



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材（修订版）

综合教程

第2版
Second Edition

核心词汇：

记忆与拓展

主 编 何兆熊
本册主编 王 磊

2



W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS
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前言



作为一项必须的“修炼”，掌握和积累词汇贯穿着英语学习的始终。对某个词语的全面掌握应该是结合其形、音、义的立体的掌握。相信我们当中相当一部分人初学英语时，曾用汉语拼音在单词旁记下发音，然后按字母的顺序背诵该单词，这种土方法的弊端在于以上三者彼此割裂。后来接触到系统的读音规则时，我们又发现根据字母及其组合的发音特点记忆词汇可达到举一反三、事半功倍的效果，因为它做到了形和音的融合，但词的含义仍要死记硬背。再后来，随着单词日积月累，我们发现许多单词并非铁板一块，而是可再被“大卸八块”成各具含义、功能的前缀、后缀和词根，尽管它们已与原先的拉丁语、希腊语、法语、德语等词的面貌大相径庭。这种对词的构成及其意义的分析做到了词的形和义的很好结合，对于词源的了解也可以深化对词义的理解。

同时，阅读量的增加为单词提供了丰富的语境，我们对词义的理解也更加鲜活。至此，我们似乎已对要学习的单词的形、音、义有了完整的了解，是不是也就可以说已经掌握了一个单词了呢？答案是否定的。这是因为词语作为语言的细胞，只不过是其外在的表现形式，而语言所要反映的是历史、文化、人们的喜怒哀乐等。只有在了解了与词语相关的这些背景信息之后，我们才可信心十足地宣告已经攻克某个词语，这样的词语才会栩栩如生地储藏于我们的大脑之中，随时为我们所提取、使用。我们也注意到，这些词语仅仅停留在认知层面是远远不够的，更为重要的是要通过适当的训练，化作我们能够轻松使用的得力工具。

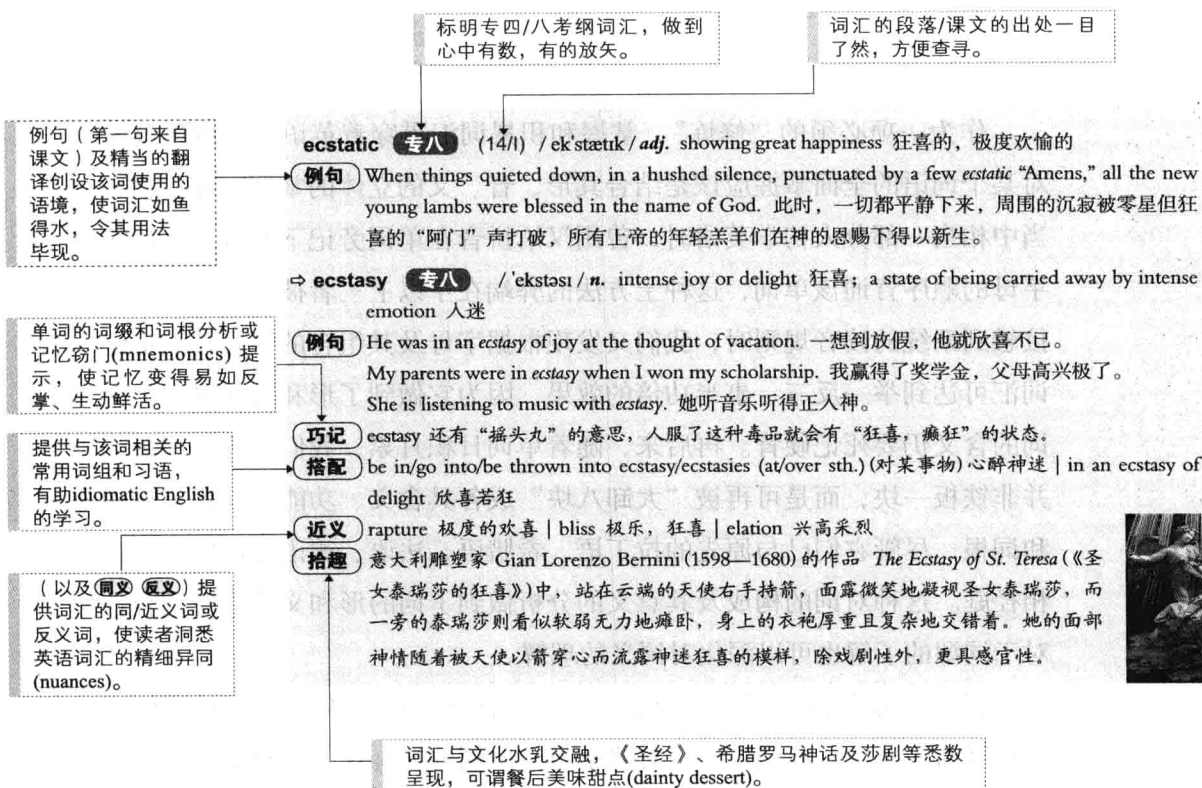
基于以上认识，本套《核心词汇：记忆与拓展》各单元作以下板块设计：

Pretest 牛刀初试

以选择题的形式预测部分要讲解的单词的掌握情况，题目尽量选用历年 TEM 4或TEM 8原题，以提高自测的效果。

Active Words Explained 变生为熟

作为书中的主要栏目，该部分可谓内容实用、精彩纷呈。所设的小栏目及功能图示如下：



此外我们还设计了派生或相关(提供该词常见或特殊的变化形式)、辨析(通过例句讲解相关词语含义和用法的异同)、说明(该词特殊用法的提示)等栏目。

Word Power Building Tips: Affixes and Roots 词汇扩充：词缀与词根

本部分为第一、二册所设，旨在通过各单元单词词缀、词根含义及例句的介绍和练习，提高使用者根据词根、词缀知识分析单词含义的意识和能力。

Word Power Building Tips: Thematic Allusions 词汇扩充：主题典故

本部分为第三、四册所设，其用意是围绕各单元课文的主题，通过希腊罗马神话、《圣经》、莎士比亚戏剧及其他英语国家文化中相关主题

习语、典故的介绍和练习，提高使用者文化典故素养和习语理解及使用能力。

Give It a Try 牛刀小试

设计练习帮助使用者活用所介绍的词缀、词根或典故知识。

Brushing Up 趁热打铁

设计练习复习和整理本单元所讲解和介绍的词语和典故。

Fun Words 轻松一刻

以谜语、双关语等轻松、活泼的形式让使用者领略到英语单词的精妙以及学习的乐趣。

《核心词汇：记忆与拓展》虽为《综合教程》的配套丛书，但对于其他渴望扩大英语词汇量和了解西方经典文化的英语爱好者同样有实用价值。本书主编虽然具有多年词汇及西方文化教学与研究经验，但此类尝试尚属首次，故不当甚至谬误在所难免，敬请使用者不吝赐教，以便我们再版时不断改进。

编者

2012年6月

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UNIT 1



PRETEST 牛刀初试

Choose one word that best completes the sentence.

- For years she suffered from the that her husband might come back to her.
A. vision B. idea
C. imagination D. illusion
- Other words are grouped together because statistically they tend to, i.e. appear in English very near. The reader would find them in the same sentence or phrase.
A. collocate B. collide
C. collude D. coincide
- Our strength is by having to mop up the mess that violence leaves in its wake.
A. enhanced B. destroyed
C. sapped D. sunk

解析

- vision: 视力, 幻影 | idea: 观点 | imagination: 想象 | illusion: 幻想, 幻觉, 错误的观念
- collocate: 搭配 | collide: 相撞或冲突 | collude: 勾结, 串通 | coincide: 巧合, 同时发生
- enhance: 增强 | destroy: 摧毁 | sap: 逐渐削弱 | sink: 下沉
参考译文: 我们不得不清理暴动留下的烂摊子, 于是我们的力量削弱了。

1. D 2. A 3. C

ACTIVE WORDS EXPLAINED 变生为熟

bolt 专四 (8/1) / bɔlt / *v.* run away quickly 迅速逃跑

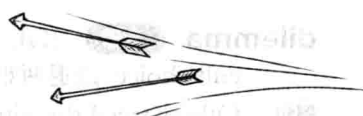
n. a bar that slides into a socket to lock a door 门闩; flash of lightning 闪电

例句 He *bolted* down two flights ... 他迅速地冲下两层楼梯……

The death of the king was like a *bolt* out of the blue. 国王驾崩的消息犹如晴天霹雳。

搭配 make a bolt for it 慌忙逃走 | a bolt from/out of the blue 晴天霹雳, 意外事件

拾趣 在古英语中, bolt 意为“像箭一样飞 (fly like an arrow)”。



colleague 专四 (7/1) / 'kɒli:ɡ / *n.* someone who works in the same organization 同事

例句 He ripped his T-shirt into pieces, soaked the pieces in water and gave them to colleagues to cover their faces. 他把自己的T恤撕成碎片, 浸湿了分给同事, 让他们盖住脸。

A colleague of mine has been fired recently. 我的一位同事最近被解雇了。

巧记 col (共同) + league (捆绑) → 绑在一起 → 同事

confusion 专四 (6/1) / kən'fju:ʒən / *n.* a situation in which things are badly organized 混乱, 混乱状态; bewilderment 困惑; mistaking one for another 混淆

例句 The confusion ... lasted just seconds. 混乱状态仅持续了几秒钟。

She read the letter in confusion. 她一脸困惑地读这封信。

巧记 由 confuse 派生而来: con (一起) + fuse (融合) → 熔到一起 → 混淆

搭配 throw sb. into confusion 使...陷入混乱或不知所措

拾趣 confusion of tongues 言语淆乱: 根据《圣经·旧约》中《创世记》第十一章, 人类联合起来兴建能通往天堂的高塔, 即巴别塔(The Tower of Babel), 上帝为阻止人类的计划, 让人类说不同的语言, 于是巴别塔计划失败, 无法相互沟通的人类自此分散在世界各地。该章第七节和第九节有 confound their language、confound the language of all the earth 的记载(从词源上讲, confuse 一词来源于 confound)。右图为 Pieter Bruegel the Elder 创作的油画 *The Tower of Babel* (1563)。



devastating 专八 (2/1) / 'devəstetɪŋ / *adj.* causing a lot of harm or damage 破坏性的, 毁灭性的

例句 When Mayblum felt a devastating rumble on that September morning, he glanced at the drawstrings. 那个九月的早晨, 当梅布伦听到一阵毁灭性的隆隆声时, 他瞥了一眼窗帘的拉绳。

Human beings are suffering from a devastating war. 人类正遭受一场毁灭性的战争。

⇒ **devastate** 专八 / 'devəstet / *v.* destroy or ruin 破坏, 毁灭

例句 The houses on the island are devastated by a bomb. 岛上的房屋被炸弹炸毁了。

巧记 de (变坏) + vast (waste 毁灭) + ate → 弄坏 → 破坏, 毁灭

派生 devastation *n.* 毁灭; 荒废

dilemma 专四 (5/1) / di'lemə / *n.* a situation in which one has to make a difficult choice 进退两难的困境

例句 Others faced the ultimate moral dilemma: Save yourself, or save another. 还有的人陷入了最基本的道德抉择: 救自己还是救别人。

The *dilemma* he faced was whether to save his wife or his baby. 是救妻子还是救孩子，他陷入了两难的境地。

巧记 di(两个) + lemma(争论) → 两者相互争论 → 进退两难

搭配 be in a dilemma 陷入进退两难之境 | on the horns of a dilemma 进退维谷

拾趣 其他表达“进退两难”的说法：1) Catch-22 situation: 第二十二条军规——“如果你能证明自己发疯，那就说明你没疯”，源出美国作家 Joseph Heller 根据自己在二战中的亲身经历创作的黑色幽默小说《第二十二条军规》。

2) between Scylla and Charybdis: “前有岩礁，后有漩涡”（腹背受敌，进退维谷）。Scylla 是希腊神话中吞食水手的女海妖，有六个头十二只手，腰间缠绕着由许多恶狗围成的腰环，居住在墨西拿海峡的一侧；与之相对的海峡另一侧是大海怪 Charybdis，每日吞吐海水三次，吞噬船只。因此，航行其间的船只腹背受敌，进退维谷。荷马史诗《奥德赛》(Odyssey) 叙述了英雄奥德修斯所面临的这种危险处境。



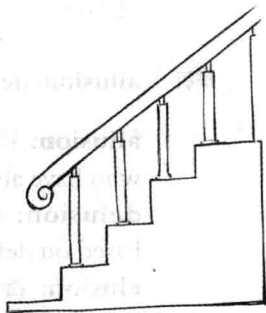
flight **专四** (14/1) / flait / *n.* a set of stairs between one floor and the next 楼梯的一段; action of flying 飞翔，飞行; journey made by air 航程，航班; act of running away 逃跑

例句 Together, Ramos and Hong helped the man down one more flight to an elevator. 拉莫斯和洪一起把这个人又扶下了一段楼梯，来到一座电梯前。

Most flights have been cancelled because of the typhoon. 因为台风，多数航班已经取消。

搭配 a flight of stairs 一段楼梯 | take flight 逃跑 | flight recorder 飞行记录器(黑匣子)

派生 flightless *adj.* 不能飞的 | flighty *adj.* 轻浮的; 反复无常的



gasp **专四** (24/1) / gasp / *n.* an attempt to get enough air into your lungs by breathing in quickly 喘气; quick deep breath of pain or surprise 倒抽气
v. utter sth. in a breathless way 气喘吁吁地说

例句 The rumbles of the collapsing tower next door seemed to sap the heavyset man of his last gasps of energy. 隔壁塔楼隆隆的倒塌声似乎耗尽了这个大个子最后一口力气。

He was gasping for air after the exhausting marathon. 他跑完马拉松后筋疲力尽，上气不接下气。

搭配 gasp for (air/breath) 竭力喘气 | be gasping for sth. 很想要... | gasp out 气喘吁吁地说 | at one's last gasp 垂死挣扎; 最后一搏

guinea pig (16/l) /'ɡɪni piɡ/ the subject of some kind of test or experiment 实验品;
a small furry animal without a tail 豚鼠

例句 So Hong decided that he would be the *guinea pig* instead. 于是洪决定改由他来当实验品。

The POWs are to be the *guinea pigs* of the inhuman experiments. 这些非人的实验将用战俘做实验品。

拾趣 豚鼠又称天竺鼠或荷兰猪，以肥笨且叫声像猪得名。直至20世纪末，豚鼠一直在实验室被大量使用，现在它们的实验用途被老鼠代替，多作宠物饲养。2009年出品的迪士尼3D动画电影《豚鼠特工队》(G-Force)描述了一群训练有素、古灵精怪的豚鼠特工队员的精彩冒险。



illusion **专四** (1/l) /ɪ'ljuːʒən/ *n.* sth. that deceives a person by seeming to be real 错觉, 幻觉, 幻想

例句 The drawstrings on his window shades would appear to sway slightly, but it was an *illusion*. 他百叶窗上的拉绳看起来在轻轻晃动，但这仅仅是错觉。

He has few *illusions* about freedom. 他对自由几乎不再抱有幻想。

搭配 under no illusion(s) 不抱幻想 | have/cherish/entertain/hold an illusion (illusions) about sth. 对...抱有幻想

派生 illusive *adj.* 错觉的, 幻觉的 | disillusioned *adj.* 幻想破灭的 | illusionist *n.* 魔术师

辨析 **allusion, delusion, elusion, illusion**

allusion: 指典故、暗示或提及。例如: He'll be hurt by any allusion to his parents who have abandoned him. 任何涉及到他父母的话都会让他伤心，他们抛弃了他。

delusion: 指欺骗或错觉。例如: This advertisement sounds convincing but it's based on delusion. 这则广告听起来似乎有理，其实是欺骗性的。

elusion: 指逃避、回避。例如: The official responded to the question by elusion. 这位官员回避了这个问题。

illusion: 指幻觉或错觉。

lash **专四** (1/l) /læʃ/ *v.* hit violently or suddenly 鞭打
n. blow given with a whip 鞭打

例句 Adam Mayblum used to enjoy watching as storms *lashed* the windows of his office. 亚当·梅布伦过去常喜欢看暴风雨抽打在他的办公室窗上。

The newspaper *lashes* out at his violent policies. 这家报纸猛烈抨击他的暴力政策。

搭配 lash down 将...系牢 | lash out (at/against sth.) 猛烈抨击 | lash out (on sth.) 花钱大手大脚

拾趣 该词的词源是鞭子抽打的声音。



off and on (7/1) not happening continuously or regularly 断断续续地

例句 Mayblum had worked with Ramos *off and on* for 14 years. 梅布伦和拉莫斯已经断断续续同事了14年。

It has rained *off and on* for a whole week. 雨断断续续下了一周。

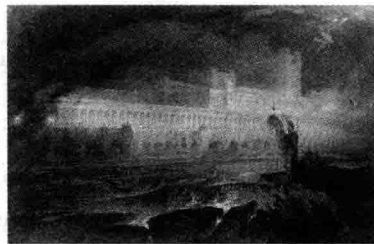
pandemonium **专八** (9/1) /ˌpændɪ'məʊniəm/ *n.* a state of wild and noisy disorder 大混乱, 喧闹

例句 Ramos had waded into the *pandemonium* to help panicked workers into a stairwell. 拉莫斯已经冲进一片混乱中, 把惊慌失措的员工带到一个楼梯井中。During the strike there was a *pandemonium* of shouting and screaming in the streets. 游行期间大街上呼喊声和尖叫声一片喧嚣。

The classroom was *pandemonium* before the teacher arrived. 老师来之前教室里一片混乱。

巧记 pan(所有, 一起) + demon(恶魔) + ium → 一切恶魔的居所 → 混乱, 嘈杂

拾趣 *pandemonium* 一词最早出现于John Milton (1608-1674) 所著《失乐园》(*Paradise Lost*) 中, 指地狱之都(万魔殿)。据该诗所述, 万魔殿是由堕落天使所建筑的地狱中最高贵的都市, 是魔界的中心。图为收藏在法国卢浮宫的描绘万魔殿的油画(*Pandemonium*, 1825, John Martin)。



purgatory **专八** (3/1) /'pɜːgətəri/ *n.* a place or condition of great suffering 受难的处所或情况; a place in which the souls of the dead suffer in preparation for Heaven 炼狱

例句 Mayblum would be one of thousands cast into an extraordinary *purgatory* that morning. 那天上午, 成千上万人被投入一场炼狱之行, 梅布伦将是其中之一。She's so honest that telling a lie is sheer *purgatory* for her. 她非常正直, 撒谎对她来说简直是活受罪。

巧记 由拉丁语 *purgatorium* (place of cleansing) 而来。purg (purge *v.* 净化, 清洗) + atory (场所, 地点) → 灵魂净化之地, 即炼狱

派生 *purgatorial adj.* 炼狱的; 炼狱般的

拾趣 炼狱是天主教描述的信徒死后灵魂暂时受罚的地方。意大利诗人但丁(Dante)在他的长诗《神曲》(*The Divine Comedy*) 中对此有所描述。全诗分为《地狱篇》、《炼狱篇》和《天堂篇》三部分。炼狱像一座螺旋形的高山, 共七层, 分别代表七宗罪, 每上升一层就消除一种罪过, 直到山顶就可以升入天堂。但丁把哲学家、思想家之类的人列入炼狱中, 把炼狱描述成一个有喜有乐、接近人间的地方。图为 Gustave Doré 为《炼狱》第24篇所绘的插图。



rip 专四 (7/1) /rip/ *v.* tear apart quickly and violently 撕扯, 撕开

n. ragged tear or cut 裂口

例句 He *ripped* his T-shirt into pieces ... 他把自己的T恤撕成碎片……

He was so furious that he *ripped* up the letter. 他怒火中烧, 把信撕得粉碎。

There is a *rip* in her dress. 她的裙子撕破了。

搭配 rip apart 撕破 | rip sth. off 撕掉; 偷走 | rip sb. off 欺骗某人 | rip up 撕成碎片 | rip into 猛攻; 猛烈抨击

辨析 **rip, split, tear**

这几个词均有“撕裂”之意。

rip: 侧重指用力把东西撕开, 也指用粗暴手段撕裂。

split: 为非正式用词, 指有力地撕裂、切断或劈开的动作。例如: The farmer was splitting logs with an axe. 农夫正在用斧头劈柴。

tear: 为最普通用词, 指有意无意地把布或纸等没接缝的材料撕开, 有引申义。例如: She tore a page out of a book and wrote something on it. 她撕下一页书, 在上面写了点东西。

rumble 专八 (24/1) /'rʌmbəl/ *n.* a series of long low sounds 低沉而连续的声音

v. make a deep heavy continuous sound 发出持续低沉的声音

例句 The *rumbles* of the collapsing tower next door seemed to sap the heavyset man of his last gasps of energy. 隔壁塔楼隆隆的倒塌声似乎耗尽了这个大个子最后一口力气。

The train *rumbled* through the vast grassland. 列车隆隆驶过广阔的草原。

Jimmy is so hungry that his stomach is already *rumbling*. 吉米的肚子已经饿得咕咕叫了。

搭配 rumble on (争论等)没完没了

sap 专八 (24/1) /sæp/ *v.* gradually make sth. weaker or destroy it 逐渐削弱

n. liquid in a plant that carries food to all parts (植物的)液, 汁; vigor 元气, 精力; a stupid person 傻瓜

例句 The *rumbles* of the collapsing tower next door seemed to *sap* the heavyset man of his last gasps of energy. 隔壁塔楼隆隆的倒塌声似乎耗尽了这个大个子最后一口力气。

She was *sapped* of her optimism by the terrible news. 这个噩耗使她的乐观情绪逐渐消失了。

He's full of *sap* and set about his paper. 他精神抖擞, 开始着手写论文。

搭配 be sapped (of sth.) 逐渐削弱…

派生 sappy *adj.* 多树液的; 精力充沛的

sway 专四 (1/1) / sweɪ / *v.* move or swing gently from side to side 摇摆; 摆动
n. a rhythmical movement from side to side 摇摆; 摆动; rule, control 影响力, 统治地位

例句 The drawstrings on his window shades would appear to *sway* slightly, but it was an illusion. 他百叶窗上的拉绳看起来在轻轻晃动, 但这仅仅是错觉。

The *sway* of the boat made her nervous. 船摇摇晃晃, 她感到很紧张。

It is widely acknowledged that Shakespeare holds *sway* among English writers. 莎士比亚在英国文学中的泰斗地位是被广泛认同的。

搭配 hold sway (over sb./sth.) 有最大的影响; 居于统治地位

辨析 sway, swing

sway 和 swing 均有“摇晃”之意, 两者可互换使用, 但有细微的区别。

sway: 多指物体的下端固定, 上端摇动。例如: The ship swayed on the stormy sea. 船在惊涛骇浪中摇晃。

swing: 多指物体的上端固定, 下端摆动。例如: The pendulum swings continuously. 钟摆不停地摆动着。

拾趣 SWAY 演讲方法: S(structuring, 篇章结构) + W(weaving, 联系听众) + A(adding support, 论据补充) + Y(yourself, 个人风格)

wade into (9/1) make one's way into ... with effort or difficulty 坚决努力着手做; attack vigorously 猛烈攻击

例句 Ramos had *waded into* the pandemonium to help panicked workers into a stairwell. 拉莫斯已经冲进一片混乱中, 把惊慌失措的员工带到一个楼梯井中。

He *waded into* the weekend housework. 他精神饱满地开始了周末的家务劳动。

⇒ **wade** 专八 / weɪd / *v.* walk with an effort 费力地前进; cross by wading 蹚水; 跋涉

例句 The bridge was broken so we had to *wade* across the river to the opposite bank. 桥坏了, 我们只能涉水过河。

His work is to *wade* through pages of boring statistics. 他的工作就是查看一页又一页枯燥的数据。

搭配 wade through 蹚(水); 费力地阅读(冗长艰深的材料)



Word Power Building Tips: Affixes and Roots

词汇扩充：词缀与词根

掌握一些常用词缀、词根的含义，可做到举一反三，有助于识别生词，并大大提高单词记忆的效率和牢固度。以下将结合本单元词汇介绍和操练一些词缀和词根。

arium, ium: denoting a place. 例词: aquarium 水族馆 | stadium 体育场 | pandemonium 万魔殿; 大混乱

col: together with. 例词: collocate 搭配 | colleague 同事

de: completely. 例词: derelict 弃置的 | devastate 摧毁

di: twice. 例词: dichromatic 双色的 | dioxide 二氧化物 | dilemma 进退两难的境地

pan: all. 例词: pan-American 泛美的; 全美洲的 | panchromatic 全色的 | pandemonium 万魔殿; 大混乱

GIVE IT A TRY 牛刀小试

Match each word with its definition.

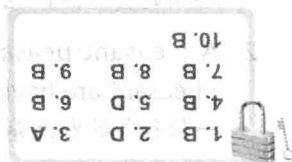
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. colleague | a. deserted |
| 2. dioxide | b. be regularly used together in a language |
| 3. pandemonium | c. a difficult situation where you have to choose between two or more alternatives |
| 4. aquarium | d. an artificial pond where fish and underwater animals are kept |
| 5. dilemma | e. a wild uproar or commotion |
| 6. derelict | f. someone who works in the same organization |
| 7. collocate | g. a large sports ground with rows of seats |
| 8. panchromatic | h. relating to all the countries of North and South America |
| 9. stadium | i. oxide formed by combining two atoms of oxygen and one atom of another element |
| 10. pan-American | j. sensitive to all colors and able to reproduce them accurately |

10. h
7. b 8. j
9. g
4. d 5. c 6. a
1. f 2. i 3. e



I. Choose one word that best completes the sentence.

1. She hurried up a _____ of stairs and down a long corridor.
A. step B. flight
C. cluster D. row
2. A mirage is a(n) _____ caused by hot air conditions.
A. allusion B. elusion
C. delusion D. illusion
3. He lashed _____ at the rotten system of the department.
A. out B. over
C. down D. off
4. The tree is a treasure, of which the _____, bark, and leaves are common ingredients of local herbal remedies.
A. liquid B. sap
C. saliva D. juice
5. He had drunk so much that his body _____ as he walked.
A. shook B. shuddered
C. stiffened D. swayed
6. I have to wade _____ this boring and thick reference book before the examination.
A. across B. through
C. into D. over
7. The silence of the night was punctured by the distant _____ of gunfire.
A. roar B. rumble
C. sound D. shriek
8. Pandemonium means _____.
A. remedy B. chaos
C. demon D. panda-house
9. The barge had lain _____ for years before it was renovated for entertainment.
A. devastating B. derelict
C. popular D. dichromatic
10. "Bitter" _____ with "tears" while "hard" does not.
A. combines B. collocates
C. coexists D. collaborates



II. Fill in each blank with a word or expression given, changing its form where necessary.

bolt confusion devastate dilemma gasp
guinea pig pandemonium purgatory sway wade into

- Human beings were thrown into _____ when God confounded their language.
- _____ erupted in the football stadium as the underdogs scored and got an unexpected victory in the final seconds.
- Mr. Grandet clasped the gold coin at his last _____.
- Silas believed that such a _____ agony would purify his soul and lead him to Heaven.
- His resolution is _____ by the difficulty of the task.
- Students of this school are going to act as _____ for the new textbooks.
- Like a _____ from the blue, she found that her boyfriend had betrayed her.
- Being attacked on both the left and right flanks, the army was in a _____.
- Thousands of people were killed by the _____ plague.
- There was not much time left so he _____ the work immediately.

1. confusion
2. Pandemonium
3. gasp
4. purgatorial
5. swayed
6. guinea pigs
7. bolt
8. dilemma
9. devastating
10. waded into



FUN Words 轻松一刻

Tongue Twister 绕口令

- The wagging wasp grasps the crisp clasp for a gasp.
摇摆的黄蜂抓住脆钩喘息。
- A pleasant peasant keeps a pleasant pheasant and both the peasant and the pheasant are having a pleasant time together.
一位和气的农民养了一只伶俐的野鸡，他们在一起过着快乐的日子。
- A tiny tiger tied a tie tighter to tidy her tiny tail.
一只小老虎把领带系紧了来整理她的小尾巴。