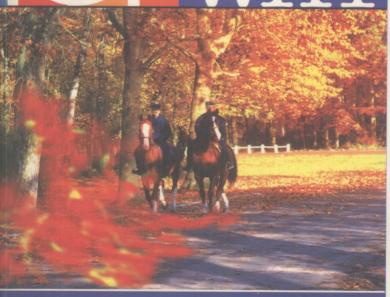
A LEARNER'S COMPANION

上海外国语大学 胡 洁 主编

OPWAY



潘晓燕 主审



大学英语(全新版)教材 同步辅导丛书

课文辅导

谁笑到最后,谁笑得最甜: He

best who laughs last.

红膜自测记忆法

Lew 全新版

八学 英 语

综合教程

全新版



申山大学主格言

H31

194:4

RVER

AMON

大学英语 (全新版)教材 同步辅导丛书

课文辅导

主 编 胡 洁 副主编 耿 妍 主 审 潘晓燕 编 者 耿 妍 李花枝 蒋秀娟 歷绍武

综合教徒 全新版

| 他は記 | **85**0 変 松紅日 | 1004 星 1

He laughs best who laughs last. 谁笑到最后,谁笑得最甜

中山大学之版社



版权所有 翻印必究

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全新版大学英语综合教程课文辅导·4/ 胡洁主编.—广州:中山大学出版社,2004.1

ISBN 7-306-01989-9

I. 全… II. 胡… III. 英语一高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 060005 号

责任编辑:熊锡源 装帧设计:郭炜 责任校对:晨露 技术编辑:黄少伟

中山大学出版社出版发行 (地址:广州市新港西路 135 号 邮编:511400) 电话:020-84111998、84037215 广东新华发行集团发行 广州市番禺官桥彩色印刷厂印刷 (地址:广州市番禺区石楼官桥 邮编:511447) 850毫米×1168毫米 32 升本 46 印张 1800千字 2004年1月第1版 2004年1月第1次印刷 (全四册)定价:50.00 元

如发现因印装质量问题影响阅读,请与承印厂联系调换

前言

《大学英语》(全新版)是在上海外语教育出版社的组织下,由国内数家知名大学的学者遵循《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的要求联合编写而成的。根据教与学双方的需要,上海外国语大学与上海交通大学的部分资深教师联手编写了这套《全新版大学英语课文辅导》。

本套辅导教程每个单元的构成与特点如下:

一、水平预测:

此板块包括与课文内容相关的全真选择题(四级、六级、考研)及自测题,用以预测读者学习该课前对这些预测题所反映的语言点的掌握情况。

二、文化背景:

此板块介绍该单元两篇课文涉及的主要概念、术语、写作背景及相关人物,有助于读者深入理解课文。

三、文章精读:

此板块为本辅导教程的核心,包括:

1)课文概要

中英文对照,使读者首先对所学课文的中心思想及写作手法有一个整体了解。

2)篇章分析

中英文对照,使读者对所学课文的整体篇章结构一目了然。

3)写作特点

介绍每单元课文的体裁、写作风格、思路,不仅使读者更深入地领会作者的思想,而且教读者如何使自己写出来的文章篇章结构清晰、文理通畅、耐人寻味。

4)阅读思考

结合课文精心设计的5道选择和简答题(均注明答案参考行数Line X),点明文章的理解重点和难点,考查读者对课文的理解程度。

5)词汇与短语

词性、词义、同义词、反义词、例句、联想(词的构成)、扩展(派生)、易混(形似词)、考点(搭配、辨析、注意)等细则,帮助学生扎扎实实地掌握课文中的核心词汇(每条词汇与短语均注明段数Para.X);《大学英语》(全

新版)的使用对象为非英语专业大学生,因此本辅导教程中所出现的词汇,其释义均依照教育部和高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会指定编写、由上海外语教育出版社和高等教育出版社出版的《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》。

6)难句分析

将文章中结构复杂或有特殊含义的句子(原句均注明行数LineX)进行翻译、点评,使学生充分、正确得理解文章精华。

7)练习详解

不仅给出了每一道习题的答案,而且配有译文,特别难的句子还有简单解析。

8)参考译文

本书所有译文均为我们独立译出,曾经过反复推敲、修改和润色,措辞独具匠心,是作者水平的体现,也是本书的亮点。

四、四级全真试题:

这一部分是本书的一大特色,旨在让读者在学习的同时,测试自己的实际水平,看到自己的差距,也看到自己的进步,更增添学习的动力。

五、全真试题答案与详解:

给出正确答案,并且提供详尽的解析,每道题都归纳出考点,剖析出 题的规律。

六、听说教程指南:

《大学英语》(全新版)配有听说教程。

鉴于目前许多学校听力课时少,学生听完录音后,有时难免仍有疑问,本辅导教程特纳人听说教程指南(练习答案),便于学生课后复习参考。

七、红膜自测:

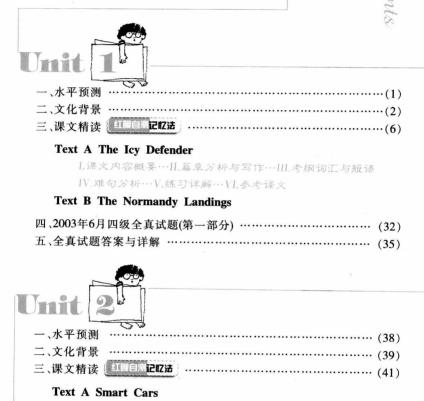
本辅导教程在词汇与短语部分将每条例句、考点里的关键词用红色印刷,只要善用所附红色透明片隐去关键词,便能随时检测学习成果。

尽管编者均为具备英语专业研究生学历、工作在教学第一线的资深教师,但仍难免有疏漏之处,恳请使用者不吝指正。

编 者 2004年1月于上海

Contents





IV.难句分析…V.练习详解…VI.参考译文 Text B Intelligent Vehicles

四、2003年6月四级全真试题(第二部分)	(63
五 全直试题次安与详知	

I.课文内容概要…II.篇章分析与写作…III.考纲词汇与短语

Contents

目 Contents

٠	0.0
Unit	3
1	C) W

一、水平预测	***************************************	(69)
二、文化背景		(70)
三、课文精读	红腹自测 记忆法	(72)

Text A Get the Job You Want

I.课文内容概要…II.篇章分析与写作…III.考纲词汇与短语 IV 难句分析…V.练习详解…VI.参考译文

Text B A Mortal Flower

四、2003年6月四级全真试	题(第三部分)	(97)
五 全直试题答案与详解		(100)



一、水平预测		(103)
--------	--	-------

二、文化背景 …………(104)

三、课文精读 红膜白潮 记忆法 …………………………(105)

Text A America as a Collage

I.课文内容概要…II.篇章分析与写作…III.考纲词汇与短语 IV.难句分析…V.练习详解…VI.参考译文

Text B What's American about America?

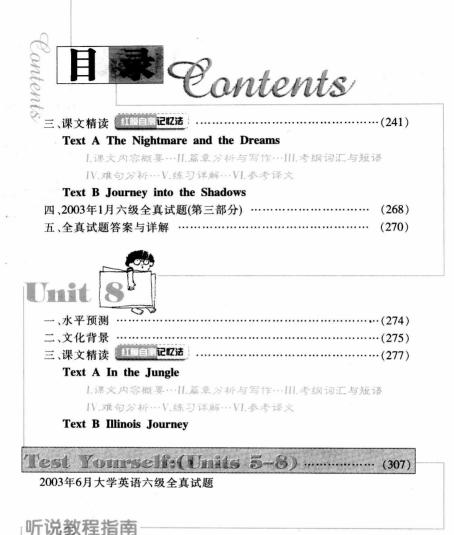
Test Yourself (Units 1-4)(129)

2001年6月大学英语四级全真试题



.....(237)

	8
O.O.	
Unit 5	
一、水平预测	(140)
AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	
三、课文精读 红曜自演记忆法	(151)
I.课文内容概要…II.篇章分析与写作…III.考纲词汇与短	语
IV. 难句分析…V. 练习详解…VI. 参考译文 Text B A Man of the World	
	C \$2000 C NEW CONTO
四、2003年1月六级全真试题(第一部分)	(180)
五、全真试题答案与详解	(184)
Unit 6	
一、水平预测	
二、文化背景	·(189)
三、课文精读 红腹自测记忆法	·(191)
Text A Old Father Time Becomes a Terror	
Ⅰ.课文内容概要…Ⅱ.篇章分析与写作…Ⅲ.考纲词汇与短ⅰ	吾
IV.难句分析…V.练习详解…VI.参考译文	
Text B Life in the Fast Lane	
四、2003年1月六级全真试题(第二部分)	(228)
五、全真试题答案与详解	(232)
一、水平预测	(236)



UNIT 1

Fighting with the Forces of Nature

一、水平预测

1	On weekend my g	grandpa usually	_ a glass of wine.	(CET6:1997.1)
	A. subscribes to	B. engages in	C. hangs on	D. indulges in
2.	Improved consume	r confidence is	to an economic reco	overy. (CET6:2000 1)
	A. subordinate	B. cumulative	C. crucial	D satisfactory
3.	It took us only a	few hours to	the paper off all four w	valle (CFT6.2000 1)
	A. chip	B. shear	C. stroke	
4.	There was once a	town in this country	where all life seemed	D. scrape
	with its sum I'	in this country	where all life seemed	to live in
Ti.	with its surroundin			(CET6:1998.1)
_	A. coincidence	B. harmony	C. uniform	D. alliance
5.	We've just installed	l a fan to coo	king smells from the ki	tchen. (CET6:2003.6)
	A. eject	B. expel	C. exclude	D evile
6.	People were surpr	ised to find that he	had the ability to	everything by
	was involved in.			
		D. L.	-11	(CET6:1996.6)
7	m. precede	B. dominate	C. effect	D. instruct
1.	There was once an	idea that th	e earth was flat and m	otionless.
	w . w . w			(CET6:1999.6)
8.	A. absurd	B. intrinsic	C. eternal	D offensive
	We are doing this	work in the	of reforms in the eco	onomic social and
	cultural spheres.			
		B. contest	C. pretext	(CET6:2002.1)
参	* 本文字 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	П.О. П.С. —	C. pretext	D. texture
-	2 H 34: 1 0 1 7	4 8 5 8 6 8	T'E 7'7 T'I	

二、文化背景

The Icy Defender

1. Grand Army 大军

The Grand Army (la Grande Armèe) is the name Napoleon I attached to the French army numbering some 200,000 men slated for the invasion of Britain in 1804. It also invaded Russia in 1812.

"大军"是拿破仑一世于 1804 年命名的旨在入侵英国的法国军队,当时拥有约 20 万士兵。该军队于 1812 年远征俄国。

2. Neman River 涅曼河

The Neman River is 582 miles (937km) long and drains about 38,000 square miles (98,000 square km). It is an important Eastern European river. In the 19th century the Neman was the eastern border of the Kingdom of Prussia.

涅曼河长 582 英里(937 公里),流域面积约 3.8 万平方英里(9.8 万平方公里)。 它是东欧的一条主要河流。19 世纪时曾为普鲁士王国的东部边界。

3. Smolensk 斯摩棱斯克

Smolensk is a city in western Russia, located on the Dniepr river at 54.79° North, 32.05° East. Its population in 2003 is 351,100.

斯摩棱斯克是俄罗斯西部第涅伯河上的城市,位于北纬 54.79°, 东经 32.05°。 2003 年人口 351,100。

4. Alexander I (1777-1825) 亚历山大一世

EMPEROR OF ALL RUSSIA 1801–1825. Eldest son of Emperor Paul I, Alexander was born in St. Petersburg on December 12, 1777. He came to the throne after the murder of his father, Paul I, on March 12, 1801. The young Emperor was extremely popular among all levels of society. The first half of his reign was marked by a liberal internal policy: His various reforms included a restructuring of the country and an attempt to codify Russian legislation. Later, however, he reversed many of these changes. Alexander died on November 19, 1825. There is a story that he secretly abdicated and lived as a monk.

亚历山大一世,1801-1825年间俄国沙皇,保罗一世的长子,1777年12月12日出生于圣彼得堡,1801年3月12日其父被害后登基。年轻的沙皇深受社会各阶层的爱戴。其统治的前半期以开明的内政著称,各种改革包括国家的重组以及俄国立法的编纂,然而后来,他却废除了许多变革。亚历山大一世逝于1825年11月19日。有人传说他秘密退位,出家做了和尚。

5. Berezina River 别列津纳河

Berezina River is 380 miles (610 km) long, rising in Belarus. It is navigable for most of its length. The heroic retreat across the Berezina of the remnants of

Napoleon's Grand Army took place from Nov. 26 to Nov. 29, 1812. The crossing—effected under heavy Russian attack—saved Napoleon and his forces from capture, but lost the lives of more than 20,000 men.

别列津纳河源于白俄罗斯,全长380英里(610公里),大部分河段可以通航。1812年11月26日至29日,拿破仑"大军"的残余部队英勇撤退,横渡别列津纳河。此次横渡虽使拿破仑和他的军队免于被俘,却在俄军的巨大攻势下损失了2万多人。

6. Sevastopol 塞瓦斯托波尔

Sevastopol (population 360,000) is a city in the Ukraine, located on the Crimean peninsula, on the Black Sea. Sevastopol was founded in 1783, when Russia annexed the Crimean peninsula. It became an important naval base and later, a commercial port. Home of the former Soviet Black Sea fleet, the city is still a Russian naval base. It is also a popular seaside resort and tourist destination, mainly for visitors from the CIS countries.

塞瓦斯托波尔(人口 360,000),乌克兰克里米亚半岛上的一个城市,位于黑海之滨。塞瓦斯托波尔建于 1783 年俄国吞并克里米亚半岛之时,为重要的海军基地,后又成为商业港口。作为前苏联黑海舰队的创建地,该市现在仍然是俄罗斯的一个海军基地。它还是一个海滨旅游胜地,游客主要来自独联体国家。

7. Stalingrad 斯大林格勒

Stalingrad was founded in 1589 as a stronghold to defend Russia's newly acquired land along the Volga. In the 19th century it became an important commercial center. During World War II, the city was nearly destroyed in a battle that marked a major turning point in the war and a landmark in military history. In Sept., 1942, a German army exceeding 500,000 men (including Italians, Hungarians, and Romanians) began an all-out attack on Stalingrad. Stalin ordered that the city be held at all costs. After two months of house-to-house fighting, the Germans had taken most of the city; but the Soviet garrison, receiving supplies across the Volga, held out, thus gaining time for a counteroffensive.

The city was renamed Volgograd in 1961. As a transshipment point, the port handles oil, coal, ore, lumber, and fish. Volgograd is also a major rail center, with connections to Moscow, the Donets Basin, the Caucasus, and Siberia.

斯大林格勒建于 1589 年,是保卫俄国伏尔加河沿岸新征领土的要塞。19 世纪,它成为一个重要的商业中心。二战期间,该市在一场决定性战役中几乎被毁,而这场战役又标志着二战的重大转折,也是军事史上的一个里程碑。1942 年 9 月,一支超过50 万人的德国部队(其中有意大利、匈牙利和罗马尼亚士兵)开始对斯大林格勒发起全面进攻。斯大林下令不惜一切代价保卫该市。经过两个月的巷战,德国军队占领了城市的大部分地区,但苏维埃的卫戍区由于得到了伏尔加河对岸送来的供给而坚持抵抗,从而为反击战赢得了时间。



斯大林格勒 1961 年改名为伏尔加格勒。作为中转点,该港从事石油、煤炭、矿 石、木材和鱼类运输。伏尔加格勒还个是主要的铁路枢纽,与草斯科、顿涅茨煤田、高 加索和西伯利亚相连。

8. Volga River 伏尔加河

The Volga River is the longest river in Europe, about 2,300 miles (3,700 km). It originates at an elevation of only 740 feet (225m) in the Valday Hills northwest of Moscow, and connects with the Rybinsk Reservoir. Since the initial elevation is so low, the river flows slowly, and finally enters the Caspian Sea. At Volgograd, it links, through canals, with the Black Sea. The Volga carries about half of all river freight in Russia. Numerous dams provide hydroelectricity and water for irrigation. The river, known in Russian folklore as Mother Volga, has played an incalculable part in the life of the Russian people.

伏尔加河是欧洲第一长河,大约有2300英里(3700公里)。它发源于莫斯科西北 部瓦尔代山区海拔 740 英尺(225米)的地方,与列宾斯克水库相连。由于发源地地势 低,该河水流缓慢,最终汇入 Caspian 海。在伏尔加格勒,条条运河将其与黑海相连。 伏尔加河承担着俄罗斯大约一半的货物河运。无数的水坝既提供了水电,又为灌溉 提供用水。在俄罗斯民间被称为"母亲河"的伏尔加河在俄罗斯人民的生活中起了不 可估量的作用。

The Normandy Landings

1. D-Day (6 June 1944 Normandy, France) D 日 (1944年6月6日法国诺曼底)

In planning any major military operation, if the exact calendar date was not yet known or if known would not want to be identified in written orders for fear the exact plans might become known to the enemy, the D-Day scheme was used. It was used for all major invasions in Italy, North Africa, Sicily and in all the many island invasions in the Pacific. All major offensive operations were planned to commence on "D-Day at H-Hour at M-Minute." Because it was the biggest military operation of its type D-Day has gone down as the name of the Normandy invasion, but there were many D-Days and many H-Hours.

在计划任何主要军事行动时,如果准确日期尚不清楚或不想明确写出以防计划 被敌军获悉,则使用 D 日计划。在对意大利、北非、西西里和太平洋岛屿的进攻作战 中,所有的主要行动都采用了 D 日计划。所有主要军事进攻都计划于 D 日 H 时 M 分 开始。由于诺曼底入侵是这类行动中规模最大的,所以 D 日便成了它的代名词,但其 实历史上有许多的D日和H时。

2. Cotentin Peninsula 科坦町半岛

In the past the COTENTIN peninsula was an island, and a band of low-lying land and marshes. Now it's very calm, peaceful and quiet, close to nature, with unspoiled surroundings and tranquility. It's quite incredible that despite its turbulent



history, the area has emerged as one of Normandy's most picturesque, with breath-taking views, wide-open beaches, undisturbed villages and green pastures. Memories of the D-Day Landings of 1944, still linger along the Cotentin Peninsula. Thousands of Allied troops poured ashore onto these magnificent beaches in the closing stages of World War II.

过去科坦町半岛是个岛屿,是一片狭长的低地和沼泽。现在它成了一片安静、和平、接近自然、充满祥和的净土。很难想像,经历了多舛的历史,这个地区竟成了诺曼底风景最美的去处——开阔的海滩,平静的村庄,绿色的草场,令人叹为观止。1944年 D 日登陆的记忆犹存于科坦町半岛之上——二战即将结束时,成千上万的联军涌到了这个美丽的海滩上。

3. 101st Airborne Division 101 空降师

The 101st Airborne Division is formed of three brigades plus Division Artillery, Division Support Command, the 101st Aviation Brigade, 159th Aviation Brigade, 101st Corps Support Group and several separate commands.

101 空降师由 3 个旅加上炮兵师、援军指挥部、第 101 航空旅、159 航空旅、101 军支援小组以及几个独立的司令部。

4. 82nd Airborne Division 82 空降师

The 82nd Infantry Division was formed August 25, 1917, at Camp Gordon, Georgia and fought in World War I. Since members of the Division came from all 48 states, the unit was given the nickname "All-Americans", hence its famed "AA" shoulder patch. With the outbreak of World War II, the 82nd was reactivated on March 25, 1942 at Camp Claiborne. On August 15, 1942, the 82nd Infantry Division became the first airborne division in the U.S. Army. The Division's first two WW II combat operations were parachute and glider assaults into Sicily and Salerno in 1943. On June 5-6, 1944, the paratroopers of the 82nd's three parachute infantry regiments and reinforced glider infantry regiment boarded hundreds of transport planes and gliders and, began the largest airborne assault in history. They were among the first soldiers to fight in Normandy, France.

1917 年 8 月 25 日第 82 步兵师组建于佐治亚州戈登营,参加过一战。由于其士兵来自于全美 48 个州,故得名"全美师",且其番号臂章为 AA(All-Americans)。随着二战的爆发,第 82 步兵师又于 1942 年 3 月 25 日在路易斯安娜克来伯恩营恢复现役。1942 年 8 月 15 日,第 82 步兵师成为美军第一个空降师。该师在二战中头两次军事行动是 1943 年通过降落伞和滑翔机袭击西西里和萨勒诺。1944 年 6 月 5-6 日,第 82 步兵师的 3 个伞兵团和滑翔机加强团登上了数百架运输机和滑翔机,开始了历史上规模最大的空袭。他们是第一批出征法国诺曼底的士兵。

三、课文精读

The Icy Defender

Text A

1. 课文内容概要

本文作者引用了历史上两次著名的对俄罗斯的军事行动,指出了它们之间的共同性——在挫败侵略者的胜利中,恶劣天气起了决定性的作用,进而说明,在任何军事行动中,自然因素是不可忽略的。

The author quotes two historically well-known military campaigns against Russia, in both of which the severity of the Russian winter played a decisive role in defeating the invaders, to illustrate that in any military campaign, the elements of nature must be taken into consideration.

11. 萬章分析与写作

(一)篇章分析

Paras. 1-2 简介:拿破仑·波拿巴和希特勒的军事行动均因俄罗斯冬天的严寒而告败。 Introduction—Both Napoleon's and Hitler's military campaigns failed because of the severity of the Russian winter.

Paras. 3-11 拿破仑·波拿巴对俄罗斯的军事行动。

Napoleon's military campaign against Russia.

Paras. 12-20 希特勒对(前)苏联的入侵。

Hitler's invasion into the Soviet Union.

Para. 21 结论:在任何军事行动中都必须将自然因素考虑在内。

Conclusion—the elements of nature must be reckoned with in any military campaign. (二)写作

Text A 为一篇以历史为题材的说明文。文章先以简洁的引子概述话题,然后用三个副标题将其主体结构很清晰地标示出来,使内容要点一目了然。这是报道性文体的一个特点。

副标题通常为该部分的核心词或核心短语,概括性极强。这篇文章的第1个副标题 "Napoleon's Campaign"和第2个副标题"Hitler's Invasion"采用对称的字眼显示出这两部分的平行关系,而第3个副标题"Russia's Icy Defender"则用反义词与前两者形成对比。

本文结构的安排很值得借鉴:引子言简意赅,主体繁简结合,结尾画龙点睛。

从语言角度上说,本文的最大特点是时间和空间标示词的使用,这与其军事题 材是密切联系的。

111. 考知词工与短语

(一)词汇

红膜自测记忆法

1. devastating a. ①毁灭性的,破坏力极强的【同 disastrous, destructive】②令人震惊的③强有力的,极有效的 (Para. 1)

【例句】A smoldering cigarette can kindle a devastating bushfire.

闷燃着的香烟会引起毁灭性的林区大火。

You look devastating in that new dress.

你穿那套新衣服看上去漂亮极了。

His jokes were completely devastating. 他的笑话滑稽极了。

【联想】de(fully)+vast(waste)+at(e)(v.)+ing(a.)→使完全变成荒地的→毁灭性的,破坏力极强的

【扩展】devastate vt. 使毁灭

- 2. raw a. ①自然状态的,未加工过的【同 crude】②未煮过的,生的【同 uncooked】③ (数据等)未经分析(或调整)的,原始的【同 undeveloped】④生疏无知的,未经训练的【同 unexperienced】⑤(伤口等)露肉而刺痛的【同 painful, sore】(Para. 1)
 - 【例句】All the raw materials are imported. 所有原料全部是进口的。

Most fruits are eaten raw. 大部分的水果是生吃的。

The new teacher is very capable but he's still a bit raw.

这位新教师很能干,但是还缺少点经验。

His heel is raw because his shoe doesn't fit well.

因鞋子不合适,他的脚后跟擦破皮了。

- [易混] rag n. ①破布,碎布②[pl.]破旧衣服; rap vt. ①(轻而快地)敲击,急敲②(out)突然厉声说出③责备,训斥 n. (轻快的)敲击(声),急敲(声); ray n. 光线,射线
- 【考点】1. 搭配:raw materials 原材料;in the raw 处于自然状态的;裸体的2. 辨析:crude, raw a. [定,表,补] 未加工的
 - 这两个词无比较级或最高级形式。 crude 形容尚未被人所接触、尚处于自然状态或未开发状态的事物。raw 形容刚开采出来或刚开始加工的原料。
- 3. launch vt. ①发动,发起(运动),推出(产品)②(into, in)使开始从事【同start, introduce, spring, embark on】③使(船)下水④发射【同 set afloat, set going】n. 发射,(船)下水,(新产品)投产 (Para. 2)
 - 【例句】The new ship was launched today. 新船今天下水了。

The coach taught us how to launch a javelin. 教练教我们投标枪。

The miners launched a strike. 矿工发动了一场罢工。

We launched a new project. 我们开始从事一个新项目。

- 【易混】aundry n. ①洗衣店,洗衣房②洗好的衣服,待洗的衣服
- 【考点】搭配 the launch of a rocket/space shuttle/spaceship 火箭/航天飞机/宇宙飞船的发射 launch an inquiry into the incident 对事件进行调查 launch an attack/invasion 发动进攻/人侵
- 4. campaign n. ①战役②运动【同 battle, combat】 vi. 参加(或发起)运动,参加竞选(Para. 2)



【例句】The presidential campaign was in full swing.

总统竞选运动正在全力进行中。

The union leaders are campaigning for better working conditions.

工会领导人正为争取改善工作条件而积极活动。

He hasn't decided whether to campaign for the senate.

他尚未决定是否参加参议员的竞选。

The government has launched a campaign to crack down on smuggling. 政府已经发动了一场打击走私的活动。

- 【考点】1. 搭配:the campaign against corruption 反腐败运动;on campaign 从军, 出征,从事运动,参加竞选; begin/start/conduct/launch a campaign 开 展一场运动: campaign against 从事反……的运动
 - 2. 辨析: battle, combat, campaign battle 与 combat 词义相似,均指发生在战争中的某次具体战役,一般持 续时间较短。campaign指在战争中某个阶段发生的、事先计划好的、有 固定目的的一系列"军事行动、战役",与 battle 和 combat 的区别在于其 具有连续性,且不一定是军队之间的短兵相接。
- 5. border n. ①边缘、边、界线【同 edge, rim, fringe, verge, skirt, margin, frame, outline, confines, brink, brim 2 边界,边境【同 frontier, frontier line, boundary】vt. ①(with)给……加上边,围②邻接,毗连 vi. ①(on/upon)近 似,接近②与……接壤【同 adjoin, verge upon, neighbour, flank, conjoin】 (Para. 3)
 - 【例句】The magazine's cover has a vellow border. 杂志的封面上有一条黄边。 There is a border of flowers around the lawn. 草坪的周边种着花。 They were near the border between France and Germany. 他们在法德边界附近。

The racecourse borders the city on the east. 赛马场邻接东城。

She bordered her dress with silk. 她用丝绸为她的衣服镶了边。

Myanmar borders on India. 缅甸与印度接壤。

His remarks bordered on rudeness. 他的言词简直是无礼。

- 【考点】搭配:the border between two countries 两国间的边界;border A with B 用 B 给 A 镶边; A borders on B A 与 B 接壤
- 6. efficient a. ①效率高的②有能力的【反 inefficient】(Para. 3)
 - 【例句】The town's drainage is very efficient. 该镇排水系统十分通畅。

Most people tend to think they are so efficient at their job that they are irreplaceable. 大多数人都认为自己极有能力,无人能取代他们。

- 【扩展】efficiency n. 效率,效能,功效
- 【易混】deficient a. 有缺点的,不完全的,缺乏的
- 【考点】搭配: an efficient manager 一位有能力的经理; an efficient government效率