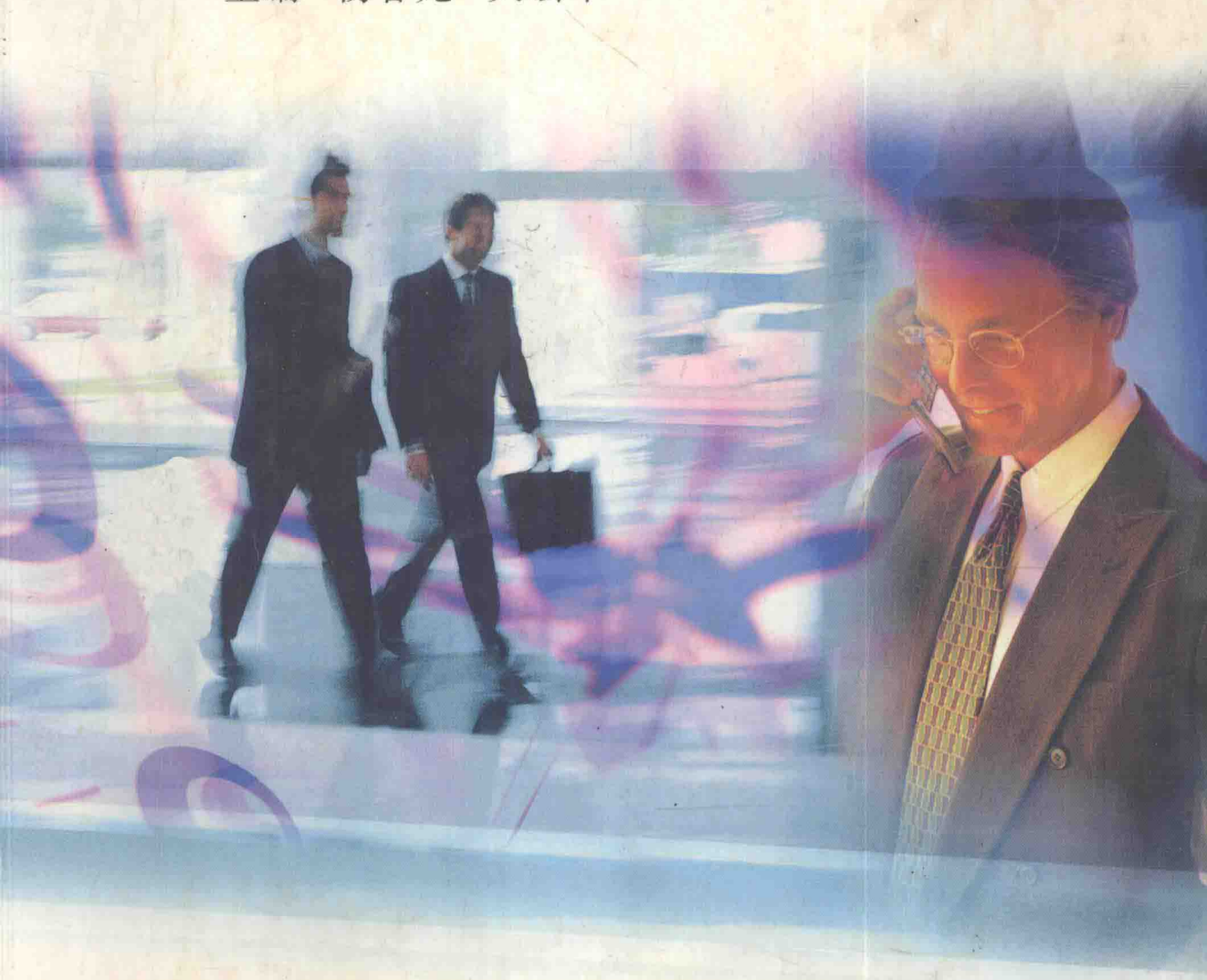


# 新视野大学英语 COLLEGE ENGLISH 同步学习指导(1)

主编 杨春苑 吴宏军



青岛海洋大学出版社

# 新视野大学英语

## 同步学习指导

(1)

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# 前言

《新视野大学英语同步学习指导》是配合《新视野大学英语》教学而编写的。《新视野大学英语》适应了网络给英语学习带来的革新,《新视野大学英语同步学习指导》则是其行之有效的辅导材料。本书构思新颖,具有概括性强、覆盖面广、有的放矢等特点,有助于读者把握教材的特点,了解四、六级命题变化的动向,增强预习的针对性,提高学习的效率。

书中我们对教材的各部分进行了详尽的讲解,基本上按以下五部分编写:

(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,尤其是英美文化教育、社会生活以及风土人情等,以帮助读者提高学习兴趣,领会课文内容。

(2) 核心词汇——对课文中关键词汇加以详尽解释,内容涉及单词的用法、搭配、同义词辨析以及例句等。鉴于英语中一词多义的基本属性,在处理重点词时,除着重阐明该词出现在课文中的词性、释义及用法外,还介绍了该词在其他层面上的意义及用法,力求为读者打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。

(3) 短语——选择课文中的重要短语并加以说明,同时列举出类似短语,并配以例句。

(4) 句型结构——精选课文中重要句式,解释其用法以及类比句型等。

(5) 课文译文及练习题答案。

全书共分四册。由韩晓玲总负责,杨春苑、周国辉、殷莉等对全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。

限于时间和水平,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请英语界同仁和广大读者不吝指正。

编者  
2002年10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. Nor-

mally, 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、Detailed Study of the Text 课文重难点详解

### (一) Key Words 核心词汇

provide	reward	frustrate	junior	positive	senior	continue
intimidated	offer	opportunity	online	access	technology	participate
virtual	commitment	minimum	assignment	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 (= 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擦鞋服务。



- (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, Preview)

(经验等) 有益的; (行为等) 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) 【原型】reward *v.* 酬报, 报答, 奖赏    reward *n.* 酬报, 奖赏; 赏金
- (2) 【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

【例句说明】

- (1) He was generously rewarded.  
他得到了慷慨的酬报。
- (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** [frʌ'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.  
我感到现在干得很不顺心, 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.  
外面持续下着倾盆大雨, 运动员们愈来愈感到沮丧。

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

- (1) 较年幼的, 较年幼者    who is younger

(2) 地位(职位)低下的,地位(职位)低下者 of low or lower rank

(3) (英国)小学生

(4) (美国中学或四年制大学中)三年级(生)的,低年级的

### 【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) 【派生词】 positivism *n.* (哲学上的)实证主义,实证论

(3) 【反义词】 negative 消极的

(4) 【其他词性】 positive *n.* (形容词或副词的)原级

### 【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,但却总能提出建设性的建议。

(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 disabled.

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:njə(r)] adj. & n. (Line 8)

(1) (中学或大学里的)最高年级的(学生),毕业班的学生

(2) 年长的,年长者

(3) 地位较高的人

### 【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 二年级学生 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 continuation 持续, 继续

(3) 【同义辨析】continue, carry on, go on (doing), go on (to do), keep (doing), keep on 都既可以表示持续不断且没有时间间隔, 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。"

**8. intimidate** [in'tɪmideɪt] *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 连用搭配

(2) 【派生词】intimidation *n.* 恫吓, 威胁

## (3) 【同义辨析】 frighten, threaten, intimidate

frighten 意为“吃惊”, 普遍用语, 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, 就试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, 以免吓着他的妻子。
- (4) The farmer threatened to beat the boy if he came into the field again.  
那农夫威胁那男孩说, 如果他再进地里来就揍他。

## 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) 【派生词】offering *n.* 赠品, 供品, 祭品    offertory *n.* 宗教仪式上的捐款
- (3) 【其他词性】offer *n.* 提议, 提供

## 【例句说明】

- (1) The police are offering a big reward for any information about the murder.  
警方悬赏一大笔赏金给提供这一谋杀案有关情况的人。
- (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 (时间)合适的, 恰好的    opportunism (一般贬指)机会主义, 投机取巧

- (3) 【同义辨析】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,趁机去看了安妮。
- (3) There is a chance that I'll see him. (不能用 opportunity)  
我有可能见到他。

11. access ['ækses] *adj.* (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)常与 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;女性的小服饰;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.  
该谋杀案的从犯被判处 15 年有期徒刑。

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

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

(in) (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,参与者
- (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.  
希望全班同学都参加这些讨论。
- (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 *adj.* 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) Although 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.

**【学用要点】**

【相关词】 commit *v.* 犯(错、罪); 干(坏事); 承诺    committed *adj.* (to) 献身的, 忠诚的

**【例句说明】**

- (1) The general has repeated his commitment to holding elections as soon as possible.  
将军重申了对尽快举行选举的承诺。  
(2) The young girl committed suicide because of the failure in the exam.  
小女孩仅仅因为考试不及格就轻生了。  
(3) She's very committed to her job/to helping people who are homeless.  
她对工作非常尽职(尽心尽力帮助那些无家可归的人)。

**16. minimum** ['miniməm] *n.* (Line 34)

(of) 最小量, 最小数, 最低点, 最低限度    the smallest number, amount, etc.

**【学用要点】**

- (1) 【派生词】 minimize *v.* 减至最低数量或程度; 轻视, 不认真对待  
(2) 【反义词】 maximum *n.* 最大限度

**【例句说明】**

- (1) This price is her minimum; she refuses to lower it any further.  
这是她给的最低价码, 她不会再降了。  
(2) We had about twelve hours' warning, so we were able to minimize the effects of the flood.

由于 12 小时前发出了警报,我们能够把水灾的破坏减至最低限度。

**17. assign** [ə'sain] *v.* (Line 34)

- (1) (to) 分配, 分派, 指派 to give as a share or duty; alloy
- (2) 指定, 订出, 确定 to fix or set aside for a purpose; decide on; name
- (3) (to) (按法律程序) 把(财产、权利等) 转让与 to give (property, rights, etc.) by a legal process

**【学用要点】**

**【派生词】** assignation *n.* 约会, 幽会 assignment *n.* 工作, 任务; 分配, 指派

**【例句说明】**

- (1) I've been assigned the job of looking after the new students.  
分配我的工作照顾新来的学生。
- (2) I've been assigned to take notes.  
已指定我做记录。
- (3) She assigned her whole estate to a charitable organization.  
她把她的全部地产转赠给一个慈善机构。
- (4) His assignment was to follow the spy.  
委派他的任务是跟踪这个间谍。

**18. embarrass** [im'bærəs] *v.* (Line 37)

- (1) 使窘迫, 使尴尬 to cause to feel anxious and uncomfortable
- (2) 使拮据, 使财政有困难 to have difficulties with money

**【学用要点】**

**【派生词】** embarrassingly *adv.* 使人尴尬地 embarrassment *n.* 尴尬, 窘迫

**【例句说明】**

- (1) She was embarrassed when they kept telling her how clever she was.  
他们不停地说她非常聪明, 令她感到不好意思。
- (2) The company was financially embarrassed owing to terrible management.  
由于管理不善, 公司财务出现困难。

**19. trade** [treid] *v.* (Line 45)

- (1) (for) 用……交换(产品、货物等) to exchange (a product, goods, etc.)
- (2) (with) 买卖货物, 做生意, 进行贸易, 从事交易 to buy and sell goods

**【学用要点】**

- (1) **【常用搭配】** trade in (for) (以折价的方式) 换购 trade on/upon (不公正地) 利用 (某人的善良本性、同情心)
- (2) **【其他词性】** trade *n.* 交易; 行业; 手艺

**【例句说明】**

- (1) I traded my radio for a typewriter.  
我用我的收音机换了一台打字机。



- (2) Britain built up her wealth by trading with other countries.  
英国靠同别国做生意积累本国财富。
- (3) He traded his old car in for a new one.  
他把他的旧车折价换了一辆新车。
- (4) The beggar traded on people's sympathy for him to accumulate money.  
这个叫花子利用人们对他的同情,获取钱财。

20. **favo(u)rite** ['feivərit] *adj.* (Line 49)

最受喜欢的 most loved

【学用要点】

- (1) 【关联词】 *favor v.* 赞同, 赞许
- (2) 【同义辨析】 *avored adj.* 有利的, 称心的; 受到优待的 *favourable adj.* 表示赞许的, 令人满意的; 博得好感的
- (3) 【其他词性】 *n.* 最喜爱的东西; 宠儿 something or someone that is loved above all others

【例句说明】

- (1) Who's your favorite soccer player all over the world?  
世界上谁是你最喜欢的足球运动员?
- (2) I like all her books, but this one is my favorite.  
她的书我全都喜欢, 但这本是最喜欢的。
- (3) He did all he could to win her favor.  
他竭力去博得她的赞许。
- (4) All the best seats were reserved for favored customers.  
那些最好的座位都留给了特别受到优待的顾客。
- (5) The new manager has created a very favorable impression.  
新经理给人留下非常好的印象。

(二) Phrases 短语

have control over sth.	at the top of
point at (to)	up and down
once in a while	far from
	come across

1. **have control over sth.** (Preview)

控制着 be controlling

【学用要点】

【扩展】 *take/gain control of* 接管 *lose control of* 无法控制

【例句说明】

- (1) The ruler dreams of having more control over the national affairs.  
这个统治者妄想在更大程度上控制国家事务。