

# 美国现代英语 词汇训练教程

## 第一册

[美] H. 罗杰森 B. 戴维斯  
S. 赫希尔曼 C. 贾斯诺



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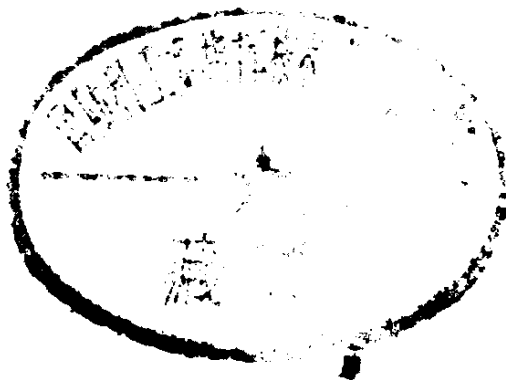
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**美国现代英语词汇训练教程**

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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，均系当代美、英流行英语。

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。

三、循序渐进，逐步深化。本书有二十几个专题，每册差不多是一个循环，六册是9个大循环。词汇量逐步扩大，练习逐步深化。

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。

此外，书后附有课文及部分练习参考译文、练习答案和词汇表。

本书可供出国人员、进修人员、研究生和广大科技人员学习使用，还可作为大专学生、高中学生和各大专院校的英语教师，以及英语爱好者学习参考。

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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，根据英语教学需要编写而成。在该学院学习的外国学生和进修学者，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。本书在美国问世后，立刻蜚声教坛，成为教学畅销书之一。

为了适应国内学习现代英语的需要，我们根据原著编译了这套教程。为方便读者，除加注国际音标和词义外，还将课文和部分练习译成汉语，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，现保留了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，也为高中和各大专学校的英语教师，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，因此本书对我国广大的函大生、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。如能在国内事先学好这几本书，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、书中有极少例句不尽适合我国国情。这是编译任何外国原文教材都无法避免的事情。请读者阅读时加以注意。

本书编译过程中，承蒙美籍教师 D. Walter 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介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，并充当一本增补词典，以满足学生的迫切需要。本书对基础词条款进行了筛选，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，旨在帮助学生记住这些生词并结合教材加以运用。

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一再修改。

匹兹堡大学英语学院院长 C·B·保尔森



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## Unit 1

### SCHOOL (A)

#### WORD FORM CHART

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. acceptance [æk'septəns] <i>n.</i><br>接受, 赞同<br>accept [æk'sept] <i>v.</i> 接<br>受, 赞同<br>acceptable [æk'septəbl] <i>a.</i><br>可接受的  | 5. completion [kəm'pli:ʃən]<br><i>n.</i> 完成<br>complete [kəm'pli:t] <i>vt.</i><br>完成   |
| 2. application [æpli'keiʃən] <i>n.</i><br>申请, 申请书<br>apply [ə'plai] <i>vt.</i> 应用<br><i>vi.</i> (to, for) 申请, 请求<br>applicable (to) [æplikəbl]<br><i>a.</i> 通用的, 合适的<br>applicant [æplikənt] <i>n.</i><br>申请人 | 6. dormitory (dorm)<br>[dɔ:mitri] <i>n.</i> (尤指学<br>校和团体机关的) 宿舍  |
| 3. attempt (to) [ə'tempt] <i>vt.</i><br>企图 <i>n.</i> 企图   | 7. elementary school 小<br>学  |
| 4. college ['kɒlɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 学院<br>collegiate [kə'li:dʒiit] <i>a.</i><br>学院的  | 8. graduation [ˌgrædʒu'eɪʃən]<br><i>n.</i> 毕业, 毕业典礼<br>graduate (from)<br>[ˈgrædʒueɪt] <i>v.</i> 毕业于 <i>n.</i><br>毕业生<br>graduated [ˈgrædʒueɪtɪd] <i>a.</i><br>毕业的 |
|   | 9. high school [美] 中学  |
|   | 10. roommate [ˈru:mmeɪt] <i>n.</i><br>同住一室者  |

## DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES

**elementary school** [the first 6 years of school]

Children **begin elementary school** at age 5, 6, or 7.

Most children learn to read and write in **elementary school**.

A: Where did you go to **elementary school**?

B: In California.

A: Which **elementary school** did you go to?

B: I went to Washington **Elementary School**.

**high school** [the school before university]

The students in **high school** are 13—18 years old.

A: Which **high school** did you go to?

B: Martin Luther King **High School**.

**graduate (from)** [to finish a school]

Students **graduate** when they finish high school.

A: When did you **graduate** from the university?

B: Last year.

**college** [the first four years of university]

Some students go to **college** after they graduate from high school.

A: Are you going to go to **college**?

B: Yes. I'll start in September.

**complete** [to finish]

Some students go to college after they **complete** high school.

I try to **complete** my homework every night.

**apply (to) (for)** [to ask to enter]

Students **apply to** colleges.

People **apply for** jobs.

A: How many colleges are you **applying to**?

B: Five.

**accept** [to permit to enter]

Colleges **accept** good students.

A: Did that college **accept** you?

B: Yes. I received an **acceptance** letter last week.  
**dormitory** [a building where students live]

Colleges usually have **dormitories** for students.

A: Do you live in the **dorm**?

B: No. I live with my family.

**roommate** [a person you live with]

Students often have **roommates** in dormitories.

A: Do you have a **roommate**?

B: Yes. I have two.

**attempt (to)** [to try]

Students **attempt** to enter good colleges.

Colleges **attempt** to get the best students.

## INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES

A. Match each word with its definition.

- \_\_\_ 1. the school after high school
- \_\_\_ 2. to ask to enter
- \_\_\_ 3. a school for young children
- \_\_\_ 4. a person you live with
- \_\_\_ 5. to finish a school
- \_\_\_ 6. to try
- \_\_\_ 7. a place where students live
- \_\_\_ 8. to finish something

- |             |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| a. accept   | f. dormitory         |
| b. apply    | g. elementary school |
| c. attempt  | h. graduate          |
| d. college  | i. high school       |
| e. complete | j. roommate          |

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

1. Where do some students live?
2. What school is for young children?
3. What school is before college?
4. What do you do when you finish a school?
5. Who do some students live with?
6. What are the first four years of university?
7. What do colleges do to good applicants?
8. What do students do when they want to enter a college?

## EXERCISES

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

- \_\_\_1. Nine year old children go to elementary school.
- \_\_\_2. All college students live in dormitories.
- \_\_\_3. A roommate is a person you live with.
- \_\_\_4. Most elementary schools have dormitories.
- \_\_\_5. You apply to a school if you want to go to that school.
- \_\_\_6. Colleges accept good students.
- \_\_\_7. Many 15-year-olds go to colleges.
- \_\_\_8. Many students graduate from college at age 22 or 23.

\_\_\_9. Colleges attempt to accept bad students.

**D.** In the blanks, write the appropriate word(s) from the word-form chart in this unit.

1. When I went to college, I lived in a room in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2. After four years in college, she \_\_\_\_\_-ed.

3. He was a good student and the college \_\_\_\_\_-ed him.

4. When you want to go to a college, you \_\_\_\_\_ to that college.

5. The person you live with in a dorm is your \_\_\_\_\_.

6. A school for young children is an \_\_\_\_\_ school.

**E.** Write the words in each group in correct time order.

Group 1: high school, elementary school, college

1.

2.

3.

Group 2: graduate from college, be accepted at college,  
apply to college

1.

2.

3.

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

In some countries, high school students can apply to only one college or university. If a student wants to go to college X, he applies to college X during his last year in high school. If the student is not accepted at college X, he must wait until the next year to apply again. Then

he can apply again to college X or to one other college or university.

In the United States high school students can apply to more than one college or university. Students in their last year of high school apply to 5,6, or even 20 colleges. However each application costs money and most students only apply to 2-5 schools. There are many colleges and universities in the U.S. The best schools accept only very good students, but some schools accept most of the applicants.

1. When do students in many countries apply to college? \_\_\_\_
2. How many colleges can a student attempt to enter in one year in the U.S. ? In some other countries? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why do most American students not apply to 20 colleges?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which U.S. colleges accept only very good students? \_\_\_\_
5. In some countries, if one college does not accept a student, how long must he wait to apply to another college? \_\_\_\_

### **FOLLOW-UP**

**G. Dictation:** Write the sentences that your teacher reads aloud.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**H. Answer the following questions about your country.**

1. At what age do students graduate from college?
2. Where do college students live?
3. How many colleges can a student apply to?



4. When do children start elementary school?
  5. How many students apply to the best university?
  6. At what time of the year is high school graduation?
  7. Of 100 high school students, how many attempt to enter college? How many are accepted?
- I. Tell a story about the following situation. What will happen?
- John is a senior in high school and he is a good student...

### NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. elementary school, 在美国指小学或完小, 一般是六年制。美国还有八年制的小学, 叫做 grade (or graded) school.
2. secondary school, 在美国泛指中等学校, 而用 high school 代表两种学制不同的中等学校: 一指高中 (四年制, 即从九年级到十二年级), 又指全部初高中 (六年制, 即从七年级到十二年级。单纯的高中叫 senior school 单纯的初中叫 junior school.
3. university, college, institute: 美国的高等教育体制和我国现行的大学体制稍有不同。在美国, university 一般指综合性大学, 下辖 college (学院) 或 institute (专业性较强的学院), 也有辖 school (亦称学院) 的。同时也有独立的 college 和 institute. 我国在清末民初时, 因为当时大学招生人数很少, 故沿袭英美教育制度, 体制大体相同。

而现在我国大学招生人数空前扩大, 专业也分得很细, 综合性大学 (university)、专业学院 (institute) 和大学专科 (college) 均独立存在, 下设系, 专业。