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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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A GUIDE TO
COLLEGE
ENGLISH
STUDY 1

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大学英语导学与精练

1

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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1月

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Unit One



Part I Understanding and Learning 理解与学习



Section A Learning a Foreign Language

一、Background Information 背景知识

1. Online learning

Online learning, a form of distance education, refers to learning and other supportive resources that are available through a networked computer. With the development of the internet, online learning often takes place on the internet. In an online lesson, the computer displays material (often in web browsers) in response to a learner's request. The computer asks the learner for more information and presents appropriate material based on the learner's input. The material can be as simple as traditional lessons and tests that are transcribed into a computer program. The material can also be a complex system that tracks users' input and suggests learning material as a result. Or the material can be a work session that occurs through a real time chat; learning occurs through the interaction. The material can be presented as text, graphics, animated graphics, audio, video, or a combination of these that are displayed in web browsers or other multimedia players such as Windows Media Player. *New Horizon College English* (<http://www.nhce.edu.cn>) is a good example of a complex online EFL learning system. For a brief introduction to online learning, check out the web page at <http://illinois.online.uillinois.Edu/IONresources/onlineoverview/index.html>.

2. Junior middle school

Junior middle school refers to the stage in the Chinese education system which follows primary school and includes years six through nine in the school time sequence. Normally, students are 12 or 13 years of age when they begin the sixth or transition year of junior middle school. In the American system, junior middle school most closely approximates middle school or junior high school in which the beginning or ending years of this period may vary slightly from region to region. The beginning age is about the same as that of

junior middle school students in China.

3. Senior middle school

Senior middle school, the stage in the Chinese education system which follows junior middle school, includes years ten through twelve in the school sequence. Normally, students are 16 or 17 years of age when they begin senior middle school. Senior middle school most closely parallels high school in the American system which may sometimes include year nine as a transition year. Students who graduate at this level in both systems may choose to write a university entrance examination; the National University Entrance Exam in China and the SAT or Scholastic Aptitude Test in America.

二、Brief Comment on the Text 课文简评

这篇文章是篇说明文,共分三部分:第1段和最后一段分别为第1和第3部分,第2段至第7段为第2部分。作者在第1部分开门见山地指出:学习外语很难,但却很值得去为之付出努力。紧接着在第2部分通过他自己在4个不同阶段学习外语——英语的经历来详细阐述第1部分的主题,这4个阶段分别是初中、高中、大学以及毕业后的网上学习。课文的重点是这一部分,通过对这4个阶段的描述,使学外语的过程生动、具体、可信,增强了文章的说服力,也使文章有血有肉,言之有物。第3部分与第1部分前后照应,重新回到主题上去——学外语确实难,却无比珍贵;但同时又深化了主题——列出了学外语的诸多好处。第3部分不是对第1部分的简单回归,而是升华了主题,深化了主题。整篇文章结构严谨,富于逻辑,脉络清晰。

三、Writing Skills 写作技巧

这篇文章之所以结构严谨、富于逻辑、脉络清晰,与作者所使用的写作技巧是分不开的。具体分析如下:

1. 因果关系法(Cause and Effect)

因果关系即一个行为导致了另一个行为的发生。在课本第10页的 text structure analysis 中,给出了这样的例子。又如:在第2段作者讲述了他初中时学英语的经历。在展开这一主题时,原因—I had a kind and patient teacher who often praised all of the students. 导致了结果—I eagerly answered all the questions I could, never worrying much about my mistakes. I was at the top of my class for two years.

在第6、第7两段,作者讲述了他的网上学习经历。原由—I practiced all the time. I carried a little dictionary with me everywhere I went, as well as a note-book in which I listed any new words I heard. I made many, sometimes embarrassing, mistakes. 结果是—I could understand just about everything I came across, and most importantly, I could “say” anything I wanted to in English. — I had finally reaped the benefits of all that hard work.

第4段也运用了因果关系法来展开讨论,望读者试着自己分析,这里不再赘述。

2. 对比法(Comparison and Contrast)

对比,即比较两个事物的异同。例如在第2段中,用“while”引出高中教师与初中教师的差异——while my former teacher had been patient with all the students, my new teacher quickly punished those who gave incorrect answers. 又如,在第3段里写了大学教师与高中教师的区别——unlike my senior middle school teacher, my college teachers were patient and kind, and none of them carried long, pointed sticks!



课文的第6段也用了对比法,读者不妨对比一下网上学习与传统的课堂学习之间的异同。

四、Detailed Study of the Text 课文重难点详解

(一) Key Words 核心词汇

provide	rewarding	frustrate	junior	positive
senior	continue	intimidated	offer	opportunity
access	technology	participate	virtual	commitment
minimum	assign	embarrass	trade	favorite

1. provide [prə'vaɪd] v. (Line 10, Preview)

- (1) (for) 提供, 供应, 供给, 为(某人)配备 to cause or arrange for sb. to have or use sth. needed or useful; supply
- (2) (正式) (法律、规章、协议等)规定 (of a law, rule, agreement, etc.) to state a special arrangement that must be fulfilled

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】词义(1)可接 for, with 构成 provide sth. for sb.; provide sb. with sth.; provide for sb. or sth. 供养, 抚养; 为……做好准备; 规定 provide against 防备, 预防; 法律禁止
- (2) 【派生词】provided conj. (= provided that, providing, providing that) 如果, 假如 provider n. 供应者, 供养家庭的人 provision n. 供应, 提供; 防备; 规定, 条款 provisions n. (为旅行等储备的)粮食、食物等 provisional adj. 暂时的, 暂定的

【例句说明】

- (1) The course is free but you have to provide your own books.
修读课程是免费的, 但是你要自备课本。
- (2) The hotel provides a shoe-cleaning service for its residents.
这家旅馆为旅客提供刷鞋服务。
- (3) These letters should provide us with all the information we need.
这些信函应该为我们提供所需要的全部信息。
- (4) The law provides that ancient buildings must be preserved by the government.
法律规定, 古代建筑物应该得到政府的保护。
- (5) He has five children to provide for.
他有5个孩子要供养。
- (6) Provided (that) there is no opposition, we shall hold the meeting here.
如果没人反对, 我们就在这里开会。

2. rewarding [ri'wɔ:diŋ] adj. (Line 1)

(经验等) 有益的; (行动等) 值得做的; 令人满意的, 可喜的 (of an experience or action) worth doing or having; giving satisfaction, but perhaps not much money

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】reward sb. for sth. 因为某事而奖赏某人 reward sb. with sth. 奖赏某人

某物

- (2) 【原型】 *v.* 报酬, 报答, 奖赏 *n.* 报酬, 奖赏; 赏金

【例句说明】

- (1) He was generously rewarded.

他们得到了慷慨的报酬。

- (2) They rewarded the boy with \$5 for bringing back the lost dog.

他们给那个小孩 5 美元, 酬谢他把走失的狗送回来。

- (3) After hours of searching, their patience was rewarded and they found what they were looking for.

在找了几个小时之后, 他们的耐心没有白费, 终于找到了要找的东西。

3. frustrate [fra'streit] *n.* (Line 2)

- (1) 使受挫折, 令人沮丧 to cause sb. to have feelings of annoyed disappointment or dissatisfaction

- (2) 使不成功, 挫败, 阻止 to prevent the fulfilment of; cause the failure of; thwart

【学用要点】

【派生词】frustration 沮丧, 挫折

【例句说明】

- (1) I'm feeling rather frustrated in my present job; I need a change.

我感到现在的工作很不顺心, 需要换一换工作。

- (2) The bad weather frustrated our hopes of going out.

恶劣的天气使我们外出的愿望无法实现。

- (3) The players' frustration mounted as the rain continued to pour down outside.

外面继续下着倾盆大雨, 运动员们愈来愈感到沮丧。

4. junior ['dʒu:njə(r)] *n. & adj.* (Line 4)

- (1) *adj. & n.* 较年幼的; 较年幼者 (person) younger than another

- (2) *adj. & n.* 地位 (职位) 低下的; 地位 (职位) 低下者 (person) lower in rank than another

- (3) *n.* (英国) 小学生

- (4) *n. & adj.* (美国) 四年级制中学或大学中的三年级学生; 低年级的 (U. S. A. schools and colleges) student in his third year (of four); of, for, or constituting students in the third year of a U. S. high school or college

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】junior college 可获得准学士学位的美国两年制专科学校 junior school (英) 小学 junior to 比某人小 (职位低)

- (2) 【反义词】senior 年长的, 四年级学生 (大学)

【例句说明】

- (1) He is my junior.

他比我小 (几岁)。

- (2) He is junior to me, though he's older.

他尽管年长一些, 但职位比我低。



5. **positive** ['pɒzətɪv] *adj.* (Line 6)

- (1) 积极的, 有助益的, 建设性的 leading to practical action; constructive
- (2) 确信的, 有把握的 having no doubt; sure
- (3) 表现得有信心的, 有希望的, 积极的 showing confidence and hope

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】be positive of; be positive about; be positive that 对……有把握, 有信心的
- (2) 【其他词性】positive *n.* (形容词或副词的) 原级
- (3) 【派生词】positivism *n.* (哲学上的) 实证主义, 实证论
- (4) 【反义词】negative 消极的

【例句说明】

- (1) Young as she is, the new secretary always puts forward positive suggestions.
这个秘书虽然很年轻, 但总能提出有建设性的建议。
- (2) It seemed unlikely to me, but she seemed absolutely positive of/about it.
我觉得靠不住, 但是她认为完全有把握。
- (3) Are you positive that you've never seen that man before?
你肯定从没有见过那个人吗?
- (4) Miss Zhang Haidi holds a positive attitude to life, though she is crippled.
张海迪女士虽然身体残疾, 但一直用一种积极的态度面对生活。

6. **senior** ['si:niə(r)] *adj. & n.* (Line 8)

- (1) *adj. & n.* (中学或大学里的) 最高年级的(学生), 毕业班的学生 (student) in the fourth year of high school or college.
- (2) *adj. & n.* 年长的; 年长者 (person) who is older than another
- (3) *n.* 地位较高的人 one that is of a higher position, rank, or grade than another in the same set or class.

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】senior to 比某人年长
- (2) 【派生词】seniority *n.* 年长, 职位高, 级别高; 资历
- (3) 【相关词】freshman 大一新生 sophomore 大二学生 junior 大三学生

【例句说明】

- (1) Seniors are faced with graduation and employment.
大四的学生面临着毕业和就业。
- (2) He is senior to me, though he's younger.
他虽然年龄比我小, 但职位比我高。
- (3) The officers are listed in order of seniority.
官员列名以职位高低为序。

7. **continue** [kən'tɪnju(:)] *v.* (Line 8)

- (1) (中断后)再继续 to start again after an interruption
- (2) (使)继续, 延续, 延伸 to go on over a long period or space, without stopping or being interrupted; carry on

(3) 继续说 to say also; go on to say after an interruption

【学用要点】

- (1) **【常用搭配】** 词义(1)通常为 continue + *n.* / *v.* -ing; 词义(2)通常为 continue + with *n.* / to do sth. / doing sth.
- (2) **【派生词】** continual 形容在一段时间内多次重复的动作, 常常指令人不愉快的动作
continuous 描述连续而不中断的事物 continuity 连续性, 持续性, 连贯性 continua-
tion 持续, 继续
- (3) **【同义表达】** continue, carry on (sth. / doing), go on (doing), go on (to do), keep
(doing), keep on
这些词或词组都既可以表示持续不断的继续而没有时间间隔, 又可以表示经过一定的
时间间隔之后继续进行的动作。

【例句说明】

- (1) Are you going to continue gardening after dinner?
晚饭后你还要继续整理花园吗?
- (2) How long can they continue (with) this damaging strike?
他们这种持续性罢工还会持续多久?
- (3) Although they were obviously getting angry, he continued to stare at them.
虽然他们已经明显很生气了, 可他还在盯着他们。
- (4) “And so”, she continued, “the fight for equality must go on.”
“因此,” 她接着说: “争取和平的斗争必须继续下去。”
- (5) Carry on (with) your work!
继续你的工作吧!
- (6) Despite all the noise, he carried on reading.
虽然很吵, 他还是继续读书。
- (7) He went on working without a rest
他一直工作, 没有停下来休息过。
- (8) He just kept on writing.
他还在继续写。

8. intimidate [in'timideit] *v.* (Line 24)

恫吓, 威胁 to frighten, esp. by making threats

【学用要点】

- (1) **【常用搭配】** 常和 into 搭配
- (2) **【派生词】** intimidation *n.* 恫吓, 威胁
- (3) **【同义辨析】** frighten, threaten, intimidate

frighten 意为吃惊, 普通用语, 常指由于人身危害而产生的恐惧, 但也可以用来表示感情或幻觉而产生的恐惧。该词既可表示由于害怕而造成的精神上短暂的痛苦或波动, 又可以暗指一种极大的恐惧, 使人的思想、感情或反应完全陷于瘫痪, 处于完全惊呆状态。threaten 意为威胁、危及, 后常跟不定式或名词, 也可以用做不及物动词。intimidate 指通过显示力量或知识使他人感觉低下渺小而因此听命。



【例句说明】

- (1) They tried to intimidate him into doing what they wanted.
他们试图胁迫他按他们的要求去做。
- (2) After bribe had proved useless, they tried threats and intimidation.
他们在发现贿赂行不通以后,就使用威胁和恐吓的手段。
- (3) He left his gun outside so as not to frighten his wife.
他把枪放到屋外,以免吓着自己的妻子。
- (4) The farmer threatened to beat the boy if he came into the field again.
那农夫威胁那男孩说,如果他再到地里来就揍他。

9. offer ['ɒfə(r)] *v.* (Line 28)

- (1) 提供,提供某物(供接受或拒绝) to hold out (to a person) for acceptance or refusal
- (2) 表示愿意(做某事) to express willingness (to do something)
- (3) 提供,给予 to provide; give

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】常和 to 搭配,词义(2)不能直接跟宾语
- (2) 【其他词性】offer *n.* 提议,提供
- (3) 【派生词】offering *n.* 赠品,供品,祭品 offertory *n.* 宗教仪式上的捐款

【例句说明】

- (1) The police are offering a big reward for any information about the murder.
警方悬赏一大笔金钱给提供有关这一谋杀案情况的人。
- (2) She offered to drive me to the station.
她表示愿意开车送我去火车站。
- (3) This agreement does not offer much hope of a lasting peace.
这一协议并没给持久和平带来多少希望。

10. opportunity [ˌɒpə'tju:niti] *n.* (Line 28)

[C,U] 机会,时机 a favorable moment or occasion (for doing something)

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】常和 of, for 搭配
- (2) 【相关词】opportune *adj.* (时间)合适的,恰好的 opportunism *n.* (一般贬指)机会主义,投机取巧
- (3) 【同义辨析】chance, opportunity
表示可能性时,只能用 chance, 不能用 opportunity, 其他时候可以互换使用。

【例句说明】

- (1) My flight was delayed so it was a good opportunity for doing some shopping.
我乘坐的航班晚点了,这倒是购物的好机会。
- (2) I took the opportunity of visiting Ann while I was in London.
我在伦敦时,抽空去看了安妮。
- (3) There is a chance that I'll see him. (不能用 opportunity)
我有可能见到他。

11. access ['ækses] *n.* (Line 30)

- (1) 进入, 进口 means of entering; way in; entrance
 (2) 取得(接近)的方法(权利等) means or right of using, reaching, or obtaining

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】词义(1)和(2)与 to 搭配。
 (2) 【派生词】accessible *adj.* 容易达到的, 易接近的; 随和的; 易懂的 accession *n.* 就职, 即位; 增加, 增加物; 同意 accessory *n.* 附件, 附属品; 女性的小配件; 同谋, 从犯

【例句说明】

- (1) The only means of access to the building is along a muddy track.
 进入这座建筑物的惟一通道是一条泥泞的小路。
 (2) Students need easy access to books.
 要使学生很方便就能借到图书。
 (3) My ex-husband has access to the children at weekends.
 我的前夫有权在周末同孩子们在一起。
 (4) The island is accessible only by boat.
 这岛只有乘小艇才能去。
 (5) The Queen's accession to the throne was reported by all the medium in the nation.
 女王的即位在全国得以报道。
 (6) The accessory to murder was sentenced fifteen years in prison.
 谋杀案的从犯被判处 15 年有期徒刑。

12. technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* (Line 31)

- (1) [C; U] (一门) 科技, 工艺学, 工业技术, 应用科学 knowledge dealing with scientific and industrial methods and their practical use in industry; practical science
 (2) [U] 技术设备, 工艺方法 machinery, methods, etc. based on this knowledge

【学用要点】

【同义辨析】technology, technique, skill

technology 既可以是可数名词, 也可以是不可数名词, 指科学方法或科学在工业中的实际应用, 多用于表示应用科学而实现的技术化、现代化大生产技术。technique 既可以是可数名词, 也可以是不可数名词, 指作家、艺术家、音乐家等描述事物, 表现主题的技巧、方式、方法等; 或指体育技艺; 也可以指从事其他专门活动的技艺、技术。skill 既可以是可数名词, 也可以是不可数名词, 指人具有的做某事的实际知识和能力。

【例句说明】

- (1) The system uses advanced computer and satellite technologies.
 该系统运用先进的电脑和人造卫星技术。
 (2) The printing plant uses the very latest technology.
 该印刷厂使用最新的技术设备。
 (3) Writing poetry requires great technique.
 写诗需要大量的技巧。
 (4) He wants to learn the skill of flying a plane.
 他想学习驾驶飞机的技术。



13. participate [pɑ:'tisipeit] *v.* (Line 31)

(比较正式)参加,参与 take part; have a share in an activity or event

【学用要点】

(1) 【常用搭配】常和 in 搭配

(2) 【派生词】participation *n.* 参加 participant *n.* 参加者,参与人

(3) 【同义辨析】participate in, join in, take part in, join, attend

participate in, join in 和 take part in 都指参加某一活动,可以互换使用。join 指参加团体、组织,成为其中的一员。attend 指参加或出席会议、听课、上学、去教堂等。

【例句说明】

(1) Everyone in the class is expected to participate in these discussions.

希望全班同学参加这些讨论。

(2) All participants in the race should give their names to the starter.

所有参赛者都应把自己的名字告诉起跑发令员。

(3) May I join in the games?

我可以参加游戏吗?

(4) He is eager to join the football club.

他很想参加足球俱乐部。

(5) Do you attend the lectures regularly?

你听讲座从不缺席吗?

14. virtual ['vɜ:tʃuəl] *adj.* (Line 31)

(无比较级)实质上的,实际上的,事实上的(但并非正式的) most what is stated; in fact though not officially

【学用要点】

(1) 【常用搭配】by virtue of (=in virtue of) 凭借,借助

(2) 【派生词】virtually *adv.* 实际上地,事实上地,差不多 virtue *n.* 高尚的道德,美德,优点

【例句说明】

(1) The president was so much under the influence of his wife that she was the virtual ruler of the country.

总统受他妻子影响如此巨大,以致她成了这国家实际上的统治者。

(2) Virtually all the members were in agreement with the proposal.

几乎所有的成员都同意这个建议。

(3) Though she isn't British by birth, she's a British citizen by virtue of her marriage to an Englishman.

她虽然血统上不是英国人,但由于她嫁给了英国人,就成为英国公民了。

15. commitment [kə'mitmənt] *n.* (Line 33)

(1) (to) 承诺,诺言;承担的义务 a responsibility or promise to follow certain beliefs or a certain course of action

(2) (to) 忠诚,信任,支持 deeply-felt loyalty to a particular aim, belief, etc.