

CollegeCore English

Reading and Writing

# 《大学核心英语》

【修订版】【第三版】 四级

胡青球 杨忠民

## 自学辅导

(自学者与教师用书)

与【修订版】自学辅导兼容

北京航空航天大学出版社

《大学核心英语》  
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## 内 容 简 介

《大学核心英语》(修订版)自学辅导四级是该系列书一、二级的续本。在内容编排上,与一、二级有所不同。具体内容安排如下:

I. New Words and Expressions:这一部分主要把课文中比较生疏的单词及课文后词汇表中的单词加上中文注释,以方便自学,免去查词典之劳。并附有一些重要词组的解释与例句。

II. Notes to the Texts:这一部分与一、二级的相同。主要把 A, B 两篇短文中的难句、长句作了英文解释,也作了一些适当的语法讲解,并且翻译成中文,方便同学们更好理解。

III. Vocabulary:在这部分中,第四级的安排则与前三级又有所不同,主要是收集了《大学核心英语》系列教材中《词汇手册》第四级中的动词搭配这一练习中的所有动词,逐一给予解释与举例说明,以便更好掌握。

IV. Translation of the Texts:是对课文的全文翻译。与一、二级相同。

另外,本书的“自学者与教师用书”版本附有习题参考答案。

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# 前 言

《大学核心英语》[修订版]是一套供理工科大学一、二年级学生使用的大学英语教材,也可供参加全国英语四级统考的自学者使用。很多单位的职称英语考试也以这套书为蓝本。全书共四册,要求学生在两年内学完全套教材以便参加全国英语四级统考。在校学生除听教师在课堂上的讲授外,还需花大量时间自学。自学者则需花费更多的时间和精力。《大学核心英语》[修订版]自学辅导一书就是为满足各类学习者的需要而编写的。本书在编写过程中突出了两大特点:

## 1. 事半功倍

本书的编写既针对《大学核心英语》[修订版]中的重点和难点,又特别考虑到英语四级考试的重点和难点。在语法、词汇两部分,作者都注意把这两项有机地结合为一体,使学生在学习这套课本的同时,也为四级考试作了系统的复习准备。

## 2. 无师自通

本书的注释、词条释义均为英汉双解;语言浅显易懂。因此,一旦拥有此套参考书,读者完全可以无师自通地学习《大学核心英语》,较顺利地通过英语四级统考。

总而言之,这套参考书对广大《大学核心英语》学习者,准备参加全国英语四级考试的考生及准备参加以此套教材为蓝本的职称英语考试的考生都有很大的实用价值。

在本套自学辅导书的编写过程中,胡书卿同志承担了很多翻译与文字整理工作,在此表示衷心的感谢。另外,战红、曲国荣、李辉、杨洋等同志也作了许多具体工作。

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## 附录 习题参考答案

# 课文辅导

## UNIT 1

### I .New Words and Expressions

#### Passage A

infant/'infənt/*n.* 婴儿, 幼儿 *adj.* 婴儿的

approximately/ə'prɒksimeɪtli/*adv.* 大体, 大致

assume/ə'sju:m/*vt.* 假定; 假装; 承担

essentially/i'senʃəli/*adv.* 本质上; 本来, 根本

associate /ə'səʊʃi:t/*adj.* 准……, 副的; 同伙的, 同伴的

/ə'səʊʃieɪt/*vt.* 使联合; 把……同……联系起来

psychology/sai'kɒlədʒ/*n.* 心理学; 心理

subtle/'sʌtl/*adj.* 微妙的, 难以捉摸的; 精细的; 巧妙的, 精巧的; 敏感的

a subtle power 神秘不可思议的力量

a subtle observer 敏锐的观察者

crucial/'kru:ʃjəl/*adj.* 极紧要的, 决定性的; 严酷的; 极为困难的

recall/'ri:kəl/*vt.* 回忆, 使想起; 叫回, 召还; 使复活, 恢复

trigger/'trigə/*vt.* 触发, 激起; 扳动扳机射击

cue/'kju:/ *n.* 刺激; 暗示; 暗号

perplex/pə'pleks/*vt.* 使窘困, 使为难; 使混乱, 使纠缠不清

fit/fit/*n.* (病的)发作; (感情)激发; 一时高兴

fits of coughing 一阵阵咳嗽

a fit of fury 勃然大怒

compliment/'kɒmplɪmənt/*n.* 恭维话, 赞辞

mobilize/'məʊbilaɪz/*vt.* 发动, 调动

## 2 课文辅导

potential/pə'tenʃəl/*adj.* 可能的;潜在的

target/'tɑ:ɡɪt/*n.* 对象,目标;靶子

blunt/blʌnt/*vt.* 使变愚钝,使受挫,减弱;把……弄钝,使失锋刃  
*adj.* 钝的,不快的,不锋利的;(感觉)迟钝的,愚钝的

compulsive/kəm'pʌlsɪv/*adj.* 强迫的,不由自主的

reassure/ri:ə'ʃʊə/*vt.* 再向……保证,使安心

funeral/'fju:nərəl/*n.* 葬礼;追悼会

tension/'tenʃən/*n.* 紧张;拉紧

bond/bɒnd/*n.* 联结,粘合,结合

adjustment/ə'dʒʌstmənt/*n.* 调整,调节

capacity/kə'pæsɪti/*n.* 能力,才干;容积;包容力,吸收力

tragedy/'trædʒɪdi/*n.* 悲剧

secure/sɪ'kjʊə/*adj.* 安心的;有把握的,可靠的

defect/di'fekt/*n.* 缺陷,缺点

overpower/ˌəʊvə'paʊə/*vt.* 打败,制服,压服

bother/'bɒðə/*vt.* 烦扰,打扰,使伤脑筋

in spite of; in opposition to the presence or efforts of; despite 不顾;尽管……仍  
e.g. In spite of difficulties, they managed to get there on time. 尽管有困难,但他们仍尽力准时赶到。

get along; to advance, to go well 进展

e.g. How is your work getting along? 你的工作进展如何?

It's getting along nicely, thank you. 谢谢你,一切顺利。

in a sense; in one way of speaking; partly 就某种意义来说;多少有点

e.g. You are right in a sense, but you don't know all the facts. 就某方面来说你是对的,可是你并不知道全部真相。

deal with; to treat; take action about 应付,对付

e.g. Children are tiring to treat with. 应付小孩很累人。

How do you deal with a drunken husband? 你如何应付喝醉酒的丈夫?

There are too many difficulties for us to deal with. 困难太多我们处理不过来。

## Passage B

embarrassed/ɪm'bærəst/*adj.* 难堪的

envy/'envi/*v.* 羡慕;妒忌

bricklayer/'brɪkleɪə/*n.* 砌砖工

jealous/'dʒeləs/*adj.* 妒忌心重的,吃醋的;猜疑的,留意提防的

commercially/kə'mə:ʃəli/ *adv.* 贸易上, 商业上

gaiety/'geiəti/ *n.* 愉快的神情

hesitate/'heziteit/ *vi.* 犹豫, 踌躇; 含糊

crazily/'kreizəli/ *adv.* 疯狂地; 狂妄地

grocery/'grəʊsəri/ *n.* 食品, 食品杂货店

comedian/kə'mi:diən/ *n.* 喜剧演员; 滑稽人物

infectious/in'fekʃəs/ *adj.* 传染的, 易传染的, 易感染的

roar/rɔ:/ *vi.* 大喊叫; 狂笑; 吼, 咆哮

drag/dræg/ *vt.* 拖, 拖着, 曳

weary/'wiəri/ *adj.* 疲倦的, 困乏的; 厌倦的

carpenter/'kɑ:pɪntə/ *n.* 木匠, 木工

butcher/'bʊtʃə/ *n.* 屠夫

bullfighter/'bʊlfaitə/ *n.* 斗牛士

nosebleed/'nəʊzbli:d/ *n.* 鼻出血

grant/grænt/ *vt.* 许可, 答应

speak for; to be a witness of; say thing about; give an idea of 证明; 说明, 表明

e.g. a fine job which speak well for the workers and for the company's future

出色的工作很好地说明了工人的能力和公司的前途

at length; in great detail; thoroughly 很详尽地; after a long time 最后; 终于

e.g. The President's speech was reported at length in all the principal newspaper. 总统的演说在各主要报纸上详尽地报道了。

in(great)demand; 需要量很大

e.g. Taxicabs are much in demanded on a rainy day 下雨天要出租车的人很多。

make a living; earn one's living 谋生

e.g. He makes a living as a teacher of French 他靠教法语谋生。

have a command of; to control use 掌握

e.g. He has a good command of French. 他法语掌握得好。

be at home; to be comfortable; not feel worried, esp. because one has the right skills or experience 精通

e.g. He was at home with everybody in the place. 他和那里的每个人都混得很熟。

Is it difficult to be at home in a foreign language? 精通一门外语困难吗?  
off duty; not required to work 下班

When I'm off duty, I play tennis. 我下班后打网球。

get on one's nerves; to make someone annoyed or bad-tempered 使人心神不安;



## 4 课文辅导

令人心神不宁

Turn off the radio, it's getting on my nerves. 关掉收音机, 它搅得我心烦。  
remind sb. of: to make(sb)remember 使想起

The sight of the flower reminded me of the person who sent me the flower.  
一看见花就使我想起送花的人。

now and again: at times from time to time 偶尔, 有时

e. g. I don't think about my hometown very much, only now and then. 我并不是十分想老家, 只是偶然想想。

# II .Notes to the Text

## Passage A

1. L5~6 Between the ages of six months and one year, the baby learns to laugh for essentially the same reasons he will laugh throughout his life, says Dr. Jacob Levine, associate professor of psychology at Yale University. : Between the ages of six months and one year, the baby learn to laugh for basically the same reasons that he will laugh throughout his life, says Dr. Jacob Levine, associate professor of psychology at Yale University. 耶鲁大学副教授雅各布·列文博士说, 在六个月与一岁之间, 小孩开始学着笑, 笑的原因与以后一生中笑的原因基本上是相同的。

●associate: having a lower position or rank 副的

e. g. associate editor 副主编

He has been associate professor of English and will be made full professor this term. 他一直是英语副教授, 本学期他将被定为正教授。

2. L20 Laughter is a social response triggered by cues. : Laughter is an interpersonal reaction which is caused by some of reasons. 笑是由暗示所激发出来的一种社会反应。

●trigger: set off 触发, 导致

e. g. The attack triggered a full-scale war. 这次袭击导致了一场全面的战争。

His words triggered off an argument. 他的话引起了一场争论。

●cue: hint 暗示

e. g. I've never been in this situation, so I'll take your cue from you. 我从未遇到过这种情况, 你得指点一下我怎么办。

3. L21~22 ...and they are perplexed by patients with certain types of brain damage who go into laughing fits for no apparent reason. : ...and they don't

understand why some patients with certain types of brain damage often burst out laughing suddenly without any reasons. 科学家们不明白,为什么有些脑部受到损伤的病人会突然莫名其妙地大笑起来。

●go into laughing fits; to burst out laughing

●fit; a sudden (usu short) attack of illness (病的) 发作, 一阵

e. g. The man collapsed on the floor in a fit.

a fit of coughing 一阵咳嗽

a fit anger 大怒

a fit of laughter 哈哈大笑

a fit of energy 一股干劲

4. L31 During a crisis, definitely, everyone mobilizes energy to deal with the potential problem. : During a crisis, of course, everyone focus all his energy to deal with the possible danger. 危急时期, 每人当然都会调集一切精力来应付可能的危险。

●mobilize; collect together for service or use 动员

e. g. The general ordered his officers to mobilize their men. 将军命令他的军官们去动员他们的士兵。

Our country is in great danger; we must mobilize the army. 我国正处于极大的危险之中, 我们必须动员军队。

●deal with:

a) manage, attend to 处理, 安排

b) handle, treat, cope with 应付, 对待, 对付

e. g. Next time the problem comes up, I'll deal with it. 下次这个问题再出现时, 我来处理。

There are too many difficulties for us to deal with. 困难太多, 我们应付不了。

I don't know how to deal with these children. 我不知道该如何对付这些坏孩子。

5. L33~34 When we are made the target of a joke, either on a personal or im-personal level we are emotionally involved in it. : When we are laughed at by others, no matter it is on a personal level or not, we get excited by it. 当我们成为别人的谈笑对象时, 无论是针对个人的还是非个人的, 我们都会动感情。

1) target:

a) sth. aimed at 靶子, 目标

b) a person or thing that is made the object of remarks, criticism, or jokes. (批评或嘲笑) 对象或事物

## 6 课文辅导

e.g. The shot missed the target. 这发子弹没有命中目标。

The plan will be the target of many opposition attacks. 这项计划将成为众多反对意见攻击的目标。

2) personal:

a) belong to a person, individual, private 个人的, 私人的

b) done in person, directly by oneself 本人的, 亲身的

c) of the body or appearance 身体的

e.g. I can not insist upon my personal opinoin. 我不能坚持我个人的意见。

I want to have a personal interview with him. 我希望和他面谈。

He must cut out the personal attacks. 他必须停止人身攻击。

## Passage B

6. L7 No one else has such command of the fine points of the art. : No one has such a good command of the fine points of the art as I have. 谁也没有像我这样掌握了这门艺术的精华。

●have(good, bad)command of: 掌握好(不好)

e.g. He has a good command of English. 他精通英文。

●the fine points of the art; the delicate parts of the art 艺术的微妙之处

7. L11~12 I am as much at home in the laughter of the seventeenth century as in that of the twentieth. : I know about the laughter of the seventeenth century as well as that of twentieth. 我不但精通二十世纪笑的艺术, 对十七世纪笑的艺术也很内行。

●be at home in; know well about sth. 精通

e.g. He is much at home in computer. 他很精通计算机。

8. L12~14 ...I can laugh my way through all centuries, all classes of society, all ages and stages of a person's life. : I can imitate the laugh of all centuries, all classes of society, all ages and stages of a person's life. 我可以模仿各个世纪、各个阶层、各种年龄、各个人生阶段的人的不同笑声。

9. L25 My loud, hearty laughter must be timed carefully. : I must control my loud hearty laughter well, letting out it at a prearranged moment. 我必须很好地掌握好发出这大笑的时间。

●time v. :

a) to arrange or set the time 安排(时间)

b) to record the time taken by/for 记录(时间)

e.g. The train is timed to arrive at 6 o'clock 火车按时间表六点钟该到达。

to time a runner in a race 记录赛跑者的时间

10. I.27 The whole audience roars with me, and the joke is saved.: The whole audience laughs with me, and the joke makes people laugh and so it is saved. 全体观众跟我一起大笑起来,笑话使人们发笑,它成功了。

● roar:

- a) to give a loud deep cry 吼
- b) to laugh long and loudly 大声笑
- c) to cry

e. g. The lion/The football crowd/The engine roared. 狮子/足球赛观众/引擎/怒吼着。

a roaring wind in the trees 树林里呼啸的风声

Mother will roar when she hears what happened to your trousers. 妈妈发现你裤子这样了会大笑的。

Billy began to roar when I took the chocolate away. 我把贝利的巧克力拿走他开始哭起来了。

### III. Vocabulary

1. **go in for**: 从事于; 酷爱; 追求; 主张; 赞成

e. g. go in for an examination 参加考试

go in for the stage 从事舞台艺术

what sports do you go in for? 你喜欢哪些体育项目?

go in for the reform 赞成改革

2. **go off**: (枪等) 射出; (炸弹等) 爆炸; 开始……起来 (如大笑, 遐想, 称赞等); 变坏

e. g. The gun went off by accident. 枪偶然走火。

The balloon went off with a crack. 汽球叭的一声炸掉了。

He went off into a fit of laughter. 他突然大笑起来。

Her voice is going off. 她的嗓子坏了。

3. **go through**: 遭受; 经历; 通过

e. g. This country has gone through many wars. 这国家遭受太多的战争。

The new law has gone through Parliament. 议会已经通过这项新法案了。

4. **go up** 上升, 增长; 被建造起来;

e. g. The goods have gone up in quality. 这些商品的质量有所提高。

The balloon was going up and up until it disappeared. 那气球越升越高, 直至消失。

## 8 课文辅导

### 5. **get at** 到达;发现;意指

e.g. Put the food where the cat can't get at it. 把食物放在猫得不到的地方。

to get at the truth 发现事实真相

What are you getting at? 你指的是什么意思?

### 6. **get by**: 度日;尚可,勉强及格:

e.g. She can't get by on such a small income. 靠这么微薄的收入她无法生活。

Your work will get by, but try to improve it. 你的工作差强人意,不过要设法改进。

### 7. **get down**: 离开餐桌;困难地吞下;记下;生病,不安

e.g. Please may I get down? 我可以离开饭桌吗?

Try to get the medicine down. 设法把药吞下。

This continual wet weather is getting me down. 持续的潮湿天气使我毫无精神。

### 8. **get through**: 穿过;通过(考试);使被了解;(电话)接通;做完

e.g. The water gets through every time it rains. 一下雨水就漏进来。

The candidates didn't all get through. 参加考试的人没有全部通过。

I can't get through to her. 我无法使她理解我的意思。

I rang several times but couldn't get through. 我给你打了几次电话,但都没打通。

Get this job through. 把这活干完。

### 9. **break out** 突然发生;逃脱

e.g. When did the Second World War break out? 第二次世界大战是什么时候爆发的?

Fire broke out in the hospital last night. 昨晚医院突然失火。

The whole meeting broke out in cheers. 整个会场爆发出阵阵欢呼声。

The armies encircled at the city were unable to break out. 被围在城内的军队未能突围。

### 10. **break down** (机器)损坏;(健康)垮掉;中断

e.g. The power generator broke down. 发电机坏了。

Telephone communication with all outposts has broken down. 和所有前哨基地的电话联系都中断了。

He has completely broken down in health. 他的身体彻底垮掉了。

### 11. **break into** 强行进入;打碎;突然……起来

e.g. Thieves broke into his house. 小偷闯进了他的家。

The ship was broken into two pieces. 那船断裂成两段。

They broke into quarrels upon trifling things. 他们为了区区小事吵起架来。

12. **break up**: 打碎; 结束; 驱散; 分解

e. g. When does your school break up for summer holidays? 你们学校什么时候放暑假?

break up the crowd 驱散人群。

families that have been broken up by war 被战争拆散的家庭

13. **carry out**: 完成; 开展; 贯彻

e. g. It was carried out with wisdom and discretion. 这事办得明智而慎重。

carry out one's intention (order, policy) 贯彻某人的意图 (命令, 方针)

14. **carry on**: 继续; 经营; 开展

e. g. carry on a long conversation 进行长时间谈话

He carried on business for many years in Japan. 他在日本经商多年。

carry on the work of his father 继承父业

15. **carry away**: 运走, 带走; 入迷, 陶醉

e. g. The bridge was carried away by the flood. 洪水冲走了桥梁。

not to be carried away by success 不要让胜利冲昏了头脑

The music carried her away. 音乐使她陶醉。

16. **carry off**: 获得; 强行带走; 成功地对付

e. g. carry off the first class gold medal for painting at a Paris exhibition 荣获巴黎展览会绘画一等金质奖章。

The baby was carried off by a thief. 那婴儿被贼拐走了。

It was an embarrassing situation, but they carried it off well. 这是一个尴尬的局面, 但是他们成功地应付过去了。

17. **come across**: 遇见; 使理解, 讲清楚

e. g. Your speech came across very well, everyone understands your opinion now. 你的发言清楚明了, 现在大家都理解你的意思了。

I came across that pity girl in the street. 我在街上遇见这个可怜的小孩。

18. **come by**: 通过; 得到

e. g. I moved my car out of the way so that the heavy lorry could come by. 我把小汽车开到路边, 好让载重卡车通过。

Detailed information is hard to come by. 详细情况不容易了解到。

19. **come round**: 绕道而来; 转变; 平静下来; 苏醒; 恢复健康

e. g. The road was blocked so we had to come round by the fields. 道路被阻

## 10 课文辅导

塞了,所以我们只好从田里绕过来。

I used to believe otherwise, but now I've come round to your point of view. 以前我并不这样想,但现在我已转而同意你的观点了。

Tom come round when Dick told him the whole story. 当狄克把事情的全部经过讲出来之后,汤姆变得心平气和了。

Pour a jug of water on his face, he'll soon come round. 向他脸上泼一罐水,他马上就会苏醒的。

She has a severe illness, but is coming round again. 她生了一场重病,但现在好起来了。

### 20. **come down with**: 得, 患(病)

e. g. I think I'm coming down with a cold. 我想我得感冒了。

### 21. **come up with**: 想出(计划, 答案, 回答)

e. g. He couldn't come up with an answer when I asked him why he was late.

### 22. **do away with**: 废除; 干掉, 弄死

e. g. The law did away with slavery. 这项法令废除了奴隶制。

decide to do away with the old machinery 决定处理掉旧机器

My neighbour tried to do away with herself by taking poison. 我的邻居企图服毒自杀。

### 23. **do without**: 没有(某人, 某物)也可以

e. g. I haven't enough money to buy a car, so I'll just have to do without. 我没有足够的钱买汽车, 那就只好免了。

No one can do without sleep for very long. 没人能长久不睡。

### 24. **do with**: 相处; 忍受; 对待; 处置;

e. g. It's difficult to do with her. 和她不易相处。

I can't do with her insolence. 我忍受不了她的傲慢。

If we can't afford fish we shall have to do with meat. 如果我们买不起鱼, 就只好将就点吃肉。

The children didn't know what to do with themselves for joy. 孩子们高兴得难以控制自己。

### 25. **do good**: 行善

e. g. He has been doing good all his life. 他一生一直行善。

# UNIT 2

## I .New Words and Expressions

### Passage A

cottage/kə'tidʒ/*n.* 乡下房子,农舍;小房子

obstacle/'ɒbstəkl/*n.* 障碍(物),妨害

executive/ig'zekjutiv/*adj.* 执行的,实行的

publicize/'pʌblisaiz/*vt.* (美)发表,公布

statistics/stə'tistiks/*n.* 统计学,统计法;统计数字

indicate/'indiket/*vt.* 指示,表示;象征,暗示

significant/sig'nifikənt/*adj.* 有意义的;重要的,重大的

proportion/prə'pɔ:ʃən/*n.* 比,比率,比例;平衡,配合;份,部分

corporation/'kɔ:pə'reiʃən/*n.* 团体,协会;(股份有限)公司

expense/iks'pens/*n.* (时间、精力、金钱等的)花销,消费;费用;(额外)开支

challenge/'tʃælindʒ/*n.* 挑战;挑战书

craft/kra:ft/*n.* 技巧,技术,手艺,工艺

salon/'sæl ɔ:ŋ/*n.* (法)沙龙,客厅

percentage/pə'sentidʒ/*n.* 百分数,百分比

diverse/dai'vəs/*adj.* 不同的,另的;形形色色的,多种多样的

consultant/kən'saltənt/*n.* 求教者;商议者

fabric/'fæbrik/*n.* 构造物,建筑物;工厂;编织物,织物,纤维品

restriction/ris'trikʃən/*n.* 限制,限定;拘束,束缚;自制

venture/'ventʃə/*n.* 冒险(行动),冒险事业(商业)投资

insurmountable/'insə'mauntəbl/*adj.* 不可克服的;难以逾越的

compile/kəm'pail/*vt.* 汇集,编辑

merit/'merit/*n.* 价值;美点,长处;功劳,功绩,功勋;成就

zone/zəʊn/*n.* 地,区域,范围 *vt.* 把……分成地带

undermine/'ʌndə'main/*vt.* 掘……的下面,暗掘,削弱……的基础;暗中破坏

sweatshop/'swetʃɒp/*n.* 血汗工厂



## 12 课文辅导

monitor/'mɒnɪtə/v. 监督, 监视; 监控

license/'laɪsəns/n. 许可, 许可证, 执照 *vt.* 批准, 许可; 发许可证

boom/bu:m/vi. (雷声)隆隆响; (市面)突然兴隆, 繁荣, (物价)暴涨; (人口)激增

cease/si:s/vi. 停, 终止, 息

negative/'negətɪv/adj. 否定的; 拒绝的, 消极的

gross/grəʊs/adj. 总的, 毛重的; 粗壮的

### Passage B

charem/tʃa:m/n. 魔力; 妩媚

sponsor/'spɒnsə/n. 发起者, 主办者 *v.* 担保; 发起

splash/splæʃ/v. 溅, 泼, 洒

ironically/aɪə'rɒnɪkəli/adv. 讽刺地

grind/graind/(ground/graund/)n. 苦干, 苦学; 磨, 碾 *v.* 磨碎, 折磨

confrontation/kɒnfrən'teɪʃən/n. 面对; 遭遇; 对峙; 对抗; 对质

cop/kɒp/n. [俚]警察

concept/'kɒnsəpt/n. 概念; 观念

cradle/kreɪdl/n. 摇篮; 婴儿时代

grave/greɪv/n. 坟墓; 死; 墓地

ambitious/æm'bɪʃəs/adj. 有抱负的, 有志气的, 有雄心的

extensively/ɪks'tensɪvli/adv. 广泛地, 大量地

bellwether/'belweðə/n. 前导; 带头羊(系铃羊)

casual/'kæʒʃuəl/adj. 偶然的, 碰巧的

attitude/'ætɪtju:d/n. 态度, 看法

badge/bædʒ/n. 标志, 象征; 徽章, 像章

alienate/'eɪljəneɪt/v. (使)疏远; 离间, 挑拨

insurance/in'ʃʊərəns/n. 保险, 保险业

spur/spɜ:/v. 刺激, 推动, 教唆, 鼓舞

relaxation/ˌrɪlæks'eɪʃən/n. (精神等的)松弛, 放松

inflation/in'fleɪʃən/n. 膨胀; 通货膨胀

brake/breɪk/n. 制动器, 闸, 刹车

trend/trend/n. 走向, 方向, 倾向, 趋势

estimate/'estɪmeɪt/v. 估计, 估算; 估计

literally/'lɪtərəli/adv. 照字义, 逐字地, 确实

nightmare/'naɪtmɛə/n. 恶梦; 可怕的事情

squeeze/skwɪz/vt. 挤, 压, 榨