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东方英语学习丛书

◎ 主编 张建成

# 新概念英语

## 自学指南

第4册

## 与实战

A LEARNER'S BOOK  
OF NEW CONCEPT  
ENGLISH

东方出版社



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## 目 录

Lesson 1	Finding fossil man 发现化石人	(1)
Lesson 2	Spare that spider 不要伤害蜘蛛	(6)
Lesson 3	Matterhorn man 马特霍恩山区人	(10)
Lesson 4	Seeing hands 能看见东西的手	(14)
Lesson 5	Youth 青年	(18)
Lesson 6	The sporting spirit 体育的精神	(23)
Lesson 7	Bats 蝙蝠	(28)
Lesson 8	Trading standards 贸易标准	(32)
Lesson 9	Royal espionage 王室谍报活动	(35)
Lesson 10	Silicon valley 硅谷	(39)
Lesson 11	How to grow old 如何安度晚年	(42)
Lesson 12	Banks and their customers 银行和顾客	(47)
Lesson 13	The search for oil 探寻石油	(51)
Lesson 14	The Butterfly Effect 蝴蝶效应	(55)
Lesson 15	Secrecy in industry 工业中的秘密	(59)
Lesson 16	The modern city 现代城市	(63)
Lesson 17	A man-made disease 人为的疾病	(68)
Lesson 18	Porpoises 海豚	(72)
Lesson 19	The stuff of dreams 话说梦的本质	(76)
Lesson 20	Snake poison 蛇	(80)
Lesson 21	Williams S. Hart and the early "Western" film 威廉·S. 哈特和早期的“西部”影片	(84)
Lesson 22	Knowledge and progress 知识和进步	(88)
Lesson 23	Bird flight 鸟的飞行方法	(91)
Lesson 24	Beauty 美	(94)
Lesson 25	Non-auditory effects of noise 噪音的非听觉效应	(97)
Lesson 26	The past life of the earth 地球上的昔日生命	(100)
Lesson 27	The "Vasa" "瓦萨"号	(102)
Lesson 28	Patients and doctors 病人与医生	(105)
Lesson 29	The hovercraft 气垫船	(108)
Lesson 30	Exploring the sea-floor 海底勘探	(111)
Lesson 31	The sculptor speaks 雕塑家的语言	(114)
Lesson 32	Galileo reborn 伽利略的复生	(118)
Lesson 33	Education 教育	(121)
Lesson 34	Adolescence 青春期	(124)
Lesson 35	Space odyssey 太空探索	(127)

Lesson 36	The cost of government 政府的开支 .....	(130)
Lesson 37	The process of ageing 衰老过程 .....	(133)
Lesson 38	Water and traveller 水和旅行者 .....	(136)
Lesson 39	What every writer wants 作家之所需 .....	(140)
Lesson 40	Waves 海浪 .....	(144)
Lesson 41	Training elephants 训练大象 .....	(147)
Lesson 42	Recording an earthquake 记录地震 .....	(150)
Lesson 43	Are there strangers in space? 宇宙中有外星人吗? .....	(152)
Lesson 44	Patterns of culture 文化的模式 .....	(156)
Lesson 45	Of men and galaxies 人和星系 .....	(160)
Lesson 46	Hobbies 业余爱好 .....	(163)
Lesson 47	The great escape 大逃亡 .....	(168)
Lesson 48	Planning a share portfolio 规划股份投资 .....	(172)
综合测试(一) .....		(175)
综合测试(二) .....		(179)
综合测试(三) .....		(183)
综合测试(四) .....		(187)
综合测试(五) .....		(191)
综合测试(六) .....		(195)
综合测试(七) .....		(199)
综合测试(八) .....		(203)
综合测试(九) .....		(207)
综合测试(十) .....		(212)
综合测试答案 .....		(216)



# LESSON 1

## Finding fossil man 发现化石人

### 语法 并列句及并列连词

含有两个或两个以上的独立分句的句子叫并列句。这些独立分句处于平等的、互不依从的并列地位。英语并列句不能只用逗号隔开（较短的句子例外），而要用分号或并列连接词连接，连词前可用或不用逗号。另外，一个句子中如果有两个以上的并列分句，而且要用同样的并列连词时，通常只在最后一个句子前用这个连词，其他分句之间用逗号。例如：

Tom went to college but Jack joined the army. 汤姆上了大学，但杰克入伍了。

Henry has already left, Sally is going to leave, but I haven't made any decision yet. (短句子) 亨利已经走了，莎丽也快走了，但是我还没有做出决定。

Any medicine can be dangerous; for example, even aspirin can cause illness. 任何药物都可能是危险的；比如说，甚至阿司匹林也能引起疾病。

#### 一、any 表示平行、顺接、转折、让步、对照、评注等

Her brother is an engineer and her sister is a painter. (平行) 她哥哥是工程师，她妹妹是画家。

It is big and ugly. (平行) 它又大又难看。

She did a good job, and so she deserved to be praised. (因果) 她工作做得很好，应当受到赞扬。

He tried hard, and he failed to get it done on time. (转折) 他做出了努力，但没能够及时完成。

Alice is clever and Jane is dull. (对比) 艾丽丝聪明而简很笨。

He didn't come to the party, and that's a pity. (评注) 他没有来参加聚会，太遗憾了。

One more word and I'll knock you flat. (条件和结果) 再说一句话我会把你打倒。

He closed the window, turned off the light and left the room. (顺接) 他关上了窗户，关掉了灯，然后离开了。

He can't keep the flowers alive and he has watered them well, too. (让步) 尽管他给花浇了很多水，但仍旧没有把花养活。

#### 二、but 和 yet 表示转折或对照（但是，然而）

It's true that he is young, but he is experienced and responsible. 诚然他很年轻，但是他有经验，又认真负责。

He is poor, yet he is clever and noble-hearted. 他很穷，然而人却很聪明，心地又善良。

Fortune often knocks at the door, but the fool does not invite her in. 幸运之神常光顾，痴人不知把门开。

but 和 yet 尽管都可译为“但是”，区别还是有的：①but 是并列连词，而 yet 则可作并列连词或副词，不可说 and but，但可说 and yet, but yet; but 不可放在句尾，而 yet 则可放在句尾。②but 表示对照或对立时，一般都比较轻松自然，而 yet 表示对照或对立时，则往往比较强烈，时常出人意料。③but 在某些习惯说法中不可用 yet 替代。例如：

She is American but she speaks Chinese very fluently. 她是美国人，但她说中文说得非常流利。（自然轻松的比较或对立）

She is American, yet she knows little about American history. 她是美国人，但她却对美国历史却知之甚少。（较强烈的比较或矛盾）

{ This is strange and yet true. (正) 这是奇怪的，但是真的。

{ This is strange and but true. (误)

- { A. Let's have another try. 让我们再试一次。  
{ B. But how? 但是怎样试呢? (习惯表达法, 不用 yet)

It is true that he is young, but he is diligent and honest. 诚然他年轻, 但是他勤奋, 而且诚实。(同 it is true, of course, indeed 等连用, 习惯上用 but)

### 三、for 表示原因或理由 (因为)

They cancelled their trip to Yangzhou last Sunday for it rained the whole day. 他们取消了上星期天去扬州的游览, 因为整整下了一天雨。

It must have rained, for the ground is wet. 准是下过雨了, 因为地面是湿的。

### 四、so 和 and so 表示结果 (所以)

so 和 and so 表示“所以, 因此”, 用于口语中, 前面用或不用逗号。例如:

She told me to do it, so I did it. 她告诉我做那件事, 所以我就做了。

The meeting began at eight (and) so he must start at half past seven. 会议 8 点开始, 所以他必须 7 点半动身。

Nobody seemed about so I went in. 周围似乎没有人, 所以我就进去了。

It is foggy today, so we can't see the distant hills. 今天有雾, 所以看不见远处的小山。

### 五、while, whereas 表示对比 (而)

He likes sports, while I'd rather collect stamps. 他喜欢运动, 而我则爱好集邮。

Wise men seek after truth while (whereas) fools despise knowledge. 智者求真理, 愚人贬知识。

### 六、or 表示选择 (或者, 不然的话)、大约或不确定等

Wear your coat or you'll catch cold. 把大衣穿上, 不然会感冒的。

Do it yourself or ask somebody else to do it. 你自己做这件事, 或者请别人做也可以。

She's a student or something. 她大概是个学生。

He left the key in the classroom or somewhere. 他把钥匙忘在了教室里或什么地方。

It costs a hundred dollars or so. 它大约值 100 美元。

Money or no money, she has made up her mind to do the experiment. 不论有没有钱, 她已下定决心进行这项实验。

注意: or 也可以表示同位关系或一种改换的说法。例如:

He studies botany, or the science of plants. 他学习植物学, 即关于植物的科学。

### 七、as well as 作并列连词侧重在前项

as well as 作连词时相当于 not only... but also 和 no less... than, 但 not only... but also 侧重在后项, as well as 和 no less... than 侧重在前项。例如:

We must learn to look at problems all-sidedly, seeing the reverse as well as the obverse side of things. 我们应该学会全面地看问题, 既看到事物的正面, 也看到事物的反面。

A true man should be practical as well as far-sighted. 一个真正的人不仅要有远见, 而且还要讲究实际。比较:

{ He is a statesman as well as a scholar.

{ He is no less a statesman than a scholar.

{ He is not only a scholar but also a statesman. 他不仅是一位学者, 而且是一位政治家。

{ He wrote poems, novels, as well as fairy tales. (误)

{ He wrote poems and novels as well as fairy tales. (正) 他写诗, 还写小说和童话故事。

(A, B, C 三项用 as well as 连接时, 应为 A and B as well as C, 不可说 A, B, as well as C)

- He has experience as well as skill.
- He has no less experience than skill.
- He has not only skill but also experience. 他不仅有技术, 而且有经验。

## 八、rather than 也可起并列连词的作用, 连接两个完全对等的语法结构

### 1. 连接形容词。例如:

He is modest rather than shy. 他是诚实而不是害羞。

### 2. 连接名词。例如:

Jane prefers maths rather than physics. 他喜欢数学而不是物理。

### 3. 连接谓语动词。例如:

The old man hobbled rather than walked. 这位老人蹒跚而行而不是轻松散步。

### 4. 连接不定式。例如:

Helen decides to quit the job rather than to accept it. 海伦决定放弃而不是接受这份工作。(带 to, 因其前面的对等结构有 to)

Rather than work, she would play. 她想玩而不是工作。(不带 to)

Rather than disappoint them, he told the children amusing stories. 没有使孩子们失望, 他讲了很多有趣的故事。(不带 to)

### 5. 连接名词分句。例如:

It was what he meant rather than what he said. 这是他的意思而不是他亲口所说。

### 6. 连接介词短语。例如:

She depended on flashes of insight rather than on any carefully organized analysis. 她依靠灵感闪现而不是仔细的有条理的分析。

### 7. 连接副词。例如:

I'd prefer to dinner out rather than at home. 我喜欢在外吃饭而不愿在家吃。

### 8. 连接代词。例如:

It ought to be you rather than him that signs the letter. 是你而不是他签收了这封信。

### 9. 连接分词。例如:

He insisted on having the room papered rather than painted. 他坚持纸糊屋子而不是粉刷。

I always prefer walking alone rather than having somebody with me. 我总是喜欢独自散步而不喜欢有人跟着。

## 九、有些并列连词也可以连接并列分句, 如: either... or, neither... nor, not only... but also 等

Neither I would consult him nor he would ask me for advice. 我不想跟他商量, 他也不会向我征求意见。

Not only was the room well decorated, but also meal was ready. 不但房间布置好了, 饭也准备好了。

## 十、besides 等副词也可以起并列连词的作用

有些副词, 如 besides, consequently (因而, 所以), furthermore (而且) 等不是修饰句中的副词、形容词或动词, 而是起承接作用, 使上下文 (句) 意思连贯, 语义衔接, 形成具有逻辑性、连贯性的语篇。这类副词实际上是作连词用的, 通常称为连接副词, 可分为如下几类。①表示意义增补、补充和说明的: further, furthermore, again, similarly, besides, additionally, moreover, likewise 等; ②表示意思相反、对比的: contrarily, inversely, conversely, oppositely, rather 等; ③表示内容与上文类似或相同的: similarly, identically, equally, correspondingly, likewise, indifferently 等; ④表示概括或总结的: generally, overall, altogether; ⑤表示结果的: thus, therefore, accordingly, consequently 等; ⑥表示时间的: sometimes, meanwhile, occasionally; ⑦表示让步的: yet, nevertheless, however, though, notwithstanding 等; ⑧表示条件的: elsewise 等; ⑨表示列举的: first (ly), second (ly), third (ly), fourth, finally 等。值得注意的是, 这些词所连接的并列分句一般要用分号隔开 (也可用句号), 但前面若有 and, but, or 等并列连词时, 则不用分号, 而用逗号。

The weather changed suddenly, and accordingly we had to change our plan. 天气突然变了, 因此我们必须改变计划。

Girls wear fashionable clothes. Similarly some birds have bright feathers. 女孩爱穿时髦的衣服, 同样地, 有些鸟有鲜亮的羽毛。

They will come in ten minutes. Meanwhile we'll have some coffee. 他们将在10分钟之内回来, 与此同时, 我们可以喝点咖啡。

## 词汇

**preserve** [pri'zə:v] *vt.* ①保护; 维持 [同] *maintain*: The wildlife of this country is strictly preserved. 这个国家的野生动物受到严格的保护。It is the duty of the police to preserve public order. 维护公共秩序是警察的责任。②保存; 保藏: They canned the fruits to preserve them. 他们把水果制成罐头以便保存。③腌渍: The fish were preserved in salt. 那些鱼用盐腌了起来。

【派生】*preserver n.* 保持者; 保存者; 防腐物/*preservation n.* 保护; 保存; 储藏

【搭配】*preserve... from...* 保护……免于……: Oil preserves metal from rust. 油可保护金属不生锈。

**recount** *vt.* [ri'kaunt] ①(正式)细述(故事); 描述: She recounted her adventures. 她详细讲述了她的冒险经历。②重数; 重新计算: They had to recount the votes. 他们不得不重新计算选票。*n.* (可数)重新计算; 重新数: The defeated candidate demanded a recount. 被击败的候选人要求重数选票。

**decay** [di'kei] *v. / n.* ①腐朽; 腐烂 [同] *corrode* ②衰减; 衰退 [同] *wither, decline vi.* 衰落; 衰败; 退化: Each civilization is born, and it decays. 每一种文明都要经历诞生、鼎盛和衰落。Perhaps all nations decay in the course of time. 也许所有的民族都会随着时间的推移而衰败。*n.* ①(不可数)衰落; 衰败; 退化: The empty house has fallen into decay. 那所空房子逐渐腐朽了。②蛀牙; 龋齿: The dentist used a drill to remove the decay. 牙医用钻拔去了蛀牙。

## 语法练习

### 用适当连词填空

1. She knew it must be \_\_\_\_\_ a whale \_\_\_\_\_ a ship. (或者……或者……)
2. But \_\_\_\_\_ Austria \_\_\_\_\_ Germany would listen to this suggestion. (既不……也不……)
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ care to see me, \_\_\_\_\_ stayed for dinner. (不但……而且……)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ Sophia were very pleased with the girl. (两者……)
5. She wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ a dancer \_\_\_\_\_ an actress. (两者都)
6. They have \_\_\_\_\_ steam heat \_\_\_\_\_ running water. (既不……也不……)
7. Shakespeare was \_\_\_\_\_ a writer \_\_\_\_\_ an actor. (两者都)
8. Biologists study \_\_\_\_\_ plants \_\_\_\_\_ animals. (两者都)
9. He is coming home \_\_\_\_\_ today \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. (或者……或者)
10. He could \_\_\_\_\_ read \_\_\_\_\_ write. (既不……也不……)
11. He condemned \_\_\_\_\_ the aristocracy \_\_\_\_\_ the capitalists. (两者都……)
12. My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ shy \_\_\_\_\_ awkward. (两者都……)
13. You can take \_\_\_\_\_ the red one \_\_\_\_\_ the blue one. (或者……或者)
14. That is \_\_\_\_\_ my fault \_\_\_\_\_ yours. (既不……也不……)
15. \_\_\_\_\_ did he speak more correctly, \_\_\_\_\_ he spoke more fluently. (不但……而且……)
16. He had \_\_\_\_\_ a wife \_\_\_\_\_ children. (既不……也不……)

## 词汇练习

### 单选题

1. In spite of failing to save every endangered species, we may \_\_\_\_\_ the majority from extinction.  
A. reserve                      B. preserve                      C. deserve                      D. serve
2. They had to \_\_\_\_\_ the votes.  
A. recount                      B. recounts                      C. recounted                      D. recounting
3. Leaves which fall to the ground \_\_\_\_\_ and become part of the soil.  
A. break                      B. bury                      C. fade                      D. decay

### 语法练习答案

1. either, or    2. neither, nor    3. not only, but also    4. Both, and    5. either, or    6. neither, nor  
7. both, and    8. both, and    9. either, or    10. neither, nor    11. both, and    12. both, and    13. either, or  
14. neither, nor    15. Not only, but (also)    16. neither, nor

### 词汇练习答案

1. B    2. A    3. D

## LESSON 2

Spare that spider 不要伤害蜘蛛

### 语法 关系代词、关系副词与关系从句 (1)

#### 一、关系代词的种类、替代功能及句法作用

关系代词所代替的先行词可以是人或物的名词或代词，可在句中作主语、宾语、定语等。具体如下：

	代 替 人	代 替 物	代替人或物
主 语	who	which	that
宾 语	whom	which	that
定 语	whose (of whom)	whose (of which)	

He is a man who/that means what he says. 他是个说话算数的人。(关系代词作主语)

The boy (whom/that) you saw yesterday is here now. 你昨天见到的那个男孩现在就在这儿。(关系代词作宾语)

People whose dogs bite other people should keep them tied up. 咬人的狗的主人应该把狗拴起来。(关系代词作定语)

The car which/that was stolen has been found. 偷走的车已被找到了。(关系代词作主语)

The few points (which/that) the president stressed in his report are very important indeed. 院长在报告里强调的几点的确很重要。(关系代词作宾语)

#### 二、使用关系代词时应注意的问题

1. 口语中可用 who 代替 whom。但是，如果关系代词作介词的宾语，只能用 whom，不用 who。如果介词在句尾，两者都可以用。例如：

This is the girl (who/whom) he worked with. 这就是与他一起工作的女孩。

This is the girl with whom he worked.

2. 当 whose 代替物时，实际上就相当于 of which。例如：

The house whose windows are broken is unoccupied. 窗户破了的那所房子没人住。(代替物，作定语)

The house the windows of which are broken is unoccupied.

The house of which the windows are broken is unoccupied.

3. which 除了指物以外，还可以指婴儿、动物和表示单数意义的集合名词；另外还可指人的地位、职业或品格等。例如：

The baby (which) the nurse brought in was born yesterday. 护士抱进来的那个婴儿是昨天出生的。

The audience which is composed entirely of students is larger than ever. 全部由学生组成的观众人数超过以前任何时候。

He is exactly the man (which) such an education was likely to form. 他正是这样的教育所造就出来的人。

#### 三、通常只用关系代词 that，不用 which，who 或 whom 的几种情况

1. 当先行词是 all, everything, nothing, something, anything, little, much, none, few 等不定代词时，定语从句只用 that 引导。例如：

Professor Li has told us something that we should do in the summer vacation. 李教授已经告诉我们暑假应该做

的事。

He knew everything that happened in the village. 他知道发生在村子里的每一件事。

Much that I learned in the book is very useful. 我在那本书中学到的东西是非常有用的。

Is there anything that I can do for you? 有什么事要我做吗?

2. 当先行词被序数词或形容词最高级修饰时, 定语从句只能用 that 引导。例如:

The first thing that I am going to do this evening is to write to my parents. 我今晚要做的第一件事就是给我父母写封信。

This is the most interesting film that has been produced in recent years. 这是近几年出品的最有意思的一部电影。

3. 当先行词被 no, every, some, any, only, very, much 等限定词所修饰时, 定语从句常用 that 引导。例如:

This is the very book that I have been looking for. 这正是我在寻找的书。

There is no person that doesn't make mistakes. 没有人不犯错误。

That's the only thing that we can do now. 目前我们只能这样做了。

4. 当并列的两个先行词分别表示人与动物或人与物时, 关系代词常用 that。例如:

They are talking about the teachers and schools that they have visited. 他们正在谈论他们访问过的老师和学校。

Look at the man and his donkey that are walking up the street. 瞧瞧从街上走过来的那个男人和他的驴。

5. 主句是以 who 或 which 开头的特殊疑问句时, 定语从句只能用 that 引导。例如:

Who is the person that is standing over there? 站在那边的那个人是谁?

Which of us that knows something about physics does not know this? 哪一个懂得物理知识的人不知道这一点?

[注意] 先行词是人称代词或指示代词时, 常用 who 引导。例如:

He who contributes to the people deserves respect. 对人民做出了贡献的人应该受到尊敬。

Those who don't wish to go need not go. 不愿意去的人不必去。

6. 当关系代词在从句中作表语时, 常用 that。例如:

The modern aeroplane is not the machine that it was when first invented. 现代飞机已不是刚发明时的那种飞机了。

He does not seem to be the man that he was. 他似乎和过去不一样了。

7. 当定语从句为 there be 句型时, 作从句主语的关系代词只能为 that, 但经常可以省略。例如:

I know the difference (that) there is between you. 我知道你们之间的分歧。

The number of mistake (that) there are in this homework is simply surprising. 该课外作业中的错误简直多得惊人。

#### 四、关系代词 but 和 than 引导的定语从句

1. but 是具有否定意义的关系代词, 代替人或物, 相当于“that (或 which, who)... not”, 用于 no 之后。例如:

There is no rule but has some exceptions. 任何规则都会有例外。

There are very few but admire his talent. 很少有人不赞赏他的才干。

2. than 可引导定语从句, 代替带有形容词比较级修饰的名词, 是具有比较意义的关系代词。在从句中, 兼作主语、宾语和表语。例如:

You spent more money than was intended to be spent. 你花的钱超过了预定的数额。(作主语)

He spends more money than he earns. 他花的钱比挣的钱多。(作宾语)

The earth revolves a little more rapidly than it is closer to the sun. 地球离太阳越近转动得就越快。(作表语)

#### 词汇

include [in'klu:d] v. 包括; 包含: Your duties will include putting the children to bed. 你的职责包括照顾孩子们就寝。

【词义辨析】comprise 的含义侧重“由……组成, 构成”; include 表示“在整个部分中所包括其中的”

一部分”; contain 指“包括整个部分” cover 侧重“覆盖范围, 面积大小等”; enclose 强调“密封、封存的部分”。

【同向联想】comprise, contain, involve, embrace

【派生词汇】inclusion [inˌkluːʒən] *n.* 包括; 包含/inclusive *a.* 包括的

**devour** [diˈvaʊə] *vt.* ①吞食; 吞噬; (热切地) 读 ②狼吞虎咽地吃; 贪婪地吃 ③挥霍; 耗尽

**estimate** [ˈestimeɪt] *vt.* 估价; 评价; 判断 [同] assess, judge, evaluate, appraise, value [例] I estimated his age to be about 40. 我估计他大概有 40 岁。He is highly estimated among his colleagues. 他的同事对他评价很高。*n.* 估计; 评价; 判断 [同] evaluation, judgement, appreciation [例] His estimate for building the bridge was 20 million dollars. 他估算建造这座桥的耗资为 2000 万美元。

【辨析】appraise, assess, estimate, evaluate

**appraise** *vt.* “估价”, 尤指内行人所作的估计, 这种估计往往是正确的, 有鉴定的意味。如: The teacher wanted to appraise the abilities of his students. 这位老师想鉴定其学生的能力。

**assess** *vt.* “估计”, 常指对税额、罚款额的估定或为了税收而对财产价值的估定, 也指对人或事做出评价。如: This small house is assessed at \$ 50, 000. 这栋小屋估价为 50, 000 美元。They are assessing the house to determine the amount of tax. 他们在对房子进行评估以确定其税额。

**estimate** *vt.* “估计”, 常指个人有根据的判断, 但做出的判断既不完全客观, 也不确定。如: The archaeologist estimated that the vase was 3, 500 years old. 这位考古学家估计这个花瓶有 3, 500 年历史了。

**evaluate** *vt.* “估价, 评价”, 尤指对人的评定或物品的价值的评定。如: It was too early to evaluate fairly his performance. 要对他的表现做出公正的评价还为时过早。The teacher evaluated the performance of each student. 老师对每个学生的成绩作出估价。



## 语法练习

### 单选题

- The hours \_\_\_\_\_ the children spend in their one-way relationship with television people, undoubtedly affect their relationships with real-life people.  
A. in which      B. on which      C. when      D. that
- Beer is the most popular drink among male drinkers, \_\_\_\_\_ overall consumption is significantly higher than that of women.  
A. that      B. what      C. which      D. whose
- Living in the western part of the country had its problems, \_\_\_\_\_ obtaining fresh water is not the least.  
A. with which      B. of which      C. which      D. for which
- A survey was carried out on the death rate of new-born babies in that region, \_\_\_\_\_ were surprising.  
A. as results      B. which results      C. over      D. the results of which
- The course normally attracts 20 students per year, \_\_\_\_\_ up to half will be from overseas.  
A. in which      B. for whom      C. with which      D. of whom
- The residents, \_\_\_\_\_ had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.  
A. all their homes      B. all whose homes      C. all of whose homes      D. all of their homes
- The British are not so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case in other countries.  
A. as      B. what      C. so      D. that
- \_\_\_\_\_ might be expected, the response to the question was very mixed.  
A. As      B. That      C. It      D. What
- \_\_\_\_\_ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.



- A. That                      B. Which                      C. As                      D. It
10. I've never been to Beijing, but it's the place \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. where I'd like to visit                      B. I most want to visit  
 C. in which I'd like to visit                      D. that I want to visit it most
11. We need a chairman \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. for whom everyone has confidence                      B. in whom everyone has confidence  
 C. who everyone has confidence of                      D. whom everyone has confidence on
12. It is useful to be able to predict the extent \_\_\_\_\_ which a price change will affect supply and demand.  
 A. from                      B. with                      C. to                      D. for
13. The goals \_\_\_\_\_ he had fought all his life no longer seemed important to him.  
 A. after which                      B. for which                      C. with which                      D. at which
14. He came back late, \_\_\_\_\_ which time all the guests had already left.  
 A. after                      B. by                      C. at                      D. during
15. I hope all the precautions against air pollution, \_\_\_\_\_ suggested by the local government, will be seriously considered here.  
 A. while                      B. since                      C. after                      D. as

## 词汇练习

### 一、单选题

1. This atlas contains fifty maps, \_\_\_\_\_ six of North American.  
 A. comprising                      B. including                      C. enclosing                      D. covering
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ the new book she bought yesterday.  
 A. devour                      B. play                      C. devoured                      D. devours
3. At a rough \_\_\_\_\_, we will take another four weeks to finish this plan.  
 A. estimate                      B. value                      C. evaluation                      D. account

### 二、用 **appraise**, **assess**, **estimate**, **evaluate** 的适当形式填空

1. Nobody has as yet \_\_\_\_\_ the damage done by the storm.  
 2. An employer should be able to \_\_\_\_\_ an employee's ability and character.  
 3. Experts in international relations \_\_\_\_\_ the statement.  
 4. An expert came to \_\_\_\_\_ the value of my antiques.  
 5. It is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of the decision.  
 6. The scientists were still \_\_\_\_\_ their data.  
 7. The waitress \_\_\_\_\_ people by their clothes.  
 8. The professor wrote an article \_\_\_\_\_ the poetry composed by Shelly.  
 9. Her needs were \_\_\_\_\_ at \$ 180 a week.  
 10. What he has done as a teacher has been highly \_\_\_\_\_ by his colleagues.  
 11. It was roughly \_\_\_\_\_ by the engineer that the project can be finished in two months.

## 语法练习答案

1. D    2. D    3. B    4. D    5. D    6. C    7. A    8. A    9. C    10. B    11. B    12. C    13. B    14. B  
 15. D

## 词汇练习答案

- 一、1. B    2. C    3. A  
 二、1. estimated    2. appraise    3. assessed    4. appraise    5. assess    6. evaluating    7. evaluates    8. appraising    9. assessed    10. evaluated    11. estimated