

《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程课文导读系列

《大学英语》

(全新版)综合教程

第二册课文导读

主编 陈洁 毛梅兰

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

全新版



中国商务出版社

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前 言

近年来,全球教学趋势正从以教师为中心朝着以学生为中心的学习模式发展。学习主体在教学中起着越来越重要的作用。我们提倡学生的自主学习,就是因为学生是学习的主体,学生的主动性、积极性、创造性的发挥与否,直接影响学习的效果。

“授人以鱼”是为了解决学生在当前学习的现实问题,而“授人以渔”则是传授英语教学的方式方法乃至规律,理应成为《大学英语》辅导用书的出发点和归宿。

正鉴于此,我们编写了这本《课文导读》,突出强调学生综合运用英语技能的培养和提高,其目的是帮助学习者自主地解决他们学习中的问题,使学生在自主学习过程中将读、听、说、写、译并重,培养综合能力。《课文导读》涵盖8个单元,每单元分为7个部分,即:(一)课前热身(应用有关影音素材引入主题,辅助学习教学光盘);(二)文化背景(介绍相关文化知识、帮助学生扩大视野);(三)课文分析(通过内容提要、篇章结构、写作手法等角度解析全文);(四)语言点(精讲重点单词、词组以及文中难句);(五)参考译文(提供课文翻译参考,以便加深课文内容理解);(六)练习参考答案(提供答案帮助学生巩固所学语言要点);(七)背诵菁华(总结全篇词句精华,便于总体把握记忆)。另外,由于篇幅有限,我们对比较容易理解短语、例句等未一一给出译文。

《课文导读》由上海对外贸易学院外语学院的陈洁、毛梅兰担任主编,由于虹音、毕文成担任副主编,参与编写的有:唐沛、薛克清、徐呢喃、李名峰、李弘羊、毛静、郭娟、王传见、张秀春、吴朋。毛静担任全书的校对。

在本书编写的过程中,得到了上海外语教育出版社有关老师的大力支持和帮助,也得到了上海对外贸易学院教材科及教务处其他有关工作人员的大力支持,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

我们真诚地希望:在缺少外语语言环境且学时又不充裕的情况下,这本辅导用书能成为学生的良师益友,能使学生轻轻松松地掌握所学内容以达到预期效果。

由于时间仓促,不当之处在所难免,敬请读者不吝指正。

编 者
2005年1月

Contents

Unit 1	Learning, Chinese - style	1
Unit 2	Values	48
Unit 3	The Generation Gap	80
Unit 4	The Virtual World	122
Unit 5	Overcoming Obstacles	168
Unit 6	I'm Going to Buy the Brooklyn Bridge	207
Unit 7	Learning about English	235
Unit 8	Protecting Our Environment	262

Unit 1 Learning, Chinese-style

Pre-reading Task (课前热身)

Part I. Understanding the Recording

1. Who should teach whom? Is learning a one-way street?

Answer: Parents and children should teach each other. Learning is not a one-way street.

2. Should we share our dreams for a better life with our parents or keep them to ourselves?

Answer: We should share our dreams for a better life with our parents so that young and old can get to understand each better.

3. Can children ever understand their parents completely?

Answer: No, they can't.

4. From the song can you guess what the theme of the unit, way of learning, chiefly refers to?

Answer: The theme of the unit chiefly refers to an appropriate and effective way of teaching children which should be based on mutual understanding.

Part II. Understanding the Video Clip

1. New Words and Expressions in the Video Clip

1) care 介意

2) count 数

2. A Brief Summary of *Harry Potter*

With 'Harry' as an orphan child with his uncle and auntie, who are both unfair and cruel, and Dudley as a cousin who leaves no opportunity to hurt and humiliate Harry, the story makes a perfect drama to create both sympathy and goodwill for Harry. Then suddenly Harry is informed through a letter brought by an owl, that he is a most sought after wizard. The story then gradually unfolds revealing various aspects of witchcraft and magic. The important mark, which Harry Potter leaves on history, is indication of the fact that in spite of living in a materialistic and scientific world, man somewhere deep in his heart, still like to live in a world of fascination.

3. Answers to Questions in the Video Clip

1) Where does Harry sleep?

Answer: He sleeps in the stair well.

2) What day is today?

Answer: It is Dudley's birthday.

3) Why is the boy unhappy with presents?

Answer: Because the number of present boxes this year is 36 while 37 last year.

Text A: Learning, Chinese-Style

一、Cultural Tips(文化背景)

1. Harvard University : Harvard University includes Harvard College and the following graduate and professional schools: the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Business School, the Design School, the Divinity School, the School of Education, the John F. Kennedy School of Government, the Law School, and the Schools of Dental Medicine, Medicine, and Public Health.

Harvard offers more than 250 student organizations. Some groups are long-established, such as the Hasty Pudding Club and Phillips Brooks House; others reflect the changing interests, attitudes, and politics of the times. Students find organized activities in dance, drama, government, journalism, music, religion, social service, visual arts, and a variety of other special interest areas.

Location: Harvard College is located in Cambridge, a city on the banks of the Charles River, across from Boston. Metropolitan Boston is a pleasant mixture of New England culture and urban vitality. Both Boston and Cambridge enjoy a history of tradition and innovation, as illustrated by their concert halls, libraries and bookstores, museums, theaters, coffeehouses, shops, and sports arenas. The cultural and recreational opportunities are countless and easily accessible. Beaches and mountains are both conveniently near.

2. Jinling Hotel: Jinling Hotel is the first 5 - star hotel in the city of Nanjing, well known as the Capital of Six Ancient Dynasties.

Situated right in the heart of the historical yet vigorous city, the Jinling offers the perfect location for both tourists and business travellers alike. The hotel is within easy access to the airport, the railway station and the Yangtze River Wharf. Banks, financial institutions and downtown shopping areas are just a few minutes walking distance from the hotel.

3. The “standing on the shoulders of giants” phenomenon: “If I have seen further, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants.” This quote has been attributed to Sir Isaac

Newton since it appeared in a letter he wrote to fellow English scientist Robert Hooke that was dated 5 February in either 1675 or 1676.

This is a famous phrase, usually employed by inventors to express modesty about their achievements. The suggestion is that while they have been able to see further than those who came before them, it is not because they themselves are intellectual giants, but because they have been able to build upon the accumulated discoveries of their great predecessors.

二、Text Analysis(课文分析)

(一)内容提要

本文作者通过他在金陵饭店遇到的中国工作人员教导他儿子本杰明如何将钥匙塞入槽口一事,指出了中美教育观念的差异所在:中国人的教育和艺术观念是把着手教,学习应通过不间断的精心塑造和引导而得以实现;而美国人的观念却是创造力第一,更注重于自力更生的精神。文章最后还分析比较了两种观念各自的优点与不足,探讨在创造力第一和注重基本技能的两极之间取得某种较好的平衡的方法。

(二)篇章分析

第一部分 (Para 1—Para 5): 作者通过他在金陵饭店遇到的中国工作人员教导他儿子本杰明如何将钥匙塞入槽口一事引出了文章关于儿童教育的主题。

第二部分 (Para 6— Para 7): 作者观察到了中西方之间在儿童教育上的差异。

第三部分 (Para 8—Para 10): 着重讨论了中国人的手把手教孩子的教育方法。

第四部分 (Para 11—Para 14): 分析比较出两种教育方式各有不足,探讨在创造力第一和注重基本技能的两极之间取得某种较好的平衡的方法。

(三)写作手法

1. 这是一篇议论文,议论文的特点如下:阐述作者的观点,用事实、实例、数据等说明主题。
2. 作者开头举了一个亲身体验的很具有说服力的例子来说明中美教育文化的差异,然后通过两种教育方式的对比,指出了各自的不足与优点,对比主要体现在以下两方面:(1)中国重视技艺的培养,教育方式是把着手教;(2)美国把创造力放在首位,更重视培养自力更生的精神。

三、Language Study(语言点)

(一)词汇

1. reflect

- v. 1) 照出,映出
2) 反射
3) 深思,考虑

例句:1) The two unhappy lovers gazed at the full moon reflected in the lake and

sighed with eyes full of tears.

一对惆怅的情人凝视着湖里的满月,眼里含着泪水叹息着。

2) The sand reflected the sun's heat.

沙反射出太阳的热气。

3) He reflected that he was fully justified in leaving the matter at that.

他经深思后觉得他完全有理由把事情只做到那一步为止。

搭配: 1) be reflected in 反映, 表现

2) reflect on/upon 思索, 考虑; 给……带来不利影响

3) reflect credit/shame on/upon 给……带来荣誉/耻辱等

例句: 1) Gloom was reflected in her voice.

从她的声音听出她很郁闷。

2) He reflected on the likely consequences of his choice.

他在考虑这一选择可能带来的种种后果。

3) Bad manners often reflect on one's parents.

粗野无礼常让做父母的丢脸。

4) His cowardice reflected nothing but shame on his family.

他的怯懦只会给家人带来耻辱。

扩展: reflection n. 反映, 反射; 思考; 不满; 想法

搭配: 1) be/cast a reflection on/upon 损害, 有……有不良影响

2) cast reflections on 说……的坏话, 责怪

3) on reflection 经过思考

2. approach

n. 1) 做某事的方法, 途径

v. ① 靠近, 接近

② 近似, 近于

③ 着手处理, 对付, 对待

例句: 1) The child's approach to solving the problem is fairly original.

这个孩子解决问题的方法很有新意。

2) Walk softly as you approach the baby's crib.

当你走进婴儿小床时, 步子轻一点。

3) Few actresses approach Audrey Hepburn in ability.

在才华方面很少有演员可与奥黛丽·赫本媲美。

4) He approached the difficulty with great calmness.

他非常沉着冷静地处理这个难题。

搭配: 1) be easy/difficult of approach(指地方)容易/难达到, (指人)容易/难于接近

2) make an approach to 对……进行探讨

3) make approaches to sb 想办法接近某人

扩展: 1) approachable(adj.) 可接近的, 可通达的

2) approachability (n.) 可接近性

辨析: approach, manner, means, method, way 方式方法

- 1) approach 本意指接近人或事务的“途径”,引申为解决问题的“方式,方法”,常后接介词“to”
- 2) manner 较正式用词,指某种别具一格的“方式”,一般用具体方式的词或短语修饰
- 3) means 指可以获得某种结果或达到某种目的的“方式,手段”,与“目的”相对,常后接介词“of”
- 4) method 是常用词,指具体的、有系统性、逻辑性和理论依据的“方法,办法”,包括遵循的步骤和技术
- 5) way 是常用词,引申为思想、行为、办事“方式,方法”时,主要有以下两个意义:1) 泛指做某事的不同方法,不确定哪种方法最好;2) 指某人特有的行为方式

- 如:
- 1) We need a new approach to this issue.
 - 2) I love food cooked in the Chinese manner.
 - 3) There seems to be no means of knowing it.
 - 4) The educational methods of the West were also introduced.
 - 5) He liked the way she smiled.

3. bustle

vi. 1) 匆忙, 奔忙

2) 充满

vt. 1) 催促; 使忙碌

例句: 1) Knowing her mother was coming, Mary bustled around the room putting things in order.

知道母亲要来了, 玛丽急急忙忙地把房间的东西整理好。

2) The office bustled with people and activity.

办公室里挤满了人, 十分忙碌。

3) She is bustling the children off to school.

她在催孩子上学。

扩展: 1) bustle *n.* 忙乱, 喧扰

2) bustling *adj.* 活跃的; 喧嚣的; 忙乱的

搭配: 1) the bustle of the big city 大都市的熙熙攘攘

2) hustle and bustle 熙熙攘攘

3) a continual bustle of people coming and going 熙熙攘攘的人流

4) bustling trading town 兴隆的贸易城市

5) a bustling throng 喧闹的人群

6) in bustling health and immense spirits 健旺而起劲的

4. elementary

adj. 基本的, 初级的

辨析: elementary, intermediate, advanced

- 1) elementary - simple and basic; (AME) elementary education is for children between 5 and 11 years old 初级的, 小学的
- 2) intermediate - a stage of level between the first one and the advanced one 程度的, 中级的
- 3) advanced - dealing with a school subject at a difficult level 高级的

5. telling

adj. 1) 有力的, 有效的, 显著的
2) 显露内心活动的, 流露性的

例句: 1) Most people are familiar with Martin Luther King Jr. 's telling speech - "I have a dream".

大多数人都熟悉马丁·路德·金这篇有力的演讲——“我有一个梦想”。

2) She made a particularly telling remark.

她说了一句最能表露她心迹的话。

扩展: telling *n.*

如: 1) take a telling 听劝告
2) there is no telling 难说; 不知道

6. attach

v. 1) 将……系在, 缚在或附在……
2) 认为有(重要性等)
3) 将过错的责任……归于
4) 使成为一分子

例句: 1) He attached a wire to the radio.

他在收音机上接了一根电线。

2) No one attached importance to the warning.

没有人重视这个警告。

3) No suspicion can be attached to the accountant.

任何嫌疑都和这位会计挂不上钩。

4) The young man decided to attach himself to an expedition.

那个年轻人决定参加探险队。

搭配: 1) be / become... attached to (变得)喜欢, 依恋

2) attach importance/significance to 重视

辨析: attach, affix, annex, add, fasten

共性: 均含有“把一件东西或一件事添加或附加于另一件东西/(或事上)”的意思

1) attach 表示“较为外形的结合, 可以连得上去, 也可拆得开来”, 还可用于比喻的意义

2) add 是最普通的词, 可用于一切有形的和无形的东西

3) affix 是比较正式的词, 通常指“把一件较小的或次要的东西永远附加于另

一件东西上”

4) annex 是比较正式的词,表示“附加”,也指“扩充”或“兼并”

5) fasten 表示“结牢”,“拴住”,用于有形的东西,有时可与 attach 互用

典型试题: Yesterday's party was excellent, but a young man _____ himself to me all the time, which made me unhappy.

A. added B. annexed C. affixed D. attached

答案: D

译文: 昨天的派对很不错,但是有个小青年一直缠着我,我很不高兴。

7. position

v. 安置,确定……的位置

n. 位置,地位,处境,态度,立场

例句: 1) Please position the chairs for the committee meeting.

请把椅子摆好,准备开委员会。

2) Can you position them?

你能找到他们在哪里吗?

搭配: 1) presume on one's position 倚仗

2) put sb in sb's position 设身处地

3) place/put in ridiculous/ an awkward position 使处于尴尬(可笑)的境地

4) in position/out of position 在(不)适当的位置,适/不得其所

5) be in a position to 能够,有做……的机会

6) fall into the position of 陷于某种地位

7) take up the position that 主张,认为

8) position paper 意见书

8. bang

v. 1) 砰地敲,推,扔

2) 猛击,猛撞,撞伤

n. 1) 巨响,枪声,猛击

例句: 1) Someone is banging at/on the door.

有人在砰砰地敲门。

2) The bully banged his head with the brick.

暴徒用砖猛击他的头。

3) The firework exploded with a loud bang.

焰火砰的一声爆开了。

搭配: 1) go off/ over with a bang [美] 进行得非常顺利,非常成功

2) in a bang 赶紧,急忙

3) bang-bang *n.* 战争影片

4) with a bang 砰的一声

9. staff

n. 全体职工,全体雇员

v. 为……配备人员

例句:1)The school staff should supervise school meals.

学校的教职工应监督学校的膳食。

2)The school is staffed entirely by masters.

这个学校的教职工全是硕士生。

辨析:staff, faculty, crew

1)staff-people who work for an organization, esp, a school or business 特指学校或公司员工

2) faculty -(AME), all the teachers in a university. (美语中)大学教师

3) crew-all the people working on a ship, plane, etc. 船员,飞机上工作人员

10. assist

v. 帮助

搭配:1)assist (sb) in/with sth. 帮助某人做某事

2) assist(sb) in doing sth. 帮助某人做某事

3) assist at/ in sth. 出席,参加某事

例句:1)Would you please assist me with this thorny problem?

你能帮助我解决这个棘手问题吗?

2)The secretary was required to assist Mr. Smith in preparing an annual report.

秘书将要协助史密斯先生准备一份年度报告。

3)She is reluctant to assist at the ceremony.

她不愿参加那个仪式。

11. expectant

adj. 期待的,怀有希望的

例句:The children with expectant faces are waiting for the pantomime to start.

孩子们眼巴巴地等候哑剧开演。

辨析:expectant, expectable, expected

1)expectant-hopeful that sth. good or exciting will happen 怀有希望的

2)expectable-(of. sth.) can be expected 可预期的

3)expected-(of sth.) that you think will happen or are waiting for 等待已久的,期待发生的

12. frown

v. 皱眉;表示不悦(或愤怒,不赞同)

例句:1)He frowned at the noise coming from the boy's bedroom.

他听到从男孩子卧室传来的吵闹声便皱起眉头。

2)The government frowns at any waste of tax-payers' money.

政府对任何浪费纳税者税金的行为表示不满。

搭配:1)frown on/upon sth. 不赞成

2) frown sb into silence 皱眉使某人闭嘴

3) frown one's displeasure 皱眉表示不满

例句: The old generation have always frowned on some of the ideas of the young. 老一代总是不赞成年轻人的一些想法。

辨析: frown, scowl

1) frown 指“双眉紧皱”,有时因注视某物或用心思考,但主要是因不悦所导致

2) scowl 指“发脾气或不满意时表现出的皱眉”,表示“愁眉不展”,同时还指板着脸,怒视

13. neglect

v. 1) 忽视,忽略

2) (由于疏忽)没做(某事),忘了(做某事)

n. 疏忽,没人管的状态

例句: 1) The boy always neglected his parent's warning.

男孩总是把父母的警告当耳边风。

2) Don't neglect to water the plants.

不要忘了给植物浇水。

3) Even the slightest neglect tends to bring about the tragedy.

甚至很小的疏忽都会导致悲剧。

4) The children were in a state of neglect.

孩子们处于无人管教的状态。

搭配: 1) neglect one's meals and sleep 废寝忘食

2) fall into neglect 渐被忽视/忽略

3) threaten sb with neglect 怠慢某人

扩展: 1) negligent(adj.) 疏忽的,马虎

2) neglectful(adj.) 注意的

3) neglectable(adj.) 微不足道的

4) negligence(n.) 疏忽,玩忽

辨析: neglect, disregard, ignore, overlook

1) neglect 指本该引起重视的事未加注意或应做的事未能去做,强调未留心而疏忽

2) disregard 常指不由自主或有意的冷落某人或无视某事;有时也指情有可原或不可原谅的错误

3) ignore 常指由于无知,不注意或不明其重要性或危险性等表现出忽视

4) overlook 常指由于粗心,无知或不注意或匆忙等造成疏漏

典型试题: The worker got the sack eventually for he frequently ___ his duties.

A. disregarded B. ignored C. overlooked D. neglected

答案: D

译文:那位工人由于经常玩忽职守,最后被解雇了。

14. investigate

v. 调查, 审查

例句: 1) Sherlock Holmes is said to have investigated many cases by following the footprints left at the scene of the crime.

据说福尔摩斯经常根据罪犯现场留下的脚印来调查案子。

2) The government of the United States are sparing no efforts to investigate the Enron Scandal.

美国政府正竭尽全力调查安然丑闻事件。

扩展: investigation *n.* 调查

搭配: 1) on investigation 经过调查

2) under investigation 在调查中

3) FBI-Federal Bureau of Investigation (美国)联邦调查局

例句: 1) On investigation some curious points came to light.

经过调查一些疑点被发现了。

2) The matter is still under investigation.

这件事仍在调查中。

15. exception

n. 除外, 例外

搭配: 1) above/beyond exception 无可非议的

2) with the exception of 除……以外

3) without exception 毫无例外的, 一律

4) take exception to/ against 对……表示异议, 表示反对, 生气

例句: 1) She took the greatest exception to his son's rude manners.

她对儿子的粗鲁行为很生气。

2) My mother is fond of jewellery, with the exception of agates.

我母亲很喜欢珠宝, 但玛瑙除外。

16. desirable

adj. 称心合意; 合乎需要的

例句: 1) This street seems to be a desirable location for a supermarket.

这条马路看来是开设超市的理想地段。

2) It is most desirable that he should attend the conference.

他能参加这个会议是最好不过了。

辨析: desirable, desirous

1) desirable 一般表示某人或某物值得被人想的意思, 作前置修饰语或补语

2) desirous 一般表示主动地, 强烈的想要得到某物或想要做某事, 作补语时, 与 of 引导的介词短语、不定式短语或 that 一分句连用

典型试题: It is really unbelievable that you're ___ of meeting the US president.

A. desirable B. desired C. desirous D. deserving

答案:C

译文:你想要会见美国总统,真是难以置信。

17. accomplish

- v.* 1) 达到(目的), 实现(计划, 诺言等)
2) 走完(距离等); 度完(时间)

例句: 1) We need experienced hands, on account that ideas can't accomplish themselves.

我们需要有经验的老手, 因为光有主意并不能成事。

2) At the rate we'll accomplish only half the distance.

照这样的速度, 我们只能走完一半的路程。

搭配: 1) accomplish one's purpose 达到目的

2) accomplish one's mission 完成使命

3) accomplish much/nothing 有很多/没有任何建树

辨析: accomplish, complete, finish, achieve, fulfill

1) accomplish 指成功地完成任务或实现预期目的, 重结果而非过程, 宾语通常是任务, 目的, 旅程等

2) complete 指积极、圆满地完成了要做的所有工作, 侧重于赋予成品以完整性, 宾语为建筑, 学业, 书籍等

3) finish 指按一定的步骤将想做的事做完, 强调在一个活动的连续过程中完成了最后一步或最后阶段

4) achieve 指排除困难而实现目标、计划、愿望等, 强调完成……的重要性

5) fulfill 是正式用词, 可表达实现愿望, 履行合约, 以及执行指示等

典型试题: You must ____ the contract no matter how difficult it is for you to do so.

A. finish B. accomplish C. achieve D. fulfill

答案:D

译文: 不管有多难, 你必须履行这个合约。

18. sympathetic

adj. 1) 同情的, 出于同情的

2) 表示好感或赞同

例句: 1) We are very sympathetic with the homeless children.

我们很同情无家可归的儿童。

2) Public opinion seemed sympathetic to /toward the new policy.

公众舆论看来对新政策持支持态度。

扩展: 1) sympathy (*n.*) 同情心; 赞同, 支持; 意气相投

2) sympathize (*v.*) 同情, 赞同

搭配: 1) feel sympathy for sb. 同情某人

2) be in/out of sympathy with 赞同/不赞同

3) be in perfect sympathy 情投意合

19. effective

adj. 1)有效的,效果好

2)有效,生效

例句:1)The manager took effective measures to boost production.

经理采取有效措施来促进生产。

2) The agreement will become effective from March 17.

协议从3月17日开始生效。

扩展:1)effect (*n.*)效力,作用

搭配:1)bring/carry into effect 使生效,实行

2)come/go into effect 生效

3)in effect 在结果方面

4)to the effect that 大意是,目的是

辨析:effective, efficient, effectual, efficacious 均具有效果或作用

1)effective 强调事物,疗法或药物能产生实效或具有特定作用的能力,作补语时常与 in, against 连用

2)efficient 强调省时,省力或省钱而收效大,效率又高,也可指能胜任的

3)effectual 强调非常有效,完全能达到预期效果,且具有决定性作用

4)efficacious 指药物等具有功能和疗效,强调易见的效验

典型试题:You should hire a more ____ manager to head the Sales Department.

A. sufficient B. effective C. efficient D. respective

答案:C

译文:你该雇用一个更能干的经理来领导销售部门。

20. rear

v. 1)抚养

2)栽种

3)(指马等)用后腿站立

n. 1)后部,后面,背部

2)[军事]后卫,后尾部队

例句:1)My parents reared us children in all the honored traditions.

父母以一切受人尊崇的传统准则,将我们几个小孩抚育成人。

2)The hen rears her brood.

母鸡孵育一窝鸡雏。

3)All of a sudden, the horse reared up and threw me off.

马忽然用后腿站立起来,把我摔下马背。

4)There is a beautiful garden at the rear of the house.

屋后有一个美丽的花园。

5)The rear was made up of three companies.

后尾部队由三个连编成。

搭配:1)rear children 抚养孩子