

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材配套用书
与《大学体验英语综合教程》配套使用

大学体验英语

综合教程 学练考

1

主编 任书梅 莫振银



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press

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大学体验英语

综合教程

学练考 1

主 编 任书梅 莫振银
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前 言

《大学体验英语综合教程》是高等教育出版社为大学英语基础阶段教学编写的一套“十五”国家级规划教材。此套教材充分研究了国内外各教育层次的英语教材的编写原则与特点,既吸纳了国内教材注重思想性、人文性、科学性以及注重打好语言基础等优点,又注入了国外社区教育、大众教育、终身教育的实用、应用型教学的特点;既注意打好语言基础,更侧重培养应用能力,特别是实际使用英语进行涉外交际的能力。在培养阅读能力的同时,加强听、说、写、译等语言技能的综合训练,尤其注重口头和书面实用表达能力的训练与培养,以适应中国入世以后对外交往的需要。因此,此套教材一经推出便因为引领了外语教学的潮流,在教师和学生中获得了很高的评价。

本套“大学体验英语综合教程学练考”系列教辅是对《大学体验英语综合教程》又一种全新的诠释和补充,旨在帮助学生更好地理解主干教材,领悟全新理念下编写出的教材的思想精髓。从学生的学习习惯出发,全书共分以下四大板块:

首先,学习目标(Learning Objectives)。这部分将全书所要学习的语言要点一一列出:重点词汇和词组、听说主题与相关技巧、阅读主题与相关技巧以及写作培养目标,这样为学生设定好学习的终点,使学生能有针对性地开始学习。

第二,学习过程(Learning Procedure)。这部分是全书的重中之重,旨在帮助学生在学学习纸面教材的同时得到必要的点拨和强化。这其中包含了课文中听说部分的相关话题、课文背景知识讲解、篇章分析、难句注释、语法扫描、词汇讲解、短语讲解、参考译文等板块,从面到点,由浅入深,渐入佳境,彻底地帮助学生解决语言点和理解上的各类问题。

第三,学习自测(Learning and Test)。这部分旨在检验学生的学习效果,同时巩固学习成果。主要分为两大板块:课文中练习的参考答案以及详细解析,以及单元同步测试题。其中单元同步测试题均与四六级考试的题型一致,有助于学生提前热身,了解新题型。

第四,幽默园地(Humorland)。这部分旨在使学习者在紧张的学习之余能体验到学习英语的乐趣。在笑声中提升对英语语言的兴趣,同时也得到了身心上的放松。

本套学习辅导用书由来自全国各地的长期从事大学英语教学的一线骨干教师为学生精心编写而成,汇聚了教师们在教授《大学体验英语综合教程》的过程中总结的经验,是集体智慧的结晶,希望能为学生在学习过程中提供必要的知识上的支持。由于时间和水平有限,书中必有不当和疏漏之处,希望广大读者指正。

编写组

2006年7月

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Unit 1 College Life

Learning Objectives (学习目标)



Words and Expressions 词汇和短语

Passage A

huddle	due	commencement	assurance	conquer	approach
snap	jubilant	broaden	confident	survey	shift
restless	impress	graduate	obscure	talk of	file into
no longer	pass (sth.) out	impress upon			

Passage B

freshman	schedule	envy	cherish	remarkable	convince
campus	triumph	failure	involve	route	reminisce
recapture	panic	enormous	surround	status	denial
lung	contemplate	interview	amuse	commitment	torture
reluctant	look back (on)	turn back	come to	at the idea of	feel like



Listen and Talk 听说

When you finish studying this part, you should be able to:

- greet to each other on campus;
- introduce oneself and introduce friends or acquaintances to one another;
- ask for the campus-related information by using the key structures;
- help a foreign friend select a course at the course registration desk.



Read and Explore 阅读

Practice reading skills: reading with a purpose.

We read with different purposes. Sometimes we need only a general impression of what we are reading

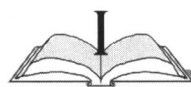
(*skimming*). Sometimes we also need to locate a particular piece of information (*scanning*).



Write and Produce 写作

1. Practice forming compound and complex sentences.
2. Learn how to fill in registration forms and design name cards.

Learning Procedure (学习过程)



Listen and Talk

导入练习答案

spend	golden	explore	experience	lifelong
various	develop	scholars	lay	open

听说注释

1. look forward to 期待, 盼望。to 为介词, 后接名词或动名词。
2. Registration Desk 报到处
3. semester *n.* 学期(美国英语, 英国英语用 term)
4. give sb. a hand 帮助某人
5. required *adj.* 必修的
6. elective *adj.* 选修的
7. course *n.* 课程
8. credit *n.* 学分
9. drop out 不参加, 退出
10. refund *n.* & *v.* 退款
11. withdraw *v.* 撤销
12. martial arts 武术
13. fill in 填写
14. civil engineering 土木工程
15. Nice to meet you. 很高兴见到你。(用于见面时)
16. Glad/Nice meeting you. 很高兴见到你。
17. insightful *adj.* 有洞察力的
18. informative *adj.* 增进知识的
19. fantastic *adj.* 极好的, 美妙的

相关话题

【话题一】Getting to Know the Professor

关联词语

professor (教授)	associate professor (副教授)	instructor (教师)
assistant (助教)	tutor (导师)	specialty (专长, 专业)
research field (研究领域)	lecture (讲座)	exchange student (留学生)
freshman (新生)	sophomore (大二学生)	junior (三年级学生)
senior (四年级学生)	major (主修专业)	minor (辅修)
registration procedure (入学手续)	commencement (毕业典礼)	dining hall (食堂)
cafeteria (自助小餐厅)	accommodation (住宿)	dormitory (宿舍)
teaching building (教学楼)	lecture theatre (阶梯教室)	laboratory (实验室)



gym (体育馆)

auditorium (礼堂)

【典型例句】

1. I'd like you to meet my instructor, Dr. Wang Dapeng.
2. Prof. Wang is from the School of Accounting.
3. I'm delighted to meet all of you.
4. I haven't seen you for a long time. How are you?
5. Have you met Prof. Ellen?
6. Mary is an exchange student from Poland.
7. I'm very pleased to meet you.
8. Professor Yang works on coal pollution control.
9. I hope I can get a chance to hear more about your work.
10. His research is on International Trade.
11. Are you a freshman/sophomore/junior/senior?
12. Have you declared your major? What is it?
13. What do you major in? /What's your major? /What do you specialize in?
14. I'm a major in Economics/civil engineering/computer science/Chinese language.

【话题二】 At the Library

【关联词语】

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| reading room (阅览室) | periodical (期刊) | magazine (杂志) |
| review (书评) | literature (文学) | biography (传记) |
| call number (书号) | card catalogue (卡片目录) | borrow (借) |
| interlibrary loans (馆际互借) | library card (借书卡) | expiry (期限的终止, 期满) |
| renew (续借) | overdue (逾期的) | deadline (最终期限) |

【典型例句】

1. Can you tell me where the library is?
2. Where can I find economics books?
3. I'd like to check out/borrow this book.
4. I would like to find the book (titled) *Gone with the Wind*.
5. Could you show me how to find that book?
6. Can you tell me the title of the book? /Do you know the title of the book? /What's the title of the book?
7. What's the call number of the book you want?
8. You can look up the book on the shelf. /That book is in the novel section.
9. You can use the computer catalogue instead of the card catalogue.
10. You can not take the book away.
11. These books are on reserve and you can only read them here in the library.
12. I'm afraid the book you want is out/not available/out on loan/out of circulation.
13. How long can I keep/have this book? /When should I return this book? /When is the book due? /When is the date deadline/date of expiry?
14. I want to renew this book.
15. You have to pay overdue charges/the late fee.
16. I'm not sure how to find the books on my list.
17. Almost all of our books are on shelves at the back of the library.

听说技巧

D 语音模仿

提高听力的一条捷径是先要练习和纠正自己的语音发音, 因为发音不准肯定会影响听力。当你希望听懂

外国人在说什么的时候,如果自己的英语发音跟他们一样,可能会很大程度上帮助你理解他们所说的话。语言学习过程中很重要的一个方面就是模仿,其中口语的模仿性会更大一些。语音语调可以在比较短的时间内改进,最有效的办法就是模仿地道的语音语调。当你在模仿标准的语音语调的时候,可能会发现自己过去的一些单词的发音是错误的。当模仿到一定程度的时候,你就可以朗读其他的英文材料,并用先前努力模仿学来的语音语调去读。多听国外的各种录音材料能帮你找到说英语的感觉。

交际任务参考答案

Task 1:

A: I don't think we've met. My name is Tom Wilson.

B: Hello. I'm David Chen. Nice to meet you.

A: Nice to meet you, too. Where are you from?

B: I'm from Beijing. How about you?

A: Australia. Someday I'd like to visit Beijing.

B: I'm a history major. And you?

A: My major is biology.

B: Well, Tom, I'm very glad to have met you. I hope we'll meet again soon. Bye.

A: Bye.

Task 2:

A: What's your favorite subject?

B: Modern Chinese Literature, I think.

A: Tell me why?

B: From this course, I can learn a lot about Chinese people and their culture. Some of the Chinese customs seem very fascinating, especially for guys like me from another country. So, actually I am learning the Chinese language and the culture at the same time.

A: I like Chinese Geography most. Someday, I want to travel around the whole country and explore its natural beauty. This course will help me a lot to know my country better.

B: By the way, what are the subjects that you don't like?

A: Economics, I would say. I hate Economics. It always involves a lot of figures. It is really boring.

B: I don't like Economics, either. For me, it is not because of the figures. Many terms and ideas in it are really abstract. They're very difficult to understand.

II Read and Explore

Background

课文导学

Background Information

1. Types of Examination Question in the US and UK

There are two main types: multiple choice and essay.

And other types are blank-filling and matching.

美国和英国的考试题型主要有两种：多项选择题和问答题。其他题型有填空题和搭配题。

2. College Study

In American colleges and universities, students have many choices about the subjects they study, their class schedule, and the teachers of their classes.

大学学习：在美国的大学里，学生们对自己学习的科目、课程的时间安排以及授课老师可以有多种选择。

3. Essay-type Questions

These are also called discussion questions, because the student is expected to discuss a topic and provide facts, reasons, examples, etc. to support the answer, with the grade depending mainly on how well the answer is supported, not just on the student's opinion.

问答题又叫讨论题，因为学生在讨论某一话题时，需要通过列举事实、原因和例子等来论证其结论。得分多少主要取决于其论证是否充分，而不仅仅取决于学生的论点是否正确。

Warm-up Questions

1. Do you like your major? Why or why not? What are your favorite subjects?
2. Do you think the college life is as same as you imagine? What are the differences?
3. Would you still study as hard as you did in your high school?

Summary of the Text

When students finish college, they have mastered quite a lot of skills, but not as much as they may think they have. Furthermore, they have little experience in using the skills. When they move forward to their careers, they will quickly discover how much they still have to learn. College can only set the stage for their future learning. There is no way it can give them all the information they need because there is too much information and it is expanding too rapidly.

篇章分析

本文可分为三部分：

第一部分：

Para. 1~3 A group of engineering seniors who felt able to conquer the world were confident and felt ready for their last exam before graduation. 一群有志征服世界的工程专业的大四学生信心十足准备参加毕业前的最后一场考试。

第二部分：

Para. 4~14 The exam turned out to be very difficult and none of the students could finish even one of the five questions, which was exactly what the teacher expected. 考试非常难，甚至没有人能完成5道题中的一道，但这正是老师出题的目的。

第三部分：

Para. 15 The lesson the professor taught was deeply impressed upon the students' minds. 教授教给学生的道理深深地印在了学生的头脑中。

难句注释

1. On the steps of one building, a group of engineering seniors huddled, discussing the exam due to begin in a few minutes. (Para. 1)

【释义】A group of engineering seniors huddled on the steps of one building. They were discussing the exam which was going to begin in a few minutes.

【解析】句中 discussing ... 是现在分词短语作状语, 补充说明主句的内容; due to ... 作后置定语, 用于修饰名词 exam。

【汉译】一幢教学楼的台阶上围着一群大四的工程专业学生, 他们都在谈论即将开始的考试。

2. On their faces was confidence. (Para. 1)

【释义】Students were confident in themselves.

【解析】这是一个倒装句, 正常的语序应是: Confidence was on their faces.

【汉译】他们脸上都带着自信的表情。

3. Some talked of jobs they already had; others of jobs they would get. (Para. 2)

【释义】Some talked about the jobs they already got; others talked about jobs they would get soon.

【解析】1) 掌握句型 some ..., others ..., still others ...; 当谓语动词一致的时候, 第二个分句的动词可省略。如: Some students learn English in our class, others French, still others Japanese. 我们班上的同学当中有些人学英语, 有些人学法语, 还有一些学日语。

2) they already had 为定语从句, 修饰 jobs。

【汉译】有的谈起了已经找好的工作, 有的则谈论着要找的工作。

4. With all this assurance of four years of college, they felt ready and able to conquer the world. (Para. 2)

【释义】Four years of study at college had given them the confident belief in their ability and powers. They thought they were ready and able to gain control over whatever they would do after graduating from college.

【解析】With all this assurance of ... 在整个句子中作原因状语。如: With great courage and iron will, she overcame all the difficulties. 她坚强并且勇敢地克服了一切困难。

【汉译】4年的大学学习给了他们自信, 使他们觉得自己足以征服世界。

5. The approaching exam, they knew, would be a snap. (Para. 3)

【释义】They knew the approaching exam would be very easy.

【解析】表达“容易”有如下一些方式: It's easy/a snap/a piece of cake/no sweat/no problem. 如: Yesterday's English exam was a piece of cake! 昨天的英语考试容易极了! 反义表达为: It's tough.

【汉译】眼前的这场考试, 不过是小菜一碟罢了。

6. The students shifted restlessly in their seats. (Para. 11)

【释义】The students were feeling very uneasy and they were changing their body positions all the time.

【汉译】学生们再也坐不住了。

7. I just want to impress upon you that, even though you have completed four years of engineering, there are still many things about the subject you don't know. (Para. 14)

【释义】I just want to make you remember that even if you have finished four years of engineering, there are still many things about the subject that you don't know.

【解析】1) 句中 that even though you have completed four years of engineering, there are still many things about the subject you don't know 是宾语从句, 其中还包含一个由 even though 引导的让步状语从句。

2) you don't know 为定语从句, 修饰先行词 many things。

【汉译】我只是想让你们牢牢记住, 即使你们已经完成了4年工程专业学习, 但在这个领域你们还有很多东西不懂。

8. The years have obscured the name of this professor, but not the lesson she taught. (Para. 15)

【释义】After all these years, I can't remember clearly the name of the professor, but I do remember clearly the lesson she taught.

【解析】句中 but not the lesson she taught 是一个省略句, 补充完整应为: but have not obscured the lesson she taught.

【汉译】多年后, 我已忘了这位老师的姓名, 但却牢牢记住了她的教诲。

语法扫描

倒装句

全部倒装就是把整个谓语部分放在主语之前。注意：谓语动词的数要与后面的主语保持一致。常见于下列几种情况：

1. 把副词 *so* 放在句首, 表示前面所说的情况也适用于另一个人或物。如:
I like reading English, so does he. 我喜欢读英语。他也喜欢读英语。
2. 把 *neither*, *nor* 放在句首, 表示前面的否定内容也适用于另一个人或物。如:
— I don't think I can walk any further. 我觉得我走不动了。
— Neither can I; Let's stop here for a rest. 我也走不动了。我们在这儿休息一会儿吧。
3. 用于地点副词 *here*, *there*, 方位副词 *out*, *in*, *up*, *down* 及时间副词 *now*, *then* 等开头的句子里以示强调。注意: 主语为代词时, 不能全部倒装。如:
There goes the bell. 铃响了。
Look! Here they come. 看! 他们来了。
4. 当表示地点的介词短语放在句首时。应注意: 谓语多为 *be*, *lie*, *sit*, *stand*, *come*, *walk* 等不及物动词, 倒装时不需要助动词。如:
Under the table are three white cats. 桌子下有 3 只白色的猫。
5. 表语置于句首时, 倒装结构为“表语 + 系动词 + 主语”。
1) 形容词 + 系动词 + 主语。如:
Present at the meeting was Mr. Green, a headmaster. 校长格林先生出席了会议。
2) 过去分词 + 系动词 + 主语。如:
Hidden behind the door were some naughty children. 几个顽皮的孩子藏在门后。
3) 介词短语 + 系动词 + 主语。如:
In front of the playground is a newly-built house. 操场前面是一个新造的房子。
On their faces was confidence/a frightened expression. 他们脸上都带着自信/惊慌。
6. 有时由于主语较长, 谓语很短, 为保持句子平衡, 或为了强调表语或状语, 或使上下文紧密衔接时用倒装。如:
They arrived at a house, in front of which sat an old man. 他们到了一个房子前, 房子前面坐着一位老人。
7. 在一些表示祝愿的句子里用倒装。如:
Long live the Communist Party of China! 中国共产党万岁!

词汇讲解

① huddle v.

【双 解】 to (cause to) crowd together in a group or in a pile. (使)挤作一团, (使)聚成一堆

【例句】 We huddled around the fire to keep warm. 我们挤在火堆旁取暖。

【搭 配】 huddle up/against/to sb./sth. 挨着某人/某物蜷缩成一团
go into a huddle (*n.*) 私下集中商量事情; (进行)秘密商谈

② due adj.

【双 解】 (showing arrangements made in advance) expected; supposed (to). 预期的; 预定应到的

【例句】 The next train to Paris is due here at 9 o'clock. 下一辆到达巴黎的火车预期 9 点到达。

【相关词】 duly *adv.* 按时地; 及时地; 恰当地

【搭 配】 ... be due (火车、飞机) 预期到达

be due for sth. 应得到某物

due date 到期日

due to ... 由于; 因为; 应归于

be due to do sth. 约定/预定做某事

in due course 在不久的将来

③ commencement *n.*

【双 解】1) the act of commencing, beginning. 开始,开端

【例句】The commencement of the project was really impressive. 那项工程的动工给人的印象真是深刻。

2) (*esp. AmE*) ceremony at which academic degrees are officially given. (主美)学位颁授典礼

【例句】At the commencement, some of my classmates cried into tears. 在毕业典礼上,我的一些同学哭了。

【相关词】commence *v.* 开始;着手

④ assurance *n.*

【双 解】1) a firm statement or promise. 断言;保证

【例句】He gave repeated assurances that he would finish the work. 他反复保证会完成那件工作。

2) strong belief in your own ability and powers. 自信,信心;把握

【例句】The new teacher lacks assurance in the classroom. 那位新老师上课缺乏自信。

【相关词】assure *v.* 使(某人)确信/放心;向(某人)保证 assured *adj.* 自信的;有把握的

assuredly *adv.* 一定地;深信地

【搭 配】give an assurance that ... 保证

do sth. with assurance 自信地做某事

⑤ conquer *v.*

【双 解】1) to take possession of (sth.) by force; defeat (an enemy, a rival, etc.). 以武力占领;征服;击败(敌人、对手等)

【例句】The Normans conquered England in 1066. 诺曼人于1066年占领了英格兰。

2) to gain the admiration, love, etc. of (sb./sth.). 赢得(某人/某物)的赞誉或爱慕等

【例句】He set out to conquer the literary world of London. 他决心赢得伦敦文学界的赞誉。

3) to overcome (an obstacle, emotion, etc.). 克服(障碍、情绪等)

【例句】You must conquer your fear of driving. 你必须克服对驾车的恐惧心理。

【相关词】conqueror *n.* 征服者,占领者

conquest *n.* 征服

近义词 overcome *v.* 压倒;克服

defeat *v.* 打败

【搭 配】conquer a country 征服一个国家

conquer a bad habit 克服恶习

【辨 析】conquer, defeat & overcome

conquer *vt.* 征服;克服。正式用语,指用暴力或通过斗争取得某物或将其置于控制之下,尤指对失败者及其领土的占有或控制,也可指克服困难,改掉恶习或克制某种情感。如: Some countries may be defeated but never conquered. 有些国家可能被打败,但是绝不会被征服。You must conquer your dislike for English. 你必须克服对英语的厌恶情绪。

defeat *vt.* 击败,战胜。书面用语,指在战争中击败对方,在比赛中获胜。如: The army was well-trained and had defeated the enemy easily. 这支部队训练有素,很容易就击败了敌人。

overcome *vt.* 战胜,克服。普通用语,指采用直接或间接的手段或设置某种障碍进行对抗并取得胜利,常指克服困难、缺点、恐惧心理等抽象的事物,语气较弱。如: You must overcome many obstacles in order to master a second language. 你必须克服很多障碍才能掌握第二种语言。

⑥ approach *v.*

【双 解】1) to come near(er) (to) in space, time, quality, or quantity. 走近,靠近;接近

【例句】As you approach the town, the first building you see is the church. 接近那座城镇的时候,首先看到的就是教堂。

2) to go to (sb.) for help or support or in order to offer sth. (为求助或提供某物)接近(某人)

【例句】I find him difficult to approach, not easy to talk to in a friendly way. 我觉得他很难接近,不好说话。

3) to begin to tackle (a task, problem, etc.). 着手处理(事务、难题等)

【例句】Before trying to solve the puzzle, let's consider the best way to approach it. 要想解决这一难题,咱们先来考虑一下如何着手方为上策。

【相关词】approachable *adj.* (指人)可亲近的;(指地方)可到达的

【搭配】approach to 近似于;接近 approach sb. with 向某人提出

difficult/easy to approach 难以/容易达到或接近

make an approach to sth./doing sth. 尝试/想办法接近;对……进行探讨

at the approach of ... 在……将要到来的时候

7 snap *v. & n.*

【双解】1) *v.* ① to (cause sth. to) break suddenly with a sharp noise. (使某物)断裂并发出尖厉的声音

【例句】Suddenly the branch that he was standing on snapped off. 他踩着的树枝突然啪的一声折断了。

② to speak or say sth. in a sharp (usu. angry) voice. 厉声说话(通常指生气时)

【例句】He never speaks calmly — just snaps all the time. 他从来不心平气和地说话——总是高声叫喊。

2) *n.* ① take a quick photograph of (sb.). (很快地)给(某人)拍照

【例句】I snapped you sunbathing on the beach. 我给你抓拍了一张日光浴的照片。

② thing that is easy to do. 轻而易举的事情

【例句】It's mere a snap for them to finish this job in one day. 一天内完成这项工作,对于他们来说简直是小菜一碟。

③ act or sound of snapping. (物体)断裂(的声音);(人)厉声说(的)话;拍照(的快门声);突然咬住(的声音)

【例句】The dog made an unsuccessful snap at the meat. 那条狗没咬住肉。

【相关词】snappish *adj.* 厉声说话的;脾气暴躁的;易怒的

snappy *adj.* 厉声说话的;没好气的;易怒的;活泼的;利落的;时髦的

snapshot *n.* 快照

【搭配】snap at sth. 一下子咬住 snap sth. out 厉声喊出

snap sth. up 抢购 snap one's fingers 打响指

8 jubilant *adj.*

【双解】very happy, showing great happiness, esp. because of a success. 欢欣的,欢喜的(尤指因为成功引起的)

【例句】Liverpool were in a jubilant mood after their cup victory. 利物浦队得奖杯后喜气洋洋。

【相关词】jubilantly *adv.* 欣喜地 jubilation *n.* 欢欣,欣喜

jubilee *n.* 周年纪念(的庆祝)

【搭配】jubilant about/at/over sth. 因某事而欣喜的

9 broaden *v.*

【双解】1) to make or become wider. (使)变宽;变阔

【例句】The river broadens out here. 这条河在此处开始变得宽阔。

2) to make something less limited. 扩大(某事物)

【例句】We need to broaden our campaign. 我们需要扩大宣传活动的范围。

【相关词】broad *adj.* 宽的;辽阔的;宽宏大量的 broadly *adv.* 总而言之,大体说来,概括地说

近义词 widen *v.* (使)变宽 反义词 narrow *v.* 变窄;使缩小

【搭配】broaden out (使)变宽;变阔 broaden one's mind 使某人心胸开阔

10 confident *adj.*

【双解】 1) certain that things will happen as you want them to. 有把握的, 有信心的

【例句】 The government is confident of winning the next election. 政府有把握赢得下届大选。

2) feeling or expressing a strong belief in yourself. 有自信心的

【例句】 He feels confident that he will succeed. 他有信心能成功。

【相关词】 confidence *n.* 信心; 把握, 自信 confidential *adj.* 机密的; 秘密的

【搭配】 be confident of/that ... 对……有信心的/自信的/有把握的

be confident of victory 对胜利充满信心

a confident smile/manner/speech 显示信心的微笑/态度/讲话

11 survey *v.*

【双解】 to look at, examine or consider (a person, place or condition) as a whole. 纵览, 审视, 全面地观察

【例句】 He surveyed the surrounding countryside. 他仔细察看了周围的农村地区。

She surveyed me haughtily over the top of her glasses. 她傲慢地从眼镜的上方审视我。

【相关词】 surveying *n.* 测量

surveyor *n.* 测量师, 勘测员; (建筑物) 鉴定人

【搭配】 survey the whole plan 对整个计划进行全盘考虑

a public opinion survey 民意调查

make a survey of 测量; 考察; 调查

social/market/sectional/economic survey 社会/市场/局部/经济调查

12 shift *v.*

【双解】 to change position or direction; to move from one place to another. 改变(位置或方向); 转移, 移动

【例句】 Public opinion has shifted on this issue. 公众对这个问题的看法已经改变。

Don't try to shift the responsibility onto other; you must do the job yourself. 别想把责任推给别人, 你得自己干这件事。

【相关词】 shiftless *adj.* 没有办事能力的, 懒惰的, 得过且过的, 没出息的

shifty *adj.* (非正式) 不老实的; 不可靠的; 不正直的; 不能信赖的; 鬼鬼祟祟的

【搭配】 shift from ... to ... 从……移到……

shift one's ground (辩论中) 改变立场

shift for oneself 自谋生计

shift gear 换挡

shift out of first into second 从一档换二档

a shift in emphasis 重点的改变

work in shifts 轮班工作

work on the day/night shift 上白/夜班

13 restless *adj.*

【双解】 1) constantly moving. 运动不止的

【例句】 The sea is always in restless motion. 大海总在不停翻腾。

2) unable to keep still or quiet, esp. because of boredom, impatience, anxiety, etc. 静不下来, 不能安宁的(尤指因厌烦、烦躁、焦虑等)

【例句】 The children grew restless with the long wait. 孩子们等了很久便着急了。

3) without rest or sleep. 得不到休息或睡眠的

【例句】 I passed a restless night after the failure to get the admission to the university. 由于没能考入大学, 我一夜未眠。

【相关词】 restlessly *adv.* 不停地; 不安地

restlessness *n.* 不停; 不安

restive *adj.* 焦躁不安的; 烦躁的; 不安宁的

【搭配】 spend/pass a restless night 度过一个不眠之夜

feel restless 觉得厌倦

14 impress *v.*

【双解】 to fill someone with admiration or respect; to have a deep effect on the thinking or feelings. 使感动; 使钦佩

【例句】I was very impressed with their new house. 他们的新房子给我留下了深刻的印象。

- 【相关词】impression *n.* 印象; 感觉 impressionable *adj.* 易受影响的
 impressionism *n.* 印象主义; 印象派 impressionist *n.* 印象主义者
 impressionistic *adj.* 凭印象的; 主观的 impressive *adj.* 令人钦佩的

【搭配】impress sth. on sb. 使(某人)了解(某事)的重要性

⑩ graduate *v.*

【双解】to obtain a degree at a university; (*AmE*) to complete an educational course. 获得学位, 大学毕业; (美式) 毕业

【例句】She graduated from Cambridge with a degree in law. 她毕业于剑桥大学, 获得法学学士学位。

【相关词】graduate *n.* 有学位的人, 大学毕业生 graduation *n.* 毕业; 毕业典礼, 授学位典礼

【搭配】graduate in/at/from sth. 学完某一课程毕业
 graduate sb. (from sth.) 授予(某专业的)某人学位、毕业文凭
 a graduate student 研究生 a high-school graduate 高中毕业生

⑪ obscure *v.*

【双解】to hide; to make difficult to see or understand. 遮蔽, 隐藏; 使朦胧; 使难理解

【例句】The report obscures the fact that prices have risen. 这份报告掩盖了物价已经上涨的事实。

【相关词】obscurely *adv.* 不清楚地; 难解地; 晦涩地; 名不见经传地
 obscurity *n.* 不明; 费解; 隐晦; 默默无闻

【搭配】obscure the view 笼罩周围的景色 obscure the main theme 使主题不明

【辨析】obscure & vague

obscure *adj.* 模糊不清的。通常指因事情本身条理不清楚或语言文字难懂而显得不清晰; 有时也指因读者或听者的理解水平有限, 而产生模糊不清的认识。如: The point of his speech was obscure. 他讲话的论点含糊不清。

vague *adj.* 含糊的, 模糊的。指因未提供足够的细节或没有表达清楚而令人难以理解。如: She was very vague about her plans for the future. 她对将来的打算含糊其辞。

短语讲解

1. talk of; to talk about. 谈论; 谈及(某事)

【例句】Talking of the book, what kind of books do you like to read in your leisure time? 谈到书, 你闲暇的时候喜欢读什么书?

【相关词】speak of 说到; 谈及

2. file into; to march or walk in a single line in the specified direction. 鱼贯而入; 排成纵队前进

【例句】As 409 students filed into the exam, they found all but one entrance blocked. 当 409 名学生涌入考场时, 他们发现只有一个入口, 其他的都堵住了。

【相关词】file out of 鱼贯而出 in single file (*n.*) 成单行

3. no longer; not any more; not at the present time. 不再

【例句】I will no longer laugh at that poor guy. 我再也不会嘲笑那个可怜的人了。

I used to smoke 20 cigarettes a day, but not any longer! 我过去一天要抽 20 支烟, 现在不抽那么多了。

【相关词】no more 不再 not any more 不再

4. pass (sth.) out; to give out, to distribute. 分发

【例句】She passed the books out to the children. 她把书发给孩子们。