

高等学校“十五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书
与上海外语教育出版社出版的大学英语教材配套使用

spark 星火英语
ENGLISH

COLLEGE ENGLISH

上海外国语大学 梁晓春 主编

课文辅导大全

星火记忆研究所 马德高 主审

- ◎ 文化背景阅读
- ◎ 课文风格赏析
- ◎ 核心词汇: 标注考试频率; 提供语境记忆
- ◎ 四、六级真题实战(含2004年最新试题)
- ◎ 附赠:《听说教程答案及最新时文阅读16篇》

新华出版社

全新版
new

大学 英语

综合教程

红膜 自测

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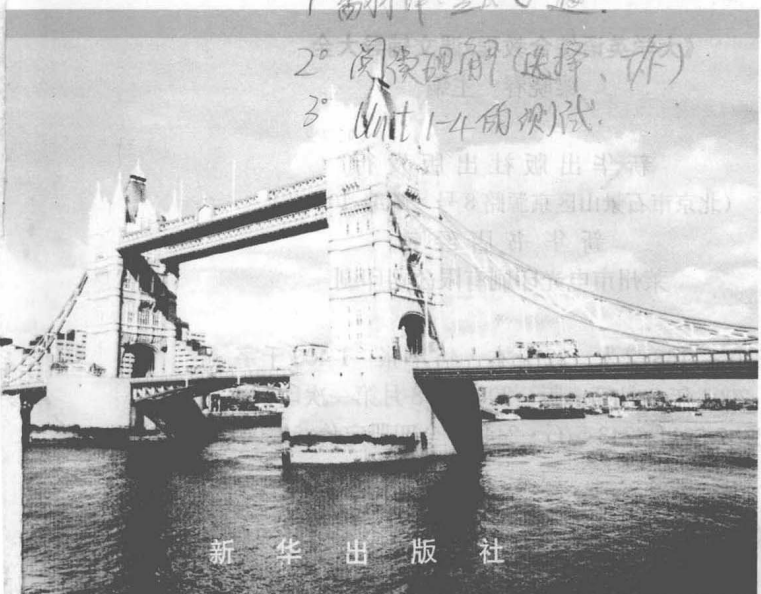
1° 翻译: 默写一遍

2° 阅读理解 (选择、作)

3° Unit 1-4 的测试

综合教程

红膜 自测



新华出版社



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当前,大学英语教学改革和四、六级考试改革风生云起,逐步渗透,新的教学目标、新的考试要求、新的教学思路和新的考试理念相继推出,给我们大学英语教学与考试提示了新的要求、新的启迪。

如何更好的理解新的教学目标、把握新的考试要求,渗透新的教学理念,通过我们平时的教材学习,一方面打好语言基础,拓宽语言知识,提升语言技能,增进交流应用,一方面将平时的教材学习和将来的四、六级考试结合起来,互通互融,相辅相承,真正在教材学习和等级考试之间架起一座沟通的桥梁,成为很多学生关心、关注、思考的问题。

本系列“课文辅导大全”就是在当前教学改革和考试改革风起云涌的时刻顺势而生的。由上海外国语大学的众多知名教师联合编写而成。紧扣教材、紧贴考试大纲,顺应大学英语教学与考试改革的新趋势,提高英语语言应用能力,同步提升英语语言应试能力,相信会给广大学生带来惊喜和帮助。

本书是上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语综合教程》的同步辅导用书,其结构及特色如下:

◆ 文化背景阅读指导

本部分对课文相关文化背景知识(包括风俗、节日、相关人物、作家作品、术语等)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。

◆ 文章风格分析鉴赏

此部分对课文写作风格加以评析,并对语篇结构进行分析,提炼课文内容,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。

◆ 核心词汇与短语学习

此部分收录了单元内出现的高频真题词汇及核心词汇,并在真题词汇下加注考频。每个词条解释详略得当,重点突出,且配有精美图片及经典例句,使学生在记忆词汇时不再感到枯燥。帮助学生迅速扩大词汇

量,适应四、六级考试的需要。

◇ 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。

◇ 名师指点课后习题

课后练习答案权威,由名师注释习题答案,精心点拨解题思路。

◇ 主题作文精彩示范

文章相关主题给出优秀范文帮助学生梳理写作思路,提高写作能力。

◇ 全真模拟综合演练

每个单元后的综合习题大演练是与本单元相关的历年真题及模拟题精选,解析准确精当,方便学生掌握四、六级考试命题趋势,在日常学习中轻松备考。

◇ 红膜自测,随时检测

本书在词汇与短语部分将词条用红色印刷,利用所附红膜,可随时检测记忆效果。

本书在编写过程中得到许多著名高校教师的大力协助,在此对本书所有编者表示衷心的感谢。由于时间有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大师生指正帮助,衷心希望本书成为广大学子的良师益友!

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Unit 1

Changes in the Way We Live



文化背景阅读

1. Ivy League (常青藤联合会)

Ivy League is the name generally applied to eight universities including Brown (布朗), Columbia(哥伦比亚), Cornell(康奈尔), Dartmouth(达特茅斯), Harvard(哈佛), Pennsylvania(宾西法尼亚), Princeton(普林斯顿), and Yale(耶鲁) that over the years have had common interests in scholarship as well as in athletics(体育运动). Stanley Woodward, New York Herald Tribune sports writer, coined(创造) the phrase in the early thirties.

The first step toward organizing full league competition came in 1952 with the announcement that, beginning with the fall of 1953, each college would play with every other college in the group at least once every five years. This plan was superseded(取代) in 1954 when the presidents announced the adoption of a yearly round-robin(巡回赛)schedule in football, starting in 1956, and approved the principle of similar schedules in "as many sports' as practicable".

In 1973, to provide greater coordination(协调) of the athletic interests of the eight universities, the post of executive(执行的) director of the Council of Ivy League Presidents was created, and Ricardo A. Mestres, financial vice-president and treasurer(财务主管) of the University, emeritus(名誉退休的), was elected first incumbent(在职). Mestres served in this post until 1976, when he was succeeded by James M. Litvack, visiting lecturer in economics and public affairs in the University.

2. Leave It to Beaver(交给比弗吧)

One of the most popular series in television history, *Leave It to Beaver* stood out from the flock(众多) of family shows during TV's golden age. While most Beaver contemporaries(同时代的人), like *The Donna Reed Show* and *The Adventures of Ozzie & Harriet*, were star-driven vehicles in which the kids were merely supporting players, the action and antics(滑稽的动作) in *Leave It to Beaver* centered around the Cleaver boys. Premiering(首播) in the fall of 1957 and focusing on the adventures of seven-year-old Theodore "Beaver" Cleaver and his 12-year-old brother, Wally. *Leave It to Beaver* was remarkably fresh for its time. While its tone reflected the innocence of the era, the series had a realistic edge thanks to the show's creators, Joe Connelly and Bob Mosher, who based most of the young characters on their own kids and other children they knew.

The lasting charm of *Leave It to Beaver* can also be attributed to its timeless(永恒的) story lines. It's not difficult to imagine Wally and the Beaver's misadventures happening today. At the show's core is the theme of growing up, and while most of us don't have model parents like Ward and June Cleaver or Gus, the fireman, to dispense(给予) advice, we can identify with many of the Cleaver kids' predicaments(困境). Boys will be boys, after all.



文章精读

Part I

Pre-reading Task

1. 词汇学习

recharge [ri:'tʃɑ:dʒ] *v.* 再充电

decent ['di:nsnt] *a.* 还不错的, 合宜的

battery ['bætəri] *n.* 电池

smog [smɒg] *n.* 烟雾

2. 练习答案

(1) The song is about taking a break from city life, escaping from the crowd.

(2) Whenever he need a bit of room to move, when life becomes too fast, he feel the need to get out in the country.

- (3) Getting out in the country can provide a welcome break, letting us recharge our batteries. And we can find a place to stand alone and take back something worth remembering. The countryside also promises escape from the pollution of the city, somewhere to get some decent air to breathe. The countryside also offers somewhere the sun is not hidden by smog, making it seem no more than a bright spot in the nighttime.
- (4) Yes, it is. The singer needs a break because the pace of life has quickened, the environment has been changed, and the old life style is gone.

Part II

Text A

一

课文赏析

● 写作风格赏析

本文以第一人称讲述了“我”梦寐以求的田园生活，是一篇描写记叙文。文章主要描述了田园生活的苦与乐，指出只有具备充沛的体力和对孤独的忍耐力才能在乡村生活中苦中作乐。

本文最大的写作特点在于作者运用了“主题句+细节例证句”的方法，使全文的篇章结构一目了然，尤其对于掌握每一个自然段的中心大意更是易如反掌。此外，作者还多次运用了表示时间顺序的过渡词，例如：three months ago, recently, later this month, first, then 等。

● 语篇结构分析 (详见 Text Organization 1)

● 课文内容概要

The author depicts vividly a pastoral scene in the countryside; he and his family canoe on the river, go picnicking in the woods, take long bicycle rides, and ski and skate in the winter. Meanwhile, the author reminds the readers that every coin has its reverse side. Farm life can get really tough; they suffer from floods, snowstorms, and they are too busy to socialize. So those who are ready to live the country life must be equipped with two special qualities—tolerance for solitude and a lot of energy. Tough as the country life is, the author still believes that he and his family have found their ideal way of life.

二 核心词汇与短语

New Words

frustrate [frʌ'streɪt] *vt.* ①使灰心 ②挫败, 阻挠 【★】

【例句】The lack of money and hands frustrated him. 缺乏资金和人手使他灰心丧气。

【例句】Their attempts to speak to him were frustrated by the guards. 他们想找他谈话的企图因警卫的阻挡没有成功。

frustration [frʌ'streɪʃən] *n.* ①挫折 ②令人失望

【例句】Frustration by his father of his wish to become a doctor made him very unhappy. 他当医生的愿望受到他父亲的阻挠, 这使他感到很不高兴。

suburb [ˈsʌbɜ:b] [sub-(次) + urb(城)] *n.* 市郊, 郊区

【助记】sub-表示“次, 副, 下”: sub + committee → subcommittee 附属委员会; sub + editor → subeditor 副主编

【例句】As well-to-do Americans tend to move to the suburbs, the downtown area declines. 在美国, 有钱人住在郊区, 住在市区中心地带的多半是穷人。

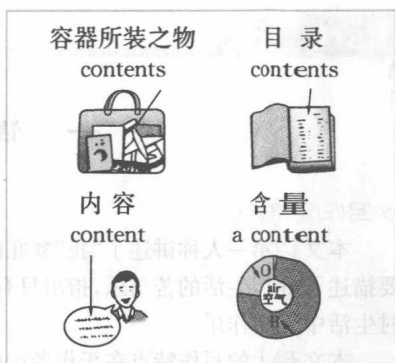
suburban [səˈbɜ:bən] *a.* 郊外的, 郊区的

content^① [ˈkɒntent] [contain的名词] *n.* ①容量, 含量 ②(作品等的)内容 ③(pl.) (书刊的)目录

(a) Sea water contains salt. 海水中含

有盐。

(b) the salt content of sea water 海水中盐的含量



【用法】the content of the book 书的内容
the contents of the book 书的目录
但做“目录”讲时, 谓语动词要用单数:
Is there a contents in the book? 这本书有目录吗? ~~目录~~

content^② [kən'tent] *n./v.* (使)满足, (使)愿意 *a.* 愿意的, 满足的 【★】

【例句】He takes content in nothing. 他这人从不知足。

He is quite content with his life at present. 他对目前的生活颇为满意。

【搭配】be content to do 愿意做; to one's hearts' content 尽情地; The school being over, the children were allowed to watch television to their hearts' content. 学校放假了, 孩子们可

以尽情地看电视了。

一言辨异

The poor are often **contented**, but a miser is never **satisfied**. [谚] 穷人常知足, 守财奴则永不满足。

— **satisfy** 表示使人的要求、希望得到完全的满足; 若只表示使人在一定程度上感到满足, 则用 **content**.

contentment [kən'tentmənt] *n.* 满足, 知足

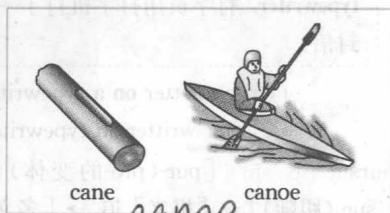
canoe [kə'nu:] *vi.* 划(或乘)独木舟 *n.*

独木舟

[助记] can(e) (茎→棍, 独木) → canoe

独木舟

△ 顾名思义, 独木舟 (canoe) 就是用独木 (cane) 做成的舟, canoe 中的 “o” 不正可想像为做独木舟时在独木上凿的那个“圆槽”吗? 见下图:



[搭配] One **paddles** a canoe and gets **into or out of it**.

hawk [hɔ:k] *n.* ① 鹰, 隼 ② (主战或主张强硬路线的) “鹰派”人物

[助记] 类比:

hawk [鹰, 隼(勇猛、激进的象征)
鹰派, 主战派]

dove [鸽(和平的象征)
鸽派, 主和派]

[例句] The hawk **soared** over the mountaintop. 鹰在山顶上空翱翔。

The hawk called for military interven-

tion to settle the overseas conflict. “鹰派”人物主张武力干预以解决海外冲突。

haul [hɔ:l] *vt.* ① (用力) 拖, 拉 ② (用车等) 搬运, 运送 *n.* ① 拖, 拉 ② 拖运, 运送 【★★】



[例句] Imagine in that moment what would happen to you if you protest in Iraq, where those who differ with Saddam are hauled away or shot on the spot. 可以想像在那时你若在伊拉克示威抗议将会怎样, 在伊拉克谁与萨达姆作对就会被拖走或当场击毙。

Though the **burglars** got away with a good haul, the police soon seized him. 尽管那窃贼大捞一把后跑了, 警察还是很快就抓到了他。

due [dju:] *a.* [根义] 应…的 → [多义] (to) ① 应到(或预定) ② 应有的, 应给的, 应得的 ③ 充分的, 适当的 【★】

[助记]

若知: [名] truth — [形] true

则知: [名] duty — [形] due

△ “义务” (duty) 是应尽的, due 的根义就是“应…的”。

[例句] The train is **due** at 1:30. 火车定于 1:30 到达。

All *use should.*
 We paid due attention to the problem.
 我们对这问题给予了足够的注意。

[短语] due to 因为, 由于 [← due 应付的]; The accident was due to careless driving. 这次车祸起因于驾驶员的疏忽。
 △ owing to 由于 [← owing 应付的 ← owe 欠]

[辨析] 做表语, 多用 due to; 做状语, 多用 owing to.

overdue ['əʊvədju:] a. 早该有的, 早该发生的

improvement [im'pru:vmənt] n. 改进, 改善

[搭配] 辨析: { improve(ment) on
 improve(ment) in

指某方面好转或改善, 用 improve (ment) in; 如把两件事做比较, 而后发生的那一件又比早先发生的好, 则用 improve(ment) on.

(a) There has been an improvement in the weather. 天气越来越好了。

(b) Today's weather is an improvement on yesterday's. 今天天气比昨天好。

❖ Your luck **improves** with the **improvement** of yourself. 时运随着你自身的改善而改善。

supplement { ['sʌplɪmənt] n. n. ① 增补 (物), 补充 (物) ② (书籍的) 补遗, 附录, (报刊等的) 增刊 vt. 增补, 补充

【★】
 [助记] [熟] supply 供给, 补足 → [生] supplement 增补, 补充

[例句] The policy of apartheid is only a political supplement to an economic policy that depend on cheap native labor. 种族隔离政策不过是对依靠当地廉价劳动力经济政策的一种补充。

The New York Times Literary Supplement 《纽约时报文学副刊》

[搭配] the supplement to (NOT of) the book 该书增刊

typewriter ['taɪp,raɪtə]

n. 打字机

[助记] [熟] type typewriter

{ n. 类型 → [生] typical a. 典型的

{ vi. 打字 → [生] { typewriter n. 打字机
 typist n. 打字员



❖ The **typist** wrote a letter on a **typewriter**. 打字员用打字机打了一封信。

[搭配] { write a letter on a typewriter
 a letter written in typewriter

pursue [pə'sju:] [pur-(pro的变体) + sue (跟随)] vt. [根义] 追 → [多义]

① 追随, 追踪, 追赶 ② 追求, 努力去获得 (或完成) ③ 忙于, 继续, 从事 【★】

[助记] suit 之所以为“合适”, 因为它本是“随(得上), 相配”。

[熟] suit → [根] su(it) = follow →

[生] { pursue v. 追踪, 追赶
 pursuit n.

[例句] The police are pursuing an escaped prisoner. 警方正在追捕一个在逃的犯人。

We have always pursued a friendly policy towards the people all over the

world. 对世界人民我们一贯奉行友好政策。

oversee [ˈəʊvə'siː] [字面义: 从上往下窥视→] *vt.* ①看管 ②监督, 管理

[例句] You must employ someone to oversee the project. 你得雇个人监督

这一工程。

He oversees the export department. 他掌管出口部。

[辨异] **oversee, supervise**

(1) oversee“监督”, 主要用于**人**监督职工那样的场合。

(2) supervise“督察, 监督”, 指监督事务, 看它是否按计划进行。**人与事**

stack [stæk] *n.* 一叠(或一堆) *vt.* 把... 叠成堆, 堆放于 **a pile of... [★]**

[例句] I have got stacks of work to do. 我有一大堆工作要做。

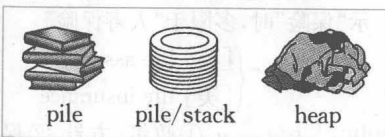
Stack the boxes against the wall. 把箱子靠墙堆起来。

[辨异] **pile, stack, heap**

(1) pile 通常指把同种类的东西比较整齐地堆起来, 是一般性的用语。

(2) stack 是指将同种类且同样大小的东西整齐地堆在一起。

(3) heap 指不论种类, 杂乱地堆放。



pile

pile/stack

heap

overflow [ˌəʊvə'fləʊ] *v.* [重音: 名前
[ˌəʊvə'flaʊ] *n.*

动后] [over(越过)+flow(流)] *v.* ①溢出, 外流, 泛滥 ②充满, 洋溢 *n.* ①溢流口, 溢流管 ②溢出, 满出

[例句] The audience easily overflowed the small theatre. 这小剧院很快就已盛不下观众了。

The river overflowed the banks. 河水淹没两岸。

The tank is equipped with an overflow. **储水箱** 装有溢流管。

[搭配] **overflow with** 充满..., 洋溢...

swamp [swɒmp] *vt.* ①淹没, 浸没 ②压制, 压倒 *n.* 沼泽, 沼地

[例句] Everything in the boat was swamped. 船上所有的东西都浸水了。

The factory is swamped with orders. 这个工厂的订单多得应接不暇。**订单**

illustrate [ˈiləstreɪt] *vt.* ①说明, 阐明 ②加插图于 [★]

[助记] illustrate 源于 luster(光泽), 意为“照亮”, 现多用做举例说明、图解等。

[例句] These graphs illustrate the results of the experiment. 这些图表说明实验的结果。

She has illustrated a number of books. 她为好几本书加了插图。

[辨异] **illustrate, explain, interpret**

(1) illustrate 指绘图或举例说明。

(2) explain 是普通的日常用语, 指解释、说明不了解的事情。

(3) interpret 较正式, 侧重以知识、经验来解释难理解的事情, 因此其宾语往往是法律(law)、条约中的条文或行文(article, wording)等。

digest [dai'dʒest, di'dʒest] [di-(=dis-, away)+gest(=carry); 吸取精华, “送掉”糟粕→] *vt.* ①消化 ②吸收, 领悟

③做…的摘要,整理(资料、材料等)

n. 文摘

[例句] He is still **digesting** the sad news. 他还在想那个令人悲痛的消息。
My assistant **digests** the news for me. 助手为我汇编新闻摘要。

Reader's Digest 《读者文摘》



chew
咀嚼



swallow
吞咽



digest
消化

❖ Some books are to be **tasted**, others to be **swallowed**, and some few to be **chewed** and **digested**. (Bacon) 有些书浅尝辄止,有些书可以囫圇吞枣,少数则须咀嚼消化。(培根)

boundary ['baundəri] [bound (捆,束)

十-(a)ry(表示地点,如 factory); 捆扎、约束线(地)→] n. 界线,边界 【★】

[助记] 已知: find → found;

则知: bind → bound

[辨异] **boundary, border, frontier**

(1) boundary 着重指山脉、河流等形成的天然“边界线”,多指在地图上的领土分界线。如: The Yalu River and the Tumen River form the boundary between China and Korea. 鸭绿江和图们江构成了中朝两国的边界。

(2) border 指“边境地带”范围较广的地区。如: They dwelt on the border of the country. 他们居住在边境地带。

(3) boundary, border 都可用来指国与

国之间的边界、边境,而 frontier 指就某一国单方面提及的边界、边境,而且是意味着设防的边界,要作护照、签证、海关等各项检查。如: The soldiers guarded the frontier of the country. 战士们守卫在祖国边境。

generate ['dʒenəreɪt] vt. ①生殖 → ②

(物理、化学上)发生,产生,形成 ③引起,导致 【★★★★】

[助记] [汉] 基因—音译— [英] gene → [根] gen(er)(生殖,出生)

[例句] The flowing water is used to driver turbines, which generate electricity. 流动的水能用来驱动水轮机发电。

Her kind smile soon generated friendliness. 她和蔼的微笑很快博得了大家的好感。

insurance [in'ʃuərəns] n. 保险,保险金,

保险费 【★】

[例句] He buys himself safety insurance each time he travels abroad. 他每次出国旅行,总为自己购买人身安全保险。

[辨异] “保险”通常用 insure/insurance, 英式英语用 assure/assurance 表示“保险”时,多限于“人寿保险”。

“人寿保险” { [英] life assurance
[美] life insurance

policy ['pɒlɪsi] n. ①政策,方针 ②保险单

[助记] [熟] politics 政治(学) → [生] policy 政策

[例句] It is the policy of the government to improve education. 改进教育