



华研外语
TOPWAY ENGLISH

英语四级词汇

念念不忘

上海外国语大学

王兴扬 主审 《英语四级词汇》编写组 编 伍乐其 主编

2

阅读本

- 48篇题源阅读，涵盖7类常考主题
- 通过阅读记单词，巩固1100个高频词汇
- 篇章语境记忆，单词活学活用

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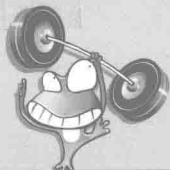
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The Necessity of a Broad Education

1

全面教育的必要性

- 1 According to a **survey**, which was based on the **responses** of over 188,000 students, today's traditional-age college **freshmen** are "more **materialistic** and less **altruistic**" than at any time in the 17 years of the **poll**.
- 2 Not surprising in these hard times, the student's major **objective** "is to be **financially** well off. Less important than ever is developing a meaningful **philosophy** of life." It follows then that today the most popular course is not **literature** or history but **accounting**.
- 3 Interest in teaching, social service and the "altruistic" fields is at a low. On the other hand, **enrollment** in business programs, **engineering** and computer science is way up.
- 4 That's no surprise either. A friend of mine (a sales **representative** for a chemical company) was making twice the salary of her college **instructors** her first year on the job—even before she completed her two-year **associate** degree.
- 5 While it's true that we all need a career, it is **equally** true that our **civilization** has **accumulated** an **incredible** amount of knowledge in fields far **removed** from our own and that we are better for our understanding of these other contributions—be they scientific or **artistic**. It is equally true that, in studying the **diverse wisdom** of others, we learn how to think. More important, perhaps, education teaches us to see the connections between things, as well as to see beyond our immediate needs.
- 6 Weekly we read of **unions** who went on strike for higher wages, only to drive their employer out of business. No company; no job. How **shortsighted** in the long run!

7 But the most important argument for a broad education is that in studying the accumulated wisdom of the ages, we improve our moral sense. I saw a cartoon recently which shows a group of businessmen looking puzzled as they sit around a conference table; one of them is talking on the intercom: "Miss Baxter," he says, "could you please send in someone who can distinguish right from wrong?"

8 From the long-term point of view, that's what education really ought to be about.

四级词汇

survey /'sɜ:vəi/ *n.* 调查

freshman /'frefʃmən/ *n.* 大一新生

altruistic /,æltru'ɪstɪk/ *a.* 利他的

objective /əb'dʒektɪv/ *n.* 目标

philosophy /fɪ'lɒsəfi/ *n.* 哲学; 哲理

accounting /ə'kaʊntɪŋ/ *n.* 会计; 会计学

enrollment /ɪn'reʊlmənt/ *n.* 入学; 注册, 登记

engineering /,endʒɪ'nɪəriŋ/ *n.* 工程(学), 工程师行业

representative /,reprɪ'zentətɪv/ *n.* 代表 instructor /ɪn'strʌktə/ *n.* 教员; 指导者

associate /ə'səʊʃɪət/ *a.* 副的

equally /'i:kwəli/ *ad.* 相等地, 平均地

accumulate /ə'kju:mjuleɪt/ *vt.* 积累

remove /rɪ'mu:v/ *vt.* 移开, 挪走; 除去

diverse /daɪ'vɜ:s/ *a.* 不同的; 多种多样的

union /'ju:njən/ *n.* 工会; 联合

shortsighted /,ʃɔ:t'saɪtɪd/ *a.* 近视的; 目光短浅的

moral /mɒrəl/ *a.* 道德(上)的

conference /kɒnfərəns/ *n.* 会议; 商谈

distinguish /dɪ'stɪŋgwɪʃ/ *vt.* 区分; 看清

response /rɪ'spɒns/ *n.* 回答; 反应

materialistic /mə'tɪəriə'lɪstɪk/ *a.* 物质主义的

poll /pəʊl/ *n.* 民意测验

financially /faɪ'nænʃəli/ *ad.* 财政上, 金融上

literature /'lɪtərəʃə/ *n.* 文学, 文学作品; 文献

civilization /,sɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.* 文明, 文化

incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/ *a.* 难以置信的

artistic /ɑ:'tɪstɪk/ *a.* 艺术的; 富有艺术性的

wisdom /'wɪzdəm/ *n.* 明智; 智慧

wage /weɪdʒ/ *n.* [常 *pl.*] 工资

cartoon /kɑ:'tu:n/ *n.* 漫画; 动画片

intercom /ɪntə,kɒm/ *n.* 对讲机

全文翻译

一项对超过18.8万学生所做的调查结果表明,今天那些处于传统年龄的大一学生在17年来的民意测验中是最追求物质享受和最自私的。

在这样的困难时期,学生的主要目标是“经济上的宽裕。培养积极的人生观比以往任何时候都更受忽略。”这毫不奇怪。那么,顺理成章地,现在最受欢迎的课程不是文学或历史,而是会计学。

学生对教学、社会服务和“利他性的”领域的兴趣很低。另一方面,商务课程、工程学和计算机科学的报名人数则直线上升。

这也毫不奇怪。我的一个朋友(一家化学公司的销售代表)刚工作一年,薪水就是她大学老师的两倍——那时这位朋友甚至还未拿到两年制的大专学位。

人人都需要职业,这毋庸置疑,但同样毋庸置疑的是,在一些我们非常陌生的领域,我们的文明积累了数量惊人的知识,我们最好还是能理解这些领域的贡献,不管它们是科技还是艺术方面的。同样毋庸置疑的还有,学习他人的各种智慧时,我们学会怎样去思考。也许更为重要的是,教育使我们看到事物之间的联系,看到直接需求以外的东西。

每周我们都读到一些工会为了加薪而罢工,结果却致使老板停工。没有公司,就没有工作。从长远来看,目光多么短浅啊!

全面教育最重要的一个理由就是,在学习历史积聚起来的智慧时,我们提高自己的道德意识。最近我看到一幅漫画,一群生意人围坐在会议桌四周,面带不解;其中一个正对着对讲机说,“巴斯特小姐,你能不能喊一个可以明辨是非的人进来?”

从长远的观点来看,那正是教育的意义所在。

Early Education of Children

2

儿童的早期教育

- 1 In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's **acquisition** of each new skill—the first spoken words, the first **independent** steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often **tempting** to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of **failure** and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning **opportunities**, he loses his natural **enthusiasm** for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.
- 2 Parents **vary** greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters. Others are **severe** over times of coming home at night or **punctuality** for meals. In general, the controls **imposed represent** the needs of the parents and the values of the **community** as much as the child's own happiness.
- 3 As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, **consistency** is very important in **parental** teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no **foundation** for **morality**. Also, parents should realize that “example is better than **precept**”. If they are not **sincere** and do not practise what they **preach**, their children may grow **confused** and **emotionally insecure** when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled.
- 4 A sudden **awareness** of a marked difference between their parents' **principles** and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

四级词汇

1

acquisition /ækwɪ'zɪʃən/ *n.* 获得, 学会
tempting /'temptɪŋ/ *a.* 吸引人的, 诱惑人的
opportunity /ɒpə'tju:nɪti/ *n.* 机会

independent /ɪndɪ'pendent/ *a.* 独立的
failure /'feɪljə/ *n.* 失败; 失败的人(或事)
enthusiasm /ɪn'tʃu:zɪæzəm/ *n.* 热情

2

vary /veəri/ *vi.* 变化
punctuality /pʌŋktɪju'æləti; ,pʌŋktɪfʊ'æləti/ *n.* 准时, 守时
impose /ɪm'pəuz/ *vt.* (on)把……强加于
community /kə'mju:nɪti/ *n.* 社区; 团体

severe /sɪ'viə/ *a.* 严厉的
represent /,reprɪ'zent/ *vt.* 作为……的代表

3

consistency /kən'sɪstənsɪ/ *n.* 一致性
foundation /faʊn'deɪʃən/ *n.* [pl.]地基; 基础
precept /pri:sept/ *n.* 规矩, 规范
preach /pri:tʃ/ *vt.* 宣讲(教义); 竭力鼓吹
emotionally /ɪ'məʊʃənəli/ *ad.* 感情上

parental /pe'rentəl/ *a.* 父母的
morality /mə'reləti/ *n.* 道德; 德行
sincere /sɪn'sɪə/ *a.* 真诚的
confused /kən'fju:zd/ *a.* 困惑的
insecure /ɪn'sɪkjuə/ *a.* 不安全的

4

awareness /ə'weənɪs/ *n.* 知晓, 察觉, 意识到
principle /'prɪnsɪpəl/ *n.* 原则; 基本信念

全文翻译

养育孩子时, 每位父母都会热切地注视着孩子学会每种新技能的情形——最先会说的词, 最初独立迈出的步子, 或者是开始阅读和写作。赶着孩子超前发展, 常常充满诱惑, 但这可能使孩子产生危险的失败感或焦虑感。这种情况可能发生在任何阶段。婴儿可能被迫过早地使用马桶, 小孩可能还不知读的词是什么意思就受到鼓励去学习阅读。另一方面, 如果太听之任之, 或者没有任何学习的机会, 孩子就会失去对生活自发的热情以及亲自发现新事物的渴望。

父母对孩子的严厉程度各异。有些可能在金钱上管得特别严, 有些可能对晚上回家的时间或者准时吃饭要求很严。一般来说, 强加的管束不仅是为了孩子的幸福, 而且体现了父母的需求和社区的价值观。

培养孩子的道德标准时, 父母的说教应该前后一致, 这非常重要。今天禁止某事而明天又去原谅, 这不利于培养道德。同时, 父母应当认识到“身教重于言教”。如果他们言行不一, 说的是一套、做的又是一套, 孩子就会疑惑; 等他们长大后, 可自己思考时, 他们就会意识到自己在某种程度上受到了愚弄, 在感情上就没安全感。

突然意识到父母的说教和行为之间的巨大反差, 会让孩子失望, 这很危险。

The Significance of Books

3

· 书本的意义

1 A bookless life is an **incomplete** life. Books influence the depth and **breadth** of life. They meet the natural desire for freedom, for expression, for creativity and beauty of life. Learners, therefore, must have books, and the right type of book, for the satisfaction of their need. Readers turn naturally to books because their **curiosity concerning all manners of things**, their eagerness to share in the experiences of others and their need to **escape from** their own limited environment lead them to find in books food for the mind and the spirit. Through their reading they find a deeper **significance** to life as books **acquaint** them with life in the world as it was and it is now. They are presented with a **diversity** of human experiences and come to respect other ways of thought and living. And while **establishing** their own relationships and **responses** to life, the readers often find that the characters in their stories are **going through** similar **adjustments**, which help to **clarify** and give significance to their own.

2 Books provide **abundant** material for readers' **imagination** to grow. Imagination is a valuable quality and a **motivating** power, and **stimulates achievement**. While **enriching** their imagination, books widen their **outlook**, develop a fact-finding attitude and train them to use **leisure properly**. The social and educational significance of the readers' books cannot be overestimated in an **academic** library.

四级词汇

1

incomplete /ɪnkəm'pli:t/ *a.* 不完全的
curiosity /kjʊəri'ɒsɪti/ *n.* 好奇心
all manners of 各种各样的
significance /sɪg'nɪfɪkəns/ *n.* 意义
diversity /daɪ'vɜ:sɪti/ *n.* 多样性
response /rɪ'spɒns/ *n.* 反应, 响应
adjustment /ə'dʒʌstmənt/ *n.* 调整, 调节

breadth /bredθ/ *n.* 广度
concerning /kən'sɜ:nɪŋ/ *prep.* 关于
escape from 逃离
acquaint /ə'kwetnt/ *vt.* (with)使了解
establish /ɪ'stæblɪʃ/ *vt.* 建立
go through 经受
clarify /klærɪfaɪ/ *vt.* 使清楚

2

abundant /ə'bʌndənt/ *a.* 大量的
motivate /məʊtɪveɪt/ *vt.* 激励
achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ *n.* 成就
widen /waɪdən/ *vt.* 拓宽
leisure /leɪzə/ *n.* 闲暇
academic /ækə'demɪk/ *a.* 学院的

imagination /ɪ.mædʒɪ'neɪʃən/ *n.* 想象(力)
stimulate /stɪmjuleɪt/ *vt.* 促进
enrich /ɪn'rɪtʃ/ *vt.* 使丰富
outlook /aʊtlʊk/ *n.* 观点
properly /prɒpəli/ *ad.* 合理地

全文翻译

没有书的生活是不完整的生活。书影响生活的深度和广度。它们能够满足人们与生俱来的对自由的渴望、表达的欲望、对创造和对美好生活的愿望。因此,想获取知识的人必须要有书,而且要有合适的书来满足他们的需要。读者会自然而然地去读书,因为他们对一切东西都好奇,他们渴望分享别人的经历,他们需要 from 自己受到限制的环境中解脱出来——这一切,都引导他们在书中为自己的精神和心灵寻找食粮。读者通过阅读寻找生活更深刻的意义,因为书可以让他们既了解过去世界的生活,也了解现在社会的生活。他们可以在书中看到各种各样的人生经历,这样他们便能够尊重别人的思维方式和生活方式。在建立他们自己的人际关系和对生活做出回应时,读者经常会发现他们读到的故事里的那些人物也有相似的经历,这能够帮助他们认清自己的行为,并使之具有意义。

书为人们想象力的扩展提供了丰富的材料。想象力是一种宝贵的品质,是催人奋进的动力,激励人们取得成就。在丰富人们想象力的同时,书还会拓展人们的视野,培养人们求真务实的精神,帮助人们合理安排闲暇的时间。在学校图书馆里,那些为读者提供的书籍所具有的社会意义和教育意义,无论给予怎样高的评价也不过分。

Father's Impact on a Child's Language Development

4

父亲对孩子语言发展的影响

1 In families with two working parents, fathers may **have more impact** on a child's language development than mothers, a new study suggests.

2 Researchers **recruited** 92 families from 11 **child care centers** before their children were a year old, interviewing each to establish income, **level of education** and child care arrangements. **Overall**, it was a group of **well-educated** middle-class families, with married parents both living in the home.

3 When the children were 2, researchers **videotaped** them at home in free-play sessions with both parents, **recording** all of their speech. The study will appear in the November issue of *The Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*.

4 The scientists **measured** the total number of **utterances** of the parents, the number of different words they used, the **complexity** of their sentences and other aspects of their speech. On average, fathers spoke less than mothers did, but they did not **differ** in the length of utterances or **proportion** of questions asked.

5 Finally, the researchers **analyzed** the children's speech at age 3, using a **standardized** language test. The only **predictors** of high scores on the test were the mother's level of education, the quality of child care and the number of different words the father used.

6 The researchers are unsure why the father's speech, and not the mother's, had an effect.

7 "It's well established that the mother's language does have an impact," said Nadya Pancsofar, the lead author of the study. It could be that the high-functioning mothers in the study had already had a strong influence on their children's speech development, Ms. Pancsofar said, "or it may be that mothers are **contributing** in a way we didn't measure in the study."

四级词汇

1-2

have impact on 对……影响

child care center 儿童保育中心

overall /əʊvə'ɔ:l/ *ad.* 总的来说

recruit /rɪ'krʊ:t/ *vt.* 招募

level of education 教育水平

well-educated *a.* 受过良好教育的

3-4

videotape /vɪdɪəʊteɪp/ *vt.* 制作……的录像

record /rɪ'kɔ:d/ *vt.* 记录

measure /meʒə/ *vt.* 测量

complexity /kəm'pleksɪti/ *n.* 复杂性

proportion /prə'pɔ:ʃən/ *n.* 比例

session /seʃən/ *n.* (某活动的)一段时间

issue /ɪʃu:/ *n.* (报刊的)一期

utterance /ʌtərəns/ *n.* 话语

differ /dɪfə/ *vi.* 不同

5-7

analyze /æ'nəlaɪz/ *vt.* 分析

predictor /prɪ'dɪktə/ *n.* 借以作出预测的事物

standardize /stændədəɪz/ *vt.* 使标准化

contributing /kən'trɪbjʊ:tɪŋ/ *a.* 起作用的

全文翻译

一项新研究表明,在双职工家庭里,父亲对孩子语言发展的影响可能比母亲的影响更大。

研究人员从11家儿童保育中心招募了92户孩子不满1岁的家庭,对每户进行采访,并确定其收入、受教育程度和儿童保育计划。总体来说,受访家庭为接受过良好教育的中产阶层,且父母都与子女同住。

当孩子长到2岁时,研究人员录制了他们与父母在家随意玩耍的情景,并记录了他们所有的谈话。该研究将发表在《应用发展心理学杂志》11月期刊上。

研究人员测算了父母话语的总数量、他们所使用的不同词汇的多少、句子的复杂程度以及话语的其他方面。平均来说,父亲比母亲说话少,但他们在话语的长度和提问的比例上并无差别。

最后,当孩子长到3岁时,研究人员运用标准化语言测试分析了孩子所使用的语言。在这项测试中,仅有的与获得高分有关联的因素是母亲的受教育水平、对孩子的护理质量以及父亲所使用的不同词汇的数量。

研究人员不确定为什么产生影响的会是父亲的语言,而不是母亲的语言。

该研究的主要作者Nadya Pancsofar称:“母亲的语言(对孩子语言能力的发展)确实存在影响力,这一点早已确定。”她说,可能在这项研究中,高效率的母亲对孩子的语言发展早已产生了强烈的影响,“或者也许是母亲起作用的方式在我们此次的研究中没有衡量到。”

Sports

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体育运动

1 Sport is not only **physically** challenging, but it can also be **mentally** challenging. **Criticism** from **coaches**, parents, and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create an **excessive** amount of anxiety or stress for young **athletes**. Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological, and research has indicated that it can lead to **burnout**. Burnout has been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time **enjoyable**.

2 The early years of development are **critical** years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to **cooperate with** others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their **feedback** to **youngsters** can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find a **flaw** in themselves.

3 Coaches and parents should also be **cautious** that youth sport **participation** does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and **find fault with** youngsters' performances. Positive **reinforcement** should be provided **regardless of** the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement **motivates** and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.