

# Integrative English



新空间大学英语  
New Frontiers College English

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- ◆ 副总主编 / 杨广俊
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## 综合教程 ≈ 4



西安交通大学出版社  
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

综合教程(4) / 李经纬主编. —西安: 西安交通大学出版社, 2008.5

(新空间大学英语系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-5605-2723-9

I. 综… II. 李… III. 英语—高等学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第017241号

总主编 / 李经纬 ◆ 总编辑 / 李经纬  
副主编 / 李经纬 ◆ 副编辑 / 李经纬  
(设计 / 李经纬 / 李经纬 / 李经纬 / 李经纬)  
封面设计 / 李经纬 ◆ 封面设计 / 李经纬  
责任编辑 / 李经纬 ◆ 责任编辑 / 李经纬

书 名 综合教程(4)  
主 编 李经纬  
出版发行 西安交通大学出版社  
地 址 西安市兴庆南路10号(邮编:710049)  
电 话 (029) 82668315 82669096(总编办)  
(029) 82668357 82667874(发行部)  
印 刷 陕西江源印刷科技有限公司  
字 数 357千字  
开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16  
印 张 13.375  
版 次 2008年5月第1版 2008年5月第1次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5605-2723-9/H·745  
定 价 28.00元(含光盘一张)

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# 新空间大学英语

New Frontiers College English

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## 总序

在中国,英语的教与学,无论是教师或是学生,不可谓不重视,各方面的投入也很多,然而其效果之差,人皆知之。相当多的人在学了几年英语之后便陷入了一种尴尬的局面:单词认识了不少,语法规则背了不少,可是英语却读不懂,说不出,写不成,无法用英语进行真正的交际,因而由厌倦变灰心,继而最终放弃,不但浪费了宝贵的年华,而且当需要使用英语时又常常会后悔不已。

面对这种情况,作为英语教育工作者,我们一直在探求提高英语教学效果的有效途径,比如如何针对中国学生英语学习的特点和规律,创新教材体系,激发学生和教师的积极性和主动性,营造良好的语言实践环境,促进学生语言综合运用能力的提高。“新空间大学英语”系列教材就是为此所作的一次尝试。

“新空间大学英语”系列教材编写依据是教育部《全国大学英语教学基本要求(课程标准)》,同时参考教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,并根据发展的需要有一定的前瞻性。

“新空间大学英语”系列教材的对象为大学本科、专科院校非英语专业对英语综合应用能力要求较高的专业及高职高专英语专业等相关专业。

“新空间大学英语”系列教材从中国学生的实际出发,注重培养学生的扎实语言技能,全面提高学生的英语综合运用能力。将英语阅读和交际性相结合,正确处理听、说、读、写、译的关系,听说与读写并重,强调英语教学应从实际出发,博采众长,讲究实效。

“新空间大学英语”系列教材的编写吸收了当代语言学和教学理论研究的最新成果,它是一套开放性的、立体式的现代化教材。其《综合教程》在词汇量等方面略有超越,选取有一定难度的文章来激发学生的学习热情,增加学生的语感,为启发学生深入思考提供充裕的素材,帮助学生提高阅读能力、分析和解决问题的能力。《泛读教程》选材难度控制严格,有助于提高学生的阅读速度,扩大学生的知识面,增强其对英语国家文化的了解。《听说教程》以系统的训练方法帮助学生打牢听说基础,激发学生的学习兴趣,提高学生的整体语言水平。“新空间大学英语”系列教材在教学理念方面走的是综合创新之路,使教师在教学上有更大的弹性,有助于发挥教师的潜力,培养教师的创造力,为教师施展才能提供了广阔的空间,创造出各种新颖的教学法。

“新空间大学英语”系列教材包括:《综合教程》、《泛读教程》、《听说教程》,并配有相关教师参考书。

《综合教程》全书共分四册,每册使用一学期。《综合教程》既继承传统的英语精读的优点,又强调英语语言知识和技能的综合训

## 总序

练,全面培养学生的听、说、读、写、译的能力。全套教材以阅读材料为主线,配合课文设计了形式各异,内容生动的练习和活动。学生可以把学习过程中获得的信息和语言知识在活动和练习中运用,达到熟练掌握英语的目的。

《泛读教程》全书共分四册,每册使用一学期。其题材广泛,文字新颖,思想性好。旨在使学生通过大量阅读来扩充词汇,提高阅读技能,培养学生获取信息的能力,提高人文素质。

《听说教程》全书共分四册,每一册使用一学期。通过听说能力的综合训练,着重提高学生的听力和口头表达能力,以适应用英语进行交际的需要。

与“新空间大学英语”系列教材配套的教材还有:

《全新英语语法》编写角度新颖,语法体系完整,面向教学需求,重在语言运用,其目的是帮助学习者系统学习语法,打好语法基础,提高语言运用能力。

《全新英语写作》(国家级“十一五”规化教材)力求理论从简,首次提出实践类写作和翻译类写作的观点;强调写作实践和表达能力的培养,使学生在例文分析和仿写的过程中学会根据不同的目的而采用恰当的语篇体裁和写作技巧,从而达到准确地表达思想,流畅地进行交际。

《全新英语语音》从中国人学习英语语音的难点和特点入手,将语音学习与英语听力、口语和语法、词汇结合起来。本书教学设计新颖,练习多样,生动活泼,实用高效,有助于学生积极参与课堂活动和教师组织教学,使学生学会用地道的语音语调进行自然流畅的交际。

本系列教材是解放军外国语学院英语教师和其他大专院校的教师通力合作的成果。西安交通大学出版社对教材的编写和出版投入了很大的力量,给予了大力的支持,解放军外国语学院音像出版社总编赵小江同志作了大量的前期工作。对此,我们全体编写人员表示衷心的感谢。

本系列教材的编者怀着为中国英语教学尽力的心情,编写了这套教材。教材的编写是一项开创性工作。由于我们经验不足,水平有限,缺点在所难免。我们诚挚地希望广大师生和读者提出批评和建议,使本教材在今后的修订中得到进一步完善。

丛书总主编

2007年3月

# 前言

《综合教程》是“新空间大学英语”系列教材的主干教材之一。全套教材共四册,可供四个学期使用。

《综合教程》以精选课文为主要语言输入渠道,配以各种练习和课堂活动,形式各异,内容丰富,信息量充足,便于学生将学习过程中获得的语言知识系统化,并达到熟练运用英语的目的。

每册12课。每课围绕课文设置热身活动、生词表、注释、课后练习和补充练习。

热身活动包括三个部分:(1)以校园生活为主线,结合当课学习内容而设计的简短日常对话;(2)选择与课文内容有关材料,以听的形式引导学生了解本课主题;(3)设计若干思考题,让学生了解与课文有关的一些背景知识和相关话题,为更好地理解课文做必要的准备。

生词表汇集当课的新词以及常用短语的英汉双解。注释是对课文中的语言难点和相关背景知识做必要的解释和介绍。课后练习是为巩固和复习所学课文的重点内容和语言知识而设计,包括课文内容理解选择题,目的是培养和训练学生对课文的整体把握和对关键细节的理解;词汇练习采用词语替换和填空两种形式,对课文中出现的高频词和短语进行强化训练;完形填空和改错是为训练和检验学生英语水平而配备的综合练习;中译英句子翻译主要训练学生使用新学词汇和短语的能力。说写练习引导学生拓宽思路,保证在有话可说和充分讨论的基础上,提高口头和笔头表达能力。

补充练习包括:(1)语音。将必要的语音练习进行分项和综合训练,如元音、辅音、重音、连读、失去爆破等,目的是让学生打好语音基础,为进一步学好英语创造更好的条件。(2)词汇。由构词法和词汇辨析组成。构词法主要通过词根、词缀的学习来了解英语的构词规律,扩大词汇量,提高猜测词义的能力。词义辨析主要取与课文有关的词汇,将近义词、形近词等进行用法辨析,提高用词的精确性。(3)语法。将英语语法知识分项进行全面讲解,包括动词时态、词类、名词、代词、动词等。(4)结构。主要将课文中出现的具有实用价值的英语结构和句型进行讲解和练习,以便学生能使用地道的英语句式来表达思想。每课最后还有英语学习的小贴士,相信读者会有意外的收获。

本教材具有以下特色:



## 前言

1. 注重实用性。教材体系及内容由知识型向能力型转变,以加强学生综合运用英语的能力。如每个单元增加了情景对话部分;各项练习也是围绕培养学生语言技能和交际能力而设计。

2. 内容的前瞻性。本书内容的选材多为上世纪90年代的作品,部分为本世纪的文章,内容新,贴近现代生活。虽然有些单词和短语超出了大纲范围,但我们学习的目的是掌握英语,对于这些生难词我们刻意予以保留,不作处理,这样就更能保持原作的特色,也使得文章具有前瞻性的特点,使学生走出校门后所将要接触到的材料更接近。

3. 发挥主观能动性。课文生动、内容丰富、内涵深刻,能激发学生的学习兴趣,有助于学生就某些问题运用所学的语言知识发表自己的看法。如写作和口语相结合,学生可以进行讨论,易于上口,易于操练。

4. 注重语言基础知识的学习和训练。如语言、语法和词汇在每个单元中进行单独操练,以使学生在语言基础知识的掌握上积少成多,集腋成裘。

5. 与各种语言考试挂钩。虽然学生在校的学习成绩不与任何英语统考挂钩,但很多学生为了在寻找工作时增加竞争力,他们在上学期间会参加各种英语考试,如CET, TOEFL, IELTS, PETS等,因此本套教材在练习设计上考虑到了各种英语考试的题型特点。

6. 便于自主学习。为方便自学和教学,本教材还编写了教学参考书,内容和编排上与课堂教学同步,阅读教学参考书如同身临课堂。教参内容包括课前准备、相关背景知识、语言点、长难句解析、课文译文、练习答案等。

《综合教程》由解放军外国语学院、浙江工商大学、郑州经贸职业学院等院校经验丰富的老师参与编写。本册部分练习的原作者为郑庆珠、李志钦、张金凤、刘孜群、陈存军,在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编写教材是一项十分艰巨和复杂的劳动,囿于编者的水平和经验,错误之处在所难免,恳请使用者不吝赐教。

编者

2007年3月



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Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the recording.

There is a special \_\_\_\_\_ of girls and boys, mostly girls, who \_\_\_\_\_ up and down and shout for their football team. They call themselves cheerleaders, because they lead everyone in shouts and cheers. They wear clothes of a special color—the color of their school's team. The football players wear that color, too. Each school has a team color and a team name. Cheerleaders call out the team name in their cheers. They practice many hours to learn the special jumping and cheering \_\_\_\_\_. Cheerleading is almost sport itself.

Every classroom has an American flag in it. From \_\_\_\_\_ to high school \_\_\_\_\_, students start each day by standing up and showing respect to the flag. They put their hands \_\_\_\_\_ and say "the \_\_\_\_\_ of Allegiance." This is a \_\_\_\_\_ to the country, which was \_\_\_\_\_ by people who came to the US over 200 years ago. By standing and showing respect to the flag people

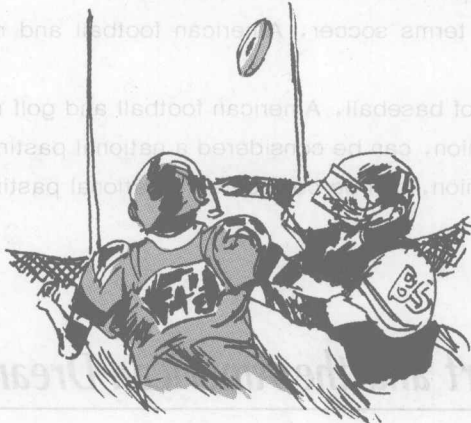
# 1

## Sport and the American Dream

Pre-reading Task

Discuss with your classmates the following questions.

1. How can you associate sport with the American Dream?
2. Can you distinguish the terms soccer, American football and rugby? Tell the differences between them.
3. How much do you know of baseball, American football and golf respectively?
4. Which sport, in your opinion, can be considered a national pastime of the American people?
5. Which sport, in your opinion, should become our "national pastime" of the Chinese people?



Jeffrey Johnson

Sport is a ritual, an acting out of a myth or series of myths. A sport that can be considered a national pastime...

values and wishes. Sports that capture the national fancy are ritualistic enactments of the American Dream. Baseball is still called our national pastime but is rapidly being replaced by football. That football should become our "national pastime" is understandable to those who can

### Warming-up Activities

#### Listening Task

Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.

1. Who are likely to be chosen by the schools to make teams?
2. What sports do students learn in many schools?
3. What do the other students who are not on the team do when a match is on?

*Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the recording.*

There is a special 1, of girls and boys, mostly girls, who 2 up and down and shout for their football team. They call themselves cheerleaders, because they lead everyone in shouts and cheers. They wear clothes of a special color—the color of their school's team. The football players wear that color, too. Each school has a team color and a team name. Cheerleaders call out the team name in their cheers. They practice many hours to learn the special jumping and cheering 3. Cheerleading is almost sport itself.

Every classroom has an American flag in it. From 4 to high school, students start each day by standing up and showing respect to the flag. They put their hands over their 5 and say "the 6 of Allegiance". This is a 7 to the country, which was written by people who came to the US over 200 years ago. By standing and showing respect to the flag people think about the United States and its 8.

## Pre-reading Task

*Discuss with your classmates the following questions.*

1. How can you associate sport with the American Dream?
2. Can you distinguish the terms soccer, American football and rugby? Tell the differences between them.
3. How much do you know of baseball, American football and golf respectively?
4. Which sport, in your opinion, can be considered a national pastime of the American people?
5. Which sport, in your opinion, can be considered a national pastime of the Chinese people?

## **Text** .....

# Sport and the American Dream

*Jeffrey Schrank*

**1** Sport is a ritual, an acting out of a myth or series of myths. A sport that can be considered a national pastime can be expected to reflect national values and wishes. Sports that capture the national fancy are ritualistic enactments of the American Dream. Baseball is still called our national pastime but is rapidly being replaced by American football. That football should become our "national pastime" is understandable to those who can see sports as reflections of national character.

**2** American football is passionately concerned with the gain and loss of land, of territory. The football field is measured and marked with all the care of a surveyor and the ball's progress noted to the nearest inch. Football is a precise game and its players are often trained like a military unit on a mission to gain territory for the mother country. The players are the



popular heroes but the coaches and owners run the game, using the players to carry out their plans—there is comparatively little room for individual initiative. A score comes as the result of a strategic series of well-executed maneuvers and is bought on the installment plan, yard by yard.

**3** The regulation and almost military precision of American football is a reflection of national psychology. Even the words we use to describe the game include throwing the bomb, marching downfield, game plan (which has become nearly a national phrase for any field, from selling toothpaste to covering up political scandals), guards, executions, blitz, zone, platoon, squad, drills, attack, drives, marching bands for entertainment, stars on helmets, lines that can be blasted through and even war paint. Much of the verbal similarity comes from the fact that war was originally the ultimate game played within the confines of certain rules agreed upon by both “teams.”

**4** Football, more than any other sport, is a game for spectators to watch superhuman, mythical heroes. Football is a sport that more people watch than play. The game requires too many people, too much space and is simply too dangerous for the weekend athletes. The size and speed of professional players and their uniforms make them into heroic figures capable of feats that invite admiration but not imitation. The football spectator is in awe of the armored monsters. The viewer of a golf match or even baseball or tennis dreams of going out the next day and doing likewise, but football is played only by the gods who can run the 100 yard dash in ten seconds, stand six feet three and weigh 260 pounds.

**5** The demise of baseball as our national pastime reflects a change in national character. The change does not mean the disappearance of baseball, merely its relocation to a position as just another game rather than the game. Professor John Finlay of the University of Manitoba, writing in *Queen's Quarterly*, compares baseball to an action out of the robber baron stage of capitalism, whereas football more clearly reflects a more mature capitalism into which we are now moving. Hence, the rise in popularity of football and apparent decline in baseball. He notes that Japan, still in the early stages of capitalism, has taken avidly to baseball but not to football. It is not a question of Japanese physique serving as a determinant since rugby has a large Asian following. He predicts that when their capitalism moves into a higher stage, the Japanese will move on to football as have Americans.

6 Baseball is a game of a quieter age when less action was needed to hold interest, when going to the park was enjoyable (baseball is still played in ball parks while football is played in stadiums), when aggression was subservient to finesse. Baseball players did not need exposure as college players to succeed as football players do; they play a relatively calm game almost daily instead of a bruising gladiatorial contest weekly. Baseball has room for unique and colorful characters, while football stresses the more anonymous but effective team member. Baseball is a game in which any team can win at any given contest and there are no favorites; only football has real “upsets.” Football’s careful concern with time adds a tension to the game that is lacking in the more leisurely world of baseball.

7 Football has replaced baseball as the favorite American spectator sport largely because of television. A comparison between a telecast of a football game on one channel and a baseball game on another could reveal baseball as a game with people standing around seemingly with little to do but watch two men play catch. Football would appear as twenty-two men engaged in almost constant, frenzied action. To watch baseball requires identification with the home team; to watch football requires only a need for action or a week of few thrills and the need for a touch of vicarious excitement.

8 Baseball is a pastoral game, timeless and highly ritualized; its appeal is to nostalgia and so might enjoy periods of revitalization in comparison to football. But for now, the myth of football suits the nation better.

9 According to a 1974 Harris survey, baseball has already been statistically dethroned. In a sports survey a cross section of nearly fourteen hundred fans was asked, “Which of these sports do you follow?”

10 The decision to play or “follow” a certain sport is also the decision to live a certain myth. The team violence of football, the craftiness of basketball, the mechanistic precision of bowling, the auto racer’s devotion to machinery are all subworlds within the universe of sport.

11 Golf, for example, is a unique subworld, one of the few left as a sport (unlike hunting which does not involve scoring or teams) in which the game is played between man and nature. The winner of a match is one who has beaten the opponent, but the game itself is a person versus the environment. To understand the appeal of golf it is again necessary to consider the game as a ritual reenactment of an appealing myth.

12 Golf, perhaps more than any other sport, has to be played to be



appreciated. Millions who never played football can enjoy the game on TV, but only a dedicated participant can sit through two hours of televised golf. Golf is growing in participation but still has the stigma of an upper-class game. Eighty percent of the nation's golfers must play on 20 percent of the nation's courses that are open to the public. The ratio of public to private facilities hurts public participation in the game but mirrors the inequities of society and provides a convenient status symbol for those who can afford club membership. Its TV audience is not the largest of any sport but it is the most well heeled.

**13** Golf is a reenactment of the pioneer spirit. It is man versus a hostile environment in search of an oasis. The goal is a series of lush “greens,” each protected by natural hazards such as water, sand and unmanageably long grass. The hazards are no threat to physical life but they are to the achievement of success. Golf is a journey game with a constantly changing field. Golfers start the eighteen-hole journey, can rest at halfway point and then resume until they return to near the point of origination.

**14** The winner of the match is one who has fallen victim to the fewest hazards and overcome the terrain. Many golf courses have Indian names as if to remind the golfer of the frontier ethos. A local course called Indian Lakes invites golfers to use either one of two courses—the Iroquois trail or the Sioux trail.

**15** Golf, like baseball, is a pastoral sport—with a high degree of tensions and drama but relatively little action. It is a game in which players are constantly in awe of the magic flight of the golf ball. To hit any kind of ball 100 or 200 or more yards with accuracy or to hit a small target from 150 yards is an amazing feat to be appreciated only by those who have at least tried the game. Golf is very likely the most difficult game to master, yet one in which the average player occasionally hits a shot as good as the best of any professional. It is this dream of magic results that keeps the golfer on course.

### Notes to the Text

1. *Jeffrey Schrank*: an American writer (1949 – 1994) who wrote widely on communications and popular culture. He was the author of several books, including *Snap, Crackle, and Popular Taste: The Illusion of Free Choice in America* (1977) from which the text is taken.
2. *the weekend athletes*: people who take physical exercise only on weekends.
3. *the robber baron stage of capitalism*: “Robber baron” originally refers to a nobleman of feudal times who robbed people traveling through his domain. “The robber baron stage of capitalism” refers to an early

stage of capitalist development during which a number of capitalists acquired vast wealth by exploitation and ruthlessness.

4. a 1974 *Harris survey*: “The Harris survey” or “the Harris poll” is a famous series of surveys measuring public opinions in the U. S. The Harris survey published survey data on a wide variety of subjects including politics, economy, health care, foreign affairs, science and technology, sports and entertainment, and lifestyles. Results of the Harris survey are frequently quoted in the media, receiving thousands of mentions annually.
5. *the Iroquois trail*: “Iroquois” (易洛魁族人) was a member of a former confederacy of six American Indian peoples (including Mohawk, Oneida, Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Tuscarora) who lived mainly in southern Ontario (安大略) and Quebec (魁北克) and northern New York state. “The Iroquois trail”, also known as the Mohawk trail, extended from Albany (the state capital of New York) west to the eastern end of Lake Erie(依利湖), where Buffalo (布法罗) is now located.
6. *the Sioux trail*: “Sioux” (苏人) is another term for the Dakota (达科他) people of North America. “The Sioux trail”, also known as “the Bad Pass trail”, is a foot trail marked by a line of stone cairns (锥形石堆) that may date from many thousands of years ago. For the native Americans who lived in the Bighorn Basin (in Wyoming) it was their access to the Grapevine area where the bison (野牛) herds were more plentiful.



## New Words

ritualistic /ˈrɪtʃuəlɪstɪk/ *adj.* of ceremonies or customary acts which are often repeated in the same form 仪式的

enactment /ɪˈnæktmənt/ *n.* performance; making or passing decree 展现; 制定 (法律)

understandable /ˌʌndəˈstændəbl/ *adj.* comprehensible 可以理解的

territory /ˈterɪtəri/ *n.* (area of) land under the control of a ruler, country, city, etc. 领土, 版图

surveyor /səˈveɪə/ *n.* a person who measures, examines and values buildings, etc. 测量员, 检查员

comparatively /kəmˈpærətɪvli/ *adv.* involving comparison or comparing 相比较而言, 相对地

well-executed /welˈeksɪkjʊ:tɪd/ *adj.* being carried out successfully 很好实行的

installment /ɪnˈstɔːlmənt/ *n.* payment spread over a period of time 分期付款

downfield /ˈdaʊnfi:ld/ *adv.* toward or in the defending team's end of the playing field (美橄) 在前场, 向前场

game plan /ˈgeɪm ˈplæn/ *n.* strategy 策略, 战略

execution /ˌeksɪˈkjuːʃən/ *n.* carrying out 实行, 完成, 执行

blitz /blɪts/ *n.* a sudden heavy attack 突袭; 闪电战

platoon /pləˈtuːn/ *n.* a group of persons who are engaged in a common activity; a military unit that is a subdivision of a company 一群人, 一组人; (军) 排  
squad /skwɒd/ *n.* a team; a smallest army unit (体育) 队; (军) 班

helmet /ˈhelmɪt/ *n.* protective head-covering 头盔, 钢盔

blast /blɑːst/ *v.* destroy or break apart using explosives 用炸药炸开

war paint /ˈwɔː peɪnt/ *n.* paint put on bodies before going to war 作战前涂于脸上或身上的颜料

verbal /ˈvɜːbl/ *adj.* connected with words and their use 语言的, 词语的

originally /əˈrɪdʒɪnəli/ *adv.* in the beginning 最初, 原先

confine /ˈkɒnfəɪn/ *n.* (pl.) limits or borders 界限, 边界

superhuman /ˌsjuːpəˈhjuːmən/ *adj.* beyond human powers 超人的

mythical /ˈmɪθɪkl/ *adj.* existing in myth, imaginary 神话式的, 神话的; 想象的

feat /fi:t/ *n.* a notable act or deed 技艺; 壮举

admiration /ædˈmɪreɪʃən/ *n.* a feeling of wonder and respect 钦佩, 羡慕



- imitation /ɪmɪ'teɪʃən/ *n.* a copy of someone's behaviour, appearance, speech, etc. 模仿, 效法
- armored /'ɑ:məd/ *adj.* covered or protected with armour 穿戴盔甲的, 装甲的
- dash /dæʃ/ *n.* a sudden quick run; sprint 短跑, 猛冲
- demise /dɪ'maɪz/ *n.* a loss of position or status; death 地位的丧失; 死亡, 终止
- relocation /,ri:ləʊ'keɪʃən/ *n.* movement to another place 迁移
- quarterly /'kwɔ:təli/ *n.* periodical published four times a year 季刊
- baron /'bærən/ *n.* 男爵
- robber baron /'rɒbə'bærən/ 强盗资本家
- determinant /dɪ'tɜ:mɪnənt/ *n.* a determining factor 决定因素
- rugby /'rʌɡbi/ *n.* a form of football played with an oval ball 英式橄榄球
- stadium /'steɪdiəm/ *n.* a modern structure, with its inclosure, resembling the ancient stadium, used for athletic games, etc. 露天大型运动场
- subservient /sə'bɜ:sɪvɪənt/ *adj.* less important; subordinate 从属的; 屈从的
- finesse /fɪnes/ *n.* delicate skill 灵活, 灵巧, 技巧
- gladiatorial /glædɪə'tɔ:riəl/ *adj.* of or relating to or resembling gladiators or their combat 斗剑的, 格斗的
- leisurely /'leɪzəli/ *adj.* moving or acting without haste 从容不迫的; 悠闲的
- teletext /'telɪkɔ:st/ *n.* a broadcast on TV 电视广播
- frenzied /'frenzɪd/ *adj.* mad; frantic 疯狂的, 狂乱的
- identification /aɪ'dentɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* the act of identifying, or proving to be the same 认同, 视为一致
- vicarious /vɪ'keəriəs/ *adj.* experienced at second-hand, indirect 替代的, 间接的
- pastoral /'pɑ:stərəl/ *adj.* of simple peaceful country life 田园的; 牧(羊)人的
- ritualized /'rɪtʃʊəlaɪzd/ *adj.* (pp) made or evolved into a ritual 仪式化的
- nostalgia /nɒs'tældʒɪə/ *n.* longing for something past 怀旧, 留恋过去
- revitalization /ri:və'təlaɪzɪʃən/ *n.* bringing again into activity and prominence 新生, 复兴
- statistically /stə'tɪstɪkəli/ *adv.* with respect to statistics 统计上地, 统计地
- dethrone /dɪ'trəʊn/ *vt.* to remove from power 废黜, 罢免
- cross section /krɒs'sekʃən/ *n.* a group that is typical or representative of the whole 具有代表性的实例, 典型
- craftiness /'kra:ftɪnis/ *n.* the quality of being crafty; cunning 灵巧多变; 狡猾
- mechanistic /mekə'nɪstɪk/ *adj.* of or relating to the philosophical theory of mechanism 机械的, 机械论的
- versus /'vɜ:səs/ *prep.* against 对(指诉讼、比赛等中), 与……相对
- reenactment /ri:ɪ'næktmənt/ *n.* act of enacting or performing again 再次展现
- dedicated /'dedɪkətɪd/ *adj.* (pp) committed; devoted 热诚的, 一心一意的
- stigma /'stɪgmə/ *n.* a sign of shame 耻辱, 污名
- golfer /'gɒlfə/ *n.* a golf player 打高尔夫球的人
- inequity /ɪn'ekwɪti/ *n.* want of equity; injustice 不平等, 不公平
- well-heeled *adj.* rich 有钱的, 富裕的
- oasis /əʊ'eɪsɪs/ *n.* a fertile or green spot in a waste or desert (沙漠中)绿洲
- lush /lʌʃ/ *adj.* (of plants, esp. grass) growing very well 繁茂的, 葱翠的
- unmanageably /ʌn'mænɪdʒəbli/ *adv.* such as cannot be managed or used or controlled 难处理地, 难控制地
- origination /ə,rɪdʒə'neɪʃən/ *n.* the act or process of bringing or coming into existence 开始, 起点; 发源
- victim /'vɪktɪm/ *n.* an unfortunate person who suffers from some adverse circumstance; a living being sacrificed to some deity 受害人, 牺牲品
- terrain /'terɪn/ *n.* a piece of ground having specific characteristics or military potential 地形, 地势
- course /kɔ:s/ *n.* golf course 高尔夫球场; 球场
- ethos /ɪ'θɒs/ *n.* the moral nature, set of ideas, or beliefs 道德本质, 思想信仰
- trail /treɪl/ *n.* a footpath or road track through a wilderness or wild region 小径, 小道