

# 美国现代英语 词汇训练教程

## 第四册

〔美〕

H. 罗杰森 G. 埃萨雷

C. 贾斯诺 S. 赫希尔曼

中国环境科学出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

本书为美国匹兹堡大学专供外籍学生、学者学习英语词汇的教材，系美国教学畅销书之一。主要有以下几个特点：

一、语言流畅，文字生动。从课文到练习，均系当代英、美流行英语。利于促进词汇记忆，易于学习和运用。

二、反复练习，快速记忆。本书每课新词都要经过6~7轮、甚至8~9轮的反复练习，在练习中记忆，在练习中学会运用。一般来讲，学习者在做完练习后，便可记住新学的词汇。因此，本书具有快速记忆的特点。

三、循序渐进，逐步深化。本书有20几个专题，每册差不多是一个循环，六册是6个大循环。词汇量逐步扩大，练习逐步深化，重复必要的难词，加大训练难度，增加记忆印象，不知不觉中，发生质的变化，达到熟练掌握的目的。

四、词汇记忆、造句、口语训练融为一体。每个单词均附有例句，并配以系列练习。既学习了词，又学习了口语。全书包括3000基础词汇，加上派生词共8000有余。经过一年训练，便可掌握这些词汇。无论是日常生活、衣食住行、或是社交往来，均能操一口流利的英语，多方酬答，游刃有余。

此外，书后附有课文及部分练习参考译文、练习答案和词汇索引。

本书既可供出国人员、进修人员、研究生、广大科技人员的学习使用，又可作为大中学生和英语爱好者学习使用，还可作为高中和各大专院校的英语教师的备课素材。

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## 编译者的话

这套美国现代英语词汇训练教程，系美国匹兹堡大学英语学院专供外籍学生、学者学习英语词汇的教材，由几位富有几十年教学经验的英语教授，应长期来英语教学的迫切需要编写而成。在试用过程中迭经修改，才成为今日之善本。在该学院学习的中国学生和学者，经过为期一年的训练，无论日常生活、衣食住行，抑或社交往来，均能操一口流利的英语，各方酬答，游刃有余。此书在美国问世后，立刻蜚声教坛，受到外国学者、学生的欢迎，成为教学畅销书之一。

此书对我国广大英语学习者和即将去讲英语的国家留学或工作的同志都极为有益。为了适应国内学习现代英语的需要，我们编译了这套教程。为了方便读者，除加注国际音标和词义，将课文和部分练习译成汉语外，并对课文中的难点及其应该辨析的同义词加以注释。

现在书坊中关于各种类型的英语书籍和试题书籍已汗牛充栋，美不胜收，而关于词汇训练的书籍尚付阙如，本书正好弥补了这方面的不足。

凡学过英语的人都懂得，不论英语语法何等娴熟，如缺乏足够的词汇量，仍然满足不了会话、阅读、写作的要求。本书经一再筛选，包括了3000基本词汇，再加上派生词已逾8000，而且编列成表，便于学习记忆，可收事半功倍的效果。

另外，我们在长期的英语教学过程中，深深体会到：鼓励学生孤立地去突击几千英语生词，不少学生虽然可以在短期内强记其中一大部分，但由于没有经过语言的反复实践，往往记得快忘得也快。本书最大优点是将词汇记忆、造句、口语训练冶为一炉。每个单词除附有例句外，还配以系列习题。这样经过反复练习，学习者可很快牢固地掌握这些词汇，并能加以运用。

本书例句均选自美国现代流行英语，文字生动，语言规范。它不仅为广大英语学习者提供了极好的教材，也为高中和各大专院校的英语教师提供了极为适用的备课素材。由于本书作者已考虑到“适合在家自修”这一因素，因此本书对广大的函大生、电大生、走读生和英语自学者也是良师益友。

出国留学人员到国外以后，常苦于词汇量不足，会话亦因之捉襟见肘。如能在国内事先学会这几本书，必将收到极为理想的效果。

本书在使用过程中，请广大读者注意两点：一、本书跨度很大。凡高中二年级学生即可开始接受本书训练，从第一册起逐步深化。但凡有志报考国内硕士研究生或赴国外留学者，最好学完全书六册，则无论对口语或写作必将得到大幅度的提高，而产生质的变化。二、我们虽对原书进行了改编，但书中仍有个别例句不尽适合我国国情。这是编译任何外国原文教材都难以避免的事情。

本书编译过程中，承蒙美籍教师 D. Walter 夫妇和 B. Crowe 夫妇的热心指导，在此深表谢意。

因为我们的水平有限，又加上编译过程仓促，错误之处在所难免，恳请读者批评、指正。

编译者

1988年6月

# 序 言

这套系列词汇教材，可帮助外籍学生学习近3000基础生词。词汇学习，在语言教学中长期以来一直受到重视，特别是对那些根底很薄而又不得不主要依靠自学的学生，更应在这方面得到加强。我们完全同意 Muriel Saville-Troike 的意见：“英语的词汇知识对学习成绩来说，是精通英语口语的最重要的一个方面。”（《教外国学生学英语》季刊，1984年第216期。）

在现在缺乏既能适合课堂教学，又能适合在家自修的有助于理解词汇的教材的情况下，这套系列教材可以协助教师们备好词汇课，并使用它充当一本增补词典，以满足学生的迫切要求。本书对基础词条进行了筛选，并提供了它们的派生形式（即同干的名词、动词、副词和形容词）。另外还配以系列习题，旨在帮助学生记住并结合教材运用这些生词。

这本书已作为试用教材在英语学院使用。本稿和大家见面以前，在使用过程中已对原稿进行了多次修改。

匹兹堡大学英语学院院长

C. B. 保尔森

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# Unit 1

## EDUCATION (A)

### WORD FORM CHART

1. administer [əd'ministə] vt. 管理, 支配; 执行, 实施  
vi. 管理 (upon), 有助于 (to)  
administration [əd'minis'treiʃən] n. 管理, 经营; 行政;  
行政机关, 局; (行政官员或机关的) 任职期; [军] 后方  
勤务  
administrative [əd'ministrətiv] a. 行政的; 管理的; 后方  
勤务的  
administrator [əd'ministreitə] n. 管理人; 行政官员  
administrate [əd'ministreit] vt. [美] = administer
2. advise [əd'vaiz] v. 劝告; 提出意见; 建议; 通知  
advice [əd'vais] n.  
advisable [əd'vaizəbl] a. 可取的, 适当的  
advisably ad.  
advisor [əd'vaizə] n. 劝告者, 顾问
3. attitude ['ætɪtju:d] n. 态度, 看法; 姿势  
attitudinal [æti'tju:dɪnəl] a. 装腔作势的
4. clever ['klevə] a. 聪明的, 伶俐的; 机敏的, 精巧的  
cleverly ad.  
cleverness ['klevənɪs] n. 聪明, 伶俐; 机敏
5. confuse [kən'fju:z] vt. 弄错; 混淆; 使混乱; 使慌乱  
confusedly [kən'fju:zdli] ad. 混淆地  
confusion [kən'fju:ʒən] n. 混乱, 混淆, 慌乱, 失败
6. equipment [i'kwɪpmənt] n. 装备, 设备, 器材, 装置; 铁

道车辆; 固定资产

equip [i'kwip] vt. 装备, 配备; (智力上) 准备, 训练

7. fair [fɛə] a. 公平的, 合理的; 尚好的

fairly ['fɛəli] ad. 公平地, 合理地; 尚好地

fairness ['fɛənis] n. 公平, 合理

unfair [ʼʌn'fɛə] a. 不公平的, 不公正的; 不正当的

8. intermediate [ˌintə(:)'mi:dʒət] a. 中等的, 中级的; 中间的

9. knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] n. 知识; 学识; 学问; 认识; 知道; 消息

know [nou] v. 知道, 懂得; 认识, 精通(语言)

known [noun] a. 大家知道的; 知名的, 已知的

knowing ['nouɪŋ] a. 有知识的, 会意的, 故意的

knowingly ['nouɪŋli] ad.

10. neat [ni:t] a. 整洁的; 整齐的; 匀称的, 灵巧的

neatly ad.

neatness ['ni:tnis] n.

11. optional ['ɒpʃənl] a. 可任意选择的; 非强制的

optionally ad.

option ['ɒpʃən] n. 选择; 选择权

12. orientation [ˌɔ:riən'teɪʃən] n. 认识环境; 定方向; 朝向东方

orient ['ɔ:riənt] v. 适应形势; 面向东

oriented ['ɔ:riəntɪd] a. 适应形势的; 面向东的

orientate ['ɔ:rienteɪt] v. = orient

13. patience ['peɪʃəns] n. 忍耐; 容忍; 耐心; 忍耐力

patient ['peɪʃənt] a. 有忍耐力的; 有耐心的; 容忍的

patiently ad.

impatient [im'peɪʃənt] a. 不耐烦的, 急躁的; 急切的

impatiently ad.

14. record ['rekɔ:d] n. 记录; 履历; 档案; 最高纪录; 唱片

- [ri'kɔ:d] v. 记录, 记载; 标明; 进行录音  
 recording [ri'kɔ:diŋ] a. 创纪录的, 录音的, 记录的
15. register ['redʒistə] v. 登记, 注册; 挂号  
 registered ['redʒistəd] a. 已登记的; 已注册的; 已挂号的  
 registration [ˌredʒis'treɪʃən] n. 登记, 注册; 登记证  
 registrar [ˌredʒis'trɑ:] n. 管登记(或注册)的人
16. substitute ['sʌbstɪtju:t] v. 用……代替; 代替(某人或某物)  
 n. 代替人; 代替物, 代用品  
 substitution [ˌsʌbstɪ'tju:ʃən] n. 代替, 替换
17. youth [ju:θ] n. 青春, 青年时期; 青年们  
 youthful a. 年轻的, 青年的; 朝气蓬勃的  
 youthfully ad. 朝气蓬勃地

## DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES

1. administer [to manage an office or a school]

City schools are **administered** by the city government.

A: Is that your professor?

B: No, he's an **administrator**.

2. advise [to give someone ideas about what to do]

My professor **advised** me to take chemistry this year.

A: Did you talk to your **advisor**?

B: Yes, but she never gives me good advice.

3. attitude [how you feel about someone or something]

Success in the university may depend on your **attitude**.

A: Why don't you like your advisor?

B: She says I've got a bad **attitude** toward school.

4. clever [mentally quick]

**Clever** students do not always get good grades.

A: Why did you only get a C on this?

B: The professor said it was **clever**, but not really

a good answer.

5. confuse [to mistake, to cause someone to be unsure]

Some lectures are very **confusing**.

A: Well, do you understand this problem now?

B: I'm still a little **confused**.

6. equipment [necessary tools]

The new laboratory is finished, but there is no **equipment** in it yet.

A: There's nothing in here but tables.

B: This is the worst **equipped** lab. I've ever seen.

7. fair [with equal consideration to all]

A good professor must be **fair** to all students.

A: Did you talk to your professor?

B: Yes, I told her I thought the test was **unfair**.

8. intermediate [middle]

After the beginning course, many students take **intermediate** level mathematics.

A: I think I'll take **intermediate** French.

B: I think you're ready for the advanced course.

9. knowledge [how much you know]

One objective of a university education is to increase your **knowledge** of the world.

The professor's **knowledge** of the history of science was very great.

10. neat [clean, carefully arranged]

The new student had a **neat**, well-dressed appearance.

She dressed **neatly** for the interview.

The first thing the interviewer looked for was **neatness**.

11. optional [not compulsory]

Because some courses are **optional**, students have some

freedom of choice.

A: Are you taking history this term?

B: No, it's **optional**, and I'm too busy already.

12. orientation [learning about a new environment]

New students have to attend a week long **orientation** program to learn about life at the university.

A: This place is really confusing.

B: It takes a while to get **oriented**.

13. patience [the ability to stay calm and wait]

Scientists have to have a lot of **patience**.

A: I'd like to graduate and start making money.

B: You'll have to be **patient**. It takes a while.

14. record [data, information about someone or something]

**Records** of each student are kept by the school administration.

A: Did the university accept you?

B: No. They say they can't find any **record** of my application.

15. register [to enter your name on an official record]

All students have to **register** before the beginning of the new school year.

A: Did you **register** for classes yet?

B: Not yet. The registrar's office was closed.

16. substitute [to take or use someone or something in place of another]

You can **substitute** biology for chemistry, and **take** chemistry next year.

Our professor was sick, so a **substitute** came in to teach the class.

17. youth [a young man; the time of life between childhood

and adulthood]

Youth is a time of great hope and excitement.

The class consisted of three older women and two youths.

## INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES

### A. Match each word with its definition.

- |       |  |                |
|-------|--|----------------|
| _____ | 1. to tell someone what to do                            | a. administer  |
| _____ | 2. not compulsory  | b. advise      |
| _____ | 3. the ability to stay calm<br>and wait                  | c. attitude    |
| _____ | 4. adaptation to a new<br>environment                    | d. confuse     |
| _____ | 5. a young person  | e. equipment   |
| _____ | 6. how much you know                                     | f. knowledge   |
| _____ | 7. clean, carefully arranged                             | g. neat        |
| _____ | 8. to take someone or some-<br>thing in place of another | h. optional    |
| _____ | 9. to manage   | i. orientation |
| _____ | 10. to mistake, to cause some-<br>one to be unsure       | j. patience    |
|       |  | k. record      |
|       |  | l. register    |
|       |  | m. substitute  |
|       |  | n. youth       |

### B. Answer each question with a word from the word form chart in this unit.

1. What do you call a person who manages an office?
2. Who do you see for help in selecting courses?
3. What's another word for a "young person"?
4. What do students have to do before they can take a course?
5. How would you describe a student who is not sure of what to do or where to go?
6. What level course do you take before the advanced

level?

7. What word describes a course that you do not have to take?
8. What kind of program might help you adapt to a new school?
9. If your regular instructor cannot come today, who might come in his or her place?
10. What word describes a teacher who behaves toward all students with equal consideration?

## EXERCISES

C. Write T if the sentence is true and F if it is false.

- T   1. An advisor may help you choose your courses.
- F   2. Clever people may not have any attitudes at all.
- T   3. Neatness can help you in an interview.
- T   4. An orientation program can help you get to know your university better.
- F   5. Grades are optional at most schools.
- F   6. The easiest courses are at the intermediate level.
- T   7. If you don't register for the course, you probably won't get a grade.
- T   8. Many young people are impatient.
- T   9. School records may be kept on computers.
- F   10. Chemists do not need much equipment.

D. In the blanks, write the appropriate word from the word form chart in this unit.

1. You need a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ when you deal with



student problems.

2. Your \_\_\_\_\_ can help you select the courses you need in order to graduate.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ program was very helpful for new students.
4. The biology lab. needed a lot of new \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Interviewers often look for a neat appearance and a positive \_\_\_\_\_.
6. She knows everything about physics, but her \_\_\_\_\_ of political science is very weak.
7. For new students the campus is very \_\_\_\_\_, but in a few weeks you will find your way around easily.
8. I couldn't register. They told me my \_\_\_\_\_ -s were lost.

E. Rewrite the following to make correct sentences.

1. me/my/told/advisor/chemistry/to take

\_\_\_\_\_

2. to/of his students/is/that professor/fair/most

\_\_\_\_\_

3. English/Is/is not/but/optional/physics

\_\_\_\_\_

4. confusing/confused/the textbook/is/am/and/I

\_\_\_\_\_

5. impatient/she/chemistry/to take/is/intermediate level

\_\_\_\_\_

6. the first day/looked/of school/he/neat

\_\_\_\_\_

F. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.