

个性化设计

V

OCABULARY
FROM PASSIVE
TO ACTIVE

大学英语四级词汇

罪自记忆

王长春主编

- ▲ 长喜词汇效果第一
- → 以熟记生,用400个简易词 串记4300个四级词
- ▲ 语境循环,用80篇阅读文章 巩固1800个核心词
- ★ 讲练结合,用500道标准试题 练熟1100个高频词



中国社会出版社

大学英语词汇

黑白记忆

主 编 王长喜 副主编 白玉宽 马玉学

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Preface 写在前面的话

亲爱的同学:

感谢你打开我的这本书,因为在你拿起它的时候,你已经 给予了我足够的信任。此时,我唯一的愿望是这本书能真正适 合于你。

适合的才是最好的!一本好书的真正价值在于其内容与结构设计是否符合读者的需求,能否真正解决读者所要解决的问题。因此,每当有同学在读过我的书之后又向我提出一些不解的问题时,我既为这些同学求知若渴的学习精神所感动,也为我的书没能完全解决他们的问题而感到遗憾。但是,要让一本书彻底解决每个同学所遇到的所有问题却是一件十分困难的事情,因为应试的目标要求是统一的,而每个同学在读书或做题过程中所遇到的问题却是千差万别的。我们所需要的必须是一套科学、合理的方案,既能实现学习与应试普遍达标的目的,又能使每位考生的个别性问题得到解决。这就引发了我对"个性化解决方案"的思考与设计。经过为时一年的研究与探索,至今这套方案已见雏形。

什么是"个性化解决方案"?"个性化解决方案"是以学生在学习中存在的方法与知识结构等个性化问题为出发点,以方法引导为手段,通过对学生在答题过程中错误形成的原因进行个性化分析,提出有针对性的解决办法,使学生不断矫正学习与思维方法,不断纠正知识性错误,最终达到学习与应试目标的一套务实性方案。其主要特点可以概括为以下几个方面:

一、以学生为中心

书是写给学生去使用的。"个性化解决方案"以学生学习中存在的实际问题为出发点,以问题的最终解决为归结点,一切以学生为中心,使书本真正成为解决学生实际问题的有用工具。

二、针对个性问题

如上所述,不同的学生存在的问题各不相同。"个性化解决方案"的目的在于靠近每一位考生的学习实际,使每一位学生都能明确自己的问题出自哪里,暴露出自己的薄弱环节或知识盲点,从而能够对症下药、有的放矢地解决问题。

三、方法引导领先

"学习在于方法,应试存在技巧。"这句话我已经讲了十多

年。作为应试的辅导书,考生不仅应知道该学什么,还要明确 该怎么学。"个性化解决方案"根据应试辅导的特点,将学习方 法与应试技巧巧妙地结合起来,作为每册书的先导,在开头的 彩页中用图示的方法展现给学生,让学生一目了然。

四、注重实际效果

学习的最终目的是为了把所学到的知识应用于实际。"个性化解决方案"既注重学生知识掌握的实际效果,也注重学生所学的知识在应试中的应用效果。换句话说,"个性化解决方案"追求的是学习的持久效果。

为了充分实现个性化解决方案的总目标,今春以来,我和我的同事们根据四、六级考试的新要求和个性化设计的总要求,对我在近年来出版的所有图书都进行了全面改版,并根据需要适量增加了部分新书。在准确把握应试目标并重新组织材料的基础上,充分体现个性化设计的新思想,对每一本书所要解决的问题都鲜明地表现出来,通过细致人微的个性分析,挖掘考生存在问题的根源,再提出切实可行的解决方案。考生在复习中存在的问题往往与考生的学习方法和学习习惯有直接的关系,为此,我们在绝大部分图书的开头,利用图示的方式,对每一项知识内容的学习方法都给予了明确的说明,相信能对你的复习起到很好的指导作用。

教与学是一个师、生互动的过程。希望你在复习过程中能对我们实施的方案进行不断的验证,提出宝贵的意见,以利于进一步提高"个性化解决方案"的实用性,为更多的考生服务。我的信箱是 bookservice@sinoexam.cn。

感谢你对我和我的同事们的信任、支持和厚爱。再一次感谢你对这本书的认可与选择。

2004年7月于北京

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nit - 1 百态人生

living-room['livin ru:m]
apartment [ə'pu:tmənt]

flat [flæt]

microwave['maikrouweiv]

stove stauv

domestic də mestik

fitting['fitin]

suite[swirt]

furniture['fəːnitʃə]

blind[blaind]

pillow['piləu]

quilt[kwilt]

sheet[firt]

laundry['lo:ndri]

robe[raub]

slipper['slipə]

lavatory['lævə,təri]

household ['haushauld]

housewife ['haoswalf]

housework['hausw3:k]

premise ['premis]

foundation [faun'deifən]

skyscraper['skaiskreipə(r)]

n. 起居室,客厅

n. 一套公寓房间,房间

n. 一套房间,公寓套房

n. 微波炉

n. 炉子,火炉

a. 家(庭)的,家用的

n. [常 pl.](房屋内的)设备,家具,

日用器具

n. ①一套家具②(旅馆的)套间

n. 家具

n. 遮蔽物,百叶窗

n. 枕头

n. 被子

n. ①被单②薄板

n. ①洗好的衣服,待洗的衣服②洗衣

店

n. ①睡袍,浴衣②长袍,礼服

n. 拖鞋

n. 厕所, 盥洗室

n. 家庭, 户 a. ①家用的②家喻户晓的

n. 家庭主妇

n. 家务劳动

n. 房屋和地基

n. ①地基②基础,基本原理

n. 摩天大楼

Lesson 1

角色转变



bring vt. 带来,拿来

【短语】bring about 导致,引起; bring around/round①说服,使信服②使恢复知觉(或健康); bring down①使落下,打倒②降低,减少; bring forth产生,提出; bring forward①提前②提出,提议; bring off 使实现,做成 bring on 引起,助长,



促进; bring out①出版,推出②使显出③激起,引起; bring through 使 (病人)脱险,使安全度过; bring to 使恢复知觉; bring up①养育,教养②提出

【范例】A week by the sea brought her back to health. 她在海滨呆了一周后恢复了健康。

【真题】Computer technology will ______ a revolution in business administration. (CTE-4,2004.1)

[A] bring around

[B] bring about

[C] bring out

[D] bring up

[题意] 计算机技术将会引发工商管理的革命。

[精析]选[B]。固定搭配题。所填词与 revolution 应能够形成合理搭配,故应选[B] bring about"导致,引起"。[A] bring around"说服,使恢复知觉",[C] bring out"出版,使显出,激起"及[D] bring up"养育,提出"都不能和 revolution 形成合理搭配。

take /teik/vt. ①带(去),携带②做(一次动作)③乘(车),上(船)④ 测定,量(体温、尺寸等),拍(照)⑤记录,记下⑥理解,领会

总频 283.专考 12

【短语】take aback 使吃惊,使困惑; take after (在外貌、性格等方面)与(父、母等)相像; take apart 拆卸,拆开; take... as 把…当作,认为; take away 减去; take back①收回(说错的话)②使回忆起; take down①拆,拆卸②记下,写下



【范例】Whenever a big company takes over a small one, the product almost always gets worse. 大公司一旦接管一个小公司,产品质量几乎总是下降。[2003.6]

[[1] [] Γd ______ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan. (CET-4,2004.1)

[A] take into account

B account for

[C] make up for

[D] make out

[题意]我会先考虑他在该社区其他农场主和商人间的声誉,然后决定是否同意贷款。

[精析]选[A]。固定搭配题。依据句中 and 后有"做决策"之意,可推知其前的行为应是"考虑",因此答案选[A] take into account "考虑,斟酌"。[B] account for"解释,说明…的原因";[C] make up for"弥补,补偿";[D] make out"理解,辨出,写出"。

get /get/vt. ①(去)拿来②获得,弄到③收到④使得⑤理解,学得⑥感染上⑦抓住,击中vi. ①变得②被,受③开始,逐渐④到达

总频 253, 专考 23

[短语]get (his idea) across (his audience)使(观众)了解(他的想法)

get along with (the colleagues)与(同事)相处融洽; get around (the difficulties)克服(困难); get at (the meaning/truth)①弄清(意思)②查明(真相); get away from (the police)逃脱(警方); get away with (the murder)(杀人)而未受惩罚; get in (the crops)收割(庄稼); get into (a bad habit)染上(坏习惯); get on with (the experiment)继续(实验); get ahead in (business)(经商)获得成功; get by 通过; (生活)过得去; get down to (details)开始(认真注意); (news) get out (消息等)泄露; get over (problems/difficulties)①克服(困难)②摆脱(困境); get through (the work/exam)①完成(工作)②通过



(考试)

【范例】Nobody gets away with insulting me like that. 这样侮辱我的人我是不会放过的。

carry /ˈkæri/vt. ①携带,怀着②具有③支撑,支承④挑,背⑤运送⑥ 输送

【短语】carry forward (the struggle)推进(战斗); carry off (gold medal)夺走(金牌); carry out (a mission/survey)执行(任务/进行调查); carry on (a conversation)进行谈话;

【范例】Extensive tests have been carried out on the patient. 对患者进行了多次试验。



fetch /fetʃ/vt. (去)拿来,请来,叫来

【搭配】fetch sth. from...从…取回

【范例】The chair is in the garden; please fetch it in. 椅子在花园里,请把它搬进来。



answer v. & n. 回答

answer /'a:nsə/v. ①回答,答复②解答③对…作出反应,响应 n. [C, U]①回答,复信②[C]答案,解决办法

【短语】answer for (this accident) 对(这次事故)负有责任;in answer to (this question)作为对(这个问题)的回答

【范例】The shy girl felt awkward and uncomfortable when she could not answer her teacher's questions. 这个女同学比较腼腆,回答不上老师的提问就感到局促不安。[1998.6]

reply /ri'plai/v. 回答,答复 n. [C,U]回答,答复

总频7,专考0

【搭配】reply to his question 对他的质问作出反应

【范例】I replied with a short note. 我回了一封短信。

response /ris'pons/n. ①[C]回答,答复②[C,U](对询问的)反应, 响应 选频15,专考1

【搭配】no response to one's letter 没有回某人信

【短语】in response to (condition) 作为对(条件)的反应

【范例】Training and education can change the response of a group of people, and enable them to behave in a common way. 培训和教育可以改变一个群体,使得他们采取共同的行为举止。[1998.1]

reaction /ri(:) 'ækʃən/n. [C, U]①(对刺激的)反应,反作用② (against)反动,对抗

【搭配】reaction to the tragic news 对悲惨消息的反应;

【范例】The energy released by the chain reaction is transformed into heat. 连锁反应所释放的能量被转化为热量。[2002.6]

feedback /'fi:dbæk/n. [U] (对信息或系统的)反馈,反馈信息

总领1.专考0

【搭配】feedback on the new curriculum 对新课程设置的反馈; feedback from the customers 来自顾客的反馈信息

【范例】Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. 教练和家长应

该时刻注意,他们对孩子们的反应将在很大程度上影响孩子。 [2001.6]

large a. (数量)多的,众多的

large /la:d3/a. ①(数量)多的,众多的②大的

总频 55,专考4

【搭配】make a large purchase 购买大宗货物; a man with large ideas 思想开阔的人; to a large extent 很大(程度)上;

【短语】(a criminal)at large (一名)逍遥法外(的罪犯);by and large 大体上,总的来说

【范例】The British constitution is to a large extent a product of the historical events described above. 英国的宪法在很大程度上是上述历史事件的产物。[2000.6]

largely /'la:dʒli/ad. 主要地,大部分

总频4,专考1

【范例】His success is largely due to his own hard work. 他的成功主要是靠他自己的努力。

considerable /kənˈsidərəbl/a. (在数量、范围或程度上)相当大 (或多)的 总频9.专考3

【搭配】considerable thought/efforts 充分考虑/相当大的努力; considerable damage to... 对…的损坏相当严重; a man of considerable ability 一个相当有能力的人; drink considerable wine 喝相当多的酒

【范例】She has a considerable success in business world. 她已在商界取得了相当大的成就。

【真题】Writing is a slow process, requiring _____ thought, time, and effort. (CET—4,1996.6)

A significant

[B] considerable

[C] enormous

[D] numerous

[题意]写作是个漫长的过程,需要大量的思考、时间和努力。

[精析]选[B]。近义辨析题。[B] considerable 意为"相当大或多的",可以修饰不可数名词或可数名词,满足题目要求。[D] numerous 意为"许多的,为数众多的"修饰可数名词;[A] significant"重要的"和[C] enormous"巨大的,庞大的"不符合题意。

considerably /kənˈsidərəbəli/ad. 相当大地;相当多地

总频3,专考0

【范例】Owing to fierce competition among the airlines, travel expenses have been reduced considerably. 由于各航空公司之间的激烈竞争, 旅行的费用已经大大降低了。[2003.1]

substantial /səb'stænʃəl/a. ①大量的,可观的②牢固的③实质的

总频1,专考1

【搭配】substantial contribution 巨大的贡献; substantial progress/improvement 巨大的进步/提高; a substantial building 一座坚固的建筑派【范例】John has made substantial improvement in his health. 约翰在健

康方面已有了很大的进步。

substantially /səbˈstænʃ(ə)lɪ/ad. 主要地,重大地,相当大地

【范例】You contributed substantially to our success. 你对我们的成功作出了很大的贡献。



massive /ˈmæsiv/a. ①大量的,大规模的②大而重的,大块的

[搭配] make massive efforts 作出极大的努力; the elephant's massive head 大象笨重的头

【范例】A massive monument stands tall and upright in the centre of the square. 广场中央矗立着巨大的纪念碑。

numerous /'nju:mərəs/a. 众多的,许多的

总频1,专考0

【搭配】numerous species of plants/animals 许多种植物/动物; a numerous family 子女多的家庭; a numerous library 藏书多的图书馆【范例】They did not buy the product for reasons too numerous to mention. 他们没有买那种产品,原因多得数不清。

look v. & n. 看

look /luk/v. (有意识地)看,瞧,打量 n. ①看,(一)瞥②[C]脸色,神色,表情③[常 pl.]容貌,外表 总频 118, 专考 6

[短语] look into (a mysterious murder)调查(神秘的凶杀案); look through (reference materials)浏览(参考材料); look after (the child)照看(小孩); look back on (one's school days)回顾(学生时代); look for 寻找; look out 注意,留神; look over (the schedule)把(时间表)看一遍; look down on/upon(sb.)看不起/轻视(某人); look forward to (doing sth.)盼望,期待(做某事); look in at/on (the exhibition)顺便/顺道去看(展览)

[范例] My father seemed to be in no mood to look at my school report. 我爸爸似乎没有心情来看我的成绩报告单。[1999.1]

find /faind/vt. ①发现,找到②发觉,感到,认为③判决,裁决 n. [C] (有价值的)发现物

【短语】find out 找出,查明,发现; find fault with (sb.)找(某人)的 岔子

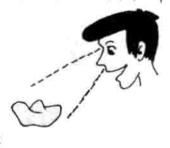
[范例] Finding a job in such a big company has always been above his wildest dreams. 在这么大的公司里找到一份工作,他作梦都没想到。 [1997.1]

sight /sait/vt. 看见,视觉 n. [U]看见(视觉所接受的物体),视觉

总频 13,专考1

【搭配】take a sight at the sun 观察太阳; catch sight of a snake 突然看见一条蛇

【短语】at first sight 乍一看, 初看起来; at/on sight 一见(就); catch sight of 发现, 突然看见; (victory/peace be) in sight(胜利/和平)在望; lose sight of (the time) 忘记(时间); out of sight 看不见, 在视野之外



【范例】I got a glimpse of her before she disappeared from sight. 我刚瞥见她,可她一下子就消失了。[1996.1]

Scan /skæn/vt. ①审视②(用雷达、X 光等)扫描③浏览 n. [C]扫描

总频11,专考0

【搭配】scan the sky for enemy planes 监视天空以搜索敌机; scan the horizon 仔细观察天际; scan headlines 浏览标题; scan a plan 审视一

项计划

【范例】Even better, Paley's Remote Scanning Services Company could detect crop problems before they became visible to the eye. 更妙的是,帕雷的远程扫描服务公司的扫描技术可以在人们用肉眼观察到之前,就能探测到农作物的问题。[1997.6]



skim /skim/v. ①浏览,略读②掠过,擦过③撇(去)

总频1,专考1

【搭配】skim through a passage 浏览一篇短文;skim the newspaper/report 浏览报纸/报告;skim over the waves 擦过浪尖;skim off the fat from the soup 撇掉汤里的油脂

【范例】He didn't have time to read the report word for word; he just skimmed it. 他没有时间一字一句地去读那份报告,只是浏览了一下。[2002.6]

sweep /swi:p/v. ①(使)(目光)快速移动②(在…)迅速传播

总频1,专考()

【搭配】sweep across the street 掠过街道; sweep through the trees 快速穿过树林

【范例】Her eyes swept the room. 她的眼睛扫视了一下那个房间。

【搭配】watch a chance/an opportunity 等待时机;keep a close watch on sb.'s movements 密切注意某人的动向

【短语】watch out (for snakes)提防(蛇)

【范例】 I'd rather read than watch television; the programs seem to be getting worse all the time. 我

宁愿看书也不看电视,节目越来越糟糕。[1997.1]



peer /pia/vi. 仔细看,费力看 n. [C]①同龄人,同等地位的人

总频 2.专考 0

【搭配】peer at people/the traffic lights 仔细看人/注视着交通灯; peer into the distance 凝视着远方

【范例】Because of the darkness, he had to peer at the paper. 因为光线太暗,他不得不费力地看报。

thumb /θAm/v. ①迅速翻阅②示意要求搭车 n. [C]拇指

【搭配】thumb a lift 示意要求搭便车; under sb. 's thumb 受他人的压制

【短语】all thumbs 笨手笨脚

【范例】He thumbed through the directory to look for her number. 他翻阅电话号码簿找寻她的号码。

try v. & n. 尝试,企图,努力

try /trai/vt. ①试图,努力②试验,试用③审讯,审理④考验,磨练 vi. 努力,尝试 n. [C]努力,尝试 总频 68, 专考 0

【搭配】have/make/take a try 尝试; try to do sth. 尽力干某事



【短语】try out 试验;try on 试穿

【范例】This may be why we have a new sleep policy in the White House. According to recent reports, President Clinton is trying to take a half-hour snooze every afternoon. 这可能就是白宫内实行新的睡眠方式的原因。据最近报导,克林顿总统试图每天下午打半小时的瞌睡。[1998.1]

attempt /ə'tempt/vt. 尝试,企图,努力 n. [C]尝试,企图 总频16.专考1

【搭配】on one's first attempt 在某人第一次尝试时; make an attempt to cook the dinner 试着做饭; abandon the attempts 放弃尝试; attempt to persuade sb. to do sth. 试图说服某人做某事

【范例】They attempted to sail around the world but their boat sank. 他们试图乘船环游世界,但他们的船却沉了。

[真题] Shelly had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first ______. (CET-4,1996.

[A] intention [B] attempt [C] purpose [D] desire [题意] 雪莉为生物考试作了认真细致的准备,以确保一次通过。 [精析]选[B]。固定搭配题。[B] attempt "尝试,努力", on one's first attempt "在某人第一次尝试时",符合题意。[A] intention "意图,打算";[C] purpose "目的";[D] desire "欲望",都不能跟介词 on 搭配。

struggle /'stragl/vi. ①奋斗,努力②斗争,搏斗

送頻9,专考1

【搭配】struggle for the freedom of the country 为国家的自由而奋斗; struggle to one's feet 挣扎着站起来; struggle to be polite 尽力地做到 礼貌

【范例】Some people have to struggle to have enough money to live on. 有些人不得不去拼命挣钱来养活自己。

endeavor /in'devə/vt. 努力,尽力,尝试 n. [C,U]努力,尝试

【搭配】endeavour to do something 努力做某事; make every endeavour 尽一切努力

【范例】Have you faced his challenges to great endeavour? 你尽最大努力面对这些挑战了吗?

effort /'efət/n. ①[C,U]努力,尝试②[C]努力的成果,成就

总频 32,专考 4

【搭配】make the utmost effort to do sth. 尽最大努力做某事; do sth. without effort 不费力地做某事; put more effort into your school works 在功课上再努点力

【范例】As an example of the latter point, he notes growing efforts at major universities to tighten grading standards and restore failing grades. 为了举例说明后一种观点,他指出一些主要大学正不断地设法严格评分标准,并恢复不及格制度。[1997.1]

Strive /straiv/vi. 努力,奋斗力求

总频1,专考1

【搭配】strive hard to make greater progress 努力争取更大的进步; strive for accuracy 力争确切; strive against injustice 反抗不公正【范例】He strove for recognition as an artist. 他力求获得艺术家的声誉。

transportation n. 运输(系统、工具)

transportation / trænspo: teifən/n. [U]运输(系统、工具)

总频8,专考2

【搭配】crowded transportation 拥挤的运输工具; transportation by rail-road 铁路运输

[范例] Trains were fast, very luxurious, and quite convenient compared to other forms of transportation existing at the time. 与当时其他现存的交通工具相比,火车开得快,既豪华又方便。[2000.1]

transmission /trænz'miʃən/n. [U]①传送,传递,传染②播送,发射

【搭配】cultural transmission 文化传播; the transmission of the signals 信号的发送

【范例】A living transmission comes from America. 来自美国的实况转播。

[真題] American football and baseball are becoming known to the British public through televised _____ from the United States. (CET-4,2001.1)

[A] transfer

[B] deliveries

[C] transportation

[D] transmissions

[题意]通过美国的电视转播,美式足球与棒球正日渐为英国大众所熟知。

[精析]选[D]。形近词辨析题。所填词与 televised 形成语境关系,电视信号的传播用 transmission,所以选[D] transmission"传播,发送"。[A] transfer"转移,移动",指位置的交换;[B] deliveries"投递,递送",用于货物的传输;[C] transportation"交通运输"。

transition /trænˈziʒən, - ˈsiʃən/n. [C,U]过渡,转变

总频3、专考()

【搭配】a transition period 过渡期; the transition from fall to winter 从秋季到冬季的过渡; the frequent transition of weather 天气的变化无常【范例】The transition from high school to college may be difficult for students. 对学生来说,从中学到大学的过渡十分困难。

freight /freit/n. [U]货运,(运输中的)货物 vt. 运送(货物),装货于(船等)

【搭配】the freight charges 运输费用; carry/load the freight 运送/装载货物; freight the boat with bananas 把香蕉装船

【范例】This aircraft company carries freight only;

it has no passenger service. 这个航空公司只经营货运,不承办客运业务。

真材实料



双语境循环巩固记忆

"Congratulations, Mr. Jones, it's a girl."

Fatherhood is going to have a different meaning and bring forth a



different response from every man who hears these words. Some feel pride when they receive the news, while others worry, wondering whether they will be good fathers. Although there are some men who like children and may have had considerable experience with them, others do not particularly care for children and spend little time with them. Many fathers and mothers have been planning and looking forward to children for some time. For other couples, pregnancy (怀孕) was an accident that both husband and wife have accepted willingly or unwillingly.

Whatever the reaction to the birth of a child, it is obvious that the shift from the role of husband to that of father is a difficult task. Yet, unfortunately, few attempts have been made to educate fathers in this resocialization process. Although numerous books have been written about American mothers, only recently has literature focused on the role of a father.

It is argued by some writers that the transition to the father's role, although difficult, is not nearly as great as the transition the wife must make to the mother's role. The mother's role seems to require a complete transformation in daily routine (生活习惯) and highly innovative (有创新的) adaptation, on the other hand, the father's role is less demanding and immediate.

However, even though we mentioned the fact that growing numbers of women are working outside the home, the father is still thought by many as the breadwinner in the household. (275 words, CET—4,1994. 1)



"恭喜您,琼斯先生,您有了一个千金!"

当上父亲对于不同的人将有不同的含义,不同的人听到上面这句话产生的反应也不同。有些人听到这个消息后感到自豪,而有些人则忧心忡忡,担心自己能不能当好父亲。虽然有些男人喜欢孩子,可能还和孩子经常在一起,但是有些男人不是特别关心孩子,很少和孩子们在一起。很多父母一段时间计划要孩子,希望有孩子。而对于其他夫妇来说,怀孕是一次意外,有的乐意接受,有的不情愿。

不管对孩子出世的反应如何,从丈夫到父亲的角色转换显然是一项艰难的任务。然而,令人遗憾的是,在这个再社会化的过程里,教育父亲的工作几乎一点都没开展。虽然有关于美国母亲的书不计其数,但直到最近,文学才开始关注父亲的角色。

一些作家认为,从一个男人到父亲的角色转换虽然困难,但绝比不上妻子到母亲角色的转换。母亲角色似乎要求生活规律的彻底转换,要求高度创新性的适应,而父亲角色相比之下要求要低,要间接一些。

然而,即便我们提及越来越多的妇女外出工作这个现实情况,许多人仍 然认为父亲才是挣钱养家的人。



Cross out the one word that does not belong to the group.

3. [A] look

B creep

[C] sweep

[D] skim

- B reaction
- [A] response
 - [C] feedback
 - [D] restraint
- 4. A contend
 - [B] attempt
 - [C] endeavor
 - D strive

- 2. [A] bring
 - B string
 - [C] carry

 - D fetch
- 5. [A] transition
 - [B] transportation
 - [C] transmission
 - [D] translation



1. D

2. [B]

3. [B]

4. [A]

5. [D]

argue vi. (通过说理、论证)争论,争吵,争辩

argue /ˈɑːgjuː/vi. (通过说理、论证)争论,争吵,争辩

总频 15.专考 0

【搭配】argue against the motion 据理反对提议; argue about the matter 争论某事; argue for the right 为权利争辩; argue over politics 争论政 治问题; argue the opponent down 驳倒对手

[范例] Most broadcasters maintain that TV has been unfairly criticized and argue that the power of the medium is exaggerated. 大多数广播员 认为电视遭到不公正的批判,并且认为电视作为媒体的作用被夸 大了。[2000.6]

'debate /di'beit/v. (双方各述己见地)辩论,争论

总频5,专考1

【搭配】debate out a question 辨论问题; debate about/on/upon an issue 就一问题进行辩论; debate the education laws 就教育法进行辩论 [范例] We were debating whether to go to the mountains or to the seaside for our summer holidays. 我们正在讨论是去山上还是去海边度 暑假。

dispute /dis'pju:t/vi. 争论,争吵 vt. 对…表示异议,就…发生争论

总频8.专考1

【搭配】dispute over the ownership 就所有权问题发生争执; hotly dispute the question 激烈地辩论问题

【范例】Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed refereeing decisions that denied victory to their team. 98 年世界杯足球赛失利后很久,失望的球迷们还在诅咒 那些有争议的判决,正是这些判决使他们喜爱的球队失去获胜机 会。[2000.6]

【辨析】debate, dispute

debate 原义"舌战",着重强调双方各自陈述理由,"交锋"的意味较 强;dispute (pute = think)原义"think apart",它着重就分歧进行热 烈的争论,"相持不下"或"求得到解决"的意味较强。





debate

dispute

bargain /ˈbɑːgin/vi. & n. 讨价还价

总领6.专考1

【搭配】bargain about/over the price 讨价还价;bargain the price down 把价压低; bargain with him. for sth. 为某事与他讲价钱; bargain sale 大拍卖,大减价

【短语】bargain for/on (such heavy rain)预料到(会下如此大雨);企 图廉价获取;drive a hard bargain 杀价,迫使对方接受苛刻条件

【范例】The owner refused to bargain and the price was too high for me. 主人拒绝讲价,而我觉得价格太高。

【辨析】debate (v.), argue (v.), dispute (v.), quarrel (vi.), discuss (vt.), bargain(v.)

debate 尤指在公共集会或政府内部深入透彻地讨论问题,其他词则 没有这一含义,如:The House of Representatives debated the proposal for three days. 这个提案众议院辩论了三天; dispute 尤指怒气冲冲地 就某事进行较长时间的争论,如:dispute the feasibility of this project for three hours 就这一计划的可行性争论三个小时; quarrel 指大声 争吵、怒气冲冲地争辩,如:quarrel with sb 与某人吵嘴;discuss 指不 带任何感情色彩的谈论、讨论,如:discuss literature 讨论文学;若表 示正式而庄重的辩论会中的双方争辩,只能用 debate 和 argue,而不 ·能用其他词;bargain 一般表示与卖方"讨价还价",如:bargain with sb. about the price 与某人讨价还价。



bargain

debate

quarrel

【真题】Remember that customers don't _____ about prices in that city. (CET-4,1999.1)

[A] debate [B] consult [C] dispute [D] bargain [题意]一定要记住:在那个城镇里,顾客买东西时从不讨价还价。 [精析]选[D]。近义辨析题。根据题干中的 customers 和 price 可 以得知,四个选项中只有[D]bargain"讨价还价",能与它们出现在 同一个语境中,故[D]是正确答案。[A]debate 表示"针对某一问 题进行辩论"; [B]consult "咨询"; [C]dispute "争论,怀疑"。

/bid/v. ①喊价,出价,投标②企图,努力 n. [C]①喊价,投标②企 bid 冬

> 【搭配】bid... for... 为…出钱;bid on the new bridge 对新桥投标;a bid for power 企图夺权; make a bid for freedom 企图获得自由 【范例】He bid a lot of money for the table but didn't get it. 他出高价

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