

# 美国现代英语 词汇训练教程

## 第二册

[美] H. 罗杰森 G. 埃萨雷  
L. 施曼特 D. 史密斯



中国环境科学出版社

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

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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。本书有二十几个专题，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，在不知不觉中就发生质的变化，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

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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,或是社交往来,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,但书中仍有极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

1990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

|         |                          |             |     |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------|-----|
| Unit 1  | Education (A)            | 教育 (A)..... | 1   |
| Unit 2  | Work (A)                 | 工作 (A)..... | 11  |
| Unit 3  | Housing (A)              | 住宅 (A)..... | 22  |
| Unit 4  | Food                     | 食物.....     | 31  |
| Unit 5  | Family                   | 家庭.....     | 39  |
| Unit 6  | Health                   | 健康.....     | 48  |
| Unit 7  | Crime                    | 犯罪.....     | 55  |
| Unit 8  | Military                 | 军队.....     | 64  |
| Unit 9  | Clothing                 | 衣着.....     | 71  |
| Unit 10 | Transportation           | 交通.....     | 81  |
| Unit 11 | Government               | 政府.....     | 90  |
| Unit 12 | Banking                  | 金融.....     | 102 |
| Unit 13 | Farming                  | 耕作.....     | 110 |
| Unit 14 | Sports                   | 体育.....     | 118 |
| Unit 15 | Weather and Geography    | 天气和地理.....  | 127 |
| Unit 16 | Environment              | 环境.....     | 136 |
| Unit 17 | Media                    | 新闻媒介.....   | 144 |
| Unit 18 | Nature                   | 自然界.....    | 155 |
| Unit 19 | Education (B)            | 教育 (B)..... | 162 |
| Unit 20 | Work (B)                 | 工作 (B)..... | 172 |
| Unit 21 | Buying and Selling       | 买卖.....     | 181 |
| Unit 22 | Vacations                | 假期.....     | 191 |
| Unit 23 | Recreation/Entertainment | 娱乐.....     | 201 |
| Unit 24 | Science                  | 科学.....     | 212 |
| Unit 25 | Housing (B)              | 住宅 (B)..... | 223 |

|                                       |        |     |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| Appendixes                            | 附录     | 232 |
| 1. Chinese Translations for Reference | 参考译文   | 232 |
| A. Text                               | 课文译文   | 232 |
| B. Paragraph                          | 部分练习译文 | 273 |
| 2. Answer Key                         | 练习答案   | 286 |
| 3. Vocabulary Index                   | 词汇索引   | 297 |

# Unit 1

## EDUCATION (A)

### WORD FORM CHART

1. absent ['æbsənt] *a.* 缺席; 缺乏的  
[æb'sent] *vt.* 缺席  
absence ['æbsəns] *n.* 缺席; 缺乏
2. advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] *a.* 高级的, 先进的  
advance [əd'vɑ:ns] *v., n.* 前进, 进展 *a.* 先头的
3. chalk [tʃɔ:k] *n.* 粉笔 *vt.* 用粉笔写(或画)  
chalky ['tʃɔ:ki] *a.* 白垩的
4. compulsory [kəm'pʌlsəri] *a.* 强迫的; 义务的  
compel [kəm'pel] *v.* 强制获得(反应、同意、服从等)
5. educate ['edju(:)keit] *vt.* 教育; 培养  
educated [edju(:)'keɪtɪd] *a.* 受过教育的  
education [ˌedju(:)'keɪʃən] *n.* 教育; 教育学
6. note [nəʊt] *n.* 笔记, 记录; 便条 *vt.* 记下, 对……加注释
7. error ['erə] *n.* 差错, 误差
8. example [ɪg'zɑ:mpəl] *n.* 例子, 榜样  
exemplary [ɪg'zempləri] *a.* 模范的, 示范的
9. fail [feɪl] *v.* 失败, 不及格  
failure ['feɪljə] *n.* 失败  
failing ['feɪlɪŋ] *n.* 缺点; 失败
10. level ['levl] *n.* 水平面(线); 水平, 级别
11. miss [mɪs] *vt.* 未出席, 未赶上, 错过  
missing ['mɪsɪŋ] *a.* 缺掉的, 失踪的
12. pass [pɑ:s] *v.* 通过(考试、检查等); 传递(用具)等

- passing ['pɑ:sɪŋ] *a.* 及格的, 通过的
13. private ['praɪvɪt] *a.* 私人的, 保密的  
privately *ad.* 非公开地; 保密地
14. public ['pʌblɪk] *a.* 公共的
15. type [taɪp] *v.* 打字 *n.* 类型  
typewriter ['taɪp,raɪtə] *n.* 打字机  
typewritten *a.* 打字的  
typist ['taɪpɪst] *n.* 打字员  
typing ['taɪpɪŋ] *n.* 打字, 打字术, 打字稿

## DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES

### 1. absent [not in class]

Students who are **absent** from class too often will not do well on examinations.

A: Why were you **absent** yesterday?

B: I was sick.

### 2. advanced [difficult, requiring a lot of skill; past the beginning]

You can take the **advanced** course if you do well in the beginning course.

A: How did you get into the **advanced** class?

B: I'm good at languages.

### 3. chalk [what teacher writes with on the blackboard, usually white]

The teacher could not find any **chalk**.

A: Will you run out and get me some **chalk**?

B: Sure.

### 4. compulsory [required]

Education is **compulsory** for young people.

A: I don't want to take a foreign language.

B: You have to. It's **compulsory**.

5. educate [to teach; to give schooling for a length of time]

It is difficult and expensive to **educate** young people.

A: Are your children going to be **educated** in English?

B: No, in our language.

6. note [something written to help you remember; something short written to another person]

Alfonso takes clear **notes** in all his classes.

I wrote a thank-you **note** to Maria.

A: I may forget to buy the book.

B: Make a **note** of it. Then you won't forget.

7. error [a mistake]

She made an **error** in her application.

A: My professor wouldn't read my paper.

B: Why not?

A: It had too many careless **errors**.

8. example [one thing from a group, showing what the others are like]

The teacher did one of the homework problems as an **example**.

A: I didn't understand what you said.

B: Let me give you an **example**.

9. fail [not to succeed in an examination or a course]

If you **fail** the final exam, you will **fail** the course.

A: I feel terrible. I **failed** the test.

B: Try to do better on the next one.

10. level [a class or place decided by how much knowledge or skill you have]

Some schools require an **advanced level** course in a lan-

guage before you can graduate.

A: What level Spanish are you taking?

B: Beginning.

11. miss [not to go to class, work, a party, etc.]

Because she **missed** too many classes, she failed the exam.

If you **miss** many days of work, you may lose some pay.

A: Why did you **miss** the party last night?

B: I was sick.

[to answer incorrectly]

If a student understands the lesson, he will not **miss** many answers on a test.

12. pass [to be successful in an exam or a course]

All the students **passed** the final exam and **passed** the course.

13. private [not open to all people]

**Private** schools may be very expensive because they do not receive much money from the government.

A: Did you go to a **private** school?

B: No. That was too expensive for my family.

14. public [open to all people]

Tuition at **public** universities is cheaper than tuition at private universities.

A: Is Ohio State University a **public** school?

B: Yes.

15. type [to write with a machine]

Every college student should know how to **type**.

A: What's the problem with your paper?

B: My professor won't read it because I didn't **type** it.

## INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES

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

- |       |                                  |               |
|-------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| _____ | 1. to write with a machine       | a. absent     |
| _____ | 2. open to all people            | b. advanced   |
| _____ | 3. to be unsuccessful in an exam | c. chalk      |
| _____ | 4. a mistake                     | d. compulsory |
| _____ | 5. something which your teacher  | e. educate    |
|       | writes with on the blackboard    | f. error      |
| _____ | 6. difficult, requiring a lot of | g. example    |
|       | skill                            | h. fail       |
| _____ | 7. teach                         | i. level      |
| _____ | 8. not open to all people        | j. miss       |
| _____ | 9. to be successful in an exam   | k. pass       |
|       | or course                        | l. private    |
|       |                                  | m. public     |
|       |                                  | n. type       |
| _____ | 10. to answer incorrectly        | o. note       |

### B. Listen to the definition. Say the new word that is defined.

1. The student does well on the exam.
2. The government pays for the school.
3. You use a machine to write.
4. You make a mistake.
5. This is a course that you have to take.
6. This is something white that the teacher writes with in the classroom.
7. The student goes to school for this.
8. This course is not for beginners.
9. The student is not in class today. (two answers)
10. You do not pass the course.
11. What do you call a very short letter written to someone?

## STUDY EXERCISES

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Children may be educated in public or private schools in many countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. If you fail a course, you may have to take it again.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Students in this class must type their assignments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Private universities are usually expensive.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A student should know how to take good notes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The teacher may write an example with chalk.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. You should be absent often if you want to pass a course.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. In most countries education is compulsory for people who are older than eighteen.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Students often use chalk to write their assignments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The advanced level course is difficult for beginners.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. If you miss 75% of the questions on a test, you will usually fail.

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

1. Young people go to school to be \_\_\_\_\_ -d.
2. If you study hard, you should \_\_\_\_\_ the course.
3. In most countries, education is \_\_\_\_\_ for children.
4. If you make an \_\_\_\_\_, try to correct it yourself.



5. Tuition is usually very expensive at \_\_\_\_\_ schools.
6. I feel I am ready for the advanced \_\_\_\_\_ course.
7. If you do well in the beginning piano class, you will be allowed to take \_\_\_\_\_ lessons.
8. The teacher gave me a low grade because I was \_\_\_\_\_ from class so many times.
9. Look at the end of the chapter. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ -s that make it clear.
10. That professor requires all students to \_\_\_\_\_ their papers. You may not write your paper by hand.
11. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ school. The government pays for it.

E. Synonyms and Antonyms

I. Write the letter of the word that has an opposite meaning.

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| _____ 1. error      | a. level      |
| _____ 2. fail       | b. chosen     |
| _____ 3. public     | c. pass       |
| _____ 4. advanced   | d. example    |
| _____ 5. compulsory | e. schedule   |
|                     | f. correction |
|                     | g. private    |
|                     | h. beginning  |

II. Write the letter of the word that has a similar meaning.

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| _____ 1. error   | a. course    |
| _____ 2. educate | b. be absent |
| _____ 3. miss    | c. grade     |
| _____ 4. note    | d. letter    |
|                  | e. teach     |
|                  | f. mistake   |

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

Education in the United States is compulsory for children up to about the age of sixteen. Most young people stay in school longer than that. Most graduate from high