animal operation on the farm. In the United States, for example, cotton, tobacco, hay, and grain are planted, treated for *pests* and diseases, fertilized, cultivated and harvested by machine. Large devices shake fruit and nut from trees, blend feed, and dry grain and hay. Equipment is now available to put just the right amount of fertilizer in just the right place, to spray an exact row width, and to count out, space, and plant just the right number of seeds for a row.

Mechanization (机械化) is not used in agriculture in many parts of Latin America and Africa. Agriculture *innovation* is accepted fastest where agriculture is already *profitable* and progressive. Some mechanization has reached the level of plantation agriculture in parts of the tropics, but even today much of that land is laboriously worked by people leading draft animals pulling primitive plows.

The problems of mechanization in some areas are not only cultural in nature. For examples, tropical soils and crops differ markedly from those in temperate areas that the machines are designed for, so adaptations have





to be made. But the greatest obstacle to mechanization is the fear in underdeveloped countries that the workers who are *displaced* by machines would not find work elsewhere. Introducing mechanization into such areas requires careful planning.



六级核心词汇突破

rebellion [ri'beljən]

n. 谋反, 叛乱, 反抗, 不服从

rise in rebellion 造反, 叛乱; 起义

[同源词] **rebel** [ri'bel] vi. 1. 反抗, 反叛

2. 抗议 n. 反叛者

The dog rebelled against his master. 那只狗不听主人的话。

ingenious [in'dʒi:njəs]

a. 1. 有发明天才的; 聪明的 2. (东西) 富于创意的, 巧妙的; 独创性的

An ingenious idea suddenly came upon him.

他突然想到一个绝妙的主意。

an ingenious device 巧妙(精巧)的装置

[同源词] **genius** ['dʒi:njəs] n. 天才; 天赋; 才华

Einstein was something of a genius. 爱因斯坦可算是个天才。

compensate ['kɒmpenseɪt]

vt. 1. 补偿, 赔偿 2. 报酬

Nothing can compensate the mother for the loss of her favorite daughter. 妈妈失去了自己心爱的女儿是任何东西也弥补不了的。

[同源词] **compensation** ['kɒmpen'seɪʃən] n. 赔偿; 补偿; 报酬

in compensation for 以……为报酬(赔偿)

make compensation for 补(赔)偿

rotary ['rəʊtəri]

a. 旋转的, 回转的, 转轮的; 圆环的, 环行的

rotary motion 回转运动

virtually ['vɜ:tjuəli]

ad. 实际地, 实质地, 事实上, 几乎

It is virtually impossible for a grown-up to learn to speak a foreign language perfectly.

要成年人学说完美的外语几乎是不可能的。

[同源词] **virtual** ['vɜ:tjuəl] a. 实际上的, 事实上的, 实质上的

He was the virtual leader of the movement.

他是该运动实际上的领袖。

virtue ['vɜ:tju:] n. 善, 德; 德行; 优点

You can trust him; he's a man of highest virtue.

你可以信任他, 他是一位品德高尚的人。

by/in virtue of 由于; 靠……的力量

[同义词] **practically** ['præktikəli] ad.

1. 几乎, 简直 2. 实际上

She's practically always late for work.

她几乎每天上班都迟到。

pest [pest]

n. 害虫; 有害的东西

Animal and vegetable pests spread with extreme rapidity. 动植物疫害传播极快。

pest control measure 病虫害防治措施

[惯用搭配] pests of society 害群之马, 社会败类

[同源词] **pesticide** ['pestisaɪd] n. 杀虫剂

innovation [ɪnə'veɪʃən]

n. 1. 革新; 创新 2. 新观念; 新方法; 新发明

The innovation of air travel during this century has made the world seem smaller. 上世纪发明的空中飞行似乎使世界变小了。

[同源词] **innovational** [ɪnə'veɪʃnəl] a. 革新的, 富有革新精神的

innovationist [ɪnə'veɪʃnɪst] n. 主张革新者; 赞



成用新方法者

innovate ['inəuveit] vi. 革新, 开创新局面

[in, on] vt. 采纳, 引进(新事物)

He innovated a plan for increased efficiency.

他引进提高效率的(新)方案。

profitable ['prɒfɪtəbl]

a. 有利可图的, 有益的

[同源词] **profit** ['prɒfɪt] n. 利润, 利益 v. 有利于……, 对……有利, 获利; 得益

This new invention will bring you great profits like a goldmine. 这项新发明会像一座金矿一样给你们带来巨大的利润。

[词义辨析] **profitable, advantageous, beneficial, helpful** 这组形容词都有“有利的”、“有好处的”的意思。

profitable 意为“赚钱的, 获利的”。

The deal was profitable to all of us.

这项交易对我们大家都受益。

advantageous 意为“有利的, 占优势的”。

an advantageous position 有利的地位

beneficial 意为“有益的, 有好处的”。

Fresh air is beneficial to one's health. 新鲜的空气有益于健康。

helpful 意为“有帮助的”。

He's always very helpful to his mother. 他总是对母亲很有帮助。

displace [dis'pleis]

v. 1. 取代, 替代 2. 使离开原位, 使背井离乡

The automobile displaced the carriage.

汽车取代了马车。

[同源词] **displaceable** [,dis'pleisəbl] a. 可移置的, 可替换的

[词义辨析] **displace, replace, renew, substitute** 这组动词都有“代替”、“替换”的意思。

displace 是指被替代物因过时或无用而不能成为首选的对象, 是一种被迫的过程。

replace 侧重以新代旧或补遗(以复原), 常意味着原物已失去了作用。如: He replaced the worn tyre with a new one. 他用新胎换下旧胎。

renew 意为“恢复, 更新”。

substitute 在用法上与其他“代替”都不一样。如: A substitutes for B; A 代替 B。



课后练习

I. Choose the best words to complete the following sentences.

- The studio pays very little attention to the low-budget movies that used to be so _____ for the studios.
A) advantageous B) profitable C) beneficial D) helpful
- It took a lot of imagination to come up with such _____ plan.
A) an ingenious B) a vigorous C) a rigorous D) a tedious
- The world's governments have done _____ nothing to combat the threat of nuclear accidents.
A) inherently B) vitally C) virtually D) identically
- We'll _____ you for any damage done to your house while we are in it.
A) compensate B) remedy C) supplement D) retrieve





5. It's argued that computer would ____ television, as a means of information in the near future.

- A) renew B) substitute C) displace D) supplant

6. Being impatient is _____ with being a good teacher.

- A) intrinsic B) ingenious C) incompatible D) inherent

7. A firm which dismisses an employee on the grounds of redundancy is obliged to _____ him for loss of employment.

- A) compensate B) compact C) compel D) compliment

8. To _____ the structural imbalances in the budget, and also in the economy, the administration has given its support to a constitutional amendment.

- A) supplement B) compensate C) remedy D) complement

II. Match the meanings listed on the right side with the correct words listed on the left.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| A. rebellion | a. of, relating to, causing, or characterized by rotation, especially axial rotation |
| B. ingenious | b. to make satisfactory payment or reparation to; recompense or reimburse |
| C. compensate | c. open, armed, and organized resistance to a constituted government |
| D. rotary | d. having or arising from an inventive or cunning mind; clever |
| E. virtually | e. yielding profit; advantageous or lucrative |
| F. pest | f. in fact or to all purposes; practically |
| G. innovate | g. to take the place of; supplant |
| H. profitable | h. to begin or introduce (something new) for or as if for the first time |
| I. displace | i. an injurious plant or animal, especially one harmful to human beings |

III. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate forms of words according to the meanings of the expressions given in Chinese in brackets.

- Nothing can _____ (弥补) for the loss of time.
- He _____ (几乎) promised me the job, but did not actually do so.
- Farmers can't kill plant _____ (害虫) without chemicals.
- The movement for technical _____ (革新、发明) is vigorously forging ahead in this factory.
- We hope our criticisms and suggestions will _____ (使受益) you.
- Millions of refugees were _____ (使背井离乡) by the war.



Passage → 2

To say that the child learns by *imitation* and that the way to teach is



to set a good example oversimplifies. No child imitates every action he sees. Sometimes, the example the parent wants him to follow is ignored while he takes over contrary patterns from some other example. Therefore we must turn to a more *subtle* theory than "Monkey see, monkey do".

Look at it from the child's point of view. Here he is in a new situation, lacking a ready response. He is seeking a response which will gain certain ends. If he lacks a ready response for the situation, and can not reason out what to do, he observes a model who seems able to get the right result. The child looks for an *authority* or expert who can show what to do.

There is a second element at work in this situation. The child may be able to attain his immediate goal only to find that his method brings criticism from people who observe him. When shouting across the house achieves his immediate end of delivering a message, he is told *emphatically* that such a *racket* is unpleasant, that he should walk into the next room as quietly as possible. Thus, the desire to solve any objective situation is overlaid(覆盖) with the desire to solve it properly. One of the early things the child learns is that he gets more affection and approval when his parents like his response. Then other adults reward some actions and criticize others. If one is to maintain the support of others and his own self-respect, he must adopt response his social group approves.

In finding trial responses, the learner does not choose models at *random*. He imitates the person who seems a good person that they want to be like, rather than a person whose social status he wishes to avoid. If the pupil wants to be a good violinist, he will observe and try to copy the techniques of capable players; while some other person may influence his approach to books.

Admiration of one quality often leads us to admire a person as a whole, and he becomes an *identifying* figure. We use some people as models over a wide range of situations, imitating much what they do. We learn that they are dependable and rewarding models because imitating them leads to success.



六级核心词汇突破

imitation [,imi'teiʃən]

n. 模仿, 仿效, 仿制, 仿制品, 贗品

His imitation of that singer is perfect.

他模仿那位歌唱家模仿得惟妙惟肖。

imitation leather 人造皮(革)

a blind imitation of 对……的盲目模仿

[惯用搭配] Beware of imitation. 谨防假冒。

give an imitation of 模仿, 对……加以模仿

in imitation of 模仿

[同源词] **imitate** ['imiteit] vt. 效法; 模仿, 仿制

Parrots imitate human speech. 鹦鹉学人说话。

[词义辨析] **imitate, mock, ape** 这几





个动词都有“模仿”、“仿效”的意思。

imitate 指“模仿”、“仿效”、“效法”，如：

The child imitates his father. 这孩子模仿他的父亲。

mock 指“通过模仿进行嘲弄或嘲笑”，如：

Some boys mocked the accent of the new boy. 一些男孩嘲笑新来男孩的口音。

ape 指“仿效某人”或“仿效某人的言行举止等”，如：

She aped the fashions of the court ladies.

她仿效宫女的样子。

[同义词] **forgery** [ˈfɔ:dzəri] n. 伪造(物)

At first he believed the painting was an original by Harris, but by careful observation he found out that it was a forgery.

起初他认为那幅油画是哈利斯的真迹,可是仔细一看他发现那是一件赝品。

fake [feik] n. 假货,赝品

The teapot looked old but was a recent fake.

这把茶壶貌似古董,却是一件新近制作的赝品。

subtle [ˈsʌtl]

a. 细致的;微妙的;敏锐的;灵巧的;精致的

a subtle distinction 微妙的差别

a subtle observer 敏锐的观察者

subtle fingers 灵巧的手指

The subtle views on the hard issues of our time of a journalist are rooted in a tough mind and a demanding ethical sensibility.

一位就我们时代的一些难题有敏锐见解的新闻记者,他的敏锐的见解根植于不屈不挠的精神和苛求的道德的敏感性。

[词义辨析] **delicate, shrewd, crafty** 这组形容词都含有“精”和“巧”的意思。

delicate [ˈdelikit] a. 精美的,精致的,精巧的,微妙的

a delicate piece of embroidery 精致的刺绣品

delicate 多指“织物的组织、肌肉的肌理等的纤细柔软、本质的优美或结构中的精密,使感官或心灵感到舒适而愉快的”。

shrewd [ˈʃru:d] a. 精明的,明智的

shrewd business men 精明的商人

crafty [ˈkræfti] a. 灵巧的;巧妙的;狡猾的

authority [ɔ:ˈθɔ:rəti]

n. 权威;威信,权威人士,权力;职权,典据;权威著作

You don't have any authority for entering this house. It's private. 你们没有任何权力进入这所房子,这是私宅。

[惯用搭配] by the authority of 得到……许可;根据……所授的权力;经……许可

have authority over 有权,管理

on good authority 有确实可靠的根据

on one's own authority 根据自己的意见

speak with authority 有权威或威信地说

stretch one's authority 滥用职权

vest sb. with authority 授权某人

emphatically [imˈfætikəli]

ad. 强调地,用力地

[同源词] **emphatic** [imˈfætik] a. 1. 加强语气的,强调的,着重的 2. 断然的,表现有力

an emphatic denial 断然的否认

an emphatic honor 特殊的光荣

an emphatic victory 大胜

emphasis [ˈemfəsis] n. 强调

I insist, with all the emphasis at my command, that... 我全力坚持并主张……

give emphasis to 着重,强调

emphasize [ˈemfəsaiz] vt. 强调

I must emphasize the fact that they are only children. 我必须强调这一事实,即他们只不过是孩子。

racket [ˈrækit]

n. 1. 喧闹,吵嚷 2. 敲诈,勒索,诈骗 3. (网球等)球拍

I don't like the racket here. 我不喜欢这里的喧闹。

[惯用搭配] go on a racket 纵情欢闹;花天酒地

make/kick up/raise a racket 大声喧闹,惹起大乱子

[同义词] **fraud** [frɔ:d] n. 欺骗,欺诈(行为),骗局;诡计

get money by fraud 诈取钱财;骗钱

expose a fraud 揭穿骗局





random ['rændəm]

a. 随机的, 随意的 n. 随机, 随意

a random guess 随意的乱猜

speak/select at random 顺口胡说/随便挑选

a random sample 随意取样

[惯用搭配] at random

(1) 随便地, 胡乱地, 漫无目的地

(2) 碰运气地

go on the random

[俚] 瞎闹; 狂饮, 纵酒取乐

[词义辨析] random, chance, casual 这组形容词的一般含义是“偶然的”、“无目的的”。

random a. 随机的, 随意的 n. 随机, 随意

强调某事不是按计划发生的, 或者某事的发生不是有确定的思维活动所促成的。

a random collection of books 毫无目的收集的书籍

a random answer 胡乱的回答

注意: 强调回答问题的人的脑子没有支配的能力 (with little or no guidance by a governing mind)

chance [tʃɑ:ns] n. 1. 机会, 机遇 2. 可能性, 偶然性

在口语中用得较多, 它所表示的“偶然的”包含着冒险性或不确定性, 或者结果是不能预知的。

casual ['kæʒjuəl] a. 1. 偶然的, 碰巧的 2. 随便的 3. 临时的

a casual remark 强调说话人是漫不经心的。

The Danes had self-confidence of conquerors, and their security precautions were casual. 这些丹麦人有征服者的自信, 而且他们的安全防卫也是漫不经心的。

identify [ai'dentifai]

v. 认出, 鉴别; 把……和……看成一样 (with), 认同 (with)

The markings are so blurred that it is difficult to identify.

标记模糊不清, 难以识别。

[惯用搭配] identify oneself with 支持; 参与; 与……密切结合; 和……打成一片

The play was so gripping that the audience quickly identified themselves with the actors.

那出戏如此扣人心弦, 以至观众很快和演员融为一体。

[词义辨析] identify 和 recognize 都有“认出”的意思。

recognize ['rekəgnaiz] v. 认出

I recognized Peter although I hadn't seen him for 10 years. 虽然我有 10 年没看到彼得了, 但我认出了他。

Fred identified the bag as his by telling what it contained. 佛瑞德以说出书包里所装的东西来辨别他的书包。

从例句中, 可以看出, recognize 是根据人或物的外表辨认出。而 identify 则有说出某物与某物同一的含义。

[词义辨析] identical [ai'dentikəl] a. 1. 同一的 2. 完全相同的, 相等的 (with)

We are identical in our views of what should be done.

我们双方对应当怎么办的看法是一致的。

(惯用搭配)

(be) identical with/to 和……完全相同, 和……一致

比较: be similar as 和……相似

be the same as 和……相同

under otherwise identical conditions 其他条件都相同 (时)

identity [ai'dentiti] n. 1. 身份, 本体, 特征 2. 同一 (性), 一致

to reach an identity of views

取得完全一致的看法

(惯用搭配)

mistaken identity 认错人

false identity 认错人

prove sb.'s identity 证明某人的身分

identification [ai'dentifi'keiʃən] n. 1. 身份证 2. 识别, 鉴别 3. 认同

the identification of high yielding seeds 高产量种子的鉴别

under identification 在鉴别中, 尚未证实





课后练习

I. Choose the best words to complete the following sentences.

- When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he selects people _____ and asks them questions.
A) at length B) at random C) in essence D) in bulk
- The synthetic vitamins are identical _____ those naturally present in our food.
A) for B) of C) as D) with
- The police matched the finger prints and found they were _____, so the man was arrested.
A) identical B) similar C) equal D) equivalent
- The basic causes are unknown, although certain conditions that may lead to cancer have been _____.
A) indentified B) guaranteed C) notified D) conveyed
- If someone asks for _____, he is asking you for something such as a driving license, passport or identify card, which proves whom you are.
A) inclination B) imitation C) ingredient D) identification
- Although he has had no formal education, he is one of the _____ businessmen in the company.
A) shrewdest B) sternest C) nastiest D) alertest
- Despite almost universal _____ of the vital importance of women's literacy, education remains a dream for far too many women in far too many countries of the world.
A) identification B) compliment C) confession D) acknowledgement
- She cut her hair short and tried to _____ herself as a man.
A) decorate B) disguise C) fabricate D) fake
- Having spent so many years in her wheelchair, my niece could walk out of the hospital, after a(n) _____ operation.
A) considerate B) precise C) delicate D) accurate
- To help students understand how we see, teachers often draw an _____ between an eye and a camera.
A) image B) analogy C) imitation D) axis





II. Match the meanings listed on the right side with the correct words listed on the left.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A. imitation | a. expressed or performed with emphasis |
| B. subtle | b. something derived or copied from an original |
| C. authority | c. so slight as to be difficult to detect or analyze |
| D. emphatic | d. power assigned to another; authorization |
| E. racket | e. having no specific pattern, purpose, or objective |
| F. random | f. a loud, distressing noise |
| G. identify | g. to ascertain the origin, nature, or definitive characteristics of |

III. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate forms of words according to the meanings of the expressions given in Chinese in brackets.

- The diamond in that ring is only a glass _____ (仿制品).
- She made a _____ (精辟的) analysis of the problem.
- The leader must be a person of _____ (权威).
- He answered the question with an _____ (加强语气的) 'No'.
- The experiment cannot be satisfactory because he has to use the _____ (随意的) selection of specimens.
- I _____ (认出) the jacket at once, it was my brother's.

Passage → 3

In the research field, psychologists who adopt a strong behaviorist position *deny* that emotional experiences are matters for scientific inquiry. Some biosocial theories hold that emotional feelings must be studied because they are the primary factors in organizing and motivating human behavior. According to these theories, most of the functions attributed to emotional expressions, such as *empathy* and *altruism*, are dependent on the organizing and motivation properties of *underlying* emotional feelings. Emotional experiences have several other functions.

Several lines of research have shown that *induced* emotion affects perception, learning, and memory. In one study, conducted by Carroll E. Izard and his students, subjects were made happy or angry and then shown happy and angry faces and friendly and hostile interpersonal scenes in a stereoscope. Happy subjects perceived more happy faces and friendly interpersonal scenes, and angry subjects perceived more angry faces and hostile interpersonal scenes. In this case, emotion apparently *altered* the basic perceptual (知觉的) process. In another study subjects were made happy or sad and then given happy and sad information about fictional persons and later asked to give

