Second Edition 第二版

HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH 新视野大

总重编。 低连奎 主 编: 刘世法 王宁娜 薄淑艳 修订版 Self-directed Learning 自主学习教程

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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CONTRACTOR .

NEILHORIZON 新加野大学共语

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修订版

Self-directed Learning

自主学习教程

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS 北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视野大学英语(第二版)自主学习教程. 3/任连奎主编;刘世法等分册主编;张东坤等编.—修订本.—北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2011.5

ISBN 978-7-5135-0839-1

I. ①新··· II. ①任··· ②刘··· ③张··· III. ①英语─高等学校─教学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 082822 号

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出版人: 蔡剑峰 责任编辑: 连 静 执行编辑: 刘宵佟 美术编辑: 于文君

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

 网
 址: http://www. fltrp. com

 印
 刷: 北京铭传印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张:17

版 次: 2011 年 7 月第 1 版 2011 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5135-0839-1

定 价: 28.90元

ala sie sie

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物料号: 208390001

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《新视野大学英语》(第二版)系列教材是普通高等教育"十一五"国家级规划教材,《读写教程》是该系列中的主干教材。《读写教程》全面贯彻了《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神,在语言技能、语言应用、语言文化等方面都体现了语言基础课的要求,注重对学生语言综合应用能力的培养。为了帮助学生更好地学习、掌握教材内容,同步提升应试能力及实际语言应用能力,我们编写了《新视野大学英语(第二版)自主学习教程》。教程出版后,我们收到了来自教学一线师生的诸多好评,同时也收到了一些改进的建议。针对这些建议,并在汇集众多专家意见的基础上,我们组织教学经验丰富的教师进行了此次修订。修订后,本书主要特色如下:

1. 以学生为中心

学生是学习的主体,是知识的主动建构者。要想学好外语,不仅需要教师科学有效的传授引导,而且需要学生课堂内外的自主努力。课堂内外的学习是英语学习有机的、不可割裂的两个方面,只有把这两方面结合起来,形成良性循环,才能够提高综合运用英语的能力。因此,本书以激发学生学习兴趣为出发点,在讲授语言知识与应用技能的同时,着重培养学生正确、有效的学习策略,帮助学生养成自主学习的良好习惯,使学生在学习中将听、说、读、写、译等各种能力训练有机结合、相互渗透、融会贯通,最终达到"培养学生的英语综合应用能力"的教学目标。

2. 强化教材内容学习

本书与主干教材同步共进,相辅相成。"单元背景知识"部分主要介绍与本单元相关的文化背景、概念术语等,使学习者为学习课文做好知识储备,拓宽知识面,提升英美

文化素养。"课文学习精要"部分注重培养学生正确有效的学习策略,提高其学习效率和学习能力。如根据学生的学习需要,对课文进行语篇分析,提高学生整体理解课文的能力,结合课文写作方法,提供实用的写作技巧供学生模仿运用,系统介绍各种翻译技巧,并在练习中重点加以训练。

3. 培养学生自主学习的能力

根据二语习得理论,在对学生实施理解性输入的同时,给学生提供大量实践的机会,增加对语言理解性的输出,会更好地发展学习者的语言能力。为此,本书特别编写了内容丰富的"自主学习内容",主要供学生课外自主学习使用,全面提高学生的各种语言应用技能。本部分共包括三个方面的内容:一、扩展阅读与鉴赏。提供与课文内容相关的扩展阅读网址及阅读材料,使学生拓宽知识面、提升文化素养。二、语言能力培养练习。共分为Vocabulary and Structure, Translation, Reading Comprehension, Writing四个部分,与单元内容密切相关。各部分内容精心设计、难度适宜、练习形式多样,全面系统地训练学生对基础语言能力的掌握。三、交际能力培养练习。先介绍实用的交际策略供学生学习运用,后设计理解性的语言输出任务,巧妙生动、丰富多彩,围绕一个主题从不同侧面展开,供学生根据自己的兴趣、学习风格进行自主选择、练习,有效提高英语口头表达能力。

本书的编者皆为多年从事大学英语教学的优秀一线教师,既有较高的理论造诣,又 有丰富的教学经验,深谙学生的需求和学习英语的瓶颈所在。相信本书不仅能够提升学生 的应试能力及实际语言应用能力,而且能够扩展学生视野及提高学生自主学习的能力。

本书在编写过程中参考了大量的资料文献(包括网上资料),无法——列出,在此向原作者表示诚挚的谢意。

本书涉及面广、内容繁多,不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者 2011年3月

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学习目标

掌握下列语言知识

词汇

acknowledge, agreeable, beneath, ceremony, comparable, considerate, costume, delivery, disguise, drain, elastic, erect, exhaust, faithful, grasp, hollow, index, inspire, justice, lodge, long, manipulate, merry, mislead, parallel, penetrate, pledge, pray, provoke, quiver, reckon, respective, restrain, simplicity, soar, stretch, vacant, whistle

短语

call on/upon, come along, end up doing sth., fall apart, get (sb.) through, give up on, hit/strike home, lead up to, mislead sb. into doing sth., not much of a ..., on impulse, on one's own, pick on, reckon with, saddle sb. with sth., tell on, track down, work out

语法结构

no matter... 引导的让步状语从句,just as 引导的方式状语从句 提高下列语言技能

阅读: 快速阅读技巧——略读 (skimming)

翻译:被动语态的翻译

写作: 会写结构为"呈现问题——解决问题——进行评价"的段落

口语: 能就家庭、婚姻、亲情、爱情等日常话题进行交流

PART I

单元背景知识

1. New York City

New York City is composed of five boroughs, which are similar to counties: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Staten Island.

2. The September 11

The September 11 attacks were a series of coordinated suicide attacks by Al Qaeda ("基地"组织) upon the United States on September 11, 2001. On that morning, 19 terrorists affiliated with Al Qaeda hijacked four commercial passenger jet airliners (客机). The hijackers intentionally crashed two of the airliners into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, killing everyone on board and many others working in the building.

Franklin stove

During Franklin's times in colonial America, the severe winter would make it extremely cold in people's house. Not only was this a result of poor insulation, but homes back then were built purely of wood. Many colonists counteracted this problem of cold spells by building open fires inside. Indeed, this was tremendously dangerous and harmful to the welfare of both families and their dwellings. Franklin rectified this unsafe method of heating by inventing the iron furnace stove, also known as Franklin stove.

PART II 课文学习精要

Section A Love Without Limitation

一、课文分析-

写作方法

本文是一篇记叙文,作者用第一人称讲述了自己身边的故事,尤其是哥哥的故事,从 而引出文章主题——爱无止境,朋友、家人间永恒的爱和支持可以让我们克服生活中的任 何困难。贯穿全文的主要结构为"呈现问题——解决问题——进行评价",作者先后运用 了三次,整篇文章无论在结构上还是情节上都环环相扣,引人入胜。

2 段落划分

Part I (Paras. 1-3) The author presents the first problem, the family members' respective responses to it and the evaluation to the responses.

Problem 1: My brother, Jimmy, suffered brain damage due to a lack of oxygen at his birth. (Para. 1)

Responses: 1. My life revolved around my brother's. (Para. 1)

2. My mother, my father and I helped Jimmy in different ways. (Para. 2)

Evaluation: My father and Jimmy enjoyed each other's company. (Para. 3)

Part II (Paras. 4-7) The author presents the second problem, my responses to it and the evaluation.

Problem 2: Father and Mother's death made Jimmy a wreck and left me alone to take care of Jimmy. (Paras. 4-5)

Responses: I helped Jimmy adjust to a life without our parents. (Para. 6)

Evaluation: It was possible to have a home with room for both his limitations and my ambitions. And caring for someone like Jimmy had enriched my life. (Para. 7)

Part III (Paras. 8-11) The author presents the third problem, the corresponding responses to it and the evaluation.

Problem 3: I planned to hold a party for Jimmy's birthday but none of our family could join it because of the difficult traveling in a time of national disaster. (Para. 8)

Responses: 1. I called on my faithful friends to help make it a merry and festive occasion. (Para, 8)

2. My friends brought the ideal presents for Jimmy. (Para. 9)

- 3. The details of Jimmy's active performance at the party are described. (Para. 10) Evaluation: At the party, instead of making Jimmy happy, we were encouraged and pleased by Jimmy. (Para. 11)
- Part IV (Para. 12) The conclusion of the whole passage: The constant love and support of our friends and family will get us through whatever life might present. There had never been any limitations to what Jimmy's love could accomplish. (Para.12)

3 翻译技巧

被动语态在英语中是一种常见的语法现象。英语中由于施事的原因、句法的要求、修辞的考虑、文体的需要等原因而产生过度使用被动语态的倾向。

英语的结构被动句远比意义被动句多。英语中的结构被动句基本句式为. be + 过去分词形式。另外,根据时态的需要还有各种变体。

古代汉语的被动式是用"为"或"为……所"来表示。到了近代,汉语才有了"被字式"。由于受西方语言的影响,现代汉语使用"被字式"的范围有所扩大。

同英语相比,汉语中被动式的使用更为灵活。除了"被"字之外,"让、给、叫、挨、受、遭、蒙、使"等也可构成被动式。

总之,英语中的结构被动句比意义被动句多,而汉语中则多使用主动式表示被动意义。 英语和汉语中都有大量的被动式,这使得被动式在两者之间的转化成为可能。被动语 态的翻译主要采取以下方式:

- 1. 两种结构之间的直接转换
- 1) The operation will be carried out by the famous surgeon.

手术将由著名外科医生主刀。

2) 那位著名的球员昨晚在酒店里被杀了。

The famous player was killed in the hotel last night.

- 2. 化英语被动为汉语主动
- 1) He is respected by everybody.

人人都尊重他。

2) The ceremony was abbreviated by the rain.

由于下雨,仪式举行得很简短。

- 3. 化汉语主动为英语被动
- 1) 注意看看信的地址是否写对了。

Care should be taken to see that the letter is properly addressed.

2) 众所周知, 中国 4,000 年前就发明了指南针。

It is well known that the compass was invented in China four thousand years ago.

被动语态的翻译不仅是两者结构之间的一种转换,更是意义上的转换,因而不必死盯被动句这个形式。被动句的翻译方法远非上述三种,可视具体情况灵活处理。

二、词汇与短语

New Words



1. agreeable a.

a) 令人愉快的;宜人的agreeable weather 宜人的天气

Finding her a very agreeable woman, I couldn't understand why so many people in the community talked evil of her.

我发现她是个和蔼可亲的女人,真不明白为什 么社区里这么多人说她的不是。

—How do you like the new physician who replaced Dr. Andrews?

你喜欢那个代替安德鲁斯大夫的新医生吗?

—He may not seem as agreeable or as thorough as Dr. Andrews, but at least he doesn't keep patients waiting for hours.

他可能没有安德鲁斯大夫性格好,技术也没有那么精湛,但是他至少不会让病人等几个小时。[06.06 CET-4]

b) 乐意的, 欣然同意的

I'm agreeable to do what you suggest. 我乐于照你的建议去做。

词语搭配

be agreeable to sth. 对 欣然 同意

They are quite agreeable to our proposal. 他们非常赞成我们的提议。

扩展记忆

agreement n. 协定,协议,契约,达成协议,同意,一致

2. beneath

a) prep. 在……下边, 在……之下

Let's take a rest beneath the tree. 我们在树下休息一会儿吧。

Is there enough oil beneath the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to help secure America's energy future? 在北极国家动植物保护区下面有充足的石油来确保美国未来的能源吗? [05.06 CET-4]

b) ad. 在下方

look at the valley beneath 看看下面的山谷

辨析

beneath, below, under 与 underneath

这些词均可表示位置"在……下面"之意。

- a) beneath 是书面用词,指"紧挨……之下", 其反义词是 on,
- b) below 指位置低于某物或在某物下方,但不一定在正下方,所指范围较宽,
- c) under 是普通用词,与 over 相对,指在某物的正下方,含"垂直在下"之意:
- d) underneath, 书面、口语均用, 也常与 beneath 和 under 换用, 但更含"遮蔽"的意味。

3. ceremony n.

a) 典礼, 仪式

the opening/closing ceremony 开 / 闭幕式

The last time we had a family reunion was at my brother's wedding ceremony four years ago. 我们家上一次的家庭聚会是在四年前我哥哥举行婚礼的时候。

During the marriage ceremony, the bride and her would-be husband usually exchange gold rings that represent the idea that their union will continue forever. 在婚礼上,新娘通常会和即将成为她丈夫的人交换代表他们永久结合的金戒指。[05.06 CET-4]

b) 礼节, 礼仪

They use much ceremony with each other. 他们彼此之间彬彬有礼。

词语搭配

with ceremony 正式地, 隆重地 without ceremony 不拘礼节地, 随便地 Friendship cannot live with ceremony, nor without civility. 友谊不能有客套, 但也少不了礼貌。

扩展记忆

ceremonial a. 礼仪的,仪式的,正式的

4. costume n.

a) (流行的) 服饰

the costume of the Victorian Era 维多利亚时代的服装

b) 戏装, (特定场合穿的) 套装

costume ball 化装舞会

costumes of minority People of China 中国少数民族服装

Children's idea of a magic kingdom is often



dancers in animal costumes as they have often seen in Disneyland. 孩子们想象中的魔幻王国往往有身着动物服饰的舞者,正如他们经常在迪斯尼乐园看到的一样。[06.12 CET-6]

5. delivery n.

a) 递送, 交付

To speed up the delivery of letters, the Post Office introduced automatic sorting. 为了加快信笺的运送,邮局引进了自动化的分信系统。[05.12 CET-4]

- b) 投递的邮件,发送的货物 express delivery 快递
- c) 分娩

an easy/difficult delivery 顺 / 难产

- d) 演讲方式
- a fine/cool delivery 优美 / 沉着的演讲风格

扩展记忆

deliver v. 交付, 递送, 发表, 接生

The chairman delivered a brief speech. 主席发表了简短的演讲。

Television is an attractive medium for advertising because it delivers mass audiences to advertisers. 因为电视能为广告人提供大量观众,所以对于广告而言它是一个很有吸引力的媒介。[08.06 CET-4]

6. disguise

a) v. ① 假扮; 化装

the description of a thief in disguise 对一个化装的窃贼的描述 [08.06 CET-4]

She cut her hair short and tried to disguise herself as a man. 为了扮成男的,她把头发剪短了。 [00.06 CET-6]

②伪装

They disguised their ship as a trading vessel. 他们把船伪装成商船。

③掩盖;掩饰

She disguised her sorrow with a smile. 她用微笑来掩饰悲伤。

b) n. ①假扮; 伪装

At that time my disguise really took him in! 那次我的乔装确实蒙骗了他!

②用来伪装的东西(或行动)

She wore a beard as a disguise. 她戴了假胡子作

为掩饰。

词语搭配

in disguise 伪装, 假扮

Everybody went to the party in disguise. 每个人都 化了装去参加舞会。

7. drain

a) v. ①排去; 放干

We drained the water from the reservoir periodically. 他们定期排放水库里的水。

②使渐渐失去; 使耗尽

That World War drained many countries of their people and resources. 那次世界大战耗尽了很多国家的人员和资源。

b) n. ① 排水沟, 下水道

The drain is blocked up. 下水道堵了。

②消耗,耗竭

brain drain 人才流失

Having the decision hanging over your head is a huge energy drain. Every time you can't decide, you burden yourself with alternatives. 头脑里始终萦绕着一个念头是对脑力的很大消耗。每一次的难以取舍都加重了大脑负担。[06.12 CET-4]

词语搭配

drain off/away 排去 (水等液体), (水等) 流掉, 渐渐枯竭

Please boil the vegetables for 20 minutes and then drain off the water. 把蔬菜煮上 20 分钟, 然后把 水沥掉。

I watched the bath water drain away. 我看着浴缸里的水慢慢地流光。

扩展记忆

drainage n. 排水系统,下水道,排水,放水

8. erect

a) v. 搭建, 建立

erect a tent 搭帐篷

b) a. 直立的, 垂直的

maintaining an erect position 保持一个直立的姿势

辨析

erect, build, establish, construct 与 set up 笼统来说以上各词都可用作及物动词,均有 "建造"之意,但是通过他们各自所带的不同



宾语可以看出用法上的不同。

- a) erect 指"竖立", 有一定高度, 如: erect a monument 建立一座纪念碑;
- b) build 一般指"建立、修建", 经常与 house, road, bridge, socialism, hope 等搭配;
- c) establish 有"稳固建成"的意思, 经常与school, reputation, government 等搭配,
- d) construct 指用各种材料建成一个整体,着重构筑,多与 build 通用,但更为正式,是书面语;
- e) set up 着重"开始"的意思,可兼用于具体或抽象的事物,如: set up a new government 成立一个新政府。

9. exhaust

a) vt. ①用尽, 耗尽

As he has exhausted our patience we'll not wait for him any longer. 他已经使我们忍无可忍,我们不会再等他了。[05.01 CET-4]

②使精疲力竭

In a world where everyone is exhausted from over work and lack of sleep, it's difficult to create a code of conduct. 每个人都因为过度工作和睡眠不足而感到精疲力竭,在这样的一个世界里很难建立起一种行为准则。[08.12 CET-4]

③详细论述

Karl Marx's books about human nature exhausted this subject. 卡尔·马克思的有关人性的书籍对此问题阐述极为详尽。

- b) n. ①排气装置,排气管
- ② (排出的) 废气、废液

exhaust pollution of motor vehicle 汽车废气污染

词语搭配

be exhausted by/with 因 而疲劳

The man was exhausted by the hustle and bustle of city life. 那个人被大城市生活的喧嚣纷扰弄得精疲力竭。

扩展记忆

exhaustion n. 耗尽, 枯竭, 排出, 精疲力竭

10. faithful a.

a) 忠实的, 忠诚的

Friends should always be faithful to each other. 朋友应该永远忠诚于对方。[08.06 CET-4]

Norman Davis will be remembered by many with affection not only as a great scholar but also as a

most delightful and faithful friend. 很多爱戴诺曼·戴维斯的人将铭记他, 因为他不仅是一位伟大的学者, 而且是人们最喜欢、最忠诚的朋友。[05.01 CET-4]

- b) 尽职的,责任心强的
- a faithful employee 兢兢业业的雇员
- c) 如实的, 准确可靠的
- a faithful account 如实的报道

词语搭配

be faithful to sb./ sth. 忠于某人或某事

It is necessary to the happiness of man that he be mentally faithful to himself. Infidelity does not consist in believing, or in disbelieving; it consists in professing to believe what one does not believe.

-Thomas Paine

在思想上忠于自己是一个人幸福的必要条件。 不忠不在于信还是不信,而在于谎称相信自己 不信的东西。——托马斯·佩恩

扩展记忆

faith n. 信任,信用,信仰,信条 faithless a. 不忠的,背信弃义的

11. index (复数为 indexes 或 indices)

a) n. ①索引

For more reference, you must consult the index to the book. 如果你想要获取更多的资料,请参考本书的索引。

②指数

body mass index 体重指数 the cost of living index 生活费指数

b) v. 把……编入索引

She tried to index all the quoted terms in the book. 她竭力想要把书中提到的所有术语编入索引。

扩展记忆

五指的名称: thumb 拇指; index finger/forefinger 食指; middle finger 中指; ring finger 无名指; little finger 小指。

12. penetrate v.

a) 透入, 渗入, 进入, 打入

The cold penetrated his bones. 他感到寒气刺骨。 The company intends to have its goods penetrate the European market. 这个公司计划使自己的产 品打入欧洲市场。

The Internet, intranets, e-mail, and portable



computers have penetrated every corner of the world. 国际互联网、企业内部互联网、电子邮件、手提电脑已经渗透到世界的每一个角落。[05.12 CET-6]

b) 刺穿

The bullets penetrated the wall. 子弹穿透了墙壁。c) 洞察, 了解

It was a long time before scientists could penetrate the mystery of the atom. 很久以后科学家才洞悉原子的奥秘。

扩展记忆

penetration n. 穿透力, 渗透力; 洞察(力)

13. pledge

a) n. 保证, 誓言

He gave a pledge to handle the affairs in a friendly manner. 他保证会友好地解决这件事情。[03.06 CET-4]

b) v. 保证, 许诺

The government has pledged that it will spend more money on education. 政府已经保证将在教育方面花费更多的钱。

词语搭配

pledge to do sth. 发誓、保证做某事

They have pledged to end racial discrimination in areas such as employment. 他们已经保证在诸如就业等方面停止种族歧视。

14. quiver

a) v. 颤抖, 发抖

quiver with cold/fear 冷 / 怕得发抖 quiver at the sound 听到声音就发抖

The leaves quivered in the breeze. 叶子在微风中颤动。

b) n. 颤抖, 抖动, 颤声

a quiver of lightning 电光一闪

辨 析

quiver with 与 quiver at

- a) quiver with 后一般跟 anger、fear 等表示人的 感觉及心理的词:
- b) quiver at 后则一般跟引起某人发抖的外部事物,如声音、景象、现象等。

15. reckon v.

a) 认为

The students reckoned the final examinations too

difficult. 学生们认为期末考试太难了。

b) 指望, 盼望

We didn't reckon on seeing him at that party. 我们并未指望能在聚会上见到他。

c) 测算, 测量

reckon the depth of the pond 测量池塘的深度

词语搭配

reckon on 指望

You can always reckon on me. 你什么时候都可信赖我。

reckon with 估计到, 预料到, 对付, 处理 I didn't reckon with having to wait so long. 我没料到要等这么长时间。

16. restrain v.

a) 约束, 阻止, 控制, 限制

restrain a child from (doing) mischief 制止小孩胡闹 restrain sb. of his liberty 束缚某人的自由

the efforts of governments to restrain inflation 各 国政府控制通货膨胀

restrain prices and profits 限制物价和利润

You should try to restrain your ambition and be more realistic. 你应该控制自己的野心,要更现实些。[04.06 CET-4]

b) 抑制, 遏制

restrain one's anger 制怒

词语搭配

restrain...from... 抑制……使不……

They tried to restrain him from doing such a foolish thing. 他们设法阻止他做这样的蠢事。

扩展记忆

restraint n. 抑制,限制,克制 restrained a. 克制的,节制的,受到约束的

17. vacant a.

a) 空着的:未被占用的

a vacant room/seat 空房间/座位

The neighborhood boys like to play basketball on that vacant lot. 邻家男孩们喜欢在那片空地上打篮球。[02.06 CET-4]

The only vacant one I have is 600 dollars; have you inquired at the apartment complex down the street? 我们这里只剩下每月 600 美元的一套房,你去街那边的公寓客房那儿打听过了吗? [08.12 CET-4]



b) (职位、工作等) 空缺的

The top post in the delegation was still vacant. 代表团中的最高职位仍旧空着。

- c) (神情等) 茫然的
- a vacant look 茫然的神情

辨析

vacant, empty, hollow, blank 与 open

这些形容词都有"空的"之意。

- a) vacant 强调某物或某个位置没有被占用;
- b) empty 指空无一人或一物,或空洞无意义的;
- c) hollow 指物体中间是空的;
- d) blank 指上面没有写字、印刷或做记号的空白表面,或指上面留着准备被填写的空白处,
- e) open 指未被占有,从而可被别人得到的。

Phrases and Expressions



1. call on/upon

a) 要求 (某人做某事)

He was called upon to tell the truth if he wanted to get help from us. 如果想要得到我们的帮助他就要说真话。

I now call upon the chairman to address the meeting. 现在请主席致辞。

b) 拜访

To call on a friend in Quebec City. 拜访魁北克市的一个朋友。[06.12 CET-4]

应 用

那位老妇人多次要求儿子与她经常保持联系。 The old woman had called on his son for dozens of times to keep regular touch with her.

2. end up doing sth. 以……结束

Most likely, you will believe that this will take more time than you actually have and you will end up staring blankly at the pages as the deadline draws near. 通常,你会相信这将占用更多的时间,并且眼瞅着最后的期限就要来临,你却盯着那些页面茫然不知所措。[07.06 CET-4]

应 用

我们本计划去看电影, 结果却还是在家看电视。

We were going to go to a movie, but ended up watching TV at home.

3. get (sb.) through (使某人) 熬过困难时期 The doctor said it was hard to get the patient through tonight since he was seriously ill. 医生说 病人病得太重了,很难度过今晚。

应 用

朋友的帮助让他度过了那些艰难的日子。

The help from friends got him through those hard days.

4. hit/strike home 被领会: 击中要害

It can be seen from his expression that her words have hit home. 从他的表情可以看出,他领会了她的话。

应 用

当老师说他们学习不努力时,她的话触到了他们的痛处。

The teacher's remarks hit home when she said that they did not work hard.

5. lead up to 作为……的先导, 引起

It's said that the religious conflict between the two countries led up to the breakout of the war. 据说是宗教冲突导致了两国战争的爆发。

应 用

这本书的第一章描写了导致一战的一些事件。 The first chapter of the book describes the events that led up to World War I.

6. on one's own 独自地, 独立地

Although her brother was a department manager in the company she got the job on her own. 尽管她哥哥是公司的一个部门经理,她那份工作却是靠自己得到的。