

《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

第三册课文导读

主编 陈洁 毛梅兰

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

全新版



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前 言

近年来,全球教学趋势正从以教师为中心的教学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(介绍相关文化背景知识、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,我们对较容易理解短语、例句等未一一列出译文。

本《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,由郝文君、申琳、杨琳担任副主编,参与编写的有:邵研毅、施华轶、郭娟、毕文成、周进、徐呢喃。毛静担任全书课文译文的校对。

在本书编写的过程中,得到了上海外语教育出版社有关教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4月

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Unit 1

Changes in the Way We Live

Pre-reading Task (课前热身)

Part I : Understanding the Recording

1. What is the song about?

Answer: Taking a break from city life, escaping from the crowd, finding a quiet place far from the human race.

2. When does the singer of the song feel the need to get out in the country?

Answer: Whenever the singer feels the need to escape from the crowd or needs a bit of room to move or when life becomes too fast, he feels the need to get out in the country.

3. According to the song, what can life in the country offer us the city lacks?

Answer: Life in the country can offer us a welcome break, letting us recharge our batteries. It can also promise escape from the pollution of the city, somewhere to get some fresh air to breathe. The countryside also offers somewhere where the sun is not hidden by smog, making it seem no more than “a bright spot in the nighttime”.

4. Is the song related to the theme of this unit — changes in the way we live? How?

Answer: Yes. The singer needs a break; because the pace of life has quickened, the environment has been changed, and the old life style is gone.

Part II : Understanding the Video Clip

1. New Words and Expressions in the Video Clip

1) specialty 专业, 特长

2) O.J. (=orange juice) 橙汁

2. A Brief Summary of *Kramer vs. Kramer*

Ted Kramer is a career man for whom his work comes before his family. His wife Joanna cannot take this anymore, so she decides to leave him. Ted is now faced with the tasks of housekeeping and taking care of himself and their young son Billy. When he has learned to adjust his life to these new responsibilities, Joanna resurfaces and wants Billy back. Ted however refuses to give him up, so they go to court to fight for the

custody of their son.

3. Answers to Questions in the Video Clip

1) Do you think the father is experienced in taking care of the boy?

Answer: Obviously, he is not experienced in taking care of the boy.

2) Do you believe what the father said about French toast? Why or why not?

Answer: No. As the father begins the process of making French toast, it soon becomes obvious that he has no idea of what he is doing. What follows is a symphony in incompetence on his part.

Text Study (课文学习)

Text A: Mr. Doherty Builds His Dream Life

一、Cultural Tips (文化背景)

1. **E. B. White (1899—1985):** Born in Mount Vernon, New York, E. B. White graduated from Cornell University in 1921. After a period in Seattle as a reporter, he moved to New York City where he became a writer and contributing editor for *The New Yorker* in 1926. As a regular contributor of essays to that magazine and others, he quickly gained recognition as an accomplished humorist, critic, and literary journalist.

His main works include *Alice Through the Cellophane* (1933), *Quo Vadimus? Or the Case for the Bicycle* (1938), *One Man's Meat* (1942), *The Second Tree from the Corner* (1954), and *The Points of My Compass* (1962). He also wrote several children's works, including *Stuart Little* (1945), *Charlotte's Web* (1952), and *The Trumpet of the Swan* (1970). E. B. White continued to write essays for adults until his death in 1985. Children and adults have made his children's books classics. They are enjoyed as much today as when they were written.

2. **Fahrenheit scale:** a scale of temperature, used in English-speaking countries for purposes other than scientific work. Fahrenheit scale is based on the mercury thermometer, which was first established by the German physicist Gabriel Fahrenheit in 1715. The unit of temperature is the degree Fahrenheit (°F), and 0 °F was originally the coldest temperature Fahrenheit could achieve using a freezing mixture of salt and ice. On his scale, water freezes at 32 °F and boils at 212 °F (under set atmospheric conditions). To convert a Fahrenheit temperature to Celsius (centigrade), subtract 32, then multiply by 5/9.

3. **Celsius scale:** a scale of hotness, or temperature, first established by the Swedish scientist Anders Celsius (1701—1744) in 1742. On this scale, the unit of temperature is the degree Celsius (°C); water freezes at 0°C and boils at 100°C (under agreed standard atmospheric conditions), although when Celsius originally devised the

scale he made 0° the boiling-point and 100° the freezing-point. The Celsius scale was formerly commonly known as the centigrade scale because of the 100 divisions between the freezing- and boiling-points of water. To convert from degrees Celsius to degrees Fahrenheit multiply by $9/5$ and add 32.

4. Ivy League: The Ivy League is a specific group of eight academic institutions. These schools are Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island; Columbia University in New York City; Cornell University in Ithaca, New York; Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire; Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts; University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; Princeton University in Princeton, New Jersey; and Yale University in new Haven, Connecticut.

The league was formed in the 1940s by the presidents of the eight schools to foster intercollegiate football competition in such a way as to maintain the values of the game, while keeping it in fitting proportion to the main purposes of academic life.

At first, each school's football team was supposed to play every other school's team at least once every five years. In the 1950s, this arrangement was replaced by a yearly round-robin schedule, and expanded to include other sports. Today, the Ivy League is part of the NCAA, competing nationwide in football, baseball, basketball, and other athletics. The "Ivy" part of Ivy League is a reference to the plants that climb all over many of the old campus buildings at each school. The term was inspired by a sarcastic comment from a sports writer assigned to cover a Columbia-Pennsylvania football game. When he received his assignment, he grumbled about "watching the ivy grow." Another reporter overheard the comment and dubbed the prestigious group of schools "the Ivy League."

5. Sports Illustrated: a popular US sports magazine published each week by Time Inc, part of Time Warner. It first appeared in 1954, and is read mainly by men. The magazine also publishes the Sports Illustrated Sports Almanac every year.

6. Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA): a US government plan that allows people to save or invest part of their income into special bank accounts. Taxes on the income are postponed until they retire.

二、Text Analysis (课文分析)

(一) 内容提要

本文主要讲述了作者和他的妻子出于对美好田园生活的向往,毅然离开了喧嚣嘈杂的城市,而选择了宁静舒适且生活能够自给自足的乡村生活。作者在开篇就点明了自己一直以来很想做两件事情——写作和享受农耕生活。然后,在第二段和第三段中,作者把他在乡村的生活概括为一种自力更生且又令人满足的生活。在第四段到第七段中,作者表达了乡村生活并非世外桃源,有时也会非常艰苦。在接下来的第八段到第十一段中,作者讲述了他辞去工作后,收入虽有所减少,但他和家人的生活还过得去。在文中的最后一部分,作者通过自己的亲身经历,总结出这样一个心得,那就是,要想充分惬

意地尽享美好的田园生活,必须能够耐得住孤独和拥有充沛的精力。

(二) 篇章分析

第一部分 (Para 1—Para 3): 作者讲述他在乡村的生活是一种自力更生且又令人满足的生活。

第二部分 (Para 4—Para 7): 乡村的生活虽然美好,但有时也非常艰苦。

第三部分 (Para 8—Para 11): 辞去工作后,作者的收入也有所减少,但是他和家人的生活还过得去。

第四部分 (Para 12—Para 15): 能够耐得住孤独和拥有充沛的精力使得作者及其家人得以尽享他们的乡村生活。

(三) 写作手法

这是一篇记叙文,作者运用第一人称的手法,讲述了自己和妻子在乡村的一段宁静难忘的生活。由于作者在开篇就点明了自己对于美好田园生活的向往,因而不可避免地会在文中运用一些比较和对比的手法来对城市生活和乡村生活加以对比。除此之外,作者在文章的描写中还体现出以下几个特点。首先,作者在文中多次运用到“一个主题句+多个细节描写的句子”这样一种结构来对乡村生活加以描写,如在开篇的第二段和第三段中,作者先是用一个主题句概括出乡村生活是一种自力更生和令人满足的生活,然后又通过多个细节描写来向读者加以进一步的阐释。其次,作者还运用了许多过渡性的词或短语,使得整个文章条理清晰,逻辑缜密。

三、Language Study (语言点)

(一) 词汇

1. haul

vt. 1) to transport, as with a truck, cart, etc. (用卡车、马车等) 搬运
2) to pull or drag forcibly; tug 用力拽或牵; 拖

vi. 1) to pull; tug 拉; 拽
2) to shift direction 改变方向
3) to change one's mind 改变某人的主意

n. the act of pulling or dragging 拖, 拉

例句: 1) These farmers haul fruits and vegetables to the market on a cart in the early morning every day.

每天清晨,这些农夫们都会用车将水果和蔬菜运到市场。

2) They hauled the boat up onto the shore.

他们用力把船拖上岸。

3) The wind hauled to the south.

风转向南吹。

4) He hauled round to my way of thinking.

他转变到跟我一样的想法了。

5) It was a long haul home, carrying all these bags of books up the hill.

背着这几袋书上山回家,真是长途运输。

- 搭配: 1) haul off 退却, 撤退
 2) haul round / around 退却, 撤退
 3) haul up 停止; 责备, 训斥

辨析: drag, haul, pull, tug 这四个词的意义和用法非常接近。

- 1) drag 意为“拖, 拖曳”, 一般是缓慢而费力地沿着水平方向或沿着斜坡进行的动作, 通常路面崎岖不平或摩擦力、阻力、重力等较大。如:
 The escaped prisoner was dragged out of his hiding place. 逃跑的囚犯被从他的藏身之地拖了出来。
- 2) haul 意为“用力拖拉”, 强调持续、用力地拖拉较重或体积较大的物体。如: The fisherman is hauling a net. 渔夫正在用力地拖一个网。
- 3) jerk 意为“急推, 猛拉”, 是一种突然的动作。如: She jerked the rope but it wouldn't move. 她猛拉了一下绳子, 但它动也不动。
- 4) pull 意为“拉, 拖, 扯”, 意义用法较为普通。
- 5) tug 强调用力拖, 猛力拉, 吃力地搬运。如: The child tugged at my hand to make me go with her. 这孩子使劲拉着我的手, 好让我和她一起走。

- 扩展: 1) haulage *n.* 拖运; 拖曳; 搬运费, 拖运费
 2) hauler *n.* 运输业者, 搬运工

典型试题: If you want to get into that tunnel, you have to _____ away all the rocks.

- A. repel B. haul C. transfer D. dispose

答案: B

(CET-6 1997. 01)

译文: 如果你想进入那条隧道, 你必须把所有的岩石都拖走。

2. cultivate

- vt.* 1) to develop a particular skill or quality in yourself 培养, 养成
 2) to form and refine, as by education 陶冶

例句: 1) He cultivated good study habits.

他养成了良好的学习习惯。

- 2) She reads the best authors in an attempt to cultivate her mind.

她为陶冶情操而阅读最优秀作家的作品。

辨析: cultivate, educate, foster, nurture

- 1) cultivate 意为“陶冶、培养”, 侧重表示通过精心培育或刻苦学习而使某方面能力得以发展。如: ~ a love of art 培养对艺术的爱好; cultivate tolerance 培养耐性
- 2) educate 意为“教育、培养”, 侧重对某人进行智力、道德教育及通过训练使人获得知识与能力
- 3) foster 意为“培养”时, 侧重鼓励、促进、助长某种能力、现象等, 一般不以人作宾语; 以人作宾语时意为“收养, 养育”。如: foster friendly relations 促进友善的关系

- 4) nurture 意为“养育, 培育, 教养”, 侧重通过培养以促进成长或发育, 或滋生、滋长某种情绪或希望等。如: nurture a student's talent 培养学生的才能; nurture hopes 滋生希望

扩展: 1) cultivated *adj.* 有修养的, 有教养的; 高雅的

2) cultivation *n.* 培养; 教养; 优雅

典型试题: Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it _____ in Cuba.

A. being cultivated

B. been cultivated

C. having cultivated

D. cultivating

答案: A

(CET-4 2000. 01)

译文: 玉米原产于新大陆, 直到哥伦布发现培育在古巴的玉米时它才为欧洲人所知。

3. supplement

vt. to add something, especially to what you earn or eat, in order to increase it to an acceptable level 补充, 增补

n. 1) something that you add to something else to improve it or make it complete 补充

2) an additional part at the end of a book, or a separate part of a newspaper, magazine etc. 增刊; 副刊

例句: 1) He supplemented his ordinary income by writing books.

他通过写书以增加正常的收入。

2) This is the supplement to the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

这是《牛津英语大词典》的补编。

搭配: supplement sth. by / with 通过……来补充

辨析: augment, complement, supplement

1) augment 意为“扩大, 增加, 加强”, 表示使已经发展的或稳妥进行的事物在尺寸、程度或数量方面增大

2) complement 意为“补充”, 表示在两种东西或两组东西之间存在不同, 而一方给予另一方的恰巧是其缺少的, 即两者如果在一起就形成了符合标准的一个整体

3) supplement 意为“增补”, 指的是给某物再补充或增补一些东西, 使之完整、完善或丰富起来

扩展: 1) supplemental (=supplementary) *adj.* 补足的, 追加的

2) supplementation *n.* 增补, 补充, 追加

典型试题: She used to _____ her diet with vitamin tablets.

A. compliment

B. implement

C. supply

D. supplement

答案: D

译文: 她过去常常要通过服用维生素片来补充膳食中的营养。

4. spray

vt. 1) to disperse (a liquid) in a mass or jet of droplets 喷雾; (指液体) 被喷洒
2) to apply a spray to (a surface) 喷洒在……上

n. 1) water in very small drops blown from the sea or a wet surface 泡沫; 浪花; 水沫
2) a fine jet of liquid discharged from a pressurized container; a pressurized container, an atomizer 喷雾; 喷雾器

例句: 1) The seed was sprayed over the ground in huge quantities by aeroplanes.
飞机把这些草籽大量地撒在地面上。

2) She sprayed herself with perfume.
她往自己身上喷香水。

搭配: 1) spray sb / sth. with sth. 向……上喷某物

2) spray sth. on / over sth. 将某物喷洒在……上

辨析: spatter, splash, spray, sprinkle

1) spatter 意为“泼洒; 溅射, 滴下”, 强调以液滴或小的溅泼点喷洒, 或飞溅以阵雨或阵雨般地落下, 如雨或子弹。如: Hot grease spattered in all directions. 热油向四面八方溅开来。

2) splash 强调液体等以四处飞散的形态移动, 意为“泼溅或飞溅”, 常与 across, along, about 连用。如: We splashed through the waves. 我们踏浪而行。

3) spray 强调以喷洒的形式移动, 有时则是受压后以喷雾的形式运动。

4) sprinkle 强调把液体或颗粒洒在……上, 如: sprinkle water on the flowers 浇花; sprinkle sugar over berries 在浆果上撒糖。

扩展: 1) spraying *n.* 喷雾, 喷洗, 喷镀, 喷洒

2) sprayproof *adj.* 防溅的

典型试题: Her hair was wet from the _____ tossed up by the huge waves.

A. surf

B. lather

C. foam

D. spray

答案: D

译文: 她的头发被巨浪卷起的浪花弄湿了。

5. freelance

n. a person, especially a writer or an artist, who sells his or her services to employers without a long-term commitment to any one of them 自由职业者; 自由撰稿人

v. to work as a freelance 当自由职业者或自由撰稿人

adj. of, relating to, or working as a freelance 自由职业者的; 属于, 关于或作为自由职业者的

例句: 1) He freelanced the article to a magazine publisher.

他为一位杂志出版商自由撰稿。

2) He's freelance for the BBC.

他在英国广播公司做自由记者。

3) Tony is a freelance photographer.

托尼是一个自由摄影师。

扩展: freelancer *n.* 自由作家; 自由记者

6. pursue

vt. 1) to strive to gain or accomplish 努力去获得或完成, 追求

2) to be engaged in 从事

vi. to carry on; continue 执行; 继续

例句: 1) She pursued the study of English for five years.

她持续不断地学了五年英语。

2) She decided to pursue her studies abroad after obtaining her Master Degree.

她决定获得硕士学位后到海外留学。

搭配: pursue after 追, 追随

辨析: chase, pursue, trace, track, trail

1) chase 多指“追逐, 追捕, 追求”在视野之内(快速)运动的对象, 目的在于将其捉住或赶走

2) pursue 是正式用词, 意为“追赶, 追踪”, 表示为赶超、捕获而坚持不懈地追踪, 其追踪距离一般比 chase 所经历的远, 其目标可隐可现

3) trace, track, trail 均指为抓获猎物而沿着其留下的踪迹或线索“追踪, 跟踪”。此外, trace 还可表示根据证据追踪其他目标, 如“罪犯”等。而 trail 还可表示根据气味追踪

扩展: pursuit *n.* 追逐; 追求; 事务; 研究; 嗜好

典型试题: Dr. Welton's wealth enabled him to _____ his passionate interest in art.

A. pursue B. appreciate C. conclude D. encounter

答案: A

译文: 威尔逊医生的财富使得他可以追求自己对于艺术的浓厚兴趣。

7. demanding

adj. 1) needing a lot of ability, effort, or skill 需要技能的; 费力的, 费神的

2) expecting a lot of attention, especially in a way that is not fair 要求高的; 苛求的

例句: 1) He was exhausted by a demanding job.

他被一件劳神的工作搞得精疲力尽。

2) Her mother could be very demanding at times.

她的妈妈有时候要求非常严格。

扩展: demandingly *adv.*

典型试题: Children are so _____, they need constant attention.

A. exhausting B. requiring C. demanding D. tiring

答案: C

译文: 孩子们总有所求, 需要时刻照顾他们。

8. oversee

vt. to be in charge of a group of workers and check that a piece of work is done satisfactorily 监督; 检查; 视察

例句: 1) He oversees the export department.

他掌管出口部。

2) Mr. Thomas was appointed to oversee the project.

托马斯先生被指派来监督这项工程。

辨析: 同义词有 *superintend* 和 *supervise*, 意义和用法基本相同。

扩展: *overseer n.* 监工; 监督者

典型试题: You must employ someone to _____ the project.

A. overlook B. oversee C. overtake D. overwork

答案: B

译文: 你得雇个人监督这一工程。

9. stack

n. 1) a neat pile of things one on top of the other 摞; 叠

2) a large amount 大量; 大宗

vt. 1) to form a neat pile or make things into a neat pile 堆成堆; 垛

2) to put piles of things on a place or in a place 堆起来; 覆盖住

例句: 1) There are stacks of dishes waiting to be washed.

有一大摞的盘子等着洗。

2) Mr. Truman has stacks of money.

杜鲁门先生有很多钱。

3) Stack the books up against the wall.

把书靠墙堆放起来。

4) The floor was stacked high with piles of books.

地板上高高地堆放着书籍。

搭配: 1) stack with 堆放着 (某物)

2) stack up (使) 堆积; (使) 堆放在一起

辨析: *heap*, *pile*, *stack*

1) *heap* 指杂乱地堆放。如: Red coals heaped glowing up in the chimney. 火炉里塞满了烧得通红的煤炭。

2) *pile* 指把同类的东西整齐地堆起来。如: We piled all the luggage in. 我们把全部行李都塞了进去。

3) *stack* 指把同样大小的东西整齐地堆在一起。如: The chairs were neatly stacked at the back of the hall. 椅子整齐地堆放在大厅后部。

扩展: *stacks of* / *a whole stack of* (口) 许多, 大量

典型试题: There's a whole _____ of bills waiting to be paid.

- A. stock B. stack C. number D. sequence

答案: B

译文: 有一大堆账单等着支付。

10. blast

- vt.* 1) to attack a place or person using bombs or heavy guns 使爆炸, 使毁灭
2) to make something dry up and die, especially because of heat or cold 使枯萎而死
3) to criticize something very strongly 猛烈攻击; 严厉批评
- n.* 1) a sudden strong movement of wind or air 一阵(风), 一股(气流)
2) an explosion, or the very strong movement of air that it causes 爆炸, 冲击波
3) a sudden very loud noise 突然的巨响

例句: 1) The town was blasted out of existence.

这个城镇被炸得荡然无存。

2) The icy wind had blasted the new spring growth.

寒风摧毁了春天新生长出来的花花草草。

3) The Senator blasted their plans for educational aid.

这个参议员猛烈地攻击他们的教育援助计划。

4) A blast of cold air swept through the hut.

一阵冷风袭过这个小屋。

5) He blew several loud blasts on his whistle.

他响亮地吹了几声哨子。

搭配: blast off 发射; 升空

扩展: at a blast 一鼓作气地

典型试题: In a sudden _____ of anger, the man tore up everything within reach.

- A. attack B. burst C. split D. blast

答案: B

(CET-4 2002. 01)

译文: 这个人一阵狂怒, 把伸手够得着的东西都撕了个稀巴烂。

11. overflow

- vi.* 1) to flow over the edges or limits of sth. 泛滥, 满得溢出
2) to be more than filled with sth.; be very full of sth. 充满; 洋溢
- vt.* to make sth. flow over the edges or limits of sth. 使涨满; 使溢出; 使泛滥

例句: 1) The river was overflowing.

河水在泛滥。

2) The crowd overflowed into the street.

人群涌到街上。

3) The milk is overflowing the cup.

牛奶从杯中溢出。

- 4) The river overflowed several farms.

河水淹没了几个农场。

搭配: overflow with 充满着; 洋溢着 如: overflow with enthusiasm 热情洋溢

扩展: overflowing *adj.* 溢出的, 过剩的; 充满的

典型试题: The audience easily _____ the small theatre.

- A. loaded B. overflowed C. held D. packed

答案: B

译文: 这小剧院很快就已经盛不下观众了。

12. swamp

vt. 1) flood or soak (sth.) with water 淹没或浸泡 (某物)

2) overwhelm sb. or sth. with a great quantity of things (以繁多的事物)

压倒某人或某事物

例句: 1) The horse was swamped in the mud.

马陷入泥潭。

2) A big wave swamped the boat.

一个巨浪淹没了小船。

3) I am swamped with work.

我工作忙得不可开交。

搭配: (be) swamped with 忙得应接不暇; 有或收到大量的

典型试题: We asked for applications and were _____ with them.

- A. buried B. covered C. swamped D. overflowed

答案: C

译文: 我们请大家提出申请, 因而为此应接不暇。

13. accumulate

vt. to gather or pile up; amass 收集, 堆集; 积累

vi. to mount up; increase 增长; 增加

例句: 1) By buying ten books every month, he soon accumulated a good library.

他每月买十本书, 不久便集成一个丰富的藏书库。

2) Dust quickly accumulates if we don't sweep our room.

我们如果不打扫房间, 灰尘很快就会积聚起厚厚的一层。

辨析: accumulate, amass, assemble

1) accumulate 强调一点一点地连续积累

2) amass 用于价格高或量大的积聚

3) assemble 指人或组织为共同目的聚集在一起统一行动, 或者将物聚集成一个整体, 即“安装, 装配”

扩展: accumulation *n.* 积聚, 堆积物

典型试题: _____ energy under the earth must be released in one form or another, for example, an earthquake.

- A. Accumulated B. Gathered C. Assembled D. Collected

答案: A

(CET-4 2002. 01)

译文: 地球下面积聚的能量必须以这样或那样的方式释放出来, 比如说地震。

14. illustrate

vt. to provide with visual features, clarify by use of examples 加插图于; 举例说明

例句: 1) Let me use another example to illustrate this difficult point.

让我再用一个例子来解释这个难题。

2) The editor has illustrated the book with color photos.

编辑给这本书配上了彩色照片。

搭配: be illustrated with / by 以……说明之

辨析: explain, illustrate, interpret

1) explain 主要是用话语阐明事情的原因或揭示复杂难懂的问题。如: He is explaining how a machine operates. 他正在解释机器是如何进行运转的。

2) illustrate 主要是用图表、实物、例子等阐明事理

3) interpret 强调通过想象力或某种特殊的知识来解释某事或对其进行诠释
如: How do you interpret life? 你如何阐释人生的意义?

扩展: illustrator *n.* 说明者; 插图画家; 图解者

典型试题: The engineer _____ the operation of the machine for the workers with pictures.

A. explained B. interpreted C. illuminated D. illustrated

答案: D

译文: 工程师用图片向工人们说明了如何操作机器。

15. generate

vt. 1) to produce as a result of a chemical or physical process 发生, 产生 (热、电)

2) to bring into being, produce; give rise to 使产生, 形成; 造成

例句: 1) When coal burns, it generates heat.

煤燃烧时, 产生热量。

2) Racial prejudice generated hatred.

种族偏见引起仇恨。

扩展: 1) generation *n.* 产生; 发生; (家史中的) 一代

2) generative *adj.* 能生产的; 有生产力的

典型试题: Extensive reporting on television has helped to _____ interest in a wide variety of sports and activities.

A. assemble B. generate C. yield D. gather

答案: B

(CET-4 2001. 06)

译文: 电视中的广泛报道对于引发人们对于各种各样的体育活动的兴趣起了一臂之力。