

G 大学英语导学

GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

|| 第28辑 ||

狗年话狗

四级完形填空题突破

Eulogy on the Dog

Shall We Choose Death?

英语中表示强调的几种常见方法

Let's Go Have Some Sports!

英语中常见的形似词语辨析 (二)

Greenpeace and Nestle Clash over GM Coffee

MALAYSIA RAINFOREST THREATENED

福建人民出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语导学. 第 28 辑/福建省大学外语教学研究会, 福建省外国语言文学研究会编. —福州: 福建人民出版社, 2006. 5

ISBN 7-211-05310-0

I. 大... II. ①福... ②福... III. 英语—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 051153 号

大学英语导学

DAXUE YINGYU DAOXUE

第 28 辑

福建省大学外语教学研究会

福建省外国语言文学研究会

主编

*

福建人民出版社出版发行

(福州市东水路 76 号 邮编: 350001)

福州晚报印刷厂印刷

(福州西洋路 4 号 邮编: 350005)

开本 850 毫米×1168 毫米 1/32 2 印张 80 千字

2006 年 6 月第 1 版

2006 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-211-05310-0

定价: 3.50 元

本书如有印装质量问题, 影响阅读, 请直接向承印厂调换。

才艺视窗

作者简介

姓名：黄希

性别：女

星座：射手座

毕业院校：福建师范大学

海报设计



狗礼赞

Eulogy on the Dog



Gentlemen of the jury, The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter whom he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its clouds upon our heads. The only absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

Gentlemen of the jury, A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he can be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince.

When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast into the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard





him against danger, to fight against his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death.

各

位陪审官：在这个世界上，一个人的好友可能和他作对，变成敌人。他用慈爱所养育出来的儿女，也可能变得忤逆不孝。那些和我们最亲密的人，那些我们用全部幸福和名誉托付的人，都可能会离心而成叛逆。一个人所拥有的金钱可能会失去，很可能在最需要它时它却插翅飞走。一个人的声誉可能在考虑欠周的一瞬间被牺牲掉。那些在我们成功时屈膝奉承我们的人，很可能就是当失败的阴云笼罩在我们头上时，掷第一块阴毒之石的人。在这个自私的世界上，人类唯一毫不自私的朋友，唯一不会弃他的朋友，唯一不肯义负恩的朋友，就是他的狗。

各位陪审官：不论主人是穷困或腾达，健康或患病，他（指狗）都会守在主人的身旁。只要能靠近主人，就算地面坚硬，寒风侵袭，大雪狂飙，他会全不在意地躺在主人身边。纵使主人没食物喂他，他仍会舔主人的手和主人手上因抵抗这个冷酷的世界而受的创伤。纵然他的主人是乞丐，他也会像守护王子一样守着他。

当所有朋友都弃他而去，他却坚定不移。当财富消失，声誉扫地时，他对主人的爱仍如宇宙中运行不息的太阳一样，永恒不变。假如因命运的作弄，他的主人在世界上变成一个无家可归的流浪者时，这只忠诚的狗只要求陪伴主人，和主人共同应付危险，对抗敌人，另外别无奢求。当万物的结局来临，死亡夺取了主人的生命，他的尸体埋葬在冰冷的泥土下时纵然所有的亲友都各奔前程而这只高贵的狗却会独守墓旁。他仰首于前足之间，眼睛虽充满悲伤，但却机警地守住墓地，忠心耿耿，直到死亡。



（赵刚 选编）



目

录

第28辑



主编：福建省大学外语教学研究会、福建省外国语言文学研究会

策划：林大建 李文淑

编委：（按音序排列）

陈 琨	陈青粉	陈维新
池 敏	傅超波	傅似强
高 芳	胡慧兰	胡金环
黄丹丹	黄莉娜	黄华夏
黄淑丽	黄鹏飞	姜远辰
林大建	林明金	林斯坦
林新华	卢 健	卢晓青
欧阳勤	宋志勇	傅东峰
王 平	王惠平	吴松江
吴巧燕	谢友南	杨仁敏
魏鸿雁	张百佳	

英语审定：李灵霞

责任编辑：周铁进

美术设计：傅艺莹

1 Eulogy on the Dog

时事要览

Michael Weiss

5 A Successful Summit

7 Topic News

8 Vocabulary

读情选登

11 《飞鸟集》选粹

名师指点

陈其南

10 英语中表示强调的几种常见方法

段文婷

14 英语中常见的形似词语辨析（二）

段文婷

16 四级完形填空题突破

每日一练

18 大学英语四级考试模拟试卷

24 第28辑“大学英语四级考试模拟试卷”参考答案

幽默沙龙

30 幽默沙龙



目 录

第28辑

《国情镜》

主编余英

30 狗年话狗

高翔程

32 Pronunciation Punch-up

吴昌传 陈永明

36 外国人笔下的中国词语

专家会诊

37 中国人最易犯错的15句英语

避免辞典

38 以 or 结尾的表示人的名词

趣味阅读

陈永明 · 吴昌传

41 Greenpeace and Nestle Clash over GM Coffee

目录

编辑组电话: 0571-87010611

编辑组地址: 311121 杭州市东大街76号

E-mail: theflavay@163.com, zhangyue

启事: 本组对外作者应索取报酬联系, 请

直接与本组联系。

影视作品

45 Sounds of Home

吴昌传

46 Shall We Choose Death?

吴昌传

48 Malaysia Rainforest Threatened

娱乐频道

50 The Story of Superman

成功之路

51 Letter of Job Application

校园时空

吴昌传——吴昌传老师

52 First Love

吴昌传

53 Find a Part-time Job in This Summer Holiday?

吴昌传

54 Let's Go Have Some Sports!

信息小站

55 VOA英语广播收听技巧

A Successful Summit

The just concluded China-US summit naturally became focus of international attention in the past few days. Whether the summit met expectations? People of different concerns might have different conclusions. But one thing is certain, that is the positive impact on bilateral (双边的) ties or even international relations generated by the direct dialogue between top leaders of the world's largest developing and developed countries.

Sino-US summit was held in the White House on April 20th. The short summit lasted no longer than half a day, but served as the beautiful climax of President Hu's visit to the United States and quickly became a focal point in the international community. The reason lies in the special importance of the Chinese and American relations to the global strategic pattern as well as the complexity of the current Sino-US relations.

Generally speaking, the overall situation of the current Sino-US relations is relatively stable. American decision-makers' proposal on the so-called "responsible stakeholders" theory has indicated that the US has started to adjust its thought so as to treat China's rapid growth by a more practical posture and look forward to cooperating with China on the global business.

From the Chinese side, President Hu apparently reached his goal in strengthening dialogue, expanding consensus (一致意见), enhancing mutual trust, deepening cooperation and comprehensively pushing forward the constructive cooperative relationship. In less than four days, he attended as many as 32 functions (仪式) at which he made wide contacts with congressmen, government officials, business leaders, students and scholars. In his talks and speeches, President Hu presented facts and good reasoning to convince the American public that China is not a potential threat but a strategic partner (战略伙伴) who deserves trust and cooperation.

There is no denying that some Americans want to take the opportunity to put pressure on China, such as by asking China to enhance IPR protection, to guarantee reduce of trade surplus (贸易顺差) and, particularly, to promise sharp RMB revaluation; they also expect a clear stance from China to support US sanction on Iran.

On these questions, President Hu made proper responses: China has made, and will continue efforts on IPR protection; China will work hard on expanding domestic demands and has taken measures to increase import from the United States, and at the same time calling for wider US hi-tech export to China and the lift of unfair restrictions on Chinese investment in the US; China will also push forward the reform with RMB exchange rate mechanism; regarding international security and anti-proliferation (反扩散), China is willing to enhance coordination with the US and meanwhile stands for resolving disputes through dialogue and diplomatic means. By showing its stance on these questions, we

should say, China both defended its national interests according to established principles and gave full consideration to US concerns, highlighting the Chinese diplomacy as being flexible and pragmatic.

In his address at the arrival ceremony, President Bush said: "The United States welcomes the emergence of a China that is peaceful and prosperous, and that supports international institutions. As stakeholders in the international system, our two nations share many strategic interests." This is the first time that the president used the concept "stakeholder" after it was raised by Deputy Secretary of State Robert B. Zoellick, and also the first time that he stated explicitly "our two nations share many strategic interests."

Then, what are the shared strategic interests between the two countries? President Bush mentioned three points. First, "Our two nations share an interest in expanding free and fair trade, which has increased the prosperity of both the American people and the Chinese people." Second, "Prosperity depends on security—so the United States and China share a strategic interest in enhancing security for both our peoples." Third, "The natural world also generates threats to international security—and the United States and China share a strategic interest in meeting these challenges as well." Here he mentioned the prevention of natural disasters, bird flu and the development of alternatives to fossil fuels.



At the press conference that followed, President Bush said: the US export to China increased nearly 21 percent last year, which means more jobs (created for the US). Then he said: China is an important voice in international affairs. In his address at the welcoming lunch, he pointed out that China is helping form a modern world. All these showed that Washington has begun to face squarely the fact that China's development is beneficial to the US, and recognized the important international role played by China.

Both President Hu and President Bush have been actively exploring a possible way to further develop Sino-US relations in the future. New channels for wide-ranging exchanges should be established. President Hu chose an "economic and trade visit" in Seattle as the kickoff of his state visit, then a "political visit" in Washington D.C. as the star turn, finally a "cultural visit" at Yale University as the epilogue. This actually reflects the basic mentality of the Chinese government in developing the future Sino-US relations. That is: an emphasis on both economic foundation and strategic relations, and a focus on both cultural exchanges and social communications. Meanwhile, the two sides also achieved widespread common consensus on issues such as energy cooperation and non-traditional security cooperation.

Of course, the two sides didn't reach consensus on all issues. But just as the leaders stressed, the two parties can discuss their differences in a spirit of friendship and cooperation. This marks increasing maturity in Sino-US relations.

(杨东雄 选编)

1] The Qualifications and Curriculum Authority, the examinations watchdog, found that a growing number of students in England are cheating in their exams, with many using mobile phones to boost their marks and that more than 4,500 candidates were penalized for malpractice last year, an increase of 27 percents on 2004.

据英国考试监察机构课程与资格考试委员会统计,英国考试作弊的学生数量呈上升趋势,其中有很多学生利用手机作弊,以提高考试成绩。去年因考试作弊受处罚的考生超过4,500人,比2004年增加了27%。



2] Iran's president declared in a letter to President Bush that democracy had failed worldwide and there was "an ever-increasing global hatred" of the U.S. government, which Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice swiftly rejected, saying it didn't resolve questions about Tehran's nuclear program.

伊朗总统艾哈迈迪·内贾德在给美国总统布什的信中说,美式民主在世界范围内已经失败,有越来越多的人加入了憎恨美国政府的阵营。美国国务卿康多莉扎·赖斯立即驳斥这种言论,说伊朗总统此举并不能解决伊朗核计划问题。

3] America may be the world's superpower, but its survival rate for newborn babies ranks near the bottom among industrialized nations, with a death rate of nearly 5 per 1,000 babies.

美国在世界上是个超级大国,但是在工业化国家中,美国的婴儿存活率却几近垫底,死亡率几乎达千分之五。

5] China has been elected a member of the new UN human rights council giving it a three-year term and all 47 seats of the new human rights body have now been filled.

经选举,中国当选为新成立的联合国人权理事会的成员,任期三年。至此,新成立的人权理事会47个成员国都已选出。

4] Iwata Ryuzo, a monk from Japan, prays at Fengman Labour Memorial in Jilin Province yesterday to express his sorrow for the Chinese victims of atrocities committed by Japanese armies during their invasion of China.

日本僧人岩田隆造昨天来到吉林省丰满劳工纪念馆祈祷,为日军侵华期间屠杀中国人的暴行谢罪。

6] China said it was eager to improve relations with the Vatican following a feud over the consecration of Chinese bishops, but it demanded that the Holy See break ties with Taiwan.

中国在天主教主教祝圣问题上与梵蒂冈发生冲突后,表示渴望与梵蒂冈改善关系,但是中国要求梵蒂冈断绝与台湾的关系。

八荣八耻:

Eight Dos and Don'ts

以热爱祖国为荣, 以危害祖国为耻:

Love; don't harm the motherland.

以服务人民为荣, 以背离人民为耻:

Serve; don't disserve the people.

以崇尚科学为荣, 以愚昧无知为耻:

Uphold science; don't be ignorant and unenlightened.

以辛勤劳动为荣, 以好逸恶劳为耻:

Work hard; don't be lazy and hate work.

以团结互助为荣, 以损人利己为耻:

Be united and help each other; don't gain

benefits at the expense of others.

以诚实守信为荣, 以见利忘义为耻:

Be honest and trustworthy; don't chase profit at the expense of your values.

以遵纪守法为荣, 以违法乱纪为耻:

Be disciplined and law-abiding; don't break laws and violate disciplines.

以艰苦奋斗为荣, 以骄奢淫逸为耻:

Know plain living and hard struggle; do not wallow in luxuries and pleasures.

八荣八耻:

Eight Glories, Eight Disgraces

以热爱祖国为荣, 以危害祖国为耻:

Glory in loving the motherland; take harming the motherland to be a disgrace.

以服务人民为荣, 以背离人民为耻:

Glory in serving the people; take dis-serving the people to be a disgrace.

以崇尚科学为荣, 以愚昧无知为耻:

Glory in pursuing science; take ignorance and unenlightenment to be a disgrace.

以辛勤劳动为荣, 以好逸恶劳为耻:

Glory in working hard; take indolence to be a disgrace.

以团结互助为荣, 以损人利己为耻:

Glory in teamwork and helping one another; take self-seeking to be a disgrace.

以诚实守信为荣, 以见利忘义为耻:

Glory in honesty and faithfulness; take mercenariness and profit-grabbing to be a disgrace.

以遵纪守法为荣, 以违法乱纪为耻:

Glory in being disciplined and law-abiding; take violation of laws and disciplines to be a disgrace.

以艰苦奋斗为荣, 以骄奢淫逸为耻:

Glory in living thriftily and struggling; take sybaritism to be a disgrace.

(杨惠群 改编)

《飞鸟集》选粹



Stray birds of summer come to my window to sing and fly away.

And yellow leaves of autumn, which have no songs, flutter and fall there with a sign.

夏天的飞鸟，飞到我的窗前唱歌，又飞去了。

秋天的黄叶，它们没有什么可唱。只叹息一声，飞落在那里。

The world puts off its mask of vastness in its lover.

It becomes small as one song, as one kiss of the eternal.

世界对着它的爱人，把它浩瀚的面具揭下了。

它变小了，小如一首歌，小如一回永恒的接吻。

If you shed tears when you miss the sun, you also miss the stars.

如果你因失去了太阳而流泪，那么你也将失去群星。

The mystery of creation is like the darkness of night—it is great. Delusions of knowledge are like the fog of the morning.

创造的神秘，有如夜间的黑暗——是伟大的。而知识的幻影却不过如晨间之雾。

Do not seat your love upon a precipice because it is high.

不要因为峭壁是高的，便让你的爱情坐在峭壁上。

I sit at my window this morning where the world like a passer-by stops for a moment, nods to me and goes.

我今晨坐在窗前，世界如一个路人似的，停留了一会，向我点点头又走过去了。

(郭明彦 选编)

英语中表示强调的 几种常见方法

◆ 赵克非

强调是有效进行思想交流的重要手段之一。人们在交际过程中,为使自己的思想为听者或读者恰当地理解,必须突出重要的内容,这就需要

运用强调的手段。现代英语中,强调的手段是多种多样的,如语音手段,语法手段,词汇手段,修辞手段等等。本文拟讨论《大学英语教学大纲》中所列举的学生必须掌握的几种常见表示强调的方法,以供参考。

1. 用单个词或词组

英语中有些词或词组具有强调用法,在句子中用来强调某个词或短语。常见的起强调作用的词或词组有 *only*, *even*, *just*, *still*, *too*, *very*, *a good (great) deal*, *(by) far*, *a lot* 等。如:

This is the **only** book of its kind in the world. 这本书是此类书在世上仅有的一本。

He wants me to work **even** late at night. 就连深夜他也要我工作。

The problem was **too** complicated for us to solve. 那问题太复杂,我们无法解决。

I found it at the **very** bottom of the box. 我正是在箱底找到这东西的。

I think he is **a lot** older. 我想他还是老得多。

2. 用反身代词

2.1 反身代词作主语的同位语表示强调

反身代词在一个作主语的名词词组或代词后作同位语,是为了更加突出某某特定的人或物。这种用法的反身代词要重读。如:

The president **himself** will attend the opening ceremony. 校长本人将亲自

出席开幕式。

Lucy **herself** will perform the operation. 露西本人将主刀做这次手术。

反身代词作主语同位语时位置较灵活，在不会引起歧义的情况下，还可放在谓语之后。如：

You should solve the problem **yourself**. 你应该自己解决这一问题。

He fixed the TV **himself**. 他自己修理了电视机。

这种用法的反身代词有时还可以置于主语之前，以示特别强调。如：

Myself I can't come, but I'll ask someone to help you. 我本人不能亲自来，但我会请人来帮你。

2.2 反身代词作介词宾语表示强调

反身代词作介词宾语时一般不重读，是非强调性的。但若在结构上表示对比时，那就一定是强调性的。如：

He thinks of **himself** but not of you. 他常为自己着想，而不是为你着想。

There was a photograph of **himself** on the chimney piece. 壁炉架上有一张他本人的照片。

2.3 反身代词作表语表示强调

反身代词还可以作表语，通常表示身体状况等意义。此时反身代词是强调性的。如：

Frank is not quite **himself** today. 弗兰克今天身体很不舒服。

Now I feel more **myself**. 现在我感觉好多了。

3. 用助动词 do

助动词 do 可用来强调句中的动词，一般用来加强祈使句和陈述句的语气。如：

Do have another cup of coffee. 再来一杯咖啡吧！

She **does** like ice cream. 她真的太爱吃冰激淋了！

I said he would come, and he **did** come. 我说他会来的，结果他真的来了。

〔注〕在这一用法中用来表示强调的助动词要重读，其后所接动词的发音则较弱。

4. 用强调句结构中的 it

引导词 *it* 作形式主语位于句首，后接 *be* 动词的适当形式，动词后跟要加以强调的部分，再接 *that/who* 从句的这一句型是口语和书面语中广泛使用的强调句型。利用这种句型可以强调除谓语动词以外的大多数句子成分。如：

It was Jim that/who shot a bear yesterday. 正是吉姆昨天射中了一只熊。

It is his haughtiness that annoys everybody. 正是他的傲慢无理惹恼了大家。

It was the Olympic Games that they were talking about. 他们在谈论的正是奥运会。

It was the day before yesterday that I met her. 我是前天碰到她的。

强调句的谓语动词还可以采用复杂形式，即以“一个或一个以上的助动词/情态动词+主动词 *be*”构成。如：

It might have been John who gave Mary a silk handbag. 送给玛丽丝绸手提包的可能就是约翰。

5. 用倒装

倒装可分为全部倒装和局部倒装。全部倒装就是整个谓语置于主语之前；局部倒装只是操作词位于主语之前。倒装可使前置的某些句子成分得到强调。

5.1 将状语前置

要强调状语，可将状语前置形成倒装。状语前置引起倒装有以下几种情况：①当句首状语是方位词或声色词（拟声词和色彩词），谓语动词是 *come, go* 等表示位置移动的动态动词，同时主语又是较长的名词词组时，可采用全部倒装；②当句首状语为表示地点的介词词组时也常用全部倒装；③当句首状语为否定词或带否定意义的词语时，一般用局部倒装；如果谓语动词是 *be* 的一般现在时或一般过去时形式，则用全部倒装；④句首状语若由 *only* + 副词/介词词组/状语从句构成，也采用局部倒装；⑤位于句首的 *so* 属于关联从属连词 *so...that* 中的 *so* 时，或者作“也是某种情况”解时，通常用局部倒装；如果动词为 *be* 则用全部倒装；⑥当方式状语、程度状语置于句首时，有时也引起局部倒装。如：

Higher and higher flew the white balloon till it vanished in the clouds.

那只白色的气球越飞越高，直至消失在云中。

In this chapter will be found a partial answer. 在本章中将找到部分答案。

Rarely do I dream these days. 最近我很少做梦。

Only in this way can a good result be achieved. 只有这样才能取得好成绩。

So quickly did the workmen finish their work that they were given a bonus. 工匠们很快地完成了工作，因此他们获得了奖金。

Many a time has Mike given me good advice. 麦克已多次给我好的建议。

5.2 将表语前置

将表语前置时，有时由于主语较长或结构较复杂，往往要采用倒装结构，如：

More serious was the question of how the President would present the joint announcement. 更加重大的是总统如何公开发表联合声明这一问题。

Happy indeed are those who receive marvellous news after a long silence. 久无音讯后能获得好消息的人确实高兴。

5.3 将谓语动词前置

当谓语动词是由情态动词+原形动词构成时，为了强调动作，可将主动词（有时连同宾语）移至句首，形成倒装。如：

Return I dare not. 回去，我不敢。

Do something I must, or I shall fret. 我必须做点什么，否则会烦躁。

6. 用重复

利用重复来取得强调的效果是表示强调的常见而又重要的方法之一。如：

He told himself that he would *never, never* forget that moment. 他告诉自己永远永远也不要忘记那一刻。

In a capitalist society one cannot do anything without *money*. One needs *money* to be born. One needs *money* to receive an education. One needs *money* to get married. One needs *money* to cure an illness. And when one dies, one needs *money* to be properly buried.

Money, nothing but *money* dominates the capitalist society. 在资本主义社会里，人没有钱则一事无成。人出生需要钱，人接受教育需要钱，人结婚需要钱，人治病需要钱，人死了要得到妥善安葬也需要钱。钱，只有钱统治着资本主义社会。

英语中常见的

形似词语辨析(二)

◇ 魏巍 汪宗文

英语中有些词语词形相似,词义却不尽相同或者截然不同。因此,这些词语在使用中极易产生种种混乱与误用,需要我们仔细琢磨,准确把握。

1. despair n. 绝望—desperation n. 绝望; 拼命

His despair of getting a job made him sell his house in desperation. 他对找到一份工作的失望使得他不顾一切把房子卖了。

2. disable v. 使无能, 使伤残—unable adj. 不能的, 无法胜任的

He was disabled in the war and is unable to walk without a stick now. 他在战争中受伤致残, 现在没有拐杖就不能走路。

3. disarmed adj. 被缴械的—unarmed adj. 非武装的

Those are unarmed ships and so it is not necessary for us to make them disarmed. 这些船都不配备武器, 因此无需对它们解除武装。

4. disassemble v. 拆卸; 解散—dissemble v. 掩饰

The boy found it difficult to dissemble his joy when he was allowed to disassemble the toy motor. 当被获准拆卸那件玩具摩托时, 那个男孩再也难以掩饰自己的喜悦。

When the dictator ordered the mob to disassemble in the name of the Church, he dissembled his real purpose. 当独裁者以教会的名义要求民众解散时, 他掩饰了自己真正的意图。

5. disorganized adj. 无系统的, 无秩序的—unorganized adj. 混乱的, 杂乱的

He was so disorganized that at the party he held that day everything was unorganized. 他组织能力差, 致使那天他所举办的晚会一片混乱。

6. disqualified adj. 取消资格的—unqualified adj. 无资格的, 没有限制的

Many applicants for positions are unqualified and often they are disqualified by their incompetence. 许多申请人不够格, 因此常常因为能力不足而被取消资格。

7. dissatisfied adj. 不满的, 生气的—unsatisfied adj. 不满意的, 未得到满足的

He had a sulky, dissatisfied expression on his face as your explanation left him unsatisfied. 由于你的解释不能使他感到满意, 他脸上流露出怨恨和不满的表情。

8. earthly adj. 尘世的; 可能的—earthy adj. 具有泥土特征的, 纯朴的, 粗俗的