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*A Guide to College  
English Study*

大学英语导学与精练

本册主编

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杨玉好

A GUIDE  
COLLEGE  
ENGLISH  
STUDY 3

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# 大学英语导学与精练



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# 前言

为了配合大学英语的教学,更好地帮助广大读者学好、用好新教材,我们编写了《大学英语导学与精练》一书。

在本书的编写过程中,我们致力于帮助学生全面提高英语综合能力,既考虑到学生在使用新教材时可能遇到的难点和问题,又尽可能地给学生列出新教材中的精华;既对学生语言知识上的不足进行大量的讲解,又为学生将来参加四、六级考试提供足够的自测练习。本书包括以下内容:

1. **背景知识:**介绍了与课文相关的信息,包括作者生平、人物介绍、风土人情、社会万象等,以帮助读者提高学习兴趣,领会课文内容。

2. **课文精析:**包括课文简评、写作技巧分析等,使读者从总体上对课文有一个概括的了解,以期起到提纲挈领、统领全局的效果,帮助读者在更高层次上理解课文内容。

3. **核心词汇和短语详解:**对课文中的关键词汇和短语进行详尽解释,内容涉及单词与短语的用法、搭配、同义辨析以及例句等,其解释之详尽不亚于多本词典同时在手。

4. **句型结构:**精选课文中重要句式,解释其用法并附以例句加以阐述,让读者更易掌握。

5. **疑难句解析:**选择课文中较难理解的句子进行详细讲解,包括句子的结构、译文以及词汇、短语在上下文中的具体运用等等,犹如教师在亲自讲课。

6. **阅读系列讲座:**展示课文作者使用的各种写作技巧和方法,引导读者多加揣摩,举一反三,在加深对课文理解的同时,将各种写作技巧和方法运用于平时的写作当中去。

7. **课文参考译文:**提供课文的参考译文,是为了帮助读者更好地理解原文,同时加强对读者翻译能力的培养。

8. **练习答案及解析:**在提供练习答案的同时对练习进行了分析讲解,以利于读者对练习的深入理解。同时提供了听说教程的



部分练习答案。

**9. 真题训练:**每一单元中都附有四、六级真题,并提供了答案和解析,读者通过该部分训练,既可以掌握课文中出现的重点单词、短语和句型,还可以进一步提高自己的阅读理解能力和完形填空能力,为四、六级考试过关打基础。

总而言之,本书既是一本辅导书,又是一本英语学习指南,还是一座应对四、六级考试的演练场,在学习的同时,也收获着希望。

全书共分四册,由杨春苑、贾学勤总负责,杨春苑对全套书进行了设计构思和仔细审读,参编者均为长期从事大学英语教学与研究的教师。

限于水平,书中难免有错误疏漏之处,敬请英语界同人和广大读者不吝指教。

编者

2004年10月

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# Unit One



## Part I

## Understanding and Learning 理解与学习



### Section A The Expensive Fantasy of Lord Williams

#### 一、Background Information 背景知识

##### 1. Scotland

Scotland is one of four constituent nations which form the United Kingdom (the other three are England, Wales and Northern Ireland). Forming the northern part of the island of Great Britain, Scotland is 31,510 square miles in area, 274 miles long from North to South, and varies in breadth between 24 and 154 miles. The official language is English, although Gaelic is spoken, primarily in the North and West of Scotland.

Scotland is divided into three main regions: the Highlands, the Midland Valley and the Southern Uplands. Most of the population and the majority of Scotland's industry is located within the Midland Valley.

Scotland includes 787 islands, of which most belong to groups known as the Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland. Only 62 exceed three square miles in area.

Scotland is well-known for its mountainous and beautiful scenery. Much of the upland within the UK is contained within the borders of Scotland, along with the highest peaks.

Government in Scotland is in four tiers. A new Scottish Parliament was elected in 1999, following devolution of powers from the United Kingdom Parliament in London.

The Scottish Parliament is supported by the Scottish Executive based in Edinburgh. The Scottish Government is led by a First Minister.

Scotland also has its own banking system and its own banknotes. Edinburgh is the second financial center of the UK and one of the major financial centers of the world.

Scotland has given rise to many more famous people, notable in the arts, literature, the sciences and as inventors, philosophers, architects and so on, than would be expected for a country of such modest size and population.

##### 2. Irish Republican Army (IRA)

A nationalist organization devoted to the integration of Ireland as a complete and inde-

pendent unit. Organized by Michael Collins from remnants of rebel units dispersed after the Easter Rebellion in 1916, it was composed of the more militant members of the Irish Volunteers, and it became the military wing of the Sinn Féin party.

In 1969 the IRA split into two groups, the majority, or “officials”, advocating a united socialist Ireland but disavowing terrorist activities, and the “provisionals”, claiming terrorism as a necessary catalyst for unification. The “provisionals” then began a systematic terrorist campaign in Northern Ireland.

## 二、Brief Comment on the Text 课文简评

这是一篇微型小说，它讲述了威廉姆斯先生利用职务之便从伦敦警察总署盗取了 800 多万英镑，他用这笔钱为自己编造了一个贵族梦：他为自己买来了许多贵族头衔，并使他居住的小村庄起死回生。最终他为自己的行为付出了 7 年半徒刑的昂贵代价。威廉姆斯先生的行为充满了法与情、义与不义的矛盾，给读者留下了品评的空间。

全文可分为 4 个部分：第 1 部分（第 1~5 段）交代了故事发生的地点和主人公威廉姆斯先生的情况——真实身份及他所犯的罪行；第 2 部分（第 6~8 段）讲述了村民对威廉姆斯事件的不同反应；第 3 部分（第 9~14 段）进一步讲述了威廉姆斯先生犯罪的事实以及他如何花掉这笔钱的，一方面他使自己成为伯爵，同时还拥有其他多个贵族头衔，另一方面他将钱投入托明陶尔改变了它的面貌；第 4 部分（第 15~17 段）讲述了威廉姆斯事件案发的过程及他所受到的惩罚。

## 三、Writing Skills 写作技巧

用多个细节表达一个主要观点；倒叙。

本文的第一个写作特点是用多个细节表达一个观点。比如：第 10 段讲述威廉姆斯先生利用盗取的这笔钱造就了一个英国勋爵，然后讲述了他是如何用这笔钱把自己打成一个英国伯爵的；第 11 段讲他花钱买了幢高级住宅和多个贵族头衔，成为彻恩赛德勋爵；第 12 和 13 段讲述他把钱投入小村庄，买下酒吧及年久失修的戈登·阿姆斯旅馆遗迹多处石屋，并将它们修缮一新；第 14 段讲述他为旅馆购置昂贵的水晶酒杯。

本文的另一个写作特点是采用倒叙的写作手法。先交代威廉姆斯先生因盗取 800 多万英镑而被判七年半徒刑，然后交代他所犯的主要罪行、如何花这笔钱以及整个案发过程。

## 四、Detailed Study of the Text 课文重难点详解

### （一）Key Words 核心词汇

suspicion	deputy	considerate	mislead	restore	estate
mess	furnish	deceive	deposit	notify	commission
substantial	supervise	bulk	motive	justify	

#### 1. suspicion [sə'spiʃən] n. (Line 7)

- (1) 猜疑，怀疑 a belief or feeling that sth. is wrong or that sb. has done wrong
- (2) 怀疑，嫌疑 a belief that a crime is committed or that sb. is guilty of sth.

#### 【学用要点】

- (1) 【原形】suspect v. 怀疑，猜疑

(2) 【派生词】suspicious *adj.* 怀疑的, 猜疑的

(3) 【常用搭配】under suspicion 受到怀疑 above/beyond suspicion 毋庸置疑 with suspicion 怀疑地 a suspicion of 一点儿

### 【例句说明】

(1) I have the suspicion that he is dishonest.

我怀疑他不诚实。

(2) There was a suspicion of garlic in the stew.

炖肉中有点儿蒜味。

(3) The behavior of the stranger aroused our suspicion.

那陌生人的行为引起了我们的怀疑。

(4) He is a person without a suspicion of humor, so none of us like him.

他是一个毫无幽默感的人, 所以我们都不喜欢他。

(5) Beyond suspicion, he is able to solve the delicate problem.

毋庸置疑, 他能解决这一棘手问题。

(6) She is under suspicion of murder.

她涉嫌谋杀。

(7) He is always regarded in the Army with a certain amount of suspicion of his left-wing tendencies.

因为他有左翼倾向, 所以在军队里一向受到很多怀疑。

## 2. deputy ['depjuti] *n.* (Line 16)

(1) 副职, 副手 a person whose rank is just below what of the leader of an organization

(2) 代理人[C] a person who is given the power to act instead of another person

### 【学用要点】

(1) 【同义辨析】deputy, delegate, agent, representative, vice, associate

前四个词均含有“代表, 代理人”的意思。deputy 指负责人不在时临时代替其职务的人; delegate 指由政府或其他方面正式任命的代表, 这类代表的职责往往是暂时的; agent 指受当事人的委托, 代表其进行某种活动的人; representative 指通过选举或者委托所产生的代表, 能全权代表他人或团体处理法定范围内的一切事务; vice 主要用于口语中, 但可以做前缀, 指地位低于所指之人但可代他/她; associate 多用于美国英语中, 如 an associate professor 副教授, an associate editor 副编辑。

(2) 【常用搭配】a deputy for sb. 某人的代理人 a deputy to (+组织机构等)……的代表

(3) 【用法提示】deputy 做名词用, 但一般做定语, 修饰名词

### 【例句说明】

(1) They were the delegates to the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of China.  
他们曾经是中国共产党第十次全国代表大会代表。

(2) He showed us the samples representative of the latest industrial development.  
他向我们展示了代表工业上最新发展的样品。

(3) He was appointed to be the deputy mayor of the city.  
他被任命为本市副市长。

(4) I would like to act as a deputy for this company in Beijing.

我想做这家公司在北京的代理。

- (5) The vice-president of Chicago University will come to visit our school next month.  
芝加哥大学的副校长将于下星期来我校访问。

- (6) I have to go now, for I am going to have a talk with the associate editor of that newspaper office.

我现在要走了,因为我要与那家报社的副总编辑谈一谈。

### 3. considerate [kən'sidərit] *adj.* (Line 23)

体贴的,体谅的 careful not to hurt others; thoughtful

#### 【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】 considerate of 体谅的,对……考虑周全的  
(2) 【同义词】 thoughtful 考虑周到的,体谅的  
(3) 【反义词】 inconsiderate 不体谅的  
(4) 【相关词】 consider *v.* 考虑,体谅 consideration *n.* 考虑,体谅 considering *prep.* 鉴于,就……而论 considered *adj.* 经过仔细考虑的 considerable *adj.* 相当大的,相当多的

#### 【例句说明】

- (1) He was always considerate to his friends when they were in trouble.  
当朋友遇到麻烦时,他总是非常体谅他们。  
(2) I am very lucky to have such a considerate friend as you.  
我很幸运能有像你这样体贴周到的朋友。  
(3) Considering English, he is the best one in our class.  
就英语而论,他是我们班最好的。  
(4) For most people, it takes considerable effort to learn a long poem by heart.  
对于大多数人来说,背诵一首长诗需要付出很大的气力。  
(5) He had made a considered decision in a very short time.  
他在很短的时间内作出了考虑细致的决定。  
(6) Everyone likes her because she is always considerate of others.  
大家都喜欢她,因为她总是为别人着想。

### 4. mislead [mis'li:d] *v.* (Line 26)

- (1) 给……以错误的想法或印象,使误解 cause sb. to have a wrong idea or impression about sb./sth.  
(2) 领错或引错方向 lead or guide in the wrong direction  
(3) 把……带坏,使误入歧途 cause to be or do wrong

#### 【学用要点】

- (1) 【构成】 mis- (=wrongly 错误) + lead (引导)  
(2) 【派生词】 misleader *n.* 错误引导者,错误领导人 misleading *adj.* 引入歧途的;骗人的;使人误解的

#### 【例句说明】

- (1) He is a good boy, but bad companions misled him.  
他是个好孩子,但坏伙伴把他带坏了。





- (2) Don't let his friendly manner mislead you into trusting him.

不要让他那种友好的态度骗了你。

- (3) The guide misled us and we got lost.

向导领错了路,我们迷路了。

- (4) His speech about the importance of the money is misleading.

他关于金钱的重要性的发言使人误解。

5. **restore** [ri'stɔ:(r)] *vt.* (Line 27)

- (1) 重建,修复 rebuild or repair sth. so that it is like the original

- (2) 使回复,使恢复 bring sb. /sth. back to a formal position or condition

- (3) 归还,交还 give back; pay back

- (4) 使复职,使复位 resume one's post

【学用要点】

【同义辨析】restore, recover

recover 和 restore 都有“恢复,修复”的意思。restore 强调用外力恢复原状,表示“恢复健康”时多用被动语态;recover 强调用自己的力量来恢复原状,表示“恢复健康”时多用主动语态。

【例句说明】

- (1) The classic architecture has been restored to its original form.

这座古建筑已被恢复了原貌。

- (2) He felt completely restored to health after his vacation.

假期过后,他感到身体已经完全恢复了。

- (3) The police restored the stolen cars to their owners yesterday.

昨天警察把被盗的车归还了失主。

- (4) He was restored to his old post in charge of marketing department.

他已经官复原职,仍旧负责营销部门的工作。

6. **estate** [i'steit] *n.* (Line 37)

- (1) 庄园,大片私有土地 a large area of land in the country which is owned by a family or an organization and is often farmed

- (2) 财产(尤指遗产) property or heritage

- (3) 地位;水平 state or level

【例句说明】

- (1) We are going to have an evening party on his estate.

我们将在他的庄园举行晚会。

- (2) He inherited a large amount of estate from his grandfather last year.

他去年从其祖父处继承了一大笔遗产。

- (3) We should learn to have dealings with people of every estate.

我们应该学会与各种社会地位的人打交道。

7. **mess** [mes] *n.* (Line 47)

- (1) 污秽,混乱 [C] (usu. sin.) a dirty state

- (2) 困境,狼狈的处境 [U, C] a state full of difficulties and problems

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】 make a mess of 把……弄糟, 把……弄得一塌糊涂
- (2) 【派生词】 messy *adj.* 肮脏的, 混乱的, 杂乱的
- (3) 【其他词性】 *vi.* 弄脏, 弄乱 *vt.* 妨害, 干扰

【例句说明】

- (1) Mother was angry to see the mess of the bedroom.  
妈妈看到乱七八糟的卧室非常生气。
- (2) Parents always spoil their children by getting them out of the messes they had gotten themselves into.  
父母溺爱子女总是帮助他们摆脱他们自己所造成的困境。
- (3) The late arrival of the train messed up all our plan.  
火车晚点把我们的计划打乱了。
- (4) Stop messing about with my work.  
不要打扰我的工作。
- (5) What a mess you have made of the job!  
看你把工作搞得一塌糊涂!

8. furnish ['fɜ:nɪʃ] *vt.* (Line 48)

- (1) 供给家具, 用家具布置 provide with furniture; put furniture in
- (2) 提供, 供应 supply or provide

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】 furnish with 提供, 供应
- (2) 【同义辨析】 furnish, equip, supply  
furnish 指供给生活所必备的或成为生活舒适所需的家具; equip 常表示“装备”工作所需的東西; supply 可用于指在任何环境下“供给”任何东西。
- (3) 【派生词】 furnishing *n.* (常用复) 家具, 设备; 服饰品

【例句说明】

- (1) The new hotel is finished, but it is not furnished yet.  
新旅馆建好了, 但还没有配备家具。
- (2) He furnished the guerrillas with information.  
他为游击队提供情报。
- (3) They are renting a furnished house.  
他们想租一套带家具的房子。
- (4) I like the style of the furnishings of the house.  
我喜欢这房间的家具式样。
- (5) This plant is equipped with modern machines.  
这家工厂配备着现代化的机器。
- (6) The trees supply us shade in summer.  
夏天树木为我们遮阳。

9. deceive [di'si:v] *vt.* (Line 53)

欺骗, 蒙蔽 make sb. believe sth. that is not true



### 【学用要点】

#### (1) 【同义辨析】 deceive, cheat

这两个词均含有“欺骗”的意思。deceive 侧重于将不真实的情况告诉某人或以某种错误说法、理论、假象等使某人上当,导致他人作出错误的判断;cheat 侧重于采取某种不诚实的手段,获取某种个人利益或损害他人利益。

#### (2) 【相关词】 deceptive *adj.* 欺骗的,不老实的 deception *n.* 欺骗,诈骗,受骗 deceit *n.* 欺骗,蒙骗 deceitful *adj.* 欺诈的,不老实的

#### (3) 【常用搭配】 deceive sb. into doing sth. 骗某人做某事

### 【例句说明】

(1) He deceived his younger brother into stealing money from his mother's drawer.  
他骗弟弟偷母亲抽屉里的钱。

(2) He who once deceived is ever suspected.  
一旦欺骗将会永远被怀疑。

(3) My secretary deceived me into believing him, and then cheated me out of my stocks in the company.

我的秘书先是骗取了我对他的信任,然后骗取了我在公司的全部股份。

### 10. deposit [di'pɒzɪt] *n.* (Line 55)

(1) 存款 [C] a sum paid into an account at a bank

(2) 定金,押金 [C] payment of a part of a larger sum, the rest of which to be paid later

### 【学用要点】

(1) 【常用搭配】 deposit sth. with sb. 把某物寄存在某人处

(2) 【其他词性】 *vt.* ① 设置,放下 ② 存钱;存积 ③ 付定金,预付一部分

### 【例句说明】

(1) A large amount of his deposit in the bank aroused the police's suspicion.  
他在银行的大量存款引起了警方的怀疑。

(2) The shopkeeper promised to keep the goods for me if I paid a deposit.  
店主答应,如果我付一点定金,他就可以替我预留货物。

(3) I deposited ¥1000 in my account yesterday.  
我昨天在我的账户里存了1 000元钱。

(4) The flood deposited a layer of mud in the road.  
洪水在道路上沉积了一层淤泥。

(5) You can apply for the housing credit if you can afford to deposit a quarter of the price of the house.

如果你能预付房价的1/4,你就可以申请住房贷款。

### 11. notify ['nəʊtɪfaɪ] *vt.* (Line 55)

通知,报告 inform (sb. of sth.); report (sth. to sb.)

### 【学用要点】

(1) 【常用搭配】 notify sb. of sth. 通知某人某事

(2) 【同义辨析】 inform, notify

inform 强调将某事直接告诉(或透露给)某人,是一般的用语,搭配为 inform sb. of

sth; notify 则指以正式的“公告, 通知”(notice)将事情告知某人, 一般搭配为 notify sb. of sth. 或 notify sth. to sb., 也可在宾语后接不定式。

**【例句说明】**

- (1) I notify him of the change of my address.  
我把我地址的变更通知了他。
- (2) When my guest arrives, please notify me that he has come.  
我的客人到时, 请通知我。
- (3) I will notify my lawyer to write out the agreement.  
我将通知我的律师写好协议书。
- (4) The police should inform the prisoner of his legal rights.  
警察应该把法定的权利告诉犯人。
- (5) Did you inform them of the progress of the work?  
你把工作进程告诉他们了吗?

**12. commission** [kə'mɪʃən] *vt.* (Line 58)

- (1) 委任, 任命 give the official authority to be an officer in the armed forces
- (2) 佣金, 回扣 money, usu. related to the value of goods sold, paid to the salesman for his service

**【学用要点】**

- (1) **【同义辨析】** appoint, commission

appoint 一般是指任命一职务, 如 appoint sb. to a post; 而 commission 指委托某人做某事, 如 be commissioned to negotiate with sb. 被授权与某人谈判。commission 做名词时与 committee 意思相同。

- (2) **【派生词】** commissioner *n.* 委员, 专员, 特派员
- (3) **【其他词性】** *n.* [C] 考察团, 委员会; 任务, 委托

**【例句说明】**

- (1) I was commissioned to cooperate with them.  
我被授权与他们合作。
- (2) You can get a commission of 10 percent on all the sales you make.  
你能从做成的每笔生意中得到 10% 的回扣。
- (3) The government appointed a commission to examine the country's educational system.  
政府指派一个委员会调查国家教育制度。
- (4) He has received a commission to take charge of the school.  
他已受命管理这所学校。
- (5) A commissioner is an important official in a government department or other organizations.  
专员是政府部门或其他组织里的要员。
- (6) It's reported that a special committee will be set up to deal with the matter.  
据报道将成立一个特别委员会来处理这件事。

13. **substantial** [səb'stænʃl] *adj.* (Line 60)

- (1) 大的, 相当可观的 large in amount; considerable
- (2) 大体上的, 实质上的 concerning the most important part of sth.
- (3) 富裕的, 富有的 rich, wealthy

【学用要点】

【其他词性】*n.* (常用复) 实质性的东西; 要领

【例句说明】

- (1) John has made a substantial improvement in arithmetic.  
约翰在算术上取得了很大的进步。
- (2) Several substantial landowners live here.  
几个富有的地主住在这儿。

14. **supervise** ['sju:pəvaiz] *vt.* (Line 58)

监督, 管理 watch or keep a check on (sb. doing sth. or sth. being done) to make sure it is done properly

【学用要点】

【派生词】supervisor *n.* 监管人, 主管人 supervision *n.* 监督, 管理

【例句说明】

- (1) One of his jobs was to supervise the dining room.  
他的工作之一是管理餐厅。
- (2) He supervised and trained more than two hundreds workers.  
他管理和培训 200 多人。
- (3) Don't bother the supervisor with such petty matters.  
别用那么小的事去麻烦主管。
- (4) The work is well-done under his supervision.  
这项工作在他的督导下做得很好。

15. **bulk** [bʌlk] *n.* (Line. 60)

- (1) (常用单) 大半, 大部分 (sing.) the main part (of sth.)
- (2) (巨大的) 体积; 大量 [U] largeness of size or quantity

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】in bulk 大量地, 大批地
- (2) 【派生词】bulky *adj.* 庞大的, 重且不易搬动的

【例句说明】

- (1) Farmers form the bulk of our population.  
我们人口的大部分为农民。
- (2) The bulk of the text is essentially a review of these original documents.  
这个文本的主要部分基本上是评述那些原始文件。
- (3) They built a ship of great bulk.  
他们造了一条巨轮。
- (4) The goods will be very cheap if the market sells them in bulk.  
当商家大量出售货物时, 这些货物会很便宜。