

记忆风暴 系列丛书

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快捷地记忆

Super English 大学英语六级词汇



最生动有趣的单词  
Live Show

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轻松记单词



海译出版社

ENGLISH WORDS



# 快捷地记忆大学英语六级词汇

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## 前 言

我怀着激动的心情向您介绍《记忆风暴》系列丛书,希望它能给您的英语学习和英语考试带来极大的帮助。本系列丛书的作者为加拿大籍教育学者 C. 杰罗, G. 斯莱, G. 帕特森和 J. 斯莱。他们有多年的教学经验,并在中国执教多年,结合中国实际,严格按照最新版《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》,编著了本系列丛书。本书不仅能够帮助读者快捷有效地记忆词汇,同时能提高读者的阅读和听写能力。本系列丛书适用于大学在校学生及英语学习者。本书是此系列丛书之《快捷地记忆大学英语六级词汇》。对于英语学习者来说,学习英语最大的难关莫过于词汇。词汇量的不足严重制约了他们在听、说、读、写、译各方面能力的提高。也使他们在各类考试中难以取得理想的成绩。记忆词汇确实是一件困难枯燥而又繁杂的事,但我们却很难忘记中学时候学过的词汇,为什么?因为我们是通过课文来牢记单词,举一个例子,学过课文《Abraham Lincoln》后,我们会记住 president, election 等与之相关的词汇,只要记住课文内容,就记住了词汇,并很难忘记,因为词汇被内容紧密地联系起来了,而不是孤立的。这正是本书的特点,即通过阅读文章记忆大学英语 5~6 级词汇。

1. 词汇全。本书的 14 篇文章涵盖了大学英语教学大纲词表中所有的 5-6 级单词(中学已学过的除外)。本书皆由加拿大籍教育学者 C. 杰罗, G. 斯莱, G. 帕特森和 J. 斯莱精心撰写,文章内容涉及经济、政治、人物、文化等各方面,文笔优美,生动,本身就是很好的阅读材料,并且长短、难易程度都适中,很适合大学生阅读,具有很强的可读性。只

## II 前 言

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要你认真阅读本书,就可以轻松快捷地记住大学英语 5-6 级的全部词汇。

2. 快捷有效。因为所有的大学英语 5-6 级的全部词汇都被融合在这 14 篇文章中,所以只要熟读这 14 篇文章就可以很快地记住词汇,事半功倍,并且不容易忘记,这比单纯地背字典或单词表中那些孤立的单词要快捷有效得多。并且本书尽最大可能地避免使用 5-6 级以外的较生疏的词汇,很好地控制了其难易程度。

3. 重点词汇测试。对于难记、难用、易考的单词,我们在每一篇课文后面都列出了选择题,对每一个选项都作了详细的解析,以加强读者记忆。

4. 中英文对照。每篇的英文都有中文译文。中文力求准确,这方便了读者的阅读和理解,同时可以提高读者的翻译水平。

5. 提高听力及发音能力。对于英文部分,特聘请国外专业播音员 J. 塞威录音。这不仅可以提高读者的听力水平,同时也必将提高其发音及阅读能力。

再次感谢 C. 杰罗, G. 斯莱, G. 帕特森和 J. 斯莱为本书的撰写作出的巨大贡献,也对他们耐心细致及认真的态度表示敬意。

编 者

2002 年 5 月

## CONTENTS

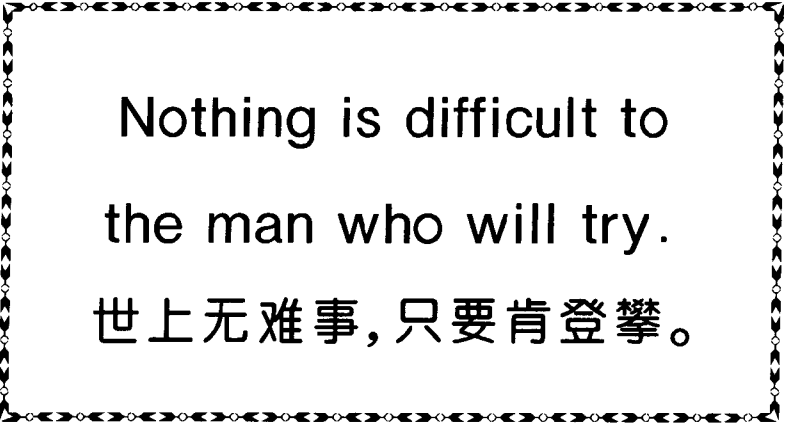
## 目 录

A History of Christmas .....	( 2 )
圣诞节的历史	
A Preface to Murder .....	( 18 )
谋杀端倪	
A Time to Say Hello .....	( 34 )
相识相知	
Canada Becomes a Nation July 1, 1867 .....	( 48 )
1867 年 7 月 1 日加拿大建国	
Sky Watch .....	( 70 )
天空观察	
A Sticky Business! .....	( 84 )
太有用了!	
Norman Bethune: A Canadian Hero in China .....	(104)
诺尔曼·白求恩:一个在中国的加拿大英雄	
Future or Fantasy? .....	(124)
远景还是幻想?	
A Question of Rights .....	(150)
一个权利问题	
One Chance .....	(166)
一次机会	

## II 目 录

---

The Man and His Castle .....	(182)
一个大人物和他的城堡	
Yip Sang, a Chinese-Canadian .....	(206)
加籍华人阿寿	
An Ideal Position .....	(226)
理想职业	
The World Trade Organization (WTO) and China .....	(248)
WTO 与中国	



Nothing is difficult to  
the man who will try.

世上无难事，只要肯登攀。



# A History of Christmas

Christmas is the most **cheerful** and **holy** of holidays in the Christian world, which **boasts** of an **estimated** 1.8 billion people. Although the **origins** of this holiday were purely **religious**, it has **evolved** into a highly **secular** celebration each year. However, strong religious **components** are still **conveyed** in various ways each year. The two are **intrinsically** mixed, in the midst of modern **commercialism** **attached** to the period.

Christmas day falls on December 25th each year, to celebrate the birth of **Jesus Christ**, the son of a **carpenter**, over two thousand years ago. **Christianity**, the movement following the teachings of Christ, **roused** a worldwide following over the next **many** centuries. It is said that the first celebration of Christmas took place in 336 A.D. in Ancient Rome. No one seems to know for sure if December 25th was actually the date of Christ's birth, but it is possible that Christian leaders in Ancient Rome wanted to replace **pagan** religious holidays that **occurred** around the same time.

Many secular **symbols** of Christmas have emerged over more recent centuries. Santa Claus, in his present form, is a fairly recent development **whereas** his origins, in part, go back to Roman times.

St. Nicholas was an early Christian **Bishop** of Patara of the Lycian seaport (modern day Turkey) in the 4th century A.D. The Roman Emperor Diocletian, who **persecuted** Christians, **imprisoned** him because the practice of Christianity was illegal. The first Christian Emperor of Rome, Constantine, later released him. Nicholas' **reputation** for **generosity**, kindness and **miracles** **earned** him a widespread reputation and **eventually sainthood**. He is said to have brought back to life children who had been chopped into pieces by their **butcher** father. He is reputed to have placed some gold **coins** in **stockings**, hung by a fire to dry, by three poor girls. He had hoped that the girls would be able to use the money to marry well to avoid lives of **prostitution**, which at that time, the likely destiny of such girls. From this **gesture**, came the tradition of empty oversize stockings hanging on fireplaces at Christmas time for Santa to fill with little gifts. From these roots, the modern-day Santa Claus seems to have emerged.

## 圣诞节的历史

圣诞节是据称有大约 18 亿教徒的基督教世界最愉快、最神圣的节日。尽管这个节日的起因纯粹是宗教性的,但它已演变成了每年的非常世俗化的庆祝活动。不过,纯粹宗教性的部分每年还是在以各种方式进行着。在附着在我们时代的现代重商主义的中期,二者完全融合在一起了。

圣诞节是在每年的 12 月 25 日,以庆祝基督耶稣的诞生,他是 2000 多年前一个木匠的儿子。基督教,这场追随基督教义的运动,在接下来的很多个世纪里影响到了全世界。据说,圣诞节的第一次庆祝活动是在公元 336 年的古罗马举行的。好像没有人能肯定 12 月 25 日就是基督的实际誕生日,而有可能的是,古罗马的基督教领导人想要取代几乎同时举行的异教徒的宗教节日。

圣诞节的很多世俗象征已经出现了好几个世纪了。现在这种形象的圣诞老人(Santa Claus),是相当新近的产物。然而,他的起源却可以部分地追溯到罗马时代。

圣·尼古拉斯是公元 4 世纪时利西亚海港的帕塔拉(在现今的土耳其)的一个早期的基督教主教。迫害基督教徒的罗马皇帝戴克里以基督教的实行是违法的为由把他关进了监狱。后来,罗马的第一位信基督教的皇帝君士坦丁释放了他。尼古拉斯慷慨、仁慈的名声和非凡的事例为他赢得了广泛的尊敬,最终被尊为圣徒。据说,他恢复了被他们的屠夫父亲砍成碎片的孩子们的生命。还说他在被三个可怜的女孩挂起来用火烤干的长袜子里放了一些金币。他希望这些女孩能用这些钱结婚,以免沦为妓女,而在那个时代,这种女孩命运很可能就是这样。在圣诞节,把特大型的空长袜挂在壁炉上面让圣诞老人放一些小礼物的传统,就来自这个故事。根据这些传说,现代的圣诞老人的形象似乎

## 4 A History of Christmas

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In some European countries, the image of Father Christmas **identifies** more closely with Saint Nicholas than with Santa Claus. The red and white suit, that Santa wears, is said to have come from the traditional colour of early Christian Bishops' robes. Santa, flying in a **sleigh** pulled by **reindeer**, and going down **chimneys**, originated from an American poem written in the 1820's by Clement Moore entitled "The Night before Christmas". In the 1860's, another American produced an **engraving** called "Santa's Workshop" in which Santa, scratching his **chin**, is **portrayed** in a lovely **setting**, reading letters and checking a list, activities **revived** every year in music and stories told to children during the **yuletide** (Christmas) season. Every year children write letters to Santa Claus before Christmas, asking him to bring favourite toys.

Santa traditionally **navigates** the **frosty** night skies very December 24th without using a **compass** or a **chart** to **plot** his course. He, in his sleigh pulled by nine reindeer, lands on often-slippery **sloped** roofs. **Clumsily**, with his big bag **heaped** with toys slung over his shoulder, he jumps down chimneys and **dumps** toys under Christmas trees. Gifts often include a **doll** for a little girl or a train for a little boy. He does all of this without **disturbing** the **inhabitants**. Santa then **crawls vertically** back up the chimney and, without a **trace**, flies off, **exclaiming** the resounding **phrase**, "Merry Christmas to all and to all a good night". He is back at his home at the North Pole before **dawn** on Christmas morning, tired but very happy after his very speedy **sweep** around the world. After a big **yawn**, Santa falls asleep.

Christmas **carols**, or Christmas religious songs, began in the Middle Ages when people danced and sang religious songs on village greens (central gathering areas in small towns and villages) in Anglo-Saxon England. A Christmas carol today is a religious **tune** without the dance **associated** with it.

A strong religious tradition today, as in other times, is to go to church at midnight Christmas eve or on Christmas morning. A **priest** may say **mass** (in a **Catholic Church**) or **preach** a **sermon** about the significance of the birth of Christ.

Another very **prominent** symbol of Christmas is the Christmas tree. There are several explanations for its origin. One story suggests that Martin Luther was walking through a wood on a clear winter night admiring the beauty of the bright stars glowing through the branches of trees. He decided to cut down a small evergreen tree and take it home. He put candles on it to **represent** the stars he had

显现出来了。

在一些欧洲国家,圣诞老人(Father Christmas)的形象更多的是与圣·尼古拉斯联系在一起,而不是与圣诞老人(Santa Claus)联系在一起的。圣诞老人穿的红色和白色服装,据说是来自早期基督教主教的长袍的传统颜色。在驯鹿拉的雪橇上飞翔,从烟囱里下来的圣诞老人,源自 19 世纪 20 年代克莱门特·摩尔写的一首美国诗“圣诞节的前夜”。19 世纪 60 年代,另一个美国人制作了一个雕版图,叫做“圣诞老人的作坊”,上面的圣诞老人被描绘成在一个美丽的太阳落山的背景下,挠着下巴,读着信,检查礼品清单等等,那些活动每年都会在圣诞节以音乐和故事的形式反复告诉孩子们。每年,孩子们在圣诞节之前给圣诞老人写信,请他带来他们最喜欢的玩具。

根据传说,圣诞老人在 12 月 24 日深夜,在寒冷的天空飞翔,不使用指南针或者地图来计划他的路线。他坐在由九头驯鹿拉着的雪橇上,在通常很滑的斜屋顶上降落。他笨拙地扛着一个装满玩具的大口袋,从烟囱里跳下来,把玩具倒在圣诞树下。礼品中常常有送给小女孩的一个洋娃娃或送给小男孩的一辆火车。没有惊动任何人,然后,圣诞老人就垂直向上从烟囱里爬回去,不留一点痕迹,飞走时大声地说着那句有名的话:“祝大家圣诞快乐,晚安”。在圣诞节破晓之前,他回到在北极的家里。在全世界快速飞奔了一夜,很疲倦却非常愉快。打了个哈欠后,圣诞老人就睡着了。

圣诞节颂歌,或者叫基督教宗教歌曲,始于中世纪。那时,在盎格鲁撒克逊人的英格兰,人们在乡村草地上(小镇或村庄的聚集中心)跳舞,唱宗教歌曲。今天的圣诞节颂歌只是一首宗教曲子,没有与之相配合的舞蹈。

今天的一项纯粹的宗教传统,像其他时期一样,是在圣诞节前夕午夜或圣诞节上午去教堂。牧师可能作弥撒(在天主教堂)或者布道救世主诞生的重要性。

## 6 A History of Christmas

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seen earlier because he wanted to share that beautiful image with his family.

Another story tells of the bringing of an evergreen tree inside the home during winter **solstice** (December 21st) symbolizing the renewal of life in the dead of winter. It became associated with Christmas, which occurs only four days later. The Christmas tree was firmly established as a Christmas symbol by the Germans who eventually brought it to America. In Victorian England, people hung cakes and candies on it and later, fruit made of paper **adorned** the branches. Modern commercial tree **decorations** appeared in the 1880's at Woolworth's Department Store in the United States, and electric Christmas tree lights made their debut in 1882.

The first Christmas cards were sent in the 1840's in both England and America. Gift giving probably **stems** from the **Bible** where it is written that three kings, bearing gifts from the Orient, visited Bethlehem when Jesus was born. We know that St. Nicholas also gave gifts. A later tradition developed, whereby gifts were given on each of the twelve days of Christmas, from December 25th, when Jesus **allegedly** was born, to January 6th, when Jesus was apparently **baptized** (the Epiphany). There is a popular song called "the Twelve Days of Christmas" that keeps this tradition alive each year.

We understand, that Macy's Department store in New York City introduced the annual Christmas or Santa Claus Parade during the 1880's. Today, in late November, or early December, a Christmas Parade is held in almost every city and town in Europe and America.

Early on the night before Christmas (Christmas Eve), children are encouraged to go to bed early if they expect Santa to come. They lay their heads on their **pillows** with visions of what the next day will bring. Santa is **invisible** to children since no one has actually seen him, his sleigh, or reindeer on Christmas Eve.

On Christmas Day, families usually get together for a roast **goose** or **turkey** dinner served with **mashed** potatoes, **gravy**, **cranberry sauce**, and **pie** or **pudding** for **dessert**. Grownups will **pour** a glass or two of wine or other spirits. Together, families will openly exchange gifts and **gratitude**. Children, including cousins, **nieces** and **nephews**, often **kneel** on the floor in front of the tree, excitedly trying to find presents with their names on them. On that day, warm **receptions** are extended to everyone, friend or stranger.

圣诞节另一个显著的象征是圣诞树。关于它的起源有好几种解释。一个故事说的是,在一个清冷的冬季夜晚,马丁·路德走过一个树林,惊羡于明亮的星光辉映在树枝上的美丽。他决定砍一棵常青树带回家。他在树上放上蜡烛代替他刚才看到过的星星,因为他想要与家人一起分享那美丽的景色。

另一个故事讲的是,在冬至(12月21日)期间,把一棵常青树搬回家,象征着在死寂的冬天生命的复苏。把它与圣诞节联系在一起,只是刚好四天之后便是圣诞节。圣诞树被德国人确立下来作为一种圣诞节的象征,后来又被他们带到了美国。维多利亚女王时期的英格兰,人们把蛋糕和糖果挂在树上,以后,又用纸做的水果装饰树枝。现代商店卖的圣诞树装饰品出现在19世纪80年代美国的伍尔沃斯百货商店,而圣诞树上的电子彩灯是在1882初次登场的。

第一批圣诞贺卡是19世纪40年代在英格兰和美国寄出来的。赠送礼物可能源于《圣经》,里面写到,耶稣诞生时三个国王带着礼物从东方来访问伯利恒。我们知道圣·尼古拉斯也送礼物。后来发展起来的传统是在圣诞节的12天里的每天都送礼,从声称耶稣诞生的12月25日,到耶稣公开受洗礼的1月6日(主显节)。有一首叫做“圣诞节的12天”的流行歌曲,使每年的这种传统生动地保持下来。

我们知道,每年的圣诞节或圣诞老人游行是在19世纪80年代,被纽约市的梅西百货公司引入的。今天,在11月底或12月初,圣诞节游行几乎在欧美的每个城镇举行。

圣诞节前一个晚上(圣诞节前夕)早些时候,孩子们受到鼓励,如果他们希望圣诞老人来的话,就要早些上床睡觉。他们把头放到枕头上时,就在想第二天会带来什么东西。通常,在圣诞节前夕孩子们是看不见圣诞老人的,因为实际上没有人看见过他、他的雪橇以及他的驯鹿。

在圣诞节,一家人通常聚在一起吃烤鹅或者烤火鸡,还有土豆泥、肉汤、酸果蔓沙司和作为餐后甜点的馅饼或布丁。大人们会倒上一两

## 8 A History of Christmas

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For many **merchants**, Christmas has become the economic **boom** season of the year. It is estimated that a major **percentage** of the annual **yield** of **revenue** from sales is generated during the month or more of **intense** Christmas shopping before Christmas. As a matter of fact, there has been some **debate** for years that Christmas has become too commercialized and that the true meaning of Christmas is gradually disappearing. An **escalating tendency** has been to buy more and more expensive gifts each year. Some people go into debt, sometimes **owing** more than they can easily pay back. Some people are personally beginning to rethink this commercial approach to Christmas. However, toy manufacturers and their **contemporaries** in advertising, make a killing during this period. Christmas shopping hits a **peak** on Boxing Day, the day after Christmas, when stores offer great **discounts** to unload the unsold Christmas **merchandise**. This is usually the busiest shopping day of the year.

Christmas has spread far and wide across the globe. My wife and I lived in Beijing last year. During the Christmas season, we saw many Christmas decorations and heard a lot of western Christmas music in department stores. It seemed little different from Toronto, Canada. We celebrated Christmas much as we would have in Canada, except that we weren't with our families, in our homes, during that very special family-**oriented** holiday season. We have great memories of Christmases of the past and look forward to many more great Christmas memories in the future.

杯葡萄酒或其他烈酒。聚到一起时,家人们公开地交换礼物和感谢之情。孩子们,包括堂、表兄弟姐妹,侄儿、侄女,外甥、外甥女,常常跪在树前的地板上,兴奋地寻找上面写有他们名字的礼物。那天会热情接待每一个人,不管是朋友还是陌生人。

对于很多商人来说,圣诞节成了一年做生意最繁忙的季节。据估计,全年销售收入的很大一部分比例,发生在圣诞节前圣诞大采购的一个多月里。实际上,已经争论多年的话题就是,圣诞节太商业化了,而圣诞节的真正意义在逐渐消失。一个不断升高的倾向就是每年要买越来越多的贵重礼物。有些人为此欠下债务,有时候欠款超过了他们的偿还能力。有些人私下开始反思这种圣诞节的商业行为了。玩具制造商及其广告同伙们,在这个期间大大地赚了一笔。圣诞采购在圣诞节后的一天即礼节日达到高峰,这个时候商店大打折扣,倾销没有卖完的圣诞商品。通常,这是一年中最忙的采购日。

圣诞节在全球广泛传播开来。去年,我和我妻子住在北京,在圣诞节期间,我们在百货商店里看到了很多圣诞装饰品,听到了许多的西方圣诞音乐。与加拿大的多伦多几乎没什么区别。除了不是和我们的家人在一起,我们就像是在加拿大一样庆祝圣诞节。在我们家乡,那个季节是一个非常特别适合全家一起过的节日。我们对过去的圣诞节还有很深刻的印象,也盼望将来有更多值得回忆的圣诞节。



## 重点词汇测试

- The engine has more than 300 \_\_\_\_, made of a number of different materials.  
A) compositions B) ingredients C) compounds D) components  
[答案]D)。Component 尤指用于机械装置的组成部分;A)composition 尤指物体内在的固有的组成部分;B)ingredient 主要指混合物的成分;C) compound 混合物。
- However, at times this balance in nature is \_\_\_\_, resulting in a number of possible unforeseen effects.  
A) troubled B) disturbed C) confused D) puzzled  
[答案]B)。题意为:然而,自然界的这种平衡时常被打破,产生诸多难以预料的影响。B)disturbed 干扰,扰乱;A)troubled 麻烦,困扰;C)confused 困惑(另指思想混乱,头脑糊涂);D)puzzled 迷惑。
- There are several landlords approved by the university who take in \_\_\_\_.  
A) lodgers B) residents C) inhabitants D) settlers  
[答案]A)。lodger 临时住宿者;B)resident 居民,定居者,与 visitor 相对;C)inhabitant 居住者,居民;D)settler 殖民者,侨居新兴国家者。
- A healthy life is frequently thought to be \_\_\_\_ with the open countryside and hometown food.  
A) tied B) bound C) involved D) associate  
[答案]D)。题意为:健康的生活同广阔的乡村和自家产的食物联系起来。associate with 与……联系起来;A)tied(tie) 用绳子拴,系;B)bound (bind) 捆绑,包扎,装订;C)involved (involve) 使卷入。
- The most \_\_\_\_ technological success in the twentieth century is probably the computer revolution.  
A) prominent B) prosperous C) solemn D) prevalent  
[答案]A)。题意为:20 世纪最突出的科技成就恐怕要数电脑革命了。Prominent 意为显著的,杰出的;B)prosperous 繁荣的,富裕的;C)solemn 庄严的,严肃的,隆重的;D)prevalent 普遍的,流行的。
- I couldn't present myself, but I sent my \_\_\_\_ to the meeting.  
A) delegate B) specimen C) representative D) representation  
[答案]C)。题意为:我不能亲自出席会议,但我会派代表去的。A)delegate 指经过选举或任命而代表某个群体参加会议或组织的代表;B)specimen 样品,样本,指