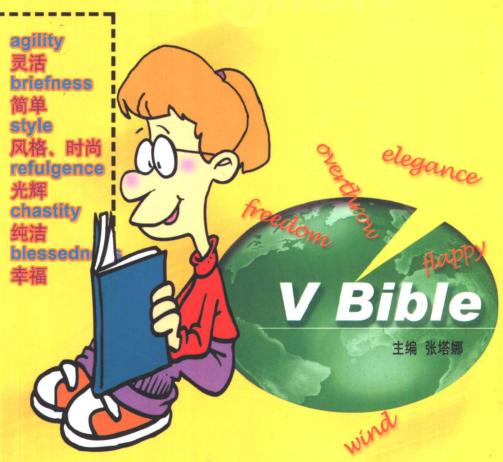


[高中版]



辉煌英语系列 >>>>>

辉煌英语词酷

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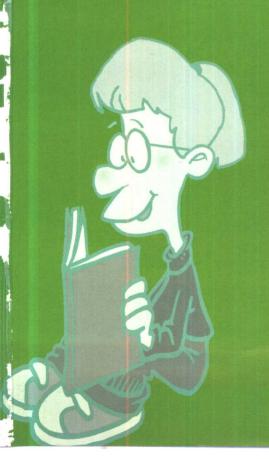
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辉煌

英

语词酷



强大的学习心理学背景,完善的_{英语学习体系;}

激荡灵感,任思想飞扬,彻底革命传统英语学习;

使您轻松获得主宰自己学习的自信和动力;

同您一起体会**征服**的快感,完成精神的**历险**;

癌造新的英语学习的神话!

Vocabulary Bible

《辉煌英语词酷》高中版

阅读指南

《辉煌英语词酷》高中版 贯穿了探究式、启发式先进教学法的编写意识。

首先,本书每一个单元都分为两部分:精记部分和泛记部分。
Section A Intensive Memorizing: A部分 精记

将一部分出现频率较高的常用词汇,通过各种方式的认知活动进行展示,使读者全方位轻松掌握。最重要的是,通过这些词汇的记忆,同时渗透词汇记忆的策略技巧。

Section B Extensive Memorizing: B部分 泛记

精记部分中记忆方法的充分运用。主要从词源学的角度,采用"开放的模式"进行讲解,提供英文中核心的词根,使读者能够"一诵百通"。

精记和泛记两者结合起来会达到意想不到的效果。两者的具体 表现方式由以下专栏呈现。



Vocabulary Browser 词汇浏览器

通过词汇浏览器你可以猜测词义,在语境中体会词汇的含义,不断加深对词汇的认识,达到从辨认到认知使用的阶段跨越



English VS. English 英英互动

选取新的语境,来测试读者在变化的环境下,是否有辨认和运用词语的能力,同时 还能达到帮助你加深印象的作用



Vocabulary Station 词汇站点

方法只有付诸于具体的词汇记忆行为才能有效,因此书中适时地插入"词汇站点", 来随机指导在单词记忆过程中出现的问题。这是最具操作性的方法指导



Bilingual Classroom 双语课堂

通过对语境的分析,建立起英语母语同汉语的联系,达到初步识别的目的。单词的 掌握是从概念的确定开始的,这种确定由于有语境的参与而变得更加准确并深刻。 所以,单词记忆的一个最重要的理念是在语境中学习并掌握单词。你的词汇老师和 她的小助手会以词源学为基础,结合多种积极的活动,使你全方位掌握精记的词汇

Instruction



Phrases On-line 词组在线

有很多单词往往与词组一起共同构成一个完整的语意单位, "Phrases On-line 词 组在线"就提供给你这些常用的词组



Comparison.net 比较网站 将比较容易混淆的词放在一起, 加以辨析, 以加深印象



Word Family 单词一族

将同根词、近义词、反义词列在一起,便于分组记忆



Glory Station 辉煌快递 补充一些应引起注意的小知识点



Memorizing by Guessing 猜中记 提供一定的语境,使读者熟悉猜词。并加深印象



Ouiz 随堂測

随时进行测试,了解自己的记忆情况



Exercise 100% 測试百分百 名名练习, 巩固记忆

Let's go! 让我们开始吧! 编者2002年5月8日



Shining V Bible Club

Hi, welcome to Vocabulary Bible, I'm Genie Vocabulary. Before we start our party, please follow me to have a look at several scenes.

















人 类工程实验室对不同年 龄组、不同职业的数千人 进行的词汇测试表明, 月 薪最高的人得分最高,而 且美国有成就的人掌握的 词汇量都高于一般水平。

在许多大学为刚入学的新 生设有专门扩大词汇知识 的实验班, 学生可以选修。 经分析表明:上过这种班 的学生在以后上二、三、四 年级时, 所获得的学业成 就远远高于那些没有上过 实验班的学生。

輝煌遠语









教育学研究者同时对一个 人进行词汇和智商测验, 结果表明:这两种测试所 得的分数在很大程度上相 同或相近,智商高低与词 汇量大小有密切关系。







伊利诺斯州立大学,对新生要进行一次简单的词。成果姆斯·坦布利曼教授,对新维姆斯·坦布利曼教授,对于现代的结果可以或说明,他认为:"和果一个学生词汇量达到有,他们看的水平,他很有可能会在学术上有所成就。"

看过以上几组镜头,想必你对词汇有了进一步的了解。不错,词汇是语言的砖石,词汇是交流沟通的基础,词汇是思想的武器,词汇是描述大千世界的工具……词汇在我们的生活中是如此的重要,但是我们的英语词汇学习却存在着一些误区。

Let's have a look!







误区一: 词汇量的大小对各种英语能力无关紧要。

误区二: 词汇非常枯燥, 必须死记硬背, 没有章法

可寻。

误区三: 词汇量不必有意识地积累, 随着时间的推

移自然会增长。

片面的认识往往会导致人们行为 结果的偏差。走出词汇的"误 区",让我们再来看看词汇的"悟 区"又是什么?





悟区一: 词汇是外语学习最基本的材料,没有一定的词汇量,就谈不上对英语听说读写能力的培养。任何外语活动都与词汇量的大小有直接或间接的关系。如果一个学习者的词汇量很大,其他能力的提高则相对容易。词汇是最基本的环节,学习英语一定要过词汇关。

悟区二 词汇并不枯燥,如果方法得当,掌握起来会非常有趣。如: arrow 是"箭"的意思,前面加一个"n"就变成 narrow,联想一下:箭(arrow)本身就窄(narrow),就算 n 支箭也 narrow。这是记忆单词最基本的一种方法:找词中词并配合联想记忆。

词汇本身是有规律的,扩大词汇量必须从词源学的角度入手。如:



輝煌獎语



从对单词词根、词缀的分解可知 preview 很可能是表示"预习"。你知道吗,韦伯词典收录了 142 000 词条;一本英国新近出版的词典里,有 650 000 个单词。随着社会科技的不断发展,大量的词汇不断涌现,不过这些单词都是由词根、前后缀的变化得来的。所以,要想一通百通、必须从词源学的角度来进行学习。

悟区三: 闭上眼睛,回想一下你是否也遇到过这样的情况:看到某个单词非常眼熟,然而却想不起它是什么意思。

本以为看得越多,读得越多,单词就会随着时间的推移自然积累。 其实由于没有规律性和缺乏系统性,随着时间的推移,不但没有增长,反而会像狗熊掰玉米,掰一个扔一个,最后剩下的微乎其微。

记住: 扩大词汇量必须有意识地进行。长期积累和短期扩大, 两者缺一不可!

走出"误区",进入"悟区",需要一个桥梁,一种方法,并最后养成习惯。 那么跟着我,让我们一起在 Shining Vocabulary Bible 中享受记忆词汇无穷 的乐趣吧! Ready? Go!



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Chapter One

Section A Intensive Memorizing



- 1) Glance at the words below very fast and try your best to guess the meanings of the words according to the given clues. 迅速浏览下列单词,并且尽可能根据给出的线索迅速猜出下列词的含义。
- (1) In western country, people have dinner with knife and fork. Circle (圈住) the word fork in the picture.



(2)Bruce Willis failed again in the audition(试镜), but he didn't give up and flew to Los Angeles to try another audition. In Chinese, the phrase give up means



(3) He has good table <i>manners</i> . Manners means A. 礼仪,作法 B. 方法 C. 态度 (4) There is a <i>saying</i> that behind every successful man there's a woman <i>Saying</i> means in Chinese.
(4) There is a saying that behind every successful man there's a woman
Saying means in Chinese.
(Gwanz
(5) On Thanksgiving Day, eating
turkey is the <i>custom</i> in U.S.A.
Custom means
in Chinese.
comments of the state of the st
(6) The news that Kennedy was killed <i>spread</i> quickly all over the world
Spread means in Chinese.
(7) Why do you spend so much money on clothes, not books? I am averse
to give you more money to waste.
Averse means in Chinese.
(8) The woman saw the robber, so she could <i>describe</i> his look to the
police. Describe means in Chinese.
(9) If a boy is like a girl, we think he is sissy and not manly.
Sissy means in Chinese.
(10) Mrs. Williams is an overnice woman, for she pays too much
attention to everything around her from her house decoration (家庭
装饰)
to a small handkerchief.
Overnice means
A. 过分好的 B. 过分讲究的 C. 不太好的
Key (1) 叉子 (2) 放弃 (3) A (4) 俗语,谚语
答案 (5) 风俗,习惯 (6) 传播,展开 (7) 不愿,反对
(8) 描述 (9) 女人气的 (10) B

Number

2) Glance at the words with their English explanations, then match them with their Chinese.

迅速浏览下列单词及其英文解释,然后将它们同其汉语相搭配。

Column A

- (1) dive: to move quickly
- (2) likely: probable, expected
- (3) ancient: long ago
- (4) agricultural: the art of farming, esp. growing crops
- (5) in stitches: laughing helplessly
- (6) ridiculous: silly
- (7) show-off: a person who likes to draw other people's attention (注意)
- (8) explanation: something that explains

Column B

- a. 很可能的
- b. 捧腹大笑, 忍不住大笑
- c. 冲过去, 冲入, 冲进
- d. 远古的
- e. 爱炫耀的人
- f. 农业的, 农艺的
- g. 荒谬的, 可笑的
- h. 解释, 说明



- (1) c (2) a
- (3) d (4) f
- (5) b (6) g
- (7) e (8) h



輝煌越簡





Read the passage and then answer the questions with the words in the passage.

读下列文章然后用短文中的词回答下列问题。

"Hands were made before forks" — When a person gives up good manners, puts aside knife and fork, and dives into his food, someone is likely to repeat that saying.

The fork was an ancient agricultural tool, but for centuries no one thought of eating with it. Nor until the eleventh century, when a young lady from Constantinople (君士坦丁堡) brought her fork to Italy, did the custom reach Europe.

By the fifteenth century the use of the fork was wide spread in Italy. The English explanation was that Italians were averse to eating food touched with fingers, "seeing all men's fingers are not alike clean." English travelers kept their friends in stitches while describing this ridiculous Italian custom.

Anyone who used a fork to eat with was laughed at in England for the next hundred years. Men who used forks were thought to be sissies, and women who used them were called show-offs and overnice. Not until the late 1600's did using a fork become a common custom.

(1) Under what condition is someone likely to repeat the saying that fingers were made before forks?

- (2) What was fork used as long time ago?
- (3) What was the English explanation about using forks in Italy?
- (4) How did English travelers thought of the Italian custom?
- (5) What happened to those who used a fork to eat with?
- (6) What were men and women who used forks thought to be?



- (1) When a person gives up good *manners*, puts aside knife and fork, and dives into his food, someone is *likely* to repeat that *saying*.
- (2) The fork was used as an ancient agricultural tool.
- (3) The English *explanation* was that Italians were averse to eating food touched with fingers, "seeing all men's fingers are not alike clean."
- (4) They thought the Italian custom ridiculous.
- (5) They were laughed at.
- (6) Men who used forks were thought to be *sissies*, and women who used them were called *show-offs* and *overnice*.

