

双向操练 学以致用 中英互译 脱口而出

大学英语·精读

重点词汇

同步双向操练

(1~2)



主编 白小兰 张思锐

W 世界图书出版公司

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前 言

大学阶段英语学习的关键之一是扩大词汇量,于是同学们纷纷背诵起了各种词汇手册。单词倒也记住了不少,但应用能力却很差。如果你属于这种情况,那么本书才正是您所需要的。

词汇的掌握分为领会式和复用式。领会式掌握是指看到单词能理解其词义,复用式掌握是指能正确拼写单词,英汉互译,并掌握其基本用法。领会式词汇不会自然变成复用式词汇;大量的语言输入能够扩大和巩固领会式词汇,而语言的反复实际应用不仅有助于领会式词汇的巩固和提高,而且还是领会式词汇逐渐成为复用式词汇的主要手段。


《大学英语》(修订本,1998年)把每课生词分为重点词(target words)和非重点词(non-target words)两个大类,并在重点词中又精选出一部分操练词(words to drill),置于每单元练习前的方框内,要求学生复用式掌握。但美中不足的是,Words to Drill只列出词条,没有给出例句。学生只知道这些是重点操练词,但由于没有例句,没有实质性的内容,就不知道如何进行操练。目前,各校大学英语教学由于受教学时数、教学班级大等不利因素的限制,要在课堂上组织学生进行重点词汇操练存在一定的困难。为了解决这一问题,确保顺利完成词汇教学任务,我们根据教材中的重点词语编写了《同步双向操练》。

词汇学习中,希望学生明白,虽然重点词均需掌握,但学习策略不尽相同,不少重点词只要记住其词义、读音、拼写与词性就行了。如 atom, pollution, industrial 等等。这部分重点词称为 words to remember。而有些重点词涉及搭配、语法以及较易混淆的词义等问题,需要反复操练才能掌握,如 conclusion, 虽是名词,看上去好像容易运用,但它有动宾搭配问题,我们可以说 arrive at/come to/draw/reach a conclusion,但不可以说 get/take a conclusion。另外,这个名词常常接由 that 引导的同位语从句。我们把这类词语叫做 words to drill。这类词语不加反复操练,就不会正确使用。

根据以上宗旨,此套书重点突出了词汇学习与运用,分别设置了以下几个项目:

操练词 此部分词是按照每单元练习前方框内 Words to Drill 的顺序编写的。除了给出词的例句外,有的词还根据该词的用法要求,设计了“搭配”、“辨析”、“构词”、“说明”等不同项目,旨在点透该词使用时须注意的特殊地方。

鉴于英语中一词多义的基本属性,在处理操练词时,除着重阐明该词出现

在精读课文中的释义及用法外,还根据《大学英语教学大纲(修订本,1999年)》(14级)的要求,适当介绍了该词在其他层面上的意义及用法(在释义后加有符号 )。

词组 此部分是按照每单元 Phrases & Expressions 所列词组顺序编写的,主要用例句示范出每个词组的正确使用法,旨在达到举一反三之效果。

同步练习 每单元配有标准化测试试题,目的在于检测学生对课文中所学重点词汇及语法知识的掌握程度。试题形式与全国大学英语四级统考中的词汇与语法测试题型相同,旨在提高学生的应试能力与应用能力。

每册设有词汇、语法自测题,供学生学期终英语考试复习使用。

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另外,第九单元(Unit 9)同步练习由马珂老师编写;第一册、第二册、第三册和第四册的测试题(Test)分别由马丽荣、刘丹、赵瑞和白小兰等四位老师提供。

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1

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学以致用
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操练词 (Words to Drill)

1. **adequate** (a.) enough, sufficient, suitable, acceptable 合适的, 适当的

The supply is not adequate to the demand. ⇒ 供不应求。

They have not found an adequate person for the job yet. ⇒ 他们还未找到适合做该项工作的人。

I hope he will prove adequate to the job. ⇒ 但愿他能胜任这个工作。

【搭配】

be adequate **for** 对…适合, 适合于

be adequate **to** (doing) sth. 胜任…

2. **attitude** (n.) a manner of acting, feeling, or thinking that show one's opinion 态度, 看法

He stood there in a threatening attitude. ⇒ 他站在那里, 态度很凶。

The old man always has a happy attitude to life. ⇒ 这位老人对生活历来持乐观态度。

What is your attitude towards the current situation, an optimistic one or a pessimistic one? ⇒ 你对目前的形势怎样看? 是乐观还是悲观?

【说明】表示“对某事的态度”, 采取什么态度, 动词可用 have, adopt, assume, take, show, hold 等。对某事的态度

an attitude about / on 对某事的看法, 见解

3. **average**

(1) (n.) usual, or normal kind amount, quality or rate 平均, 平常

His academic record is above the average in the class. ⇒ 他的学业成绩在全班算中上水平。

On an average there are twenty boys present everyday. ⇒ 平均每天有 20 个男孩来此。

The average of 3, 8 and 10 is 7. ⇒ 3, 8, 10 的平均数为 7。

(2) (a.) normal, ordinary 平均的, 平常的

The average height of man is five feet. ⇒ 人的平均身高为 5 英尺。

There was nothing special about the meal; it was average. \Rightarrow (这里的)菜饭没有什么特别,一般。

【辨析】

average 表示中等;**adequate** 与 **average** 差不多,口气上表示不太好,**satisfactory**“还行”;**decent**“较好”;**fair**“相当不错”,试比较:

The profit was fair but not as big as they had hoped. \Rightarrow 利润可观,但也没有希望的那么多。

You can get quite a decent meal in that restaurant without spending too much money. \Rightarrow 在这家饭馆就餐花不了多少钱,但吃得挺好。

Your son's work is satisfactory, but he could do better. \Rightarrow 贵公子工作干得还行,但仍须努力。

His examination results were just average. \Rightarrow 他的考试成绩处于中游。

The performance was adequate but hardly exciting. \Rightarrow 这场演出还说过得去,但不算精彩。

4. **aware** (a.) conscious, informed 知道的,觉察到的;

Are you aware of the time? \Rightarrow 你知道是什么时间了吗?

I am aware of the need for secrecy, believe me. \Rightarrow 相信我,我觉得(这事)该保密。

He is aware of his rudeness. \Rightarrow 他觉察到自己的粗鲁。

I was too sleepy to be aware (of) how cold it was. \Rightarrow 我困了,连有多冷都不知道。

主要用于 be aware of 句型: \Rightarrow 我晓得,工作难找。

I'm aware that very few jobs are available.

The animals are fully aware (of) what is happening to them. \Rightarrow 这些动物完全察觉得到将会发生什么事。

【近义】know, be conscious of, recognize, understand, comprehend, realize, perceive, follow, see, get, appreciate 等都可以表达与“**be aware of**”相同的意思。

He knows good wine when he tastes it. \Rightarrow 他一尝就知道是不是好酒。

Are you conscious of all the trouble you are causing us? \Rightarrow 你可知道你在给我们制造麻烦吗?

I can't understand him when he behaves so badly. \Rightarrow 我真弄不明白他的表现怎么这么差。

Do you perceive what I mean?

⇒ 你懂我的意思吗?

5. **case** (n.) circumstances or special conditions relating to a person or thing 例子, 事例, 实情

A similar case might happen again.

⇒ 同样的事会再次发生。

As the case stands, you must leave here at once.

⇒ 既然情况成了这样, 你要马上离开这里。

We have to help him to pay the debt in any case.

⇒ 无论如何我们要帮他还债。

Although I read many stories, in not one case was I satisfied with the ending.

⇒ 虽读了不少小说, 却没有哪一本的结局令我满意。

In the case of circulating capital, we leave it for further discussion.

⇒ 至于循环资本部分, 我们(以后)再作进一步讨论。

Where there is a will, there is a way. His eventual success in the experiment is a case in point.

⇒ 俗话说有志者, 事竟成。他最终取得实验成功就是一个鲜明的例子。

You should insure your house in case there is a fire.

⇒ 你应为房子投保, 以免发生火灾。

You should telephone 119 if there is a fire

⇒ 要是发生火灾, 你就拨 119。

【词组】

in all cases 在所有情况下

in any case 无论如何

in no cases 决不(这时谓语倒置)

in the case of 至于说…

in case 如果, 以防(作连词)

in case of 如果, 以防(作介词)

6. **commit** (v.) to do or perform something wrong 犯(罪、错)

They committed many horrible crimes against the people.

⇒ 他们对人民犯下了滔天罪行。

You've committed a serious breach of the regulations.

⇒ 你已严重违纪。

If we don't understand this, we shall commit the gravest mistakes.

⇒ 要是我们不理解这个问题, 就会犯大错误。

The imperialists have committed every evil.

⇒ 帝国主义无恶不作。

The murder was committed at 3 p. m. Dec. 1.

⇒ 谋杀发生在 12 月 1 日下午 3 时。

【搭配】“commit”表示“犯”…, 主要搭配有:

commit suicide 自杀 commit murder 犯杀人罪 commit an offence 冒犯 commit an error 犯错

【比较】从汉语的角度来看,与“犯”字相关的还可用 offend, violate, go against, break 等,都表示犯了什么规矩。

7. **concentrate** (v.) to fix one's attention 集中

I'm never able to concentrate so early in the morning. ⇐ 一大早我精力集中不起来。

Unless you concentrate more on your work you'll be dismissed. ⇐ 除非集中精力搞工作,否则你会被开除。

She concentrated all her efforts upon succeeding at work. ⇐ 她全力以赴,力争干好工作。

Industrial development is being concentrated in the south of the country. ⇐ 该国的工业集中在南方发展。

We concentrated our forces against the enemy's position. ⇐ 我们集中兵力攻克敌人的阵地。

【搭配】concentrate... up (on) 集中...于

【构词】concentration (n.) 集中;浓缩

He reads with deep concentration. ⇐ 他聚精会神地读书。

On concentration of sea water we obtain salt. ⇐ 海水浓缩后变成盐。

8. **confuse** (v.) to mix up mentally 混淆,迷惑

He was confused by a strange idea. ⇐ 他被一个奇异的想法搞糊涂了。

I'm sorry, I confused you with another person. ⇐ 抱歉,我把你同另外一个人搞混了。

【同义】confuse 常用在 **be confused** 句型,意义同 be puzzled, be bewildered.

9. **double** (v.) to multiply by two 翻番,加倍

As a result, daily output has doubled. ⇐ 结果,日产量翻番

Trade between us has almost doubled in the last five years. ⇐ 我们双方间的贸易(额)在过去五年中几乎增加一倍。

This pneumatic tool will double the speed of assembly. ⇐ 该气压工具将使装配线的速度提高到原来的两倍。

The efficiency of the furnace more than doubled. ⇐ 高炉的效率增加了一倍多。

bled.

10. **enable** (v.) to make able; to make it possible 使…能够

The money enabled him to go for a much-needed holiday. ⇒ 这些钱能使他度过一个豪华的假期。

Flying enables us to go from China to America in one day. ⇒ 乘飞机航行使我们一天内就从中国到了美国。

【构词】en-前缀构成的动词可称为“使动词”，一般由en-加上一个形容词构成：
enlarge 扩大；**enrich** 使富裕；**ensure** 保证

11. **furthermore** (ad.) in addition 此外，加之

They cannot do it, and furthermore no one else appears to want to do it either. ⇒ 他们不能这么做，而且也没有人想这么做。

The house isn't big enough for us and furthermore, it's too far from the town. ⇒ 这座房子不够大，此外，它离城也远了点。

【说明】**furthermore** 是连接性词，表示语气上的增强。应特别注意的是，这个词不是连词。意义，用法相同的词还有：

again, also, further, more, moreover, in particular, then, too, what is more, in addition, above 等等。

12. **helpful** (a.) to be able or willing to help or be useful 有帮助的

She's very helpful person. ⇒ 她这个人是为人为乐的。

Try to be more helpful to people. ⇒ 对人要热情。

That's a helpful idea. ⇒ 这主意很可取。

It was helpful of you to do that. ⇒ 多亏你的帮忙。

【结构】**be helpful of sb. to do sth.** 表示对某人某事的感激，这种结构中还可使用其它一些形容词，如 kind, kind-hearted, good, humane, considerate, thoughtful

It's good of you to help. ⇒ 你来帮忙，真太好了。

It was very kind of you to do it. ⇒ 谢谢你这么做。

It was considerate of you to come and meet me. ⇒ 你能来接我，考虑得真周到。

13. **later** (ad.) after some time, subsequently 后来，稍后

I can't do it now, but I'll do it later, perhaps tomorrow. ⇒ 我现在办不到，但以后我会去办，也许明天吧。

Later, he came back.

⇒ 后来,他就回来了。

I will see you later.

⇒ 下回见。

【同义】afterwards, later on, after

Can I come and see you after?

⇒ 我可以随后去看你吗?

That was nothing in comparison with what happened afterwards.

⇒ 与后来发生的事相比,这算不得什么。

Later on he came back to the house, when she had gone.

⇒ 她走了过后,他回到了房里。

【搭配】sooner or later 迟早; till later 直到后来

If you keep on studying English, sooner or later you'll be able to read and speak it with ease.

⇒ 只要你坚持学英语,迟早能轻松地阅读和讲英语。

They needn't do that till later.

⇒ 他们要到以后才需要这么做。

14. mention (v.) to tell someone about 提及

He felt it his duty to mention this fact to them.

⇒ 他觉得他有义务向他们提及这个事实。

Only in this way is it possible to accomplish the above-mentioned task.

⇒ 只有这样才可能完成上述任务。

When we mentioned what we had come for, they immediately offered to help us.

⇒ 我们说明来意后,他们立即过来帮忙。

"Thanks a lot."

⇒ "多谢了。"

"Don't mention it."

⇒ "不用,不用。"

Even a small factory can do the job, not mention such a big factory as ours.

⇒ 即便一个小工厂也能做这项活,更不用说我们这样的大工厂了。

There were five of us ready to help, not mention the children.

⇒ 我们一共五个人来帮忙,孩子还不算在内。

15. necessarily (a.) inevitably 必然地,必定

You don't necessarily have to attend.

⇒ 你不必非参加不可。

This is not necessarily the case.

⇒ 情况并非如此。

16. occupy (v.) to take up or fill up; be engaged in 占据,从事,忙于

He was too busily occupied to go the show.

⇒ 他事太多了,没功夫去看

They busily occupied themselves for a full month in producing this performance.

展出。
⇒ 他们整整一个月都忙着准备这个节目。

She occupied herself with solving some algebra problem.

⇒ 她把时间全花在做一个代数题上。

Many cares and anxieties occupied his mind.

⇒ 他脑子里充满了不安和焦虑。

They thought they should occupy their leisure more profitably.

⇒ 他们认为应该善于使用空闲时间,使其有益。

All the rooms of the hotel are occupied.

⇒ 旅店客满。

The park occupies a third of the town.

⇒ 公园占了该镇的三分之一面积。

The allied forces occupied that country for several years after World War II.

⇒ 二战后盟军占据了这个国家许多年。

17. **organize** (v.) to make into a whole 组织

Its main task was organizing cultural and social activities.

⇒ 它的任务就是组织文化、社会活动。

Offices and schools organize outings in this beautiful season.

⇒ 机关和学校趁季节宜人时组织郊游。

The story is quite well organized.

⇒ 故事编排得很好。

【搭配】**organize** 后面还可以跟以下的名词: a visit, work, a group of people, a government. 其中意义按后面名词而定。

18. **performance** (n.) something done, deed or feat 表演, 表现

The evening performance is at 8 o'clock.

⇒ 夜场演出 8 点开始。

The children's kicks and screams made a disgraceful performance.

⇒ 孩子们又吵又闹, 表现让人丢脸。

The policeman died in the performance of his duty.

⇒ 该警察以身殉职。

The imagination left memory traces in an athlete's mind that would later help his actual performance.

⇒ 想像使运动员的记忆里留下了痕迹, 并会有助于他后来的临场发挥。

【搭配】

to direct a performance 导演一场戏

a benefit performance 义演

a farewell performance 告别演出

the performance of a contract 履行合同

19. **purpose** (n.) an intention or plan; reason for action 目的, 意图

Did you come to London for the purpose of seeing your family, or for business purpose? ⇒ 你来伦敦的目的是探亲, 还是出差?

The purpose of his life seems to be to enjoy himself. ⇒ 他的生活目的好像是自我享受。

【词组】

for the purpose of 为了…的目的 **with the purpose of** 为了…的目的

to the purpose 有成效 **to no purpose** 无效 **on purpose** 故意

20. **skim** (v.) to read get the main idea 略读

He skimmed the pages for what he wanted. ⇒ 他浏览了几页, 看看他想了解的东西。

Skimming through a book can sometimes be useful. ⇒ 略读常常是有收获的。

【辨析】**skim** 和 **scan** 都是“浏览”之意, **to skim** 的主要目的是了解大意, 而 **to scan** 是想获取特定、具体的细节。

She scanned the book for his name, but couldn't find it. ⇒ 她浏览了一下这本书, 想找出他的名字, 可是没有找到。

21. **solve** (v.) to find a way of doing 解决

Perhaps time would solve the problem. ⇒ 也许时间会解决一切。

We finally solved the difficulty of transportation. ⇒ 我们最终解决了交通方面的难题。

词组 (Phrases & Expressions)

1. **fill in** 填写

You got the date wrong when you were filling in the cheque. ⇒ 你在填写支票时把日期写错了。

You don't have to fill in all the blanks on the ⇒ 你不必把申请表上的所有

application.

空格都填上。

2. **decide on** 选定, 决定

They need a new computer, but the precise model is still to be decided on.

⇒ 他们需要买台新电脑, 但具体什么型号还未确定。

Let's put our heads together and decide on a plan of action.

⇒ 咱们一起商量商量, 把行动计划定出来。

3. **set aside** 留出

Peter set his new novel aside for a year while he wrote some magazine articles to make a bit of money.

⇒ 彼得把新小说搁置了一年, 腾出手来为杂志写点东西挣些钱。

Our country has set aside ample reserve grain.

⇒ 我国已留出了充足的储备粮。

4. **as well** 还, 也, 同样

"I thought you said you wanted fruit juice?"

⇒ "我记得你说过要果汁?"

"So I do, but I want soup as well."

"要嘛, 而且还要汤。"

If you will go, I'll go as well.

⇒ 你愿意去, 我也去。

5. **look over** 检查, 审阅

She looked over the accounts.

⇒ 她检查账目。

The teachers are busy looking over the examination papers.

⇒ 教师们忙着批阅试卷。

6. **go over** 复习

He keeps going over the same story although no one believes him.

⇒ 虽然没人相信他的故事, 但他仍不断重复地讲。

Shall we go over your English exercises together?

⇒ 我们一起来为你复习英语好吗?

7. **lead to** 导致

This will lead to endless trouble.

⇒ 这会导致没完没了的麻烦。

The heavy rain led to serious floods.

⇒ 大雨导致了严重的水灾。

同步练习 (Simultaneous Exercise)

I. Directions: From the choices given, choose the ONE that best completes the sentences.

1. Is there anyone _____ this seat?