



《新编大学英语》

生词助记与考点突破

3



马德高 编著
中国人口出版社

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第三册

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前 言

《星火式巧记速记系列丛书》出版以来,受到了全国广大读者的好评,但由于该丛书不能按字母顺序排列,因而给广大读者查检带来了不便,尤其是学习《新编大学英语》的同学遇到生词记不住时,往往无所适应。为了解决这一问题,我们编写了《〈新编大学英语〉生词助记与考点突破》。

该书具有以下特点:

一、与《新编大学英语》配套

该书分为1~4册,分别与《新编大学英语》1~4册相对应,每部分又与教材同步,帮助记忆各课的生词与短语。

二、与新大纲一致

该书以《新编大学英语》生词表为蓝本,根据《大学英语大纲词汇表》(修订本,2000年7月)作了调整,使原教材与新大纲一致。

三、与四、六级考试接轨

任何一套教材,因其篇幅所限,其词汇量难以将《大纲》内的所有单词、所有义项包罗无遗。为使广大读者尽快达到四、六级应试的词汇量,在编写过程中,我们注意解决了以下几个方面的问题:

1. 不单记生词表中的生词,而是以其为基础,运用星火式记忆法展开记忆。

2. 不单记单词在课文中的释义,而是有意识地全面帮助记忆一词多义。为便于区别《大纲》中的其他释义,有两个或两个以上的释义者,本课的释义加有着重点。

3. 除了帮助记忆外,本书还在四、六级统考的关键词下列有相应的“考点”与“试题”,以减少复习备考的盲目性。

4. 增加了难词辨异部分,帮助读者全面掌握与本课有关的形近词、同义词等易混词之间的区别。

本书虽经反复修改,仍可能有不妥或错漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。来信请寄:(250014)济南市历山路148号 英语星火式记忆法教研中心。来电请拨:(0531)2947406。

—10

目 录

Unit 1	<i>Myths and Legends</i>	1
In-Class Reading	Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth	1
New Words		1
Phrases & Expressions		3
Discrimination		4
After-Class Reading		6
<i>Passage I</i>	<i>Beauty and the Beast</i>	6
New Words		6
Phrases & Expressions		10
Discrimination		11
<i>Passage II</i>	<i>The Monkey King</i>	14
New Words		14
Phrases & Expressions		20
Discrimination		20
<i>Passage III</i>	<i>The First Beginning</i>	22
New Words		22
Phrases & Expressions		23
Discrimination		24
Unit 2	<i>Manners</i>	26
In-Class Reading	No One Stops to say "Thank You"	
Anymore		26
New Words		26
Phrases & Expressions		29
Discrimination		31
After-Class Reading		32
<i>Passage I</i>	<i>Men's Liberation from Etiquette</i>	32
New Words		32
Phrases & Expressions		35
Discrimination		36
<i>Passage II</i>	<i>Who Pays the Check?</i>	39
New Words		39
Phrases & Expressions		42
Discrimination		43
<i>Passage III</i>	<i>Why Manners?</i>	46
New Words		46
Phrases & Expressions		51
Discrimination		51

Unit 3	<i>Leisure Activities</i>	55
In-Class Reading	Entertaining Humor—What's Funny?	55
New Words		55
Phrases & Expressions		57
Discrimination		57
After-Class Reading		59
Passage I	<i>Underwater Concert</i>	59
New Words		59
Phrases & Expressions		64
Discrimination		64
Passage II	<i>Fatal Attraction</i>	65
New Words		65
Phrases & Expressions		68
Discrimination		68
Passage III	<i>Wow, Would I Love to Do That</i>	69
New Words		69
Phrases & Expressions		71
Discrimination		72
Unit 4	<i>Science and Technology</i>	74
In-Class Reading	Too Fast?	74
New Words		74
Phrases & Expressions		77
Discrimination		78
After-Class Reading		80
Passage I	<i>True Love</i>	80
New Words		80
Phrases & Expressions		82
Discrimination		82
Passage II	<i>Back from the Dead</i>	83
New Words		83
Phrases & Expressions		87
Discrimination		87
Passage III	<i>Watch Out—You're on Camera</i>	88
New Words		88
Phrases & Expressions		96
Discrimination		97
Unit 5	<i>The Power of Words</i>	99
In-Class Reading	The Power of a Note	99
New Words		99
Phrases & Expressions		103
Discrimination		104

After-Class Reading	106
<i>Passage I All the Good Things</i>	106
New Words	106
Phrases & Expressions	108
Discrimination	108
<i>Passage II Mother Tongue</i>	109
New Words	109
Phrases & Expressions	112
Discrimination	112
<i>Passage III How to Write a Personal Letter</i>	114
New Words	114
Phrases & Expressions	116
Discrimination	117
Unit 6 Success	118
In-Class Reading The Key to Success	118
New Words	118
Phrases & Expressions	119
Discrimination	120
After-Class Reading	121
<i>Passage I Success Means Never Feeling Tired</i>	121
New Words	121
Phrases & Expressions	124
Discrimination	124
<i>Passage II A Triumph of the Spirit</i>	126
New Words	126
Phrases & Expressions	129
Discrimination	129
<i>Passage III How to Succeed at Failing</i>	131
New Words	131
Phrases & Expressions	134
Discrimination	135
Unit 7 Athletes	137
In-Class Reading Athletes Should Be Role Models	137
New Words	137
Phrases & Expressions	138
Discrimination	139
After-Class Reading	141
<i>Passage I Athletes Should Not Be Role Models</i>	141
New Words	141

Phrases & Expressions	143
Discrimination	144
Passage II <i>Playing to Win</i>	146
New Words	146
Phrases & Expressions	148
Discrimination	149
Passage III <i>Performance and Technology</i>	150
New Words	150
Phrases & Expressions	155
Discrimination	155
Unit 8 <i>Healthy Living</i>	158
In-Class Reading <i>Set Your Body's Time Clock to</i>	
Work for You	158
New Words	158
Phrases & Expressions	162
Discrimination	162
After-Class Reading	165
Passage I <i>Surprising Facts About Sleep</i>	165
New Words	165
Phrases & Expressions	167
Discrimination	168
Passage II <i>A Pill for Every Ill?</i>	169
New Words	169
Phrases & Expressions	174
Discrimination	175
Passage III <i>Nothing to Sneeze At</i>	176
New Words	176
Phrases & Expressions	180
Discrimination	180
Unit 9 <i>Friends and Friendship</i>	182
In-Class Reading <i>On Friendship</i>	182
New Words	182
Phrases & Expressions	185
Discrimination	186
After-Class Reading	187
Passage I <i>Friends, Good Friends—and Such</i>	
<i>Good Friends</i>	187
New Words	187
Phrases & Expressions	188
Discrimination	189
Passage II <i>Best Friends</i>	190
New Words	190

Phrases & Expressions	191
Discrimination	191
Passage III <i>The Value of Friendship</i>	192
New Words	192
Phrases & Expressions	197
Discrimination	197
Unit 10 <i>Business Strategies</i>	199
In-Class Reading <i>Business Lesson from the Rain Forest</i>	199
New Words	199
Phrases & Expressions	202
Discrimination	202
After-Class Reading	203
Passage I <i>National Stereotypes and Business Behavior</i>	203
New Words	203
Phrases & Expressions	206
Discrimination	207
Passage II <i>The Japanese Approach to Management</i>	208
New Words	208
Phrases & Expressions	211
Discrimination	212
Passage III <i>Doing Business in Asia</i>	213
New Words	213
Phrases & Expressions	215
Discrimination	215
Unit 11 <i>Heroes</i>	217
In-Class Reading <i>Heroes</i>	217
New Words	217
Phrases & Expressions	219
Discrimination	219
After-Class Reading	221
Passage I <i>Mr Lee's Side of the Street</i>	221
New Words	221
Phrases & Expressions	225
Discrimination	225
Passage II <i>Rescue at Dotson Creek</i>	226
New Words	226
Phrases & Expressions	231
Discrimination	231
Passage III <i>In Memory of the Challenger Astronauts</i>	

.....	232
New Words	232
Phrases & Expressions	236
Discrimination	236
Unit 12 Public Speaking	239
In-Class Reading Why Study Public Speaking? ...	239
New Words	239
Phrases & Expressions	240
Discrimination	240
After-Class Reading	242
<i>Passage I Food for Thought</i>	242
New Words	242
Phrases & Expressions	244
Discrimination	244
<i>Passage II The Eulogy</i>	245
New Words	245
Phrases & Expressions	249
Discrimination	250
<i>Passage III The Shame of Hunger</i>	251
New Words	251
Phrases & Expressions	253
Discrimination	254

In-Class Reading

Why the Tortoise's Shell
Is Not Smooth

New Words

cannon⁶ ['kænən] *n.* 大炮, 加农炮 [△现通常用 gun]

[助记] 该词由“cane(棍棒) + -on(大)”构成, 原义: “大棍棒”, 由其形状引申为“大炮”。



cannonballs and cannon

[助记] <谐音记忆法> [英] cannon — 音译 → [汉] 加农(炮)

cunning ['kʌnɪŋ] *n./a.* 狡猾(的), 灵巧(的) [同] sly

[助记] <同根词> can *v.* 能, 会 → canny *a.* 机灵的, 精明的

delectable [di'lektəbl̩] [de-(=to) + lect(=allure) + -able] *a.* 令人愉快的, 美味的 [同] delightful, delicious

dutifully ['djʊtɪfəli] *ad.* 恭顺地

[助记] [熟] duty → [生] dutiful = (of people and their behaviour) having or showing a sense of duty

dye⁴ [dai] *vt.* 染 [同] color *n.* 染料

[考点] <拼写> [dai] { die(死亡) → dying, died
dye(染色) → dyeing, dyed

eloquent⁶ ['eləkwənt] [e-(=ex-, 出) + loqu(说) + -ent(of); “说出, 道出” → 能说会道的 →] *a.* ①口才流利的, 善辩的 ②雄辩的, 有说服力的

[助记] [熟] dialogue 对话 → [根] logue(=speak) → [根] loqu(=speak) → [生] { colloquial 口语的
eloquent 善辩的

failing ['feɪlɪŋ] *n.* 缺点, 弱点 [同] fault, weakness

[助记] [动] fail { ①失败
②没做到 } → [名] failure { ①失败
②没做到, 不履行
③不足, 缺少 → [名] failing 缺点, 弱点

faithfully* ['feɪθfʊli] *ad.* 忠实可靠地

famine⁴['fæmin] *n.* 饥荒[同]starvation

feast⁶[fi:st] *n.* 节日, 盛宴[同]banquet, dinner *vi.* (on, off)
尽情地吃, 饱餐

[助记][根]fest(节日)→

[生] { festive 节日的 → [生] festival 节日
feast 节日, 盛宴

△fest, feast 为同源异体同义词根。

hut⁴[hʌt] *n.* 小屋, 棚屋[同]cabin

invitation⁴[ˌɪnvi'teɪʃən] [invite 的名词] *n.* ①邀请, 招待 ②
邀请书, 请柬

mat⁴[mæt] *n.* 小地毯, 席[同]cushion

[助记] <同根词> mattress ['mætrɪs] *n.* 褥垫, 床垫

mischievous* ['mɪstʃɪvəs] *a.* 调皮的, 恶作剧的[同]naughty

[助记] 其名词为 mischief.

murmur⁶[拟声词] *v. / n.* ①小声说(话)[同]whisper ②小
声抱怨, 咕哝[同]grumble

[助记] mu-(与嘴有关): mutter 咕哝; murmur 轻声低语;
mumble 含糊地说; munch 大声咀嚼

orator ['ɒrətə] *n.* 演说家, 雄辩家

[助记] order(命令)原义: “圣言, 圣旨”(oracle)

[熟] order → [根] or(说, 圣言) → [生]

{ oral *a.* 口头的
orator *n.* 演说者

palm⁴[pɑ:m] *n.* ①手掌, 掌状物 ②棕榈树

peck [pek] *v.* 啄; 啄食

[助记][熟]pick *v.* [根义]用手指或尖状物将某物弄起
或弄出 → [多义]拾, 采, 啄, 剔, 挖 → [生] peck [pick
的变体] *v.* 啄, 啄食 → [生] woodpecker *n.* 啄木鸟

plumage ['plʊmɪdʒ] [plume(羽毛) + -age(集体名词后缀)]
n. (集体称)鸟的全身羽毛

[助记] -age 作集体名词后缀: foliage(集体称)树叶; peer-
age(集体称)贵族

preparation⁴[ˌprepə'reɪʃən] [prepare 的名词] *n.* 准备, 预备
[考点] <搭配> make preparations for 为…作准备
(preparation 用复数)

shell⁴[ʃel] *n.* 壳, 荚, 甲壳, 介壳

spear⁶[spiə] *n.* 矛, 梭镖 [△shield
盾]

spite⁴[spait] *n.* (用于 in spite of 中)

虽然, 不顾, 尽管

[考点] <搭配> despite, in spite of, although

[试题] _____ the widening of the roads wherever possible
in the city, it is still not adequate for the increasing volume



of traffic.

A) Despite of

B) Regardless of

C) In spite of

D) Though

[答案] C)。despite = in spite of,故不能再与 of 连用。
in spite of/despite + 名词 = although + 从句。B) regardless of = without considering or taking notice of。如:

The plane took off in spite of/despite the bad weather.

(= although the weather was bad)

The plane will take off, regardless of the weather.

(= no matter whether the weather is good or bad)

tortoise ['tɔ:təs] *n.* 乌龟

[助记] [熟] turn → [根] turt, tort (= turn “扭, 转”) →

[生] turtle 海龟; tortoise 乌龟

△“龟”之所以叫 tortoise, turtle, 是因为它爬行时, 身体左一扭, 右一扭地“扭, 转”。

[考点] <辨异> tortoise 特指陆龟; turtle 特指海龟。

Phrases & Expressions

jump to one's feet ①突然站起 ②一跃而起

[助记] 动词 + to one's feet 表示“(站)起来”: rise/get to one's feet 站起来

—He got to his feet and went off in a hurry. 他站起来急匆匆地走了。

let oneself go 让…自由地移动或下降

—He threw his book out of the window and let itself go. 他把书从窗外扔了下去。

rest assured (that) 请放心

—Please rest assured that his plan will succeed. 请放心, 他的计划会成功的。

slowly but surely 稳扎稳打地

—Don't worry, you should learn to speak English step by step, slowly but surely. 不要着急, 你应一步一个脚印学习讲英语。

set off ①启程, 出发 ②想要(做某事) ③点燃, 使…爆炸 ④(无意中)触发, 引起

—She had her bags packed, and set off on her journey. 她收拾好行李上路了。

—This is not what I set off to learn when I took this course. 这不是我选这门课时想学的。

—Since no one had any more matches, there was nothing with which to set off the firecrackers. 因为大家都没有火柴了, 也就没东西来点放鞭炮了。

—A letter from his wife set off in his mind an attack of homesickness. 他妻子的来信勾起了他的思乡之情。

leave for ①动身去某处 ②弃(旧)迎(新), 离开旧的转入(另一件不同的)

—We leave for Madrid by the next plane. 我们乘下班飞机去马德里。

—At forty-five, she'd been left for some new girl-friend. 她45岁时, 对方抛弃了她, 另找新情人。

fill out ①填写, 填妥 ②遵医嘱配药 ③使变大, 膨胀 ④长胖
—Please fill out the answers to the following questions. 请填写上列问题的答案。

—“Have this prescription filled out at the drugstore,” said the doctor. 医生说: “去药店按这个方子配药。”

—The sails filled out as the breeze caught them. 帆船在风中鼓满了帆。

—Better health has filled her face out a little. 她现在身体好多了, 脸也胖了点。

send for ①派人去请, 派人去叫, 派人去拿 ②索取, 订购

—Your luggage has been sent for. You just take a bath and a good rest. 你的行李已派人去取。你先洗个澡, 好好休息一下。

—If you wish to see the book, I'll send for a copy. 你若想看这本书, 我叫书店寄一本来。

—A dozen copies of the dictionary were sent (off) for, but only five were received. 这部词典订购了几本, 但只收到了5本。

Discriminations

1. party/feast/banquet

(1) party 用法都很普遍, 指一切人们参加的聚会, 可大可小, 可集体可个人, 可正式可非正式。如: a birthday party 生日派对

(2) feast 带有宗教色彩, 在更广的意义上, 它单指盛大的庆祝宴会。如: all the knights and ladies gathering for a sumptuous feast 所有的骑士和女士聚集一堂, 共进盛宴。抛开宗教和历史背景, 这个词现在好像过时了, 只用于比喻和夸张的意义上。如: That dinner you gave was a real feast. 你请我的这顿饭真是丰盛的宴席。

(3) banquet 在表示正式和官方的宴会时实际上已基本取代了 feast, 指为某一特别活动或人物或庆祝某事而举行的宴会。如: After the wedding banquet, there will be a formal ball. 吃过喜酒后, 要开一场正式的舞会。

2. flaw/blemish/defect/failing/fault/shortcoming

(1) 这些词中, flaw 是最普通的, 表示存在或出现某种破坏了完好统一体的因素。如: a flaw in his ingenious theory 他精妙理论中的一个瑕疵。flaw 表示对圆满、有效或完美的因素的毁损, 而 fault 指对优美的因素的损害。a flaw 能表示缺掉的东西, 如: The flaw in the weapon was its inability to fire rapidly. 这件武器的缺陷是它不能迅速开火。fault 通常指现存的东西, 并且指事物本身内在的东西, 这种东西不是外界加给它的; flaw 能指深处的, 也能指表面的东西。The length of her white gloves was the only flaw in her appearance. 她的白手套太长是她外观的惟一缺陷/a central flaw in his argument that invalidated his entire position 他论据中的一个使他整个主张都作废的主要观点/Snobbishness was his main fault. 谄上凌下是他的主要缺点。

(2) flaw 有时可以表示某个缺点容易除去或克服, 而 defect 则常常表示一个缺点非常严重, 以致完全妨碍了某种功能的发挥。如: a defect in the fuel lines that prevented the missile from blasting off 燃料管道上的一个缺陷妨碍了导弹的发射。由于它现在常常用于机械, 所以当它有时用于人的性格时, 它所反映的是一种对人性过分简单的看法, 指那些原因容易找到的过失。如: probing for the defect that had made him resort to violence 探寻使得他采取暴力手段的缺点。在其他场合, defect 可以指错误或者缺少完整所需要的东西。A defect in judgment led to the accident. 判断上的一个错误导致了那次事故。

(3) blemish 专指毁损外形或使之不完美的痕迹或特性。它尤其运用于皮肤上的毛病。如: a facial blemish 面部的一个缺点。这个词可以用来比喻一个在某种特定范围内的行为。如: the first blemish on an otherwise spotless record in public life 否则就会在清白无瑕的公共生活记录上的第一个污点

(4) failing 和 shortcoming 在这些词中最为温和, 表示在一个否则就会完美的统一体中的某个失误。这两个词都极多地用于性格, 表示一种特定的行为方式。这种行为方式不符合要求, 但也不败坏优点或整体效果。failing 可以表示一个较大的 shortcoming, 它会引起较严重的后果。如: a lack of compassion that can be an insurmountable failing in either husband and wife 缺少同情可能是丈夫的, 也可能是妻子的一个难以克服的缺点。有时, 这个词能表示一种不成功的善意努力。如: the lack of convincing evidence that is the book's main failing 缺少有说服力的证据是这本书的主要缺点。shortcoming 像 failing 一样, 不

仅可指人的缺陷,也可指物的缺陷,它的这种意思与 *flaw* 的一种意思相似。如: *The weapon's chief shortcoming (or flaw) was its inability to fire rapidly.* 这件武器的主要缺点是它不能迅速开火。当用于人时,它比 *flaw* 或 *fault* 都温和,而且意思与 *failing* 相近。如: *We all have our shortcoming—that man dotes on his wife, this one flirts with other women, a third flies into jealous rages at the drop of a hat.* 我们都有自己的缺点——那个男人宠爱妻子;这个男人与别的女人调情;另一个则立刻就能妒忌得勃然大怒。

3. complain/grumble

(1) *complain* 意为“抱怨,诉苦”,是较常用的词,而且是中性词,可以表示公平的,也可以表示不公平的对某处境或待遇的不满,受委屈而向人诉说。如: *He never complained about working overtime.* 他从不抱怨超时劳动。 *She complained to me of his rudeness.* 她向我诉说他粗鲁无礼。

(2) *grumble* 意为“抱怨;发牢骚”,一般是指因受到不公平待遇而情绪很坏,因而对自己发怨言,但不一定得诉与别人。如: *He grumbled at the way he had been treated.* 他对他受到的待遇牢骚满腹。 *“It's awful!”* *Posy grumbled.* “太糟了!”帕西抱怨说。

After-Class Reading

Passage I Beauty and the Beast

New Words

appreciate⁴ [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] *vt.* [根义] 看出(知道)…的价值 → [多义] ①重视,欣赏,鉴赏[同] *value* ②领会,充分意识到 ③为…表示感激
[助记] [熟] *price*—i 变 e → [根] *prec(i)* (价格,价值) → [生] *appreciate* 看出(知道)…的价值; *precious* 珍贵的



food

实在好吃



art

music

实在很棒



gift

kindness

实在感谢

[考点] <辨异> 欣赏 { *appreciate*
 enjoy

[助记] <望文生义牢记同义词的区别>

price(价) → appreciate [根义] 评价, 估价 → 因而它作“欣赏”讲时指对事物有深入的了解并能鉴赏。

joy(乐) → enjoy [根义] 使快乐 → 因而它作“欣赏”讲时不像 appreciate 那样需要较高的修养, 仅指从中得到快乐。

如: 一个人能 appreciate 京剧, 就必须对京剧有所了解; 而 enjoy 却不然。一个外宾到中国来, 第一次看京剧, 可以说他 enjoy 京剧, 但不能说他是 appreciate 京剧。

[考点] <辨异> 感激 { appreciate + 事或物
thank + 人

(a) She appreciated his kindness. =

(b) She thanked him for his kindness.

[试题] I would appreciate _____ it a secret.

A) your keeping

B) you to keep

C) that you keep

D) that you will keep

[答案] A)。appreciate 表示“感激”时有两种结构: 一是 appreciate 后直接跟(动)名词。另一种是 appreciate + it + if(或 when)从句。如:

[译] 当她提出愿意帮助时, 我们确实很感激。

[误] We really appreciated when she offered to help.

[正] We really appreciated it when she offered to help.

appreciative* [ə'pri:ʃiətiv] [appreciate 的形容词] a. 感激的

conceited [kən'si:tid] a. 自负的, 骄傲自满的 (having too high an opinion of oneself)

[助记] <记忆网络> conceive 的派生词:

[动]conceive	{	①构思, 构想 → [名]		
		(动作)	conception 构思, 构想	
		(结果)	{ concept 概念, 观念 conception	
	②怀(胎) → [名]	conception 怀孕		
	③抱有(自大思想) → [名]	conceit 自负		
			→ [形]	conceited 自负的

[考点] <搭配辨异>

{ be proud of 以...自豪

{ be conceited over 以...自负, 自高自大

{ be vain about 以...沾沾自喜

deformity [di'fɔ:miti] n. 畸形

[助记] [熟] form 形 → [生] deform [de-(表示否定) + form(形)] v. (使)变形 → [生] deformity n. 畸形

depart⁴ [di'pɑ:t] [de-(= off) + part(分离)] vi. ①离开 ②出发 [同] leave