

新视野

中国人民大学 杨彩霞 主编

北京前景培训学校英语教研室 编写

大学英语

辅导讲义

NEW
COLLEGE
ENGLISH
HORIZON

2



外文出版社



笃志图

新视野

中国人民大学 杨彩霞 主编

钟玲 孔玉华 副主编

大学英语

辅导讲义

NEW
COLLEGE
ENGLISH
HORIZON



外文出版社

2

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新视野大学英语辅导讲义. 二级/杨彩霞主编.

- 北京: 外文出版社, 2005

ISBN 7-119-03861-3

I. 新... II. 杨... III. 英语-高等学校-教学参考资料

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 125545 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

新视野大学英语辅导讲义 (二级)

主 编 杨彩霞

责任编辑 杨春燕

封面设计 一加一设计室

印刷监制 冯 浩

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号

邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010) 68320579 (总编室)

(010) 68329514 / 68327211 (推广发行部)

印 刷 北京蓝空印刷厂

经 销 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本 16 开

字 数 350 千字

印 张 18.25

版 次 2005 年 2 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

装 别 平

书 号 ISBN 7-119-03861-3

定 价 18.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

编写说明

本书特色

一、学习目标和重点:用简明扼要的表格形式提纲挈领地总结本单元应该重点掌握的知识 and 技能。读者应该在学习一个单元之前,对本单元的内容、重点有一个整体的认识和把握。

二、水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题:整理了最近十多年所有考查本课的四六级、考研题,目的是让同学们在正式进入本单元学习之前,先对自己进行一个自测,分析自己的进步程度和薄弱环节。

三、文化背景:该部分内容几乎所有同类书都有,本书与其他书的不同之处在于:①只选择普通学生不太熟悉但是应该了解的有关英语国家的文化背景知识。②附有相关图片,以增强趣味性。

四、课文结构分析:该部分内容主要对每单元的课文进行整体上的结构分析,探究作者的写作思路,其目的在于提高读者的阅读理解能力,并指导读者借鉴其写作技巧。编写该部分的指导思想是:学习一篇文章,不仅要扩大词汇量,掌握其中出现的语法现象,还要注意提高阅读和写作能力。

五、难句与语法结构分析:这部分内容是所有同类书中都有的,但我们的讲解更加注重和考试的结合,重点讲解各类英语考试的考查点,采用的例句、例题几乎全部出自历年四六级、考研、托福真题。

六、应试百宝箱:帮助读者熟悉四六级、考研的考查内容、重点,培养应试能力。

七、全真考场:收录并分析讲解了最新的四六级、考研真题。其目的还是为了帮助读者提高应试能力。

另外,对本书的一些符号做如下说明:①“水平自测”题及“难句与语法结构分析”例句、例题后括号内的数字表示该题的出处,例如:“CET4:00-1-61”表示该题为2000年1月四级考试61题。②“学习目标”之“语法和结构”中括号内数字表示该语法现象在课文“难句与语法结构分析”的出处,例如“(A-1)”表示Section A的“难句与语法结构分析”注释1。

杨彩霞

目 录

Unit 1		(1)
一、学习目标		(1)
二、水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题		(2)
三、文化背景		(3)
四、课文精读		(4)
Section A Time-Conscious Americans		
I. 预习	II. 课文结构分析	III. 重点词汇与短语
IV. 难句与语法结构分析	V. 参考译文	VI. 练习答案与详解
Section B Culture Shock		
I. 重点词汇与短语	II. 难句与语法结构分析	
III. 参考译文	IV. 练习答案与详解	
Section C Adjustment to a New Culture		
I. 参考译文	II. 练习答案与详解	
五、应试百宝箱		(27)
Unit 2		(29)
一、学习目标		(29)
二、水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题		(30)
三、文化背景		(31)
四、课文精读		(34)
Section A Environmental Protection Throughout the World		
I. 预习	II. 课文结构分析	III. 重点词汇与短语
IV. 难句与语法结构分析	V. 参考译文	VI. 练习答案与详解
Section B Green Spaces in Cities		
I. 重点词汇与短语	II. 难句与语法结构分析	
III. 参考译文	IV. 练习答案与详解	
Section C Earth — a Living Planet		
I. 参考译文	II. 练习答案与详解	
五、应试百宝箱		(54)
六、全真考场——2003年6月 CET4 试题及详解(一)		(55)
Unit 3		(60)
一、学习目标		(60)
二、水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题		(61)
三、文化背景		(62)
四、课文精读		(63)
Section A Marriage Across the Nations		
I. 预习	II. 课文结构分析	III. 重点词汇与短语

IV. 难句与语法结构分析 V. 参考译文 VI. 练习答案与详解

Section B Rich Meeting His Future Mother-in-law

I. 重点词汇与短语 II. 难句与语法结构分析

III. 参考译文 IV. 练习答案与详解

Section C Finding a Marriage Partner

I. 参考译文 II. 练习答案与详解

五、应试百宝箱 (88)

Unit 4 (90)

一、学习目标 (90)

二、水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题 (91)

三、文化背景 (92)

四、课文精读 (93)

Section A Studying Abroad

I. 预习 II. 课文结构分析 III. 重点词汇与短语

IV. 难句与语法结构分析 V. 参考译文 VI. 练习答案与详解

Section B Experiences in Exile

I. 重点词汇与短语 II. 难句与语法结构分析

III. 参考译文 IV. 练习答案与详解

Section C My First Day Abroad

I. 参考译文 II. 练习答案与详解

五、应试百宝箱 (114)

六、全真考场——2003年6月CET4试题及详解(二) (116)

Unit 5 (120)

一、学习目标 (120)

二、水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题 (121)

三、文化背景 (122)

四、课文精读 (124)

Section A Weeping for My Smoking Daughter

I. 预习 II. 课文结构分析 III. 重点词汇与短语

IV. 难句与语法结构分析 V. 参考译文 VI. 练习答案与详解

Section B Stop Spoiling Your Children

I. 重点词汇与短语 II. 难句与语法结构分析

III. 参考译文 IV. 练习答案与详解

Section C What Is in Larry's Mind?

I. 参考译文 II. 练习答案与详解

五、应试百宝箱 (141)

Unit 6 (144)

一、学习目标 (144)

二、水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	(145)
三、文化背景	(146)
四、课文精读	(148)
<i>Section A As His Name Is, So Is He!</i>	
I. 预习 II. 课文结构分析 III. 重点词汇与短语	
IV. 难句与语法结构分析 V. 参考译文 VI. 练习答案与详解	
<i>Section B Judge by Appearances</i>	
I. 重点词汇与短语 II. 难句与语法结构分析	
III. 参考译文 IV. 练习答案与详解	
<i>Section C The Pain in Wearing High Heels</i>	
I. 参考译文 II. 练习答案与详解	
五、应试百宝箱	(166)
六、全真考场——2003年6月 CET6 试题及详解(一)	(169)
Unit 7	(174)
一、学习目标	(174)
二、水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	(175)
三、文化背景	(176)
四、课文精读	(177)
<i>Section A Lighten Your Load and Save Your Life</i>	
I. 预习 II. 课文结构分析 III. 重点词汇与短语	
IV. 难句与语法结构分析 V. 参考译文 VI. 练习答案与详解	
<i>Section B Are You a Workaholic?</i>	
I. 重点词汇与短语 II. 难句与语法结构分析	
III. 参考译文 IV. 练习答案与详解	
<i>Section C How Well Do You Handle Daily Stress?</i>	
I. 参考译文 II. 练习答案与详解	
五、应试百宝箱	(196)
Unit 8	(199)
一、学习目标	(199)
二、水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	(200)
三、文化背景	(201)
四、课文精读	(202)
<i>Section A There's a Lot More to Life than a Job</i>	
I. 预习 II. 课文结构分析 III. 重点词汇与短语	
IV. 难句与语法结构分析 V. 参考译文 VI. 练习答案与详解	
<i>Section B What Youngsters Expect in Life</i>	
I. 重点词汇与短语 II. 难句与语法结构分析	
III. 参考译文 IV. 练习答案与详解	

(241) Section C What Life Is like When Out of Work	(222)
I. 参考译文 II. 练习答案与详解	
五、应试百宝箱	(222)
六、全真考场——2003年6月 CET6 试题及详解(二)	(224)
Unit 9	(229)
一、学习目标	(229)
二、水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	(230)
三、文化背景	(231)
四、课文精读	(232)
Section A Stop Brain Drain	
I. 预习 II. 课文结构分析 III. 重点词汇与短语	
IV. 难句与语法结构分析 V. 参考译文 VI. 练习答案与详解	
Section B Borderline Ridiculousness	
I. 重点词汇与短语 II. 难句与语法结构分析	
III. 参考译文 IV. 练习答案与详解	
Section C We Share the Same Heritage	
I. 参考译文 II. 练习答案与详解	
五、应试百宝箱	(251)
Unit 10	(254)
一、学习目标	(254)
二、水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题	(255)
三、文化背景	(256)
四、课文精读	(257)
Section A Reports on Britain Under the Bombs	
I. 预习 II. 课文结构分析 III. 重点词汇与短语	
IV. 难句与语法结构分析 V. 参考译文 VI. 练习答案与详解	
Section B Forty-Three Seconds over Hiroshima	
I. 重点词汇与短语 II. 难句与语法结构分析	
III. 参考译文 IV. 练习答案与详解	
Section C Narrow Escape	
I. 参考译文 II. 练习答案与详解	
五、应试百宝箱	(275)
六、全真考场——2003年6月 CET6 试题及详解(三)	(277)

Unit 1

Wasting others' time for no reason equals murder for money.

无端的空耗别人的时间,其实是无异于谋财害命的。

——鲁迅:《且介亭杂文》

一、学习目标

词汇和短语

四级核心词汇

accept adjust aggressive amuse appear appreciate assess avoid budget clash conduct convention
cope distress fulfill isolate locate obtain reject replace worthy

六级核心词汇

alleviate probe

重要短语

account for go through due to result in

语法和结构

- ① as if (as though) 引导的让步状语从句(A-2)
- ② 倒装(A-4)
- ③ 同位语从句(A-6)
- ④ unless 引导的条件状语从句(A-7)
- ⑤ as if 引导的表语从句(A-7)
- ⑥ “the + 比较级……the + 比较级……”结构的状语从句(A-8)
- ⑦ would rather 的用法(B-3)
- ⑧ much less 结构
- ⑨ whereas 引导的转折结构

阅读技能

把握段落的中心思想(Reading for the main ideas in paragraphs)

写作技能

文章结构的安排: A general statement → Specific details → The reason

二、水平自测——
与本课相关的四六级、考研真题

1. The government has devoted a larger slice of its national _____ to agriculture than most other countries. [CET - 6; 1998. 1]
A) resources B) potential C) budget D) economy
2. A human's eyesight is not as _____ as that of an eagle. [CET - 6; 2002. 1]
A) eccentric B) acute C) sensible D) sensitive
3. Although most birds have only a negligible sense of smell, they have _____ vision. [CET - 6; 1996. 1]
A) vigorous B) exact C) acute D) vivid
4. Most people tend to think they are so efficient at their job that they are _____. [CET - 6; 2001. 6]
A) inaccessible C) immovable
B) irreversible D) irreplaceable
5. There is not much time left so I'll tell you about it _____. [考研; 1991]
A) in detail B) in brief C) in short D) in all
6. Mary became _____ homesick and critical of the United States, so she fled from her home in west Bloomfield to her hometown in Austria. [CET - 6; 2001. 6]
A) completely B) sincerely C) absolutely D) increasingly
7. Many years had _____ before they returned to their original urban areas. [CET - 6; 2002. 6]
A) elapsed B) proceeded C) floated D) skipped
8. Weeks _____ before anyone was arrested in connection with the bank robbery. [CET - 6; 2003. 1]
A) elapsed B) expired C) overlapped D) terminated
9. He always did well at school _____ having to do part-time jobs every now and then. [CET - 4; 2000. 12]
A) in case of C) regardless of
B) in spite of D) on account of
10. The manager gave one of the salesgirls an accusing look for her _____ attitude toward customers. [考研; 1996]
A) impartial C) hostile
B) mild D) opposing
11. There is supposed to be a safety _____ which makes it impossible for trains to collide. [CET - 6; 2000. 6]
A) appliance C) machine
B) accessory D) mechanism
12. The United States is trying to _____ the serious problems created by the energy crisis. [CET - 6; 1996. 1]
A) put up with C) comply with
B) submit to D) cope with
13. Tryon was extremely angry, but cool-headed enough to _____ storming into the boss's office. [CET - 4; 2002. 1]

- A) avoid B) prohibit C) turn D) prevent
14. Those gifts of rare books that were given to us were deeply _____. [CET - 4:1999. 6]
A) appreciated C) appealed
B) approved D) applied
15. The medicine _____ his pain but did not cure his illness. [CET - 6:2002. 6]
A) mediated C) activated
B) deteriorated D) alleviated
16. Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests. [CET - 4:1997. 6]
A) are freshmen permitted C) permitted are freshmen
B) freshmen are permitted D) are permitted freshmen
17. We have been told that under no circumstances _____ the telephone in the office for personal affairs. [CET - 4:1999. 6]
A) may we use C) we could use
B) we may use D) did we use
18. _____, he does get annoyed with her sometimes. [CET - 4:2000. 6]
A) Although much he likes her C) As he likes her much
B) Much although he likes her D) Much as he likes her
19. _____ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention. [CET - 4:1996. 1]
A) Being published C) Publishing
B) Published D) To be published

参考答案:

12.D 13.A 14.A 15.D 16.A 17.A 18.D 19.B
1.C 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.B 6.D 7.A 8.A 9.B 10.C 11.D

三、文化背景

Cultural differences (文化差异)

Students and teachers need to be aware that the ethnocentric attitudes of writers are precisely the way cultural conflict is encouraged. Why is understanding a culture always the others' responsibility? Is it not possible that each culture could be made aware of different conventions? Both sides must work at rising above cultural differences and be willing to compromise... and, in both cases, most likely neither side has access to the cultural conventions of the other so blaming is not the answer. Educating is.

在学习 Section A 的课文过程中,大家应该能意识到本文作者流露出一种美利坚民族的优越感。这种态度会使得不同民族间的文化冲突加剧。为什么了解文化差异只是别人的事呢?各种文化的不同传统无法被理解吗?当两种文化发生冲突的时候,双方都有了解并理解他族文化的责任,而且双方都应当彼此宽容、理解。教育是解决文化冲突的途径,而非抱怨和指责。

四、课文精读

Section A

Time-Conscious Americans

预习(Pre-reading Activities)



听力原文

Americans value time and save it carefully. Time is a real, precious resource to them so every minute must count. Visitors may think Americans are always in a rush and under pressure. Smiles, short conversations, and small exchanges with strangers don't exist because Americans dislike "wasting" too much time. Americans assess others professionally rather than socially, so they start talking business immediately since they are always conscious of time. Americans work hard at saving time so they may have meetings using equipment like television screens and telephones rather than in person. Quickly solving a problem or doing a job successfully is a sign of skill. The more important the job, the more time and effort Americans will pour into it.

(Words: 120)

课文结构分析

分析文章结构的方法之一是将文章转化为问题和答案。例如:

Mr. Wilson won the election. He appealed to the middle class to support him.

这可以算是一篇只有两句话的文章。如果我们把它转化为问题和答案,就能比较容易地找出或理解这两句话之间的关系。

Mr. Wilson won the election.

问题:How did he win the election?

答案:Mr. Wilson won the election by appealing to the middle class.

因此,我们可以将这两句话之间的关系看成是结果(result)和手段(instrument)/途径(method)/方法(means)的关系。

结果:Mr. Wilson won the election.

↓
问题:How did he win the election?

手段:He appealed to the middle class to support him.

在对本课的分析中,我们可以使用同样的方法来理解文章各部分之间的关系。我们将课文内容转化为“问题—答案”,可以发现这篇文章分为三部分:

一般结论 A general statement

对此结论何以为证? (可以就此一般结论的细节提出问题)

How do you prove your general statement?

(any questions you can ask about the details of the statement)



支持上述结论的具体细节

Specific details to support the general statement

造成上述结论(事实)的原因是什么?

What is the reason for what you said in the general statement?



分析原因 The reason for the statement

重点词汇与短语

New Words

budget ['bʌdʒɪt] *n.* 预算, 预算拨款 *vi.* (for) 编预算, 作安排

vt. 规划, 安排 *a.* 低廉的, 收费公道的

【例句】The new financial secretary of Hong Kong is expected to announce tax cuts in this year's budget.

香港人期望新任财政司司长在本年度预算中宣布削减税收。

【例句】Budget, taxation and other financial means play significant roles in optimizing the allocation of resources, promoting a steady growth of the national economy and the coordinated operation of the regional economy.

预算、税收和其他金融手段在资源优化配置、促进国民经济稳定增长和地区经济协调发展起着不可替代的作用。

acute [ə'kjʊt] *a.* ①严重的, 激烈的②敏锐的③(疾病)急性的④尖的, 锐的

【辨析】acute, critical, crucial, urgent

acute 意为“剧烈的, 严重的”, 通常指缺乏或需要到危急的程度, 有时也可形容其他紧急情况。critical 意为“关键的”, 表示处于极度缺乏的状态或事件的转折点, 与 crucial 相似。它与 crucial 的区别在于它对缺乏的或危急的程度有更准确的衡量。crucial 意为“决定性的, 紧要关头的”, 最为笼统, 适用于上述两种情况。urgent 意为“紧急的”, 它的语气比上述各词要温和, 表示危机接近了, 但不强调所指的问题是最重要的, 仅强调“紧急的”状态。

replace [ri'pleɪs] *vt.* ①代替, 取代②更换, 调换③把...放回原处

【例句】Chinese goalkeeper An Qi, who started for the first time to replace injured Jiang Jin, did a good job to protect the victory for the Chinese, who had 13 points from four victories and a draw to top Group B, followed by Qatar at eight. 中国队守门员安琦尽管替代受伤的江津而第一次作为主力队员上场, 但他表现的非常好, 为中国队的得胜立下了功劳。中国队目前以四胜一平的战绩积 13 分位居 B 组第一位, 接下来是积 8 分的卡塔尔队。

restless ['restlɪs] *a.* ①焦躁不安的②静不下来的, 运动不止的

【例句】She passed a restless night. 她一夜未眠。

elbow ['elbəʊ] *n.* 肘, (衣服的)肘部 *vt.* 用肘推, 用肘挤

【例句】He elbowed his way through the crowd. 他从人群中挤过去。

【助记】wrist 腕 ankle 踝

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] *a.* ①突然的, 意外的②(举止、言谈等)唐突的, 鲁莽的



【例句】The car made an *abrupt* turn. 这车急转弯。

【助记】

归类记忆卡片	
bold 冒失的,鲁莽的	rash 轻率的,鲁莽的
sudden 突然的,意外的	dramatic 引人注目的,突然的
unexpected 想不到的,意外的	accidental 意外的,偶然(发生)的
reckless 鲁莽的,不考虑后果的	overnight 似乎在一夜之间出现的,突然的

brief [brɪf] a. ①短暂的,短时间的②简短的,简洁的

vt. 向……介绍基本情况,作……的提要 n. 概要,摘要

【考点】in brief 简言之,简单地

interaction [ˌɪntərˈækʃən] n. 相互作用,相互影响

【例句】There is a need for greater *interaction* among the different departments.

有必要进一步加强各个部门之间的协作。

leisure ['liːʒə, 'leɪʒə] n. ①空闲时间,闲暇②悠闲,安逸

【例句】Do your work *at leisure*. 慢慢地做你的工作。

【考点】at leisure ①有空,闲暇时②从容不迫地,不慌不忙地

【辨析】leisure, relaxation, rest

leisure 的意思是“空闲,余暇,悠闲”,指暂时放下自己的工作,或指日常工作以外的时间,或指度假时间。relaxation 本义是“放松”,引申为“休息,消遣,娱乐”,它可使长期处于工作状态的肌肉或大脑得到放松从而能够解除身心疲劳。rest 是表示“休息”的最普通用词,与 work 相对,表示任何消除身体或精神疲劳的休息方式。

assess [əˈses] vt. ①对……进行估价,确定……的数额②评论,评价

【例句】What is your *assessment* of the Oscar winning Kong-fu movie *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*?

你对赢得奥斯卡奖的功夫片《卧虎藏龙》有何评价?

surroundings [pl.] [səˈraʊndɪŋz] n. 周围的事物,环境

【辨析】circumstance, environment, surroundings

circumstance 意为“情况”,一般用复数形式,指某事或某动作发生时的情况。environment 意为“环境”,既可指自然环境,又可指所有影响某人或某事发展的外部因素、社会条件、经济状况、家庭环境等。surroundings 意为“周围事物,环境”,仅指某地或某人周围的事物、自然环境,其概念外延很小。

golf [gɒlf, ɡoːlf] n. 高尔夫球运动

【例句】Many people play *golf* today. 当今很多人打高尔夫球。

generally ['dʒenərəli] ad. ①一般地,通常②普遍地,广泛地

【考点】generally speaking = speaking generally 一般而言

probe [prəʊb] v. ①探索,查究,调查②用探针(或探测器等)探查,探测

n. ①探针,探测器②探索,调查

【例句】They *probed* his past. 他们细察他的过去。

tick [tik] *n.* ①记号, 逗号②(钟表)滴答声 *vt.* 给……标记号 *vi.* 发出滴答声

【例句】The clock was *ticking* in the dark. 在黑暗中, 时钟滴答滴答地响。

【考点】tick away/by(时间一分一秒地)过去

device [di'vais] *n.* ①装置, 设备, 器械②手段, 策略

【考点】leave to one's own devices 听任……自便, 让……自行发展

fax [fæks] *n.* 传真(机), 传真件 *vt.* 传真传输

【例句】The order will be *faxed* through to the manufacturer.

定单将通过传真传给制造商。

email ['i:meil] *n.* 电子信函 *vt.* 给……发电子信函

【例句】I'll *email* you when I settle down in England.

我在英国安顿下来后会给你发电子邮件的。

significance [sig'nifikəns] *n.* ①意义, 含义②重要性, 重大

【辨析】meaning, sense, significance

meaning 是一个广义词, 适用于任何方式所表达的意思、意义。sense 可指(如字和词的)特别的意义或更加经常的意义。significance 意为“重要性, 意义, 意思”, 强调该“意义”与事物的表面意义不同, 即强调隐藏的含义。

conduct [kən'dʌkt] *vt.* ①进行, 管理②指挥, 引导③输送, 传导(热、电等)④(oneself)(行为)表现

[k'ɒndʌkt] *n.* ①举止, 行为②管理(方式), 实施(方式)

【构词】duc, duct = lead 引导, con-加强意义

【例句】Li Jiacheng *conducts* his business very successfully.

李嘉诚把企业经营得很成功。

【考点】conduct oneself 举止, 持身

【辨析】conduct, direct, guide, lead

conduct 意为“指导, 指挥, 引导”, 兼含引导(direct)和支配(control)的意义, 含有“亲自带领”的意味, 因此需要具备知识(knowledge)、技术(skill)和经验(experience)等条件。direct 意为“指点, 指引, 指示(方向)”, 不含支配意义。guide 意为“引导, 指导, 领导”, 指充任领导率先而行。表示指明方向时, guide 这一动作的发出者要和需要帮助的人在一起。lead 意为“领导, 指导”, 表示在前面带路并使跟随者秩序井然; 另外, 该词还可表示“示范, 指导”; 作贬义词时, 可表示“引诱, 误导”。

increasingly [in'kri:siŋli] *ad.* 日益, 越来越多地

【难点】该词相当于 more and more, 后跟形容词或副词原形。

obtain [əb'tein, ɔb'tein] *vt.* 获得, 得到 *vi.* 通用, 流行, 存在

【构词】tain, ten, tin = hold 握, 持, 守, ob-加强意义, “to get hold of by effort”

【例句】If I can't pass College English Test band 4, I can't *obtain* my bachelor's degree. 如果过不了大学英语四级考试, 我就不能获得学士学位。

【辨析】earn, gain, obtain, win

earn 指“赚, 挣得, 博得”, 侧重得到劳动或功劳的报酬, 这些报酬通常是应得到的。gain 指“获得(需要之物), 赢得”, 侧重通过努力而取得成功、获得成就及获得有价值的东西。obtain 指“取得, 获得, 买到”, 多数情况下指通过较大的努力而获得急需的东西或达到某种目的, 强调愿望的满足。win 作“赢, 获胜, 得到成功, 做得最好”解, 指在(竞争、战争、比赛等)中获胜, 并可能由此得到奖赏, 也指通过努力而赢得别人的爱戴、尊敬以及荣誉等, 此时与 gain 意思相同。

【考题】The police _____ the evidence by legal means that George murdered his wife. [C][题库]

A) achieve B) gains C) obtained D) contained

【题解】obtain 获得,指通过艰苦努力得到;achieve 指“取得(成功等)”;gain 得到

superb [sju:'pɜ:b] a. 极好的,高质量的

【例句】The tenor singers gave superb performance at the “There Tenors Concert” for Beijing's Olympic bid in the Forbidden City. 男高音歌唱家们在紫禁城为北京申奥举行的“三大男高音演唱会”上的表演棒极了。

whereas [hwɛər'æz] conj. 然而,但是,尽管

【例句】Some people love cats, whereas others hate them.

有些人喜爱猫,然而也有些人讨厌猫。

competent ['kɒmpitənt] a. 有能力的,能胜任的

【例句】I am not competent for the task. 我不能胜任这工作。

【例句】Our People's Liberation Army is qualified politically and competent militarily, has a fine style of work, maintains strict discipline and is assured of adequate logistical support. 我们的人民解放军是一支政治合格、军事过硬、作风优良、纪律严明、保障有力的军队。

【辨析】able, capable, competent

capable 强调有适合做某事的才能,如适应能力、应变能力,尤指处理实际工作的能力。able 指具有明显地超出平均水平的能力,强调对某种能力的拥有。competent 意为“胜任的,合格的,称职的”,指具有满足专门行业要求的能力。

fulfill [ful'fil] vt. ①履行,实现,完成②满足,使满意

【例句】Premier Zhu Rongji said fulfillment of the tasks calls for an enterprising spirit and down-to-earth work style. 朱镕基总理说,完成这些任务需要有创业精神和脚踏实地的工作态度。

【考题】A nurse has many duties to _____ in caring for the sick.

A) achieve B) complete C) fulfil D) finish

[C][题库]

【题解】fulfil 履行;achieve 指排除困难去完成计划,大业等;complete 指完成某一工程,建筑,使事物完整,完善;finish 结束,完毕,完成,终止

【助记】fulfil(1)ment n. 履行,实践;实现

Phrases & Epressions

result in :cause; have (sth.) as a result of; end in (sth.) 导致,结果是

【例句】The terrible accident resulted in the death of 110 passengers. 这场可怕事故导致了110名乘客的死亡。

【考点】同义短语:bring on 引起,导致,使发展,提出;reflect on 思考,反省,怀疑,导致,责备;make for (尤指匆匆地)走向,有利于,倾向于,导致;向前进,有助于

相关短语:with the result that... 结果就,因而,从而

nothing but :nothing other than; only 只有,只不过

【例句】He is nothing but a scoundrel. 他只不过是是个无赖而已。

【考点】同义短语:no other than 只有,正是;none but 只有

相关短语:can make nothing of 不能了解,弄不懂;come to nothing 完全失败,失败,终成泡影;do nothing but 只,仅;for nothing 免费,徒然;good for nothing 毫无价值;have nothing to do with 与……无关;have

nothing for it but 只得,只好,除……外别无他法;make nothing of 对……毫不在意,对……不理解,不能

解决;next to nothing 差不多没有;nothing less than 完全是,一模一样;nothing more than 只不过,等同

于;there is nothing for it but to do sth. 除……外别无其他办法,只能

account for :serve as an explanation of 解释,说明

【例句】He has been asked to account for his conduct. 他被要求解释他的行为。

【考点】相关短语: call/bring sb. to account 叫某人解释其行为的理由, 质问; on account of 因为, 由于; take sth. into account 考虑, 对某事加以考虑
go with: (1) match; suit; combine well with 跟……相配

【例句】Green does not go with blue. 绿色与蓝色配不起来。

(2) accompany 与……相伴

【例句】My younger brother went with my parents to America. 我弟弟与我父母相伴到美国去了。

(3) be part of; be included with 附属于

【例句】Three acres of land go with the house. 这所房子还附带有 3 英亩的空地。

work at: put effort into (sth. or doing sth.) 从事于, 致力于

【例句】The scientists are working at the scientific research of gene. 科学家正致力于基因科学的研究。

【考点】同义短语: at work on 从事于; be about 从事于; be engaged in 从事于; employ oneself in 从事于; engaged with 与……接洽, 从事于; apply oneself to 致力于; bend oneself to 致力于, 专心于; commit oneself to 致力于; hammer at 敲打, 致力于, 不断强调; take up with 与……亲密交往, 致力于, 赞成, 采纳

相关短语: be at work 在工作, 活动着, 运转着; do its work 发生效力, 起作用, 产生影响; fall to work 动手工作; get/go/set to work 开始工作, 着手工作, 动工; line of work 行业; out of work (机器等) 有毛病, 失业; work as 担任

at hand: within reach; near; close 近在手边, 在附近

【例句】When he writes English composition, he always keeps a dictionary at hand. 当他写英语作文时, 他总是把一本字典放在手边。

due to: as a result of, caused by, because of 由……引起, 由于

【例句】Her illness was due to bad food. 她的病是由于吃了坏了的食物。

be worthy of: (should) be given (sth.) 值得的, 配得上的

【例句】Her achievements are worthy of the highest praise. 她的成就值得给予最高奖赏。

【考点】反义词: unworthy adj. 不值得的, 与……不相称的

辨析: worth adj. (作表语) be worth sth./doing sth. 值, 值得 (接名词或动名词主动式表被动) This jewel is worth 300 dollars. 这宝石值 300 美元。This book is worth reading. 这本书值得读。worthwhile adj. 值得的, 值得花时间、钱或精力的 It is worthwhile discussing the question. 讨论一下这个问题是值得的。Nursing is a very worthwhile career. 护理工作是很值得干的职业。worthy adj. be worthy of sth./to do sth. 值得的, 配得上的 (后面接名词和不定式)。

难句与语法结构分析

1. This attitude results in a nation of people committed to researching, experimenting and exploring. (L. 2)——这种态度造就了一个决心投身于研究、实验和探索的民族。

区分 result from 和 result in:

► 注意介词

注意下例的 from 和 in 的不同。

The confusion ← (results from) the strike.

The strike (results in) → confusion.

2. Time is treated as if it were something almost real. (L. 5)——人们似乎是把时间当作一个差不多是实实在在的东西来对待的。