

# 美国现代英语 词汇训练教程

## 第六册

[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

# 美国现代英语词汇训练教程

## 第 六 册

[美] H. 罗杰森 G. 埃萨雷  
C. 贾斯诺 S. 赫希尔曼

林金婉等 编译  
吴再思 李金桂 审校

中国环境科学出版社

1990

H.D.Rogerson G.Esarey  
C.Jasnow S.Hershelman

WORDS FOR STUDENTS OF ENGLISH:  
A VOCABULARY SERIES FOR ESL  
VOLUME VI

美国现代英语词汇训练教程  
第 六 册

〔美〕 H. 罗杰森 G. 埃萨雷  
C. 贾斯诺 S. 赫希尔曼

林金婉等 编译

吴再思 李金桂 审校

责任编辑 吴振峰

•

中国环境科学出版社出版

北京崇文区北岗子街8号

河北省新城县印刷厂印刷

新华书店总店科技发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

•

1990年12月 第 一 版 开本 850×1168 1/32

1990年12月 第一次印刷 印张 17 3/4

印数 1—3 000 字数 461千字

ISBN 7-80010-779-5/Z · 072

定价: 9.20元

## 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。既学习了词汇，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。

## 编译委员会名单

主 编	林金婉		
副主编	李金桂	吴再思	
编 委	杨道纲	陈玉兰	李剑虹
	张 辉	王 英	罗亦先
	金 思		
审 校	吴再思	李金桂	

## 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



# CONTENTS      目 录

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Government (A)</b>	政府 ( A ) .....	1
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Education</b>	教育 .....	18
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Food</b>	食物 .....	37
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Society</b>	社会 .....	54
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Family</b>	家庭 .....	69
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Economy</b>	经济 .....	87
• <b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Science (A)</b>	科学 ( A ) .....	108
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Recreation</b>	娱乐 .....	129
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>Environment</b>	环境 .....	153
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>Media (A)</b>	新闻媒介 ( A ) .....	175
<b>Unit 11</b>	<b>Vacation</b>	假期 .....	196
<b>Unit 12</b>	<b>Crime</b>	犯罪 .....	208
<b>Unit 13</b>	<b>Housing</b>	住宅 .....	222
<b>Unit 14</b>	<b>Banking</b>	金融 .....	236
<b>Unit 15</b>	<b>Farming</b>	耕作 .....	252
<b>Unit 16</b>	<b>Work</b>	工作 .....	269
<b>Unit 17</b>	<b>Health</b>	健康 .....	283
<b>Unit 18</b>	<b>Government (B)</b>	政府 ( B ) .....	303
<b>Unit 19</b>	<b>Nature</b>	自然 .....	322
<b>Unit 20</b>	<b>Military</b>	军队 .....	343
<b>Unit 21</b>	<b>Morality</b>	道德 .....	361
<b>Unit 22</b>	<b>Transportation</b>	交通 .....	376
<b>Unit 23</b>	<b>Business</b>	商业 .....	391

<b>Unit 24</b>	<b>Science (B)</b>	<b>科学 ( B )</b> .....	<b>405</b>
<b>Unit 25</b>	<b>Media (B)</b>	<b>新闻媒介 ( B )</b> .....	<b>419</b>
<b>Appendixes</b>	<b>附录</b> .....		<b>434</b>
1.	Chinese Translations For Reference	参考译文 ...	434
	A. Text	课文译文 .....	434
	B. Paragraph	部分练习译文 .....	516
2.	Answer Key	练习答案 .....	530
3.	Vocabulary Index	词汇索引 .....	546

# Unit 1

## GOVERNMENT (A)

### WORD FORM CHART

1. parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt] *n.* 议会, 国会  
parliamentary [pɑ:lə'mentəri] *a.*
2. delegate ['deligit] *n.* 代表  
[deligeit] *vt.* 把……委托给 (to); 授权, 委派……为代表  
delegation [deli'geiʃən] *n.* 代表团, (代表的) 委派, 派遣
3. address [ə'dres] *vt.* 向……讲话, 写信给; 讲 (话等)  
*n.* 地址; 演说, 讲话  
addressee [ædre'si:] *n.* 收信人, 收件人
4. federal ['fedərəl] *a.* 联邦的, 联邦制的, 联盟的, 联合的  
federally *ad.* 在全联邦范围内, 在联邦政府一级  
federalism ['fedərəlizəm] *n.* 联邦制  
federalist ['fedərəlist] *n.* 联邦制拥护者
5. municipal [mju(:)'nisipəl] *a.* 市的, 市政的, 市立的, 自治城市的  
municipality [mju(:),nisi'pæliti] *n.* 市, 自治地区, 市政府
6. bureau [bjʊə'rou, 'bjʊərəu] *n.* 局, 司, 处, 办公署, 社
7. bureaucracy [bjʊə'rəkrəsi] *n.* 官僚政治, 官僚主义, [总称] 官僚  
bureaucrat ['bjʊərəukræt] *n.* 官僚  
bureaucratic [ˌbjʊərəu'krætik] *a.*  
bureaucratically *ad.*
8. amend [ə'mend] *vt.* 改正, 修正 (议案等); 改进

vi. 改过自新

amendment [ə'mendmənt] *n.*

9. confirm [kən'fə:m] *vt.* 进一步证实, 进一步确定; 批准; 使  
(权力等)更巩固

confirmed *a.* 确定的, 证实了的, 坚定的

confirmation [kən'fə'meɪʃən] *n.*

confirmatory [kən'fə:mətəri] *a.*

10. propose [prə'pouz] *vt.* 建议, 提出; 推荐 *v.* 求婚; 打算  
proposal [prə'pouzəl] *n.*

11. resolution [ˌrezə'lju:ʃən] *n.* 决定, 决议(案); 解决; 决心; 坚决

resolve [ri'zɒlv] *v.*

12. autonomous [ə:'tɒnəməs] *a.* 自治的; 自治权的; 自主的  
autonomy [ə:'tɒnəmi] *n.*

13. revenue ['revɪnju:] *n.* (国家的)岁入; 税收; 收入

14. contribute [kən'tribju(:)t] *vi.* 捐献; 捐钱 *vt.* (为集体事情)贡献出; 投(稿)

contribution [kəntri'bju:ʃən] *n.*

contributive [kən'tribjutiv] *a.*

contributory [kən'tribjutəri] *a.*

contributor [kən'tribju(:)tə] *n.* 捐助者; 投稿者

15. call on 访问, 拜访; 号召; 请求; 指派

16. come up with 提出, 提供; 赶上

17. commerce ['kɒmə(:)s] *n.* 商业, 贸易; 社交

commercialism [kə'mə:ʃəlizəm] *n.* 商业主义; 利润第一主义

18. commercial [kə'mə:ʃəl] *n.* 无线电(或电视)中的广告节目  
*a.* 商业的; 商务的

19. point [pɔɪnt] *n.* 尖(端); 点; [军]点状目标; (比赛等的)得分 *v.* 指, 指向

pointed *a.* 尖的; 直截了当的; 有所指的; 突出的

20. **regime** [rei'ʒi:m] *n.* 政体；政权，统治（方式）；社会制度；经系统安排的生活方式
21. **ruler** ['ru:lə] *n.* 统治者；管理者；尺  
**rule** [ru:l] *n.* 规则，章程，准则；统治（期）；控制  
**ruling** ['ru:liŋ] *a.*
22. **stand up for** 拥护，支持；维护；坚持
23. **stand up to** 勇敢地面对；抵抗；（物料）经得起（磨损等）
24. **council** ['kaunsil] *n.* 顾问班子；立法班子；政务会；商会  
**councilor** ['kaunsilə] *n.* 地方议会议员；顾问，评议员
25. **draw up** 写出，草拟，制订
26. **hold off (on)** 不接近；拖延

## DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES

1. **parliament** [a national government assembly with the power to make laws]

The British **Parliament** is divided into two assemblies which both meet at Westminster.

England has had a **parliamentary** system of government since the fourteenth century.

2. **delegate** [a representative; a person who acts for another]  
 In a democracy, voters elect **delegates** to make laws for them.

A **delegation** of students visited the university president to request a new examination policy.

A good manager **delegates** responsibility to his employees; he does not try to do everything himself.

3. **address (a)** [to communicate directly with someone, especially in a formal speech]

The Queen **addresses** Parliament annually on the day

of its official opening.

The President of the U.S. delivers an annual **address** to the Congress to summarize the past year and announce plans for the next.

- (b) [1-6: the number and street where a house is]

The official **address** of the head of England's government is 10 Downing Street.

4. federal [belonging to a form of government where the power is divided between a central authority and regional authorities]

The central authority in a **federation** is sometimes called the **federal** government.

The U.S. government is a **federal** system. The **federal** government is responsible for defense, and the states for education.

5. municipal [related to a city or local government]

A mayor is the head of a **municipal** government.

**Municipality** is another word for 'city'.

6. bureau [a specialized administrative office, especially a department in a government]

The Federal **Bureau** of Investigation (F.B.I.) is a United States agency that investigates crimes against federal law.

A travel **bureau** is an office that provides information about transportation fares and schedules, hotels, and interesting sights.

7. bureaucracy [the system of all government administrative offices which are staffed by non-elected officials]

The people who work in a **bureaucracy** are **bureaucrats**.

**Bureaucrats** have a reputation for being **inflexible**.

They may be more interested in papers and rules than in helping people.

8. **amend** [to correct or improve, often by adding or subtracting information]

The first **amendment** to the U.S. constitution guarantees freedom of speech.

Before Parliament passed the law, it was **amended** to include a tax reduction.

9. **confirm** (a) [to state again that something is true or correct]

The morning paper announced new tax rates, and the president's noontime radio address **confirmed** the report.

We ordered plane tickets by phone, and received **confirmation** of the purchase in the mail.

- (b) [to make something certain by giving legal approval]

The president announced the appointment of a new ambassador, but the appointment was not official until the parliament **confirmed** it.

10. **propose** [to suggest]

A delegation of students **proposed** that their school save money by having fewer hours of class. Their **proposal** was not accepted by the school administrators.

A marriage **proposal** is an offer to get married.

Traditionally, the man **proposes** to the woman.

11. **resolution** (a) [a plan of action that has been decided on, often the result of a formal vote]

The members of Parliament voted for a **resolution** to cut taxes by 5 percent over 5 years.

I have **resolved** to exercise more and eat healthier

foods.

People often make New Years' **resolutions** which they do not keep.

- (b) [the solution to a complex problem; the conclusion of a complex story]

Everyone hopes for a **resolution** of the problems in the Middle East.

People want leaders who will **resolve** their country's problems.

12. autonomous [governed by oneself; independent]

Regional governments may fight to win **autonomy** from a central authority. In Spain, for example, the Basques want to have an **autonomous** government in the north instead of being controlled by Madrid.

During the U.S. Civil War, the Southern states declared an **autonomous** government, completely separate from the federal government in Washington.

13. revenue [the income of a government]

A government cannot be autonomous without a reliable source of **revenue**.

To get more **revenue**, a government can increase taxes or reduce spending.

14. contribute [to give or supply, together with others]

I **contribute** money to my church to help poor people and to maintain the building.

When the big project was completed, the boss thanked all of his employees for the extra time and effort they had **contributed**.

15. call on (a) [to visit, especially in an official way]

Delegates from the major businesses in the city **called**



on the new mayor to ask for his help.

Good salesmen **call on** their customers regularly.

- (b) [to request someone to do something]

Rich people are **called on** to contribute money and time to many different causes.

In times of war or other national difficulty, a government **calls on** all citizens for their support.

16. come up with [to think of or find, often in order to give to other people]

The person who first **came up with** the idea of a personal computer must be very rich.

I cannot take a vacation unless I can **come up with** \$200 to buy a plane ticket.

17. commerce [the buying and selling of goods and services, especially between governments or other large organizations]

The U.S. Department of **Commerce** regulates and advises businesses and industries in the country.

**Commercialism** is an attitude that emphasizes making a profit.

18. commercial [an advertisement on radio or television]

Television **commercials** are often louder than regular programs.

Before elections in the U.S., voters hear radio and T.V. **commercials** that try to convince them to vote for certain people.

19. point (a) [the sharp end of something]

Knives, nails, and pins end in a **point**.

- (b) [a small round mark, or a location indicated by that mark]