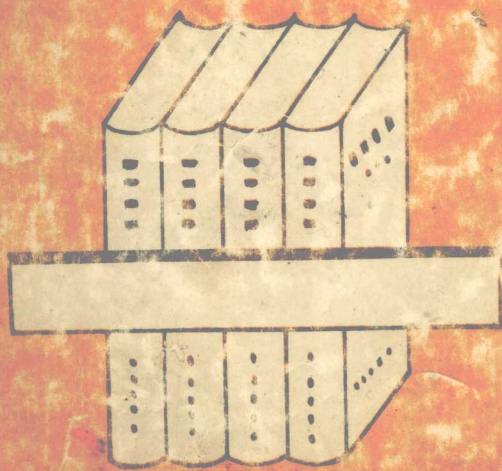


大学英语

精 读

词语用法

(修订本)



河南人民出版社

大学英语 词语用法

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词

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精读

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序 言

本书系为配合《大学英语精读》教材1—4册教学而编写的具有实用价值的参考书,编者积多年教学经验,颇具匠心编成此书,值得称赞。本书的优点首先在于针对性强,书中所收词语以《大学英语教学大纲》所附词汇表为依据,主要为四级词汇,少量为五、六级词汇,学生经过学习掌握书中词语的用法,无疑有助于顺利通过国家大学英语四级考试。其次,书中所列词汇、短语、成语、词的搭配,皆有扼要说明并附有恰当的例句,使学生能从上下文中熟悉词语所处的词言环境,从而获得正确使用词语和实际运用英语的能力。再次,鉴于书中所选词语及其用法多是常见的具有较多实用价值的语言现象,因而可供教师从中精选课堂教学的语言点,指导学生进行操练,培养学生的语言交际能力,故对教师来说,本书亦不失为一本较好的参考书。

应当指出,英语学习者在掌握基本语法之后,面临的最大问题就是词语的用法问题,而用法又千变万化,能否较好地掌握词语的用法,就成了能否学好英语的关键,本书的问世,将对解决这一难题有所裨益。

申立

1992年9月

编 者 的 话

《大学英语精读词语用法》系为配合《大学英语精读》教材1-4册的教学与学习而编写。每单元收入了几十个常用英语单词、短语及少量语法结构，并配以适当例句说明其使用的语义环境。为提高学习者的英语表达能力及对所列词条的正确理解，所收词条及短语均采用英汉两种文字注释。在编写过程中，同时也注意了对同义词、反义词及派生词的收集。对最容易用错或难以区分的词条，特别用汉语加以注释，说明其习惯用法。在每个单元之后还收录了一些练习中出现的有用短语，并附有课后阅读文章生词表。

本书完全以国家教委颁发的《大学英语教学大纲（文理科本科用）》所列词汇表为依据，百分之八十五以上为四级词汇，少量为五、六级词汇，以及个别重要的超纲词汇。《大纲》要求掌握的四级短语尽量收入。若遇搭配能力较强的重要词汇有若干个短语者，则有计划地在1-4册内分批收入，以便学习和掌握。所有词条均以粗体字母拼写，以求醒目。凡前面标有星号(*)的粗体词条均为《大纲》要求掌握的四级短语。凡前面标有三角号(▲)的词条均为六级词汇或短语。什么标志都没有的，以大写字母拼写的词条为超纲词汇。“阅读文章生词表”也以同样方式标出四、六级词汇，以便学习者有目的地尽量扩充词汇量。对于本书没有复盖到而《大纲》要求掌握的四级词汇短语，则以《短语补遗》方式附在后边。

本书主要是为帮助普通高校非英语专业本科生学习《大学英语精读》1-4册，打好坚实英语基础并顺利通过国家大学英语四级考试而编写的，也是报考国家六级英语考试、研究生英语考试的考生及晋升中、高级技术职务的科技工作者学习英语的良师益友，同时也可作为《大学英语》教师的参考书。

本书经过两届学生的使用深受欢迎，现经修改正式出版。由于编者水平有限，错误难免，望使用者批评指正。

编 者

1992. 5

编者再版说明

本《词语用法》经过两年的正式使用深受读者欢迎。现对初版中少数拼法错误及不当之处进行了修正，应广大读者的要求决定再版发行。

本书收词范围主要以《大学英语精读》教材1—4册中出现的四级基本词汇为准绳，并补充收入与各词相关的重要四级短语和句型；同时收入少量重要六级词语用法。本书不是语法书，只对少量与四级词汇相关的语法项目和在精读课文中出现的重要语项目兼顾收入。

本书所收词条均属重要英语词汇，实践证明，它们不但是四级试题的常考词汇，同时也是六级试题和考研究生试题的常考词汇。例如93年6月全国四级试题中有中级词汇14个，其中10个可在本书中找到答案，其余4个属精读课文没有涉及到的词汇；语法题16个，其中因词汇用法所要求的句型搭配有5个在本书中有说明。93年6月全国六级试题中，11个中级词汇中的7个、9个六级词汇中的4个、10个语法题中的2个可在本书中找到答案。本书对92—94三年来考研究生试题中词汇语法部分（30题）的命中情况统计如下：92年12个，93年13个，94年14个。纵观以上统计数字不难看出，扎扎实实地学好本《词语用法》所收词条，不仅是考好大学英语四级的基础，也是考好六级和考研试题的重要基础。

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1994. 7. 13

缩略语及词条体例一览表

- a./adj— adjective 形容词
(A)—advanced 用于汉语解释中,表示该词用于该义为六级词汇
adv—adverb 副词
ant.—antonym 反义词
(a)round—表示该词在句型中可用两种形式 round 或 around
AmE—American English 美国英语
BrE—British English 英国英语
(c)—countable noun 可数名词
cf—compare 比较
(colloq)—colloquial 口语的,通俗语
conj—conjunction 连词
eg—example(s) 例如
esp—especially 特别地,特别是
etc—et cetera 等等
(fig)—figurative 比喻用法
(formal)—正式用语
inf—infinitive 不定式
(informal)—非正式用语
-ing—表示在句型中用动词的 ing 形式
n—noun 名词
pl—plural 复数
p.p.—past participle 过去分词
prep—preposition 介词
pron—pronoun 代词
sb—somebody (用于句型中)某人
sing—singular (名词)单数
(sl)—slang (不规范用语)俚语
sth.—something (用于句型中)某事,某物
syn—synonym 同义词
(U)—uncountable 不可数名词
usu—usually 通常
v—verb 动词
vi—intransitive verb 不及物动词
vt—transitive verb 及物动词
▲——六级词汇或短语,如 ▲out of step
*——四级短语,如 *as a result
MERIT——以大写字母排出的词条为超纲词汇
/——表示可替换的词语,如 check up/check (up)on

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College English (1)
WORDS & USAGES

Unit 1

How To Improve Your Study Habits

1. **habit** n (C) — sb's settled practice, esp sth that cannot easily be given up 习惯

eg Try to form/develop/cultivate a good habit. Don't let yourself get into/fall into bad habits. Once you have fallen into a bad habit, it's difficult to get out of it.

△ (Note: form/develop/cultivate a habit of 一般多指“培养、养成”好的习惯。 get/fall into the habit of 一般多指“染上某种坏习惯”。)

He is in the habit of/has the habit of reading the newspaper at breakfast. 有…的习惯; 经常爱干…

He made a habit of taking/made it a habit to take a short walk after lunch. 总喜欢做… (注意两种不同说法)

We often do things by/from/out of (force of) habit. 出于习惯

2. **average** a. — ordinary; usual 通常的, 一般的, 平均的

n — standard or level regarded as ordinary or usual 平均; 平均数; 一般水平, 平均标准

eg A student with/of average intelligence is an average student.

△ on an/the average — (状语) 平均, 一般来说

eg On an average/On the average there are twenty boys present every day.

Tom's work at school is below the average; Tim's is up to the average; Jim's is above the average. 汤姆的学习成绩低于平均水平; 提姆的成绩达到了平均水平; 吉姆的成绩在平均水平之上。

3. **top** a. — best; highest 最好的; 最高的

n — highest part or point 顶, 顶部

eg on the top shelf 在最上面一格 at top speed 以最高速度

a top secret 绝密 the top leader 最高领导

shout at the top of one's voice 高声地

* on top of 在…之上; 除…之外 (还…), 而且
put one on top of the other.

He lost his job and on top of that his wife left him. 个叠结构

4. **the case** — what has really happened; actual state of affairs 实情

eg “Is it the case that you have lost all your money?” …是真的吗?

“No, that's not the case.” 情况不是那样

Such being the case (=In view of, Because of, these facts), you can't go away.
事实既然如此

a case in point — (说明问题的) 一个很好的例证

eg Even a disabled person can achieve his greatness through hard struggle. Zhang Haidi is a case in point.

5. **make a list of** — 把... 开列出来, 列出清单来

make a schedule/a chart of 开列一张时间表或图表

make a study of — 对... 进行研究

6. ***fill in** — write in; add what is necessary to make complete 填充, 填写

▲ to take another's place; substitute 临时代替, 补缺

eg You should *fill in* all the blanks on an application for a job.

The teacher was sick and Miss Jones *filled in* for her.

***fill out** = fill in (美) 填好, 填写

eg After Tom passed his driving test he *filled out* an application for his driver's license (驾驶执照).

fill up — make/become quite full 填满

eg The channel of the river *filled up* with mud.

fill with — make/become full; occupy all the space in 装满, 充满

eg *fill* a hole with sand/a tank with petrol

7. **decide on** — make a choice or decision about sth after consideration (考虑后) 决定, 选定

eg Let's put our heads together and *decide on* a plan of action.

The people of the developing countries have the right to choose and *decide on* their own social and economic system.

decide v — settle (a question/a doubt); give a judgment (between, for, in favour of, against); resolve 解决; 裁决; 决定; 下决心

eg The judge *decided for/in favour of/against* the plaintiff.

We *decided against* a holiday / *not to go* for a holiday in Wales.

The boy *decided not to/decided that* he would not become a sailor.

8. **be sure to do/be sure and do (colloq)** — ~~don't~~ fail to do (用于祈使句): 一定要..., 千万要...

eg *Be sure to come/Be sure and come* as soon as possible.

Be sure not to leave out anyone's name from the list.

Be sure you give the order for bread to the baker.

cf **to be sure** — it is admitted, granted (作插入语) 当然, 肯定

(Subject) **be sure to** — there is no doubt that... (主语) 一定会

eg She's not pretty, *to be sure*, but she's very intelligent.

He's *sure to* refuse.

9. **▲ set aside/apart** — save for a special purpose; put on one side for future use; reserve 贮备; 留出备用

eg A sum was *set aside/apart* for new farm machines.

syn (synonym 同义词): *put aside/by/away* 存蓄

***set about** — start, take steps towards 开始, 着手

eg I must *set about* my packing. ?

10. **occupy vt** — take up, fill (space, time, attention, the mind); hold. 占, 占领, 占据;

(A) 使忙碌, 使从事

eg Many anxieties *occupied* my mind.

He is *occupied* in translating/with a translation of a French novel. 忙于, 从事

11. **schedule** n—programme or timetable for work 时间表, 日程表

on the schedule—on the timetable 在日程表上

eg What's *on the schedule* for today?

▲**on schedule**—on time 按预定时间, 准时

eg The train arrived *on schedule*.

behind schedule—not on time 晚于预定时间

ahead of schedule—before the time previously planned (比预定时间) 提前

according to schedule—as planned 根据预定时间

★ 12. ***and ... as well** — in addition; besides; and ... too/also 以及; 而且

eg He gave advice, *and* money *as well*.

Skimming helps double your reading speed *and* improves your comprehension *as well*.

▲**may/might (just) as well** — with equal reason, advantage, justification

(A) 倒不如, 不妨

eg Our holidays were ruined by the weather; we *might just as well* have stayed at home!

***as well as** — in addition to 既... 又; 不仅(后者), 而且(前者)

eg He gave me money *as well as* advice. 他既向我提供建议, 又给我钱.

13. **solve** vt—find the answer to (a problem/a difficulty) 解答, 解决

eg *solve the difficulty of* transportation

solve the problems in one's lessons

a solution to/of 解决办法, 解答 *the solution of* salt in water 溶液, 溶解

14. **be aware of/that ...**—having knowledge or realization of; know what is happening

知道, 认识到, 意识到

eg I was not *aware of* how deeply he had felt the death of his mother.

Are you *aware that* you are sitting on my hat?

△ syn: **be conscious of/that ...**—awake; aware; knowing things 意识到的

eg A healthy man is *not conscious of* his breathing.

15. **furthermore** adv—in addition; moreover 而且, 此外

eg The house isn't big enough for us, and *furthermore*, it's too far from the town.

16. **enable** (sb to do)—make able; give authority or means (to do); make possible. 使能够

eg This new technique will *enable* them to double their production.

This dictionary will *enable* better international understanding.

17. ***so that ...** — used to introduce an adverbial clause of purpose 以便, 使能够 (引导目的状语从句)

***so ... that ...** — introducing an adverbial clause of result (引导结果状语从句) 那样... 以致

eg I got up very early this morning *so that* I could catch the first bus to town. 以便

He wore a mask *so that* no one should recognize him.

Wear is him → him...

(注:从句中谓语常由 can, could, may, might 构成;从句若为否定结构,谓语多用 should.)

eg He was so young *that* you must excuse him.

So bright was the moon that the flowers were bright as by day.

(注: so 修饰的成分放在句首时,主句要用倒装语序)

18. **adequate** a.—sufficient; satisfying a requirement 足够的,恰当的

eg £10 a week is not *adequate* to support a family. (跟不定式)

The supply is not *adequate* to the demand. (一般跟介词 to)

adequacy n 充分,足够

19. **choose** (*from/out of/between*) v—pick out from a greater number; show what or which one wants by taking 选择,挑拣

eg There are only five *to choose from*.

He had to *choose between* death and dishonour.

There's *nothing/not much/little to choose between* them. 不相上下; 半斤八两; 一样差

They *chose Green as/to be* their leader.

△ **cannot choose but do**—must, have to 只好,不得不 (注:跟原形动词)

eg He *cannot choose but obey*.

20. **concentrate on**—pay close attention to; focus one's attention on; bring or come together at one point 聚精会神于; 把...集中于

eg I can't *concentrate on* what I'm doing because it's so noisy here.

You should *concentrate your attention on* your work.

to concentrate soldiers in a town 集中兵力

△ syn: **focus** (one's attention) **on** (a problem) 把...集中在...上

21. **mean to do**—intend; be determined to 意图,打算 (做某事)

cf **mean -ing**—signify; be a sign of; be likely to result in 意味着

eg I *mean to go*, and nothing is going to stop me.

Do you mean to say you don't believe me?

What do you mean by coming here this morning?

To raise wages means increasing purchasing power.

22. ***look over**—examine quickly; inspect one by one or part by part 检查,查看,调查; (本文) 浏览

eg We must *look over* the house before we decide to rent it.

Here's the correspondence; I've *looked it over*.

***look through**—revise (a lesson, etc); study; examine 温习,浏览

cf **look sth through**—inspect carefully or successively 审核,仔细查看,审查

eg *Look through* your notes before the examination.

He *looked* the proposals *through* before approving them.

***look into**—investigate; examine; dip into (a book, etc); look at the inside, depth of 窥视,调查,过问;浏览

eg The police are *looking into* the complaint/the question.

He *looked into* the mirror.

23. ***make (good/the best) use of sth** — use sth (well/in the best way) 利用
 eg You must *make good use of* any opportunities you have of practising English.
***put sth to use** — to use 使用
 eg During the early part of the Korean war the cooks and office workers of the U.S. Army were *put to use* in battle.
bring sth into use — begin to use 开始使用
come into use — begin to be used 开始被使用
go/fall out of use — be no longer used 不再被使用, 被废弃
24. **take/make notes of/ a note of** — write down the main points of sth to help the memory 记笔记, 把...记下来
 eg She *takes good notes of* everything that's said in class.
 He *made careful notes upon* it.
- △ cf **take note of sth** — pay attention to 注意 (到)
 eg A detective is trained to *take note of* people and things.
25. ***go over** — repeat or review carefully; look at or inspect; examine the details of 复习, 重(做一遍); 浏览, 检查
 eg She *went over* the plan again and discovered three mistakes.
 He *went over* his notes before the exam.
 The police *went over* his room three times, but found nothing.
***go into** — busy or occupy oneself with; enter 调查, 审查; 研究, 讨论; 加入, 投入, 从事
 eg go *into* a question/business/the Army/fits of laughter
***go through** — discuss in detail; search; undergo, suffer; (with) complete, not leave unfinished 完成, 做完; 检查, 审查, 搜查, 经历
 eg Let's *go through* the arguments again. (检查, 审查)
 The police *went through* the pockets of the suspected thief. (搜查)
 She *went through* one hardship after another. (经历)
 He is determined to *go through with* the undertaking. (完成)
26. **confuse** v — put into disorder; mix up in the mind; mistake one thing for another 混淆, 搞乱
 eg They asked so many questions that they *confused* me/I got *confused* (about them).
 Don't *confuse* Austria with/and Australia.
27. **discuss** vt — examine and argue about 讨论
 △ eg discuss a question with sb/what to do/how to do sth (注:该动词为及物动词,直接跟宾语,不要说 *discuss about sth*; 但名词 *discussion* 后面需跟 *about/on*)
 We had a long *discussion about/on* the question.
28. ***lead to** — be a path, way or road to ; (fig) have as a result 通向; 导致, 引起
 eg All roads *lead to* Rome.
 Too much work and too little rest often *leads to* illness.
 This *led to* great confusion?

△ **lead up to** — be a preparation for or an introduction to; direct the conversation towards 导致; 逐渐引到 (某个话题)

eg That's just what I was *leading up to*.

△ **lead sb astray** — (fig) tempt him to do sth wrong 引入歧途

lead sb by the nose — control him completely; make him do everything one wishes him to do 牵着鼻子走

29. **develop** v — acquire gradually; come or bring into a state in which it is active or visible; (cause to) grow larger, fuller or more mature; (cause to) unfold 逐步显现出,

产生; 逐步展开, 发展, 进展; 发扬, 开发

eg He *developed* an interest in science. (逐步培养)

He *developed* a cough.

Plants *develop* from seeds. (由... 产生)

Amsterdam *developed* into one of the greatest ports in the world. (发展成为)

We must *develop* the natural resources of our country. (开发)

30. **attitude** n — way of feeling, thinking or behaving (to/towards); manner of placing or holding the body 态度, 看法; 姿势

eg What is your *attitude* towards this question?

He stood there in a threatening *attitude*.

31. *The world won't end ...* — The world won't come to an end/It won't matter much ... 天塌不下来

eg *The world won't end* even if we fail a hundred times. As long as we don't lose heart we shall succeed in the end.

△ 32. **worry about/over** — be anxious, uneasy, troubled by 发愁, 担忧, 烦恼

eg He told me to take things easy and not to *worry about* getting back to work.

Don't *worry yourself about* the children; they're old enough to take good care of themselves.

He *worries over* the least thing that goes wrong.

I told him I was *worried about* Mrs. de Winter not being back.

worry out (a problem/an answer) — attack it again and again until one solves it/finds it 绞尽脑汁解决或想出

33. **spend** a lot of care/time on sth/(in) **doing** sth — use up; consume 花 (时间于... 上), 花 (时间做某事)

eg He doesn't *spend* much time on his homework.

He *spent* much time correcting my grammar.

spend money on sth/ing — pay out money for goods, services 花钱买 (或做某事)

eg I *spent* half my money on clothes/on/in entertaining friends.

✓ 34. **permanent** a. — going on for a long time; never changing; intended to last 持久的; 永久的

eg They built a *permanent* monument to the hero.

After doing odd jobs for a week, he got a *permanent* position as office-boy.

ant. (antonym 反义词): **temporary** a. 暂时的

35. **mention** vt—speak/write sth about; say the name of; refer to 提及, 说起, 讲述

n—mentioning or naming 提及, 说起, 讲述

eg He *mentioned to me that he had seen you.*

△ **not to mention** *not to speak of/to say nothing of*—without ever needing to speak of; in addition to; besides 更不必说

eg Dave is handsome and smart, *not to mention* being a good athlete.

don't mention it—a phrase used to indicate that thanks, an apology, etc are unnecessary (答复别人道谢或道歉时说) 不用客气, 没关系

eg "I am sorry to have troubled you." "Don't mention it."

He *made no mention of* your request. 只字未提

He *brightened up at the mention of* tea. 一提起... (就)...

36. **share sth with sb**—give part of sth. to sb else; have/use sth with sb; have a share

均分; 分享; 与... 共同使用, 合用

eg He would *share his last pound with me.*

He hated having to *share the hotel bedroom with* a stranger.

She *shares (in) my troubles as well as (in) my joys.* 分享, 分担

share sth (out) among/between—give a share of to others; divide and distribute. 均分, 分摊, 分配

37. **purpose** n—that which one means to do/get/be, etc; plan; design; intention 目的,

意图; 企图, 打算

eg This van is used *for various purposes.*

I wouldn't go to London *for/with the mere purpose of* buying a new tie.

***on purpose**—by intention, not by chance 故意, 有意; 为了

eg He had left the book here *on purpose* for you to read.

△ **to little/no/some purpose**—with little/no/some result or effect 没有作用 (成效、意义)/ 有些作用 (成效、意义)

eg We spoke *to little or no purpose.* His mind was clearly made up already.

✓ **serve/answer one's purpose**—be satisfactory; do what is required 达到...目的, 起...作用

• eg This plan is not the best one, but it will *serve the purpose.*

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS FROM EXERCISES

1. *in one's spare time/free time* 在空闲时间

2. *say sth from one's own experience* 亲身体会

3. *to care for sb* 照料, 照看

4. *go out* (灯火) 熄灭

5. *in all probability* 很大可能

in all likelihood • 很大可能

6. *make up* 组成, 构成; 编造

7. *find one's way to/into* (a place) 到达, 进入

Reading Activity NEW WORDS & EXPRESSIONS

- 'interplay* n 相互影响, 相互作用
comprehension /kəm'pri'hensən/ n 理解
**actual* a. 实际的; 事实上的
✓ **command* /kə'mənd/ n 掌握
**technique* /tek'ni:k/ n 技巧
advisable /əd'vaɪzəbl/ a. 明智的; 可取的
**obtain* /əb'tein/ vt 获得, 得到
global /'gləʊbl/ a. 总括的, 综合的
**impression* n 印象; 感想
✓ **concentrate on* v 集中注意于...
**check* vt 检查
**item* /'aɪtəm/ n 条, 项目
at your normal speed 以正常的速度
obtain a global impression of
获得一个概括印象
get a general idea of 得到一个总的印象
**passage* n 文章片断

Learning to Read—In College

- send sb off to college* 送...上大学
▲ *a check for \$100* 一张100元的支票
**tuition* /tju:'ɪʃən/ n 学费, 单独补课
▲ *dean* /di:n/ n (大学)系主任, 教务长
**announce* /ə'naʊns/ vt 宣布
✓ **remedial* /re'mi:diəl/ a. 补习的
'freshman n (大学)一年级学生
▲ *participate in* v 参加
**keep up one's studies* 把学习赶上去
**see (to it) that...* 做到, 保证
▲ *enroll* /in'rəʊl/ v 报名参加
△ **optimistic (about)* /opti'mistik/ a.
对...持乐观看法的 *反 pessimistic*
▲ *illiterate* /i'lɪtəreɪt/ n 文盲
make X of Y 把Y变成X
That's a bit strong (俚)有点过分; 夸大其辞

- **institution* /ɪnsti'tju:ʃən/ n 公共机构; 学校
an institution of higher learning 高等学校
grammar school 普通文化课中学
**principal* /'prɪnsəpəl/ n 中学校长
**citizen* /'sɪtɪzən/ n 公民
**send in sth* 送交
**add* vt 加
**subtract* /səb'trækt/ vt 减
**multiply* /'mʌltɪplaɪ/ vt 乘
**divide* /dɪ'vaɪd/ vt 除
sum n 数; 算术
**urgent* /'ɜ:dʒənt/ a. 紧急的; 急迫的
deficiency /dɪ'fɪʃnsi/ n 不足; 缺陷
**career* /kə'riə/ n 生涯; 职业
**set up* 建立
**arithmetic* /ə'riθmetik/ a. 算术的
**course* n 课程
**fee* n 收费; 学费, 手续费; 酬金
**guarantee* /gærən'ti:/ vt 保证
**fly into a rage* 勃然大怒
conceptional /kən'sepʃənəl/ a. 概念的
**somewhat* /'sʌmwɒt/ adv 有点, 有几分
have difficulty with sth 在...方面遇到困难
**adjust* /ə'dʒʌst/ vt 调整
✓ **rate* n 速率, 比率
**suit* /sju:t; su:t/ vt 适合于
**get along with* 取得进展
**in general* 一般地说
**urge sb to do* 敦促, 力促
due /dju:/ a. 应有的
pay due attention to 对...给予足够重视
▲ *make an intelligent guess* 对...作明智的猜测
▲ *multiple* /'mʌltɪpl/ a. 多项的
**elementary* /eli'mentəri/ a. 初等的; 初级的
know for sure 确知