

■与上外版新编英语教程(修订版)配套使用

 星火英语
ENGLISH

高等学校英语专业“九五”国家级重点教材

新编英语教程

A NEW ENGLISH COURSE

(修订版)

课文辅导大全

星火记忆研究所 马德高 主编

- ◎ 文化背景拓展阅读
- ◎ 长难例句框架剖析
- ◎ 核心词汇巧学活用
- ◎ 课后习题答案详解
- 含: 练习册答案详解
- 赠: 练习册听力原文

新 华 出 版 社

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spark® 星火英语
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课文辅导大全

主 编 马德高
副主编 马茂祥 吕玉红 初晓宁



新 华 出 版 社

1

The Handwriting on the Cheese Wall

Change Happens—They keep moving the cheese

Anticipate Change—Get ready for the cheese to move

Monitor Change—Smell the cheese so you know when it is getting old

Adapt To Change Quickly—The quicker you let go of old cheese, the sooner you can enjoy new cheese

Change—Move with the cheese

Enjoy Change—Savor the adventure and enjoy the taste of new cheese

Be ready to change quickly and enjoy it again

They keep moving the cheese

Move With The Cheese And Enjoy It!

奶 酪 墙 上 的 话

变化总是在发生——他们总是不断地拿走你的奶酪。

预见变化——随时做好奶酪被拿走的准备。

追踪变化——经常闻一闻你的奶酪，以便知道他们什么时候开始变质。

尽快适应变化——越早放弃旧的奶酪，你就会越早享用到新的奶酪。

改变——随着奶酪的变化而变化。

享受变化！——尝试冒险，去享受新奶酪的美味！

做好迅速变化的准备，不断地享受变化！

记住：他们仍然会不断拿走你的奶酪。

随着奶酪的变化而变化，并享受变化。

——节选自《谁动了我的奶酪》

2004年,高等学校英语专业四、六级考试颁布了新的考试大纲。新大纲明确指出,自2005年开始,新的英语专业四、六级考试将更加重视对学生听、说、读、写、译等英语基本技能和词汇、句法、语篇三个层次的基本知识的考查,更加注重反映学生的语言综合能力,更加突出考试的专业特征、人文特征,并增加人文知识、社会文化知识的考查。

《新编英语教程》(修订版)是由上海外语教育出版社出版的供大学英语专业学生使用的精读课教材,是一套深受广大师生欢迎的、被全国很多高校普遍采用的优秀教材。该教材内容丰富、涉及面广,许多课文摘自英美原文,学生学习起来得到充分文化知识陶冶的同时,也会遇到不同程度的困难。

为了帮助广大英语专业学生在平时的教材学习中贯彻新的教学目标、适应新的考试要求,既全面、系统地提高自己综合的语言能力,又能和以后的考试结合起来,同步提高自己的应试能力,真正学好教材、学活教材,全面升华、激活我们的英语专业学习,我们力邀一批对英语专业教学改革、考试改革有着深刻理解并有着丰富教学经验的一线教师,潜心研究、科学设计,创新性地推出了这套《新编英语教程课文辅导大全》系列丛书。

本系列课文辅导在编写、设计上充分体现了四大特色:

1. 教材课文学习与人文知识学习融于一炉

语言学习归根结底也就是文化学习,本书每单元提供的多篇文化背景让您在学习语言的同时又开阔文化视野,提高文化修养,让您做到既知语言现象又知文化本源。

2. 阅读理解能力与写作赏析能力双重提高

阅读和写作是相辅相成的关系,本书不但通过讲解课文提高您的阅读能力,而且从文章的写作特点和写作风格等深层面对文章进行全面解构,让您在学习课文的同时提高自己的写作赏析能力。

3. 语言应用能力与应试能力同步提升

本书既考虑到提高读者的语言应用能力,又考虑到读者应试的需求,所以在全面讲解课文的同时,努力与专业四、六级考试结合起来,做到应用和应试能力的同步提升。

4. 课后习题答案讲解与系统知识梳理有机结合

对习题解析的过程就是全面梳理所学知识的过程,本书课后附有名师对习题的解析,既检验您的学习效果,又对本课知识点进行系统梳理,让您在本课学习的最后重新整理所学知识点,加深记忆。

本书是《新编英语教程课文辅导大全》第一册。每单元结构及特色如下：

◆ 双语文化背景阅读

本部分提供中英文两种文化背景拓展，对课文内出现的相关文化背景知识（包括风俗、节日、相关人物、作家作品等）进行援引介绍，帮助学生更好地理解课文，同时拓宽知识面，积累信息，提升英美文化素养。

◆ 语言结构分析鉴赏

本部分对课文语言技巧加以评析，并对重点语法、语句进行分析、归纳、讲解，对于提高学生的语篇、行文、结构整体理解能力和写作能力很有帮助。

◆ 核心词汇短语学习

本部分充分运用风靡全国的星火式记忆法，巧记速记课文中出现的核心词汇及短语。我们一改课文辅导书大量堆砌单词和短语的死记硬背单词的通常做法，强调通过“图文结合记单词，语境结合记单词”的“双结合”教学理念，对于课文中出现的常考核词汇及短语，通过图片助记、语境助记和一言辨异的方法帮助学生记忆。

◆ 长难例句框架剖析

对每篇课文中出现的长难句进行框架分析，指点长难句的破解方法，培养学生对长难句语群的感知、分析能力，同步增强学生的阅读理解能力，提高翻译水平。

◆ 习题答案权威讲解

本部分对“学生用书”的课后习题以及“练习册”的全部习题给出了权威、详尽的答案，与此同时，本书的编者——在英语专业教学一线工作多年的名师——对部分习题进行了讲解，处处从学生的知识薄弱点进行点拨。真正指点迷津，鱼渔兼授。

另外，本书附赠听力部分的听力原文，帮助学生更好地完成听力练习。

来信请寄：山东省济南市二环东路 3966 号 东环国际广场 D 座 15 层 星火记忆
研究所

邮 编：250100

来电请拨：(0531)83530836

网 址：www.sparkenglish.com

电子信箱：service@sparkenglish.com

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Unit 1

文化背景阅读

1. Mountains in the USA(美国的山脉)

The Rocky Mountains is the major mountain system running slightly from the northwest to southeast in America. It is the backbone of the North American continent and is known as the Continental Divide. It separates the major river systems of the United States. The rivers that descend from the eastern slopes of the Rockies flow into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, while those on the western slopes flow to the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California. The natural scenic spots like national parks, monuments, and sport resorts attract millions of people to visit.

落基山脉是美国的一大山系,由西北向东南逶迤而行,是北美大陆的分水岭,其东部的河流流入密西西比河和墨西哥湾,西部的河流流入太平洋和加州湾。因山脉地形崎岖而由 19 世纪的探险者命名,自然风光十分秀丽,国家公园、纪念碑和运动场每年都吸引大量旅客前往观光。

The Appalachians, another major mountain system in America, lie on the west side of the coastal plain. These mountains run slightly from the northeast to southwest covering a distance of about 3,000 kilometers. And they are old mountains with rounded tops and wooded hills. They are lower than the Rockies but older. They are cut by river valleys which are productive agricultural and industrial centers. Good transportation and an abundance of raw materials have helped some valleys highly developed industrial regions. The area is also noted for forests and mines.

阿巴拉契亚山脉是美国另一主要山系,由东北向西南蜿蜒,全程长约 3,000 公里。该山系均为圆顶,树木郁郁葱葱,属矮山系列,河谷物产富饶,工业发达,交通便利,森林资源和矿产资源都极丰富。

2. Mountains in Britain(英国的山脉)

The Pennines, a range of hills running from North Midlands to the Scottish border, is the principal mountain chain. It is called the backbone of England because these hills divide North England into two parts. The north of the Pennines is noted for stalactite hills, while the south is famous for its Peak District National Park.

奔宁山脉被称为英格兰的脊梁,是英国主要的山系,将北部英格兰分为东西两部分。奔宁山脉北部以钟乳石山峰而出名,而南部则以其无比秀丽的山峰地区国家公园而著名,是英国著名的旅游胜地。

3. Oxford University & Cambridge University(牛津 & 剑桥)

Oxford University has the longest history in British Universities and it is the most famous one in the world. Established first in 12th century, it possesses 35 colleges and 5 private colleges founded by different religion groups.

Cambridge University traces its history back to 1209 when a group of scholars from Oxford appeared in the town to found a university. Like Oxford University, Cambridge is also built on a system of colleges.

These two universities have a long history of competition. Oxford has produced 4 kings of England, 46 Nobel Prize winners and 25 Prime Ministers of England, while Cambridge has produced 78 Nobel Prize winners and 3 Prime Ministers of England, with Newton, Bacon, and Byron having studied there.

牛津大学和剑桥大学是英国最古老的两所大学,也是世界最著名的高等学府。牛津始建于12世纪,有35个学院,还有5个由不同宗教团体建立的私人学院。剑桥始建于1209年。牛津大学产生了4位英国国王,46位诺贝尔奖获得者,25位英国首相,剑桥则产生了78位诺贝尔奖获得者,3位首相,而牛顿、培根和诗人拜伦都曾在剑桥学习过。

语言结构分析

1. This is the first time I've been in Shanghai.

现在完成时表示到现在为止已经发生或完成的动作或者状态,并对现在造成一定的结果或者影响。本句的结构就是典型的现在完成时,表示“这是某人第几次做某事”。其中, this 可以由 it 代替,而 time 可以由其他名词来代替, first 可以由其他的序数词或最高级来代替。另比较如下三种结构:

(1) It is the first time I have been in Shanghai.

(2) This will be the first time in history a marriage has been broadcast on live radio.

(3) It was the first time he had taken part in an international competition.

从上我们可以看到,无论主句的时态如何,从句都是用完成时,主句用一般现在时或者将来时,从句就用现在完成时;主句使用一般过去时,从句用过去完成时。但是在例句(3)中,如果主句中出现了明确的时间状语,而且根据句意可以推断出,说话时这个时间状语还没有过去,则从句也可以用现在完成时,如:

It was the second time this month we have met in the bar.

2. While... were having..., ... were having...

过去进行时表示在过去某一时间正在进行的动作或者持续的状态。本句中用连词 while 引导时间状语从句,且主句和从句都用了过去进行时,表示过去某一动作正在进行的同时,另一动作也在进行。

注意:when, as 和 while 都可以用来引导时间状语从句,其区别在于:while 引导的时间状语从句只能用延续性动词,而不能用短暂性动词;when 引导的从句则既可以用延续性动词,又可以用短暂性动词,通常表示一个具体的时间点;as 一方面可以表示“当...的时候”,基本等同于 while,另一方面表示“随着,一边...一边...”,不能用 when 或者 while 代替,如:

He waved when he saw her. (see 是短暂性动词,表示某一具体时间点,不能用 while)

I saw him as he was getting off the bus. (表示一个时间段,as 可以用 while, when 代替)

As time goes on, they become less and less active. (as 表示“随着”)

When 引导的从句还有“就在那时”之意,有突然发生的意味,相当于 and at that moment,这时不能用 while 或者 as 代替,如:

She was making a dress when she cut her finger.

3. By half past ten, we'd already had our English class.

过去完成时表示到过去某一时间为止已经发生的动作或者完成的状态,即表示“过去的过去”,如:After my friend had left, I went to get something to eat. (主句的动作发生在后,用一般过去时,而朋友离开这个动作是在此之前发生的,所以是“过去的过去”,用过去完成时。)

介词 by 后面跟表示时间的名词、名词短语或者从句,表示“到某时为止,某事已经发生”,主句一般是用完成时。如果 by 后面跟的是过去的一个时间,则主句用过去完成时;如果 by 后面跟将来的某个时间,则主句用将来完成时;如果 by 后面跟从句,从句中用一般现在时表将来;如果主句的谓语是 be 等表示状态的动词,则主句可以用一般时,如:

By the end of last month, we had completed 80% of the work.

By the time he left, I had already known how to play tennis.

By this time next year, we will have lived in New York for ten days.

By the time you get there, they will have left.

They were tired out by evening.

By the end of this year, she will be 15 years old.

生词双解

- tournament** ['tuənəmənt] *n.* a series of contests between a number of contestants until the most skillful wins 锦标赛
- timetable** ['taim,teibl] *n.* a schedule listing the times at which certain events, such as classes take place 课程表,时刻表
- bodybuilding** ['bɒdi,bɪldɪŋ] *n.* the activity of doing regular exercises in order to make muscles stronger 健身
- shadowboxing** ['ʃædəʊ,bɒksɪŋ] *n.* fighting with an imaginary opponent, esp. as training for boxing 空拳攻防练习
- physical** ['fɪzɪkəl] *a.* of the body as distinguished from the mind or spirit 身体的,肉体的
- camp** [kæmp] *n.* a place where tents, huts, or other temporary shelters are set up, as by soldiers, explorers, or travelers 营,营地
- scenic** ['sɪnɪk] *a.* having or showing pleasing views of natural features 景色优美的
- attraction** [ə'trækʃən] *n.* the act, process or power of attracting 吸引力,吸引
- community** [kə'mju:nɪti] *n.* a group of people living in the same area 社区
- committee** [kə'mɪti] *n.* a group of people chose to represent a larger group in order to do a particular job, such as make decisions 委员会
- campsite** ['kæmpsait] *n.* an area where people can camp, that often has a water supply and toilets 露营区
- performance** [pə'fɔ:məns] *n.* an act of performing a play or concert 演出,表演
- insect** ['ɪnsekt] *n.* a small creature with no bones, six legs, and a body divided into three parts 昆虫
- hike** [haɪk] *v.* to go for a long walk in the country 徒步旅行,远足
- athlete** ['æθli:t] *n.* a person who does well in sports and physical exercise 运动员
- subdivide** [sʌbdaɪ'vaɪd] *v.* to divide sth. into smaller parts 把...细分
- particular** [pə'tɪkjulə] *a.* more than usual, special 特别的,特殊的
- present** [pri'zent] *v.* to show sb. /sth. to the public in a particular way 向公众展示,演出
- oral** ['ɔ:rəl] *a.* spoken, not written 口头的,口述的
- stage** [steɪdʒ] *v.* to present a play or an event for the public; put on 上演,举办
- exhibition** [ɪk'sɪbɪʃən] *n.* a public show of things, such as works of art 展览
- marvellous** ['mɑ:vɪləs] (*AmE* marvelous) *a.* wonderful; extremely good 绝妙

	的,极好的
approach	[ə'prəʊtʃ] v. to come near or nearer in space, time or quantity 靠近,接近
respond	[ris'pɒnd] v. to answer 回答,作答
interpreter	[in'tɜ:pɪtɪtə] n. a person who gives an oral translation with the words of another language 口译人员
colleague	['kɒli:g] n. a person with whom one works 同事,同僚
bumpy	['bʌmpi] a. marked by jolts; uneven 颠簸的
unsettled	[ʌn'setld] a. likely to change; changeable 易变的
exchange	[iks'tʃeɪndʒ] n. to give and receive in return 互换,交流
corridor	['kɒrɪdɔ:] n. a passage or gallery, esp. between two rows of rooms 走廊,通道
imaginative	[i'mædʒɪnətɪv] a. having or showing a lively imagination 富于想象力的
sticky	['stɪki] a. making one feel uncomfortable, hot and humid 湿热难当的
footstep	['fʊtstep] n. the sound of sb. 's step 脚步声
burst	[bɜ:st] v. to emerge or come forth suddenly, often with force 突然出现、发生
surround	[sə'raʊnd] v. to be or go around on all sides 包围,围绕
sergeant	['sɜ:dʒənt] n. a police officer below the rank of a captain or a lieutenant 巡佐
thoughtfully	['θɔ:tfəli] ad. thinking deeply and quietly 沉思地
shabby	['ʃæbi] a. appearing worn-out because of long use 破旧的
dressing-gown	['dresɪŋ'gaʊn] n. a garment rather like a long loose coat, worn indoors after getting up and before putting on outer clothes 晨衣
peer	[piə] v. look closely, carefully, or with difficulty 仔细看,凝视
intently	[in'tentli] ad. with fixed attention or strong interest 专注地
spectacles	['spektəklz] n. glasses 眼镜
dreadfully	['dredfʊli] ad. (<i>informal</i>) very 非常
convinced	[kən'vɪnst] a. firm in one's belief, completely sure about sth. 坚信不移的
burglar	['bɜ:glə] n. a thief who breaks into houses, shops, etc., esp. during the night 窃贼,夜盗
sound	[saʊnd] a. deep and undisturbed 深沉的,酣畅的
tire	['taɪə] (<i>BrE tyre</i>) n. a thick rubber band, solid or filled with air,

	that fits round the outside edge of a wheel 轮胎
spare	[speə] <i>n.</i> a replacement kept in reserve for use when needed, esp. an extra tire 备件, (尤指)备用轮胎
thumb	[θʌm] <i>v.</i> (<i>informal</i>) to ask for (a free ride) from passing motorists by holding out one's hand with the thumb up 竖起拇指做手势 要求搭便车
bolt	[bəʊlt] <i>v.</i> to (cause to) fasten with a sliding metal bar 闩上
budge	[bʌdʒ] <i>v.</i> to (cause to) move slightly (使)微微移动
pound	[paʊnd] <i>v.</i> to strike or beat repeatedly, forcefully, and noisily (连续)猛击, (猛烈)敲打
meantime	[ˈmiːntaɪm] meanwhile; in the time between two events 与此同时, 其间
briefcase	[ˈbriːfkeɪs] <i>n.</i> a flat, usu. soft leather case used for carrying papers and documents 公文包
grab	[græb] <i>v.</i> to take or grasp with a sudden, rough movement, esp. for a selfish reason 抓取, 攫取
hurl	[hɜːl] <i>v.</i> to throw violently 猛投, 猛掷
conclude	[kənˈkluːd] <i>v.</i> to decide or believe sth. after consideration of known facts or reasoning process 断定, 推断

核心词汇与短语

New Words

tournament [ˈtuənəmənt] [tourn (= turn 轮流) + (a)ment; 相互比赛 →] *n.* 锦标赛

[例句] There will be a tennis tournament this Sunday. 这周日将有一场网球锦标赛。

broadcast [ˈbrɔːdkɑːst] [broad (广) + cast (扔, 播)] *v.* 广播 *n.* 广播, 播音

[助记] [熟] cast → [生] $\begin{cases} \text{broadcast} \\ \text{forecast} \end{cases}$

[例句] The best performances were recorded and broadcast over the radio. 优秀节目已经录音并通过无线电来广播。

article [ˈɑːtɪkl] *n.* ① 文章, 论文 ② 物件, 物品 ③ 条款, 条目 ④ 冠词

[例句] It is an article about ships. 这是一篇关于船舶的文章。

Most of our wedding presents were household articles that we really needed. 我们收到的结婚礼物大都是我们确实需要的家用器具。

[辨异] **article, essay, composition** “文章”

(1) **article** 意为“文章”, 指论文集、百科全书、杂志、报纸等中的一篇, 其文体和题材可以是各种类型的论文和作品。

(2) essay 指小品文、随笔,属文学作品,凡是围绕一个主题,以文学的笔法交代一个问题的创作,都可以是 essay“杂文”。

(3) composition 意为“作文”,指学校教育中的写作练习。

camp [kæmp] [原
义:“原野”] *n.*

① 营,野营,兵营

② 野营地,帐篷

③ 阵营 *v.* 设
营,宿营



camp or go camping

[例句] Let's go back to the camp—
it's getting dark. 咱们回营地吧,天快
黑了。

We'll camp by the river for the night,
and move on tomorrow. 我们今晚在
河边宿营,明天继续前进。

[搭配] break camp 撤营,拔营; go
camping 去露营

community [kə'mjʊniti] *n.* ① [根义]
团体,社区,(政治)共同体 → ② [多
义] 同一地区的全体居民,公众 ③ 共
有,共同性

[助记] common 在其派生词中拼做
commun; [熟] common

共有 → [生] { community 共同体
commune 公社
共通 → [生] communicate 言语等“相通”

[例句] We meet once a month to dis-
cuss community problems. 我们每月
开一次会讨论社区问题。

committee [kə'miti]

n. { [用作单数] 委员会
[用作复数] 全体委员

(a) The committee consists of 20 mem-
bers. 委员会由 20 个成员组成。

(b) The committee differ in opinions.
委员们意见不一。

[助记] [小结] [动] commit 委托 →

[名] { committee 委员会
commission { (专门)委员会
委托,委任(状)

[辨异] commission 是执行某种职能
的机构,比 committee 的范围大。国务
院下属各种委员会都是 commission,
如 Science and Technology Commission
(科委), Economic Commission (经委)。

归类记忆卡片

(委员会)

board 董事会,理事会

committee 委员会

commission (专门)委员会

jury 陪审委员会,陪审团

△ 上述集体名词用法如同 commit-
tee; 当一个整体看待,用作单数;当各
成员看待,用作复数。

similar ['similə] *a.* 相似的,近似的 (= almost the same)

[助记] [熟] same (相同) → [根]

{ (1) sem → [生] resemble 像
(2) sim → [生] similar 相似的

[例句] We have similar tastes in mu-
sic. 我们对音乐的品味相近。

My opinions on the matter are similar
to Kay's. 我对这件事的见解和凯差
不多。

[搭配] the same 后接 as, similar 后
接 to。

(a) the same as 与...一样

(b) similar to 与...相似

performance [pə'fɔ:məns] *n.* ① (*sing.*)

履行,执行 ② 演出,表演 ③ 工作情
况,表现,(机器等)工作性能

[例句] He was faithful in the per-
formance of his duties. 他忠于职守。

Windows 2000 has very satisfactory
performance. Windows 2000 的性能

令人很满意。

athlete ['æθlɪt] *n.* 运动员

[助记] 派生: athletic *a.* ①运动的, 体育的, 运动员的 ②体格健壮的, 活跃的; athletics *n.* 体育运动

[例句] Johnson is a natural athlete.
约翰逊是天生的运动员。

varied ['veəriəd] *a.* ①改变了的 ②各种各样的

[例句] Many varied motives prompt individuals to join a political party. 促使人们加入政党的动机很多且各不相同。

[辨异] **different, various, varied**

(1) different, various

在意义上, various = a number of different... 因而在搭配上 various 后总接复数名词。试比较:

(a) The minister gave **various** reasons (= a number of different reasons) for the government's decision.

(b) This time the minister gave **different** reasons (= not the same as last time) for the government's decision.

(2) various, varied

varied 既可指包括不同方面的同一事物(因此后面的名词可用单数), 也可指同一事物的不同方面(因此后面的名词可用复数)。various 指各种不同的人或事物, 也可表示“好几个, 许多”, 因此后面的名词总用复数。

(a) The store has a varied selection of merchandise. 那个商店备有各色货物。

I have never known a man with such varied interests. 我从未见过兴趣如此广泛的人。

(b) The T-shirts are available in various colours. 各种颜色的 T 恤应有

尽有。

project { ['prɒdʒekt] *n.* [重音: 名前动]
[prə'dʒekt] *v.*

后] *n.* ①方案, 规划, 工程, 项目 ②(学校的)科研习作项目, 课题 *v.* ①发射, 投掷, 投(影) ②使凸出, 突出 ③规划, 设计

[助记] reject 表示“拒绝”, 其原义是“掷回、扔掉”。[熟] reject → [根] ject (= throw 投, 射) → [生] eject 喷射; inject 注射; project 投射

[例句] This apparatus is used to project missiles into space. 这个装置用来将导弹射入太空。

He projected a new book. 他计划出一本新书。

particular [pə'tɪkjələ] [particle(很小的部分) + -ar(= of)] [根义] (对于)很小一部分(的) → [多义] *a.* ①个别的, 特定的 ②特别的, 特殊的 ③详细的 ④〔表语〕(过分)讲究的, 挑剔的 *n.* ①(常 *pl.*)详情, 细目 ②一项, 一条, 细节

[助记] [熟] part → [生] particle → [生] particular → [生] particularly

[助记] 多义: [根义] → [多义]

(1) a full and particular description
[对其很小部分也作了描写 →] 详细的描写

(2) She is very particular about what she wears. [对于衣着的很小部分她都注意到了 →] 她对衣着过于挑剔(讲究)。

[例句] There was nothing of particular interest in the letter. 这封信中没有什么特别要注意的事。

It was a good concert—I enjoyed the last song in particular. 那是场不错的音乐会——我尤其喜欢最后的那首歌。