

《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

第一册课文导读

主编 陈洁 毛梅兰

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

全新版



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前言

近些年来,全球教学趋势正从以教师为中心的教学模式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英语学习中的现实问题,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,帮助扩大学生视野);(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,我们对较容易理解的短语、例句未一一给出译文。

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,由毛静、司耀龙担任副主编,参与编写的有:于虹音、唐沛、李名峰、郭娟、吴朋、徐呢喃。毕文成担任全书课文译文的校对。

在本书的编写过程中,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陈福田及教务处其他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
2004年5月

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Unit 1

Growing Up

Pre-reading Task (课前热身)

Part I. Understanding the Recording

1. Do you know who John Lennon was?

Answer: Yes. I know. John Lennon (1940 – 1980) is a British singer and songwriter, member of the Beatles and one of the most prominent figures in popular music. Lennon was born in a working-class family in Liverpool, England. His parents separated while he was young, and his aunt brought him up. In 1955, while in high school, he joined his first rock-music group. In 1956 he met bassist Paul McCartney. The two collaborated on songs and formed several bands, including the four-member band that became known as the Beatles in 1960.

2. Have you ever heard the song before?

Answer: Yes. It is a song he wrote for his son. It is called *Beautiful boy*,

3. What does Lennon think of growing up? Is this easy or full of adventures?

Answer: Life becomes better as one grows up; it takes time to grow up; life is not always what one has planned, but is full of surprises; life is not easy; life is adventurous.

4. Can you guess what the texts in this unit are going to be about?

Answer: Yes, something about growing up.

Part II. Understanding the Video Clip

1. New Words and Expressions in the Video Clip

- 1) beware 小心..., 当心..., 注意; 提防
- 2) immortal 不朽的, 流芳百世的
- 3) stake 赌... (在...上)
- 4) well-versed in sth. 精通于, 熟练于
- 5) hot zone (这里指) 教室的前排
- 6) put sb. on the spot 使某人陷于困境

2. A Brief Summary of *Legally Blonde*

Elle Woods was on her first day at Harvard Law School, where a conflict arose between her and her teacher, Mrs. Callahan Royalton, a very rigid and traditional professor. As Elle

failed to finish the assignment that was set by the professor, she was humiliated by her and was kicked out of the class. Elle was so mad about this and she found it quite unacceptable. Later, she met a guy outside the building. As they talked on, Elle began to have some idea about “Harvard way” as to how to treat different professors with different attitudes.

3. Answers to Questions in the Video Clip

1) It is the first class for Elle Woods in Harvard Law School, can you see in which way is she different from her classmates?

Answer: Yes. Elle Woods has no portable computer (laptop).

2) What is the assignment for the class?

Answer: The assignment is that students should read from page 1-48.

3) Why does Elle leave the class? Do you support her or the professor?

Answer: She is not prepared for the assignment given by the teacher. I am on Elle's side, because I think the dullness and the formality will kill creativity and will go against the primary goal of education.

Text A: Writing for Myself

一、Cultural Tips(文化背景)

1. Grade School in the U.S.: In American, students are required to go to school until they are 16. The education system is divided into: elementary schools (Kindergarten to 5th or 6th), middle schools (grades 6 - 8) or junior high schools (grades 7 - 9), and high schools (grades 9 - 12 or 10 - 12).

2. What American teachers wear in schools: Teachers are supposed to wear fairly formal clothes in school, but not necessarily suits and ties. Bow ties are seen as even more old-fashioned than ties.

3. Spaghetti and the proper way of eating it: Spaghetti is the Italian-style thin noodle cooked by boiling and served along with sauce. When eating, you should put a fork into a plate of spaghetti, turn the fork several times so that the spaghetti could wind around your fork, and then send the fork into your mouth. Usually, people don't suck at table when taking spaghetti.

二、Text Analysis(课文分析)

(一)内容提要

本文以“我”对高三英语学习的态度转变为主线,写了由于对上高三英语课的老师弗利格尔先生循规蹈矩、一本正经的教学方法毫无兴趣,导致“我”终日无所谓混日子状况,因此我对弗利格尔先生充满嘲弄、不屑一顾。但是,当弗利格尔先生发下“一张家庭作业纸”以后,作文“吃意大利面条的艺术”却改变了“我”的一生,使“我”的人生发生了根本性的转折。整篇课文抑扬顿挫,充满生活气息,给人以耳目一新的感觉。

(二)篇章分析

第一部分(Para 1—Para 2):贝克讨厌和英语课相关的课程,包括写小品文。

第二部分(Para 3—Para 5):贝克被一个特定的题目所吸引,并为自己的乐趣而写。

第三部分(Para 6—Para 9):写作的经历使贝克发现了自己的写作才能,并意识到了自己将来想做的事情。

(三)写作手法

1. 本文是一篇记叙文(Narrative)。

1) 记叙文的特点如下:

a. 就人称论,叙述文的写作一般可以用第一人称(the first-person narration)和第三人称(the third-person narration);

b. 务必交代清楚五个方面的内容——何时、何地、何事、何人以及为何(when, where, what, who and why/how);

c. 采用三种方法:顺叙(in sequence of time)、倒叙(flashback)以及插叙(narration interspersed with flashbacks)。顺叙使文脉一气呵成,倒叙可增加悬念,插叙可扩大信息量。

2) 记叙文的结构如下:

a. 开头(A short paragraph containing a general observation as introduction to the story)

b. 悬念(A section of suspense)

c. 中心情节(The center incident)

d. 结尾(The conclusion)

2. 本文作者采用的写作方法:

1) 作者在叙述故事时,运用第一人称叙述的手法。

2) 作者在叙述故事时,非常注重具体细节的选择和描绘,对人物的某些动作和语言进行了不惜笔墨的描述,使故事叙述更加生动有趣。如:形象而又逼真地描写了弗利格尔先生形象(formal, rigid and hopelessly out-of-date eyeglasses, hairstyle, clothes, jaw, nose, and manner of speaking);prim/primly 在文章中反复出现了九次,进一步说明了弗利格尔先生拘谨刻板,完全落后于时代。

3) 运用了同义词或同义短语来避免词的重复,如:

a. dull; tedious; lifeless; cheerless

b. write; compose; turn out; put down

c. recapture; relive

d. anticipate; prepare for

e. vivid memories of sth; come flooding back to sb.; reawakes in one's mind; recalls sth. 等

三、Language Study(语言点)

(一)词汇

1. associate

vt. 1) join or connect together 使联系起来,使联合

2) connect...with...in mind (在思想上)把...联系在一起

vi. keep company with sb. 结交,交往

n. a person connected with another esp. in work 伙伴,同事,合伙人

adj. 副的

例句:*vt.* 1) We associate China with the Great Wall.

我们把长城和中国联系在一起。

2) Jim wished to forget everything associated with his former life.

吉姆希望忘掉与以前的生活有关的一切。

vi. Don't associate with dishonest boys.

不要和那些不诚实的人打交道。

n. He is not a friend but a business associate.

他不是朋友,而是商业伙伴。

adj. She became an associate professor at the age of 32.

她 32 岁就当上了副教授。

搭配:1) associate sb./sth. (with sb./sth.)

2) associate with sb.

扩展:association *n.* 协会,联盟,联合

典型试题:A healthy life is frequently thought to be ____ with the open countryside and homegrown food.

A) tied B) bound C) involved D) associated

答案:D) (CET-4 1996.06)

译文:健康的生活总是同广阔的乡村和自家种植的食物联系起来。

2. agony

n. the suffering of intense physical or mental pain(极度的)痛苦,痛苦的挣扎

例句:He was in an agony of remorse.

他处于极端悔恨之中。

搭配:in agony

扩展:agonize (*v.*): to suffer great pain or anxiety

例句:1) He agonizes over every decision he has to make.

他常对自己要作出的每一个决定感到非常的苦恼。

2) Why do you agonize yourself with the thought of your failure?

你为何总是对你的失败念念不忘而自我折磨呢?

搭配:agonize over 为...而苦恼

辨析:agony, pain, pang, ache

1) agony 指(肉体或精神上的)极度的痛苦;创痛

2) pain 指精神上的痛苦时,该词为不可数名词

3) pang 指突然的剧痛,悲痛。

4) ache 则指(持续而隐约的)疼痛。

典型试题:She was in a(n) ____ of indecision.

A) agony B) pain C) pang D) ache

答案:A)

译文:她陷于犹豫不决的痛苦之中。

3. assign

- vt.* 1) to give as a share or duty 分配,分派
 2) to appoint to a job or duty 委派,指派
 3) to fix as a time, place, reason 指定(时间、地点)

例句:1) A lot of boring work was assigned to me during the summer holiday.

暑假分派要我做很多令人厌倦的事情。

2) The general manager assigned him to meet the visitors at the airport.

总经理指派他到机场去迎接客人。

3) Please assign a date (place) for the next meeting.

请决定下一次会议的日期/地点。

搭配:assign sth. to sb. ; assign sb. sth. ; assign sb. to sth. ; assign sb. to do sth.

扩展:assignment *n.*

辨析:assign, allocate, apportions, distribute

- 1) assign 指分配(给别人一部分工作去做或一份东西去使用)
 2) allocate (为某目的)分配,配给(某事物给某人或某物)
 3) apportions 分配(某事物)[强调公平分配有时按比例分配或分派]
 4) distribute 分发、分配(某事物)[多指一整体或定量分为若干份来分配]

典型试题:In your first days at the college you'll be given a test to help the teacher to
 ____ you to a class at your level.

A) allocates B) assign C) apportions D) distribute

答案:B)

译文:在你上大学的头几天里,要参加一次考试,以便老师按你的水平
 将你分派在某一班里。

4. anticipate

- v.* 1) expect 预料;期望
 2) to do sth. before (sth. else) 先于... 行动;提前使用

例句:1) We anticipate seeing you soon.

我们盼望不久会看到你。

I anticipate that there would be trouble.

我预料会有麻烦。

2) A good general can anticipate what the enemy will do.

一个好将军能预知敌人的行动。

We anticipated their complaint by writing a full report.

我们还没等他们投诉就先写好了一份详细的报告。

搭配:anticipate sth. /doing sth. ; anticipate that.../wh-

辨析:anticipate, expect

1) anticipate 指怀着喜悦或痛苦之心来预想

2) expect 指怀着确信之心来期待

典型试题: The doctor doesn't ____ that he will live much longer.

A) manifest B) articulate C) anticipate D) monitor

答案: C) (CET-6 2000.01)

译文: 医生预期他不会活很长时间了。

5. tedious

adj. long and tiring; uninteresting 冗长而乏味的, 单调沉闷的

例句: 1) The movie was so tedious that many viewers left before it was over.

这部电影非常枯燥无味, 许多观众中途退场。

2) Tom found Mike to be tedious and decided not to see him any more.

汤姆发现迈克那个人乏味, 便打算不再见他了。

典型试题: While some office jobs would seem ____ to many people, there are quite a few jobs that are stimulating, exciting and satisfying.

A) hostile B) tedious C) fantastic D) courageous

答案: B) (CET-6 1995.01)

译文: 尽管有些办公室工作对很多人来说乏味单调, 但也有相当多的工作很刺激, 很振奋人的精神, 也很令人满意。

6. reputation

n. an opinion held by others 名气, 名誉

例句: 1) She has a reputation for generosity.

她以慷慨大方博得好评。

2) He has a good reputation as a doctor.

他身为医生而博得好名声。

3) He has the reputation of being spiteful.

他的坏心是出了名的。

搭配: 1) have a reputation for/of/as...

2) establish/build up/make one's reputation

3) ruin/compromise/lose one's reputation

辨析: reputation, fame

1) reputation 可指好名声, 亦可指坏名声, 强调人们心中的印象

2) fame 仅指好名声, 强调较高的知名度

典型试题: The Number One Department Store has a good ____ because it has never cheated customers.

A) name B) indication C) fame D) reputation

答案: D)

译文: 第一百货商店因从未欺骗顾客而享有良好的声誉。

7. inspire

v. 1) to encourage in (someone) the ability to act 鼓励, 鼓舞, 振奋

2) 使产生灵感

例句: 1) Martin Luther King's speeches inspired people to fight for equal treatment of Afro-Americans.

马丁·路德金的演讲鼓舞了人们为美国黑人争取平等待遇而奋斗。

2) The natural scenery inspired the poet to turn out beautiful poems.

自然风景赋予了诗人灵感,促使他写出了美丽的诗篇。

搭配: 1) inspire sb. to do sth.

2) inspire sth. in sb. (= inspire sb. with sth.)

3) inspire sb by/with sth.

扩展: inspired, inspiring, inspiration

典型试题: 1) He tried to ____ them to greater efforts.

A) inspect B) inspire C) encourage D) inquire

答案: B)

译文: 他设法激励他们作出更大的努力。

2) Poets and artists often draw their ____ from nature.

A) inspection B) imagination C) imitation D) inspiration

答案: D)

译文: 诗人和艺术家常常从大自然中吸取灵感。

8. excessively

adv. 过分地, 非常地

例句: To spend excessively can lead to bankruptcy.

挥霍无度会导致破产。

扩展: exceed, excess, excessive

excessively, exceedingly

辨析: 1) excessively: too much 过分地, 过度地

2) exceedingly: very much 极端地, 非常

例句: 1) They were excessively hospitable.

他们过于殷勤。

2) They were exceedingly hospitable.

他们极为好客。

9. prepare

v. 准备; 预备

例句: Have you prepared to go on a trip?

你准备好去旅行了吗?

搭配: 1) prepare sth. 准备...

2) prepare for sth. 为...准备

3) prepare to do sth. 准备做...

4) prepare oneself for sth. 使(某人)做...的(心理)准备

5) be prepared to do sth. 能够并愿意做某事

6) be prepare for sth. 对某事物作好准备

扩展: preparation *n.* e. g. : make preparations for

辨析: prepare; be prepared

1) prepare: 不一定“准备好”(be ready), 如: They are preparing to do it. (正在准备)

2) be prepared “准备好” = be ready, 如: They are prepared to do it. (准备好或愿意)

典型试题: Mother is ____ us a meal. We may wash our hands and ____ the meal.

A) preparing...prepare

B. preparing...prepare for

C) preparing...for...

D) preparing for...prepare for

答案: B)

译文: 妈妈在为我们准备饭菜, 我们就洗手准备吃饭吧。

10. tackle

v. 1) to deal with 对付, 处理, 解决

2) to seize and attack 抓住, 抱住

例句: 1) I don't know how to tackle the problem.

我不知道该如何处理这个问题。

2) The robber tried to run away but a man ran and tackled him.

抢劫犯想逃, 却被一个人抓住了。

搭配: 1) tackle sth. /sb. ; 处理...

2) tackle sb. about/over/on sth. 就...之事和(某人)理论

扩展: deal/reckon/cope with

典型试题: The local government leaders are making every effort to ____ the problem of poverty.

A) abolish

B) tackle

C) remove

D) encounter

答案: B)

(CET-6 1996.01)

译文: 地方政府正在努力解决贫困问题。

11. distribute

v. 1) to divide among several or many 分发, 分配

2) to spread out; scatter 分布, 散布

例句: 1) The teacher distributed the handout to the students.

那个老师发讲义给学生们。

2) His property was distributed among his sons.

他的财产分配给他的儿子们了。

搭配: 1) distribute...to (among) 分配...(给...);

2) distribute...over 使...分布(于...), 把...散布

典型试题: The doctors ____ the medicines to the people in the flooding area.

A) distinguished

B) assigned

C) apportioned

D) distributed

答案: D)

译文:医生给遭受水灾地区的人们分发药品。

12. due

- adj.* 1) expected or scheduled 预定(到达的),预定做…的
 2) appropriate 适当的;sufficient 充分的
 3) 应支付的,(票据等)到期的
 4) 应给的,应得的

例句:1) The paper is due next week.

论文下星期要交。

2) We have due cause to honor them.

我们有充分的理由给予他们荣誉。

3) The note will fall [become] due.

这张票据要到期了。

搭配:1) be due to 由于…

2) be due in/at 定于某时到达(某地)

辨析:due to 与 owing to, 做表语多用 due to; 做状语多用 owing to.

例句:1) Over 40% of deaths were due to this disease.

40%以上的死亡是由这种疾病导致的。

2) We missed our flights owing to the traffic jam.

由于交通堵塞我们没赶上上班机。

典型试题: The long-awaited Hubble Space Telescope, ____ to orbit of the Earth next March, will observe some of the oldest stars in the sky.

A) subject B) owing to C) available D) due

答案: D) (考研 1992)

译文:人们期待已久的哈勃望远镜将在明年3月进入地球轨道,观察天空中最古老的星球。

13. sequence

- n.* 1) connected line of events, ideas, etc. 连续之物,一连串的东西
 2) 顺序,连续
 3) 结果

例句:1) New employees had to attend a sequence of meetings.

新的雇员得参加一系列的会议。

2) *The fall of the Roman Empire* was written in historical sequence.

《罗马帝国的衰落》是按历史发展的先后顺序来写的。

搭配:1) in/out of sequence 按顺序 /不按顺序

2) in sequence of date 按日期

3) a sequence of sth. 一连串的事

扩展: sequential *adj.*

辨析: sequence, series, succession

1) sequence 顺序,次序(指在时间、空间或思想上接连发生的一系列事物或

事件)

2) series 连续, 系列(指按照类似的性质或基本相同的关系而安排的一些事物, 如系列丛书、连续剧等)

3) succession 连续, 继续(指一些人或事物一个接一个, 但彼此之间并不一定有关系)

典型试题: Please keep the cards in _____. Don't mix them up.

A) sequence B) series C) succession D) separation

答案: A)

译文: 请把纸牌按顺序排好。

14. image

n. a picture formed in the mind 形象, 印象, 映像

例句: 1) Many pop stars try to improve their public image by participating in charity events.

许多明星想通过参与慈善事业来提高他们的公众形象。

2) Through months of letter writing, John formed an image of his pen pal.
通过几个月的通信, 约翰对他的笔友已有印象了。

3) She's appreciating her image in the mirror.
她正在欣赏自己镜子里的形象。

4) The drama is the image of life.
这出剧本是生活的写照。

搭配: be the very/living image of sb./sth. 很像...

扩展: imagine *v.* imagined *adj.* 被想象的; imagination, *n.*

imaginary, *adj.* 虚构的; imaginable, *adj.* 可以想象得到

imaginative *adj.* 唤起想象力的

典型试题: This story is not real, it is only _____.

A) imaginary B) imaginative C) imaginable D) imagined

答案: A)

译文: 这故事不是事实, 是虚构的。

15. vivid

adj. able to produce sharp clear pictures in the mind; lifelike 栩栩如生的, 逼真的

例句: I have a vivid memory of that dreadful night.

我清楚地记得那个可怕的夜晚。

辨析: vivid, true, real, rigid,

1) vivid: lively, and bright 栩栩如生的

2) true: in accordance with fact 真实的

3) real: not artificial; exactly, true 真正的, 实在的

4) rigid: firm, strict 坚强的, 严谨的

典型试题: The actor gave a _____ performance as the mad king.

A) vivid B) true C) real D) rigid

答案:A)

译文:这位演员扮演疯国王很逼真。

16. recall

v. 1) to remember 回忆起,回想起

2) to call back (someone) 召回

例句:1) Do you recall that I used to live next door to you?

你还记得我曾住在你隔壁吗?

2) The government recalled the ambassador from his post.

政府将那位大使从任上召回。

搭配:recall + doing sth.; recall + that .../wh-

辨析:remember, recall, remind

1)remember 自然而然地想起

2)recall 回想,回忆(有意识的想起过去)

3)remind 提醒,唤起记忆

典型试题:The picture ____ my school days to my mind.

A)remember B)recalled C)reminded D)recollected

答案:B)

译文:这幅画使我回想起学校的生活。

17. argument

n. 1) disagreement, quarrel 争吵,争论;

2) 论点,论据

例句:1) The students had a long argument with their teachers about their uniform.

学生们就制服问题与老师有一场冗长的辩论。

They are having a heated argument over whether smoking is bad for health.

他们就抽烟是否对健康有害展开激烈的讨论。

2) What is your argument?

你的论点是什么?

搭配:1) have an argument with sb. about/over sth. = argue with sb. about/over sth. 与...就...争论

2) argument for/against

3) argument + that...

扩展:argue *vi.* 1) 辩论, 争论

2) 为反对(赞成)···而辩论

vt. 1) 论证,(坚决)主张

2) 劝说,说服

搭配:argue sb. into/out of doing sth. 说服某人做/不做···

例句:They argued him into withdrawing his complaint.

他们说服他撤回了投诉。

典型试题: Do what you are told and don't ____ me.

- A) argue with B) argue against
C) argue about D) argue into

答案: A)

18. respectable

adj. 1) 可尊敬的, 正经的, 有身份的

2) 不错的, 还好的, 可观的

例句: 1) Respectable citizens obey the law.

好市民都守法。

2) Though he lost the race, his time was respectable.

他赛跑虽然输了, 不过时间倒还不错。

扩展: respect *n.*

搭配: have/show respect for 尊重, 考虑

pay one's respect to 对(某人)打招呼, 表敬意

in respect of/to 关于, 谈到

without respect to 不考虑, 不论

with respect to 关于, 至于

in some /any /no respects 在有些方面/在任何方面/决不

辨析: respectable, respectful, respective, respected, respecting

1) respectable: deserving respect 值得尊敬的; 受人尊敬的(被动意义)

2) respectful: showing respect; full of respect 表示尊敬他人(主动意义)

3) respective: separate 各个的, 各自的

4) respected [过去分词表示被(受)…] 受人尊敬的, 敬爱的

5) respecting: relating to 关于; 说明(为介词)

例句: 1) The teacher is respectable to his students.

这位老师值得学生们尊敬。

2) The students are respectful to the teacher.

学生都很尊敬这位老师。

典型试题: The neighbors don't consider him quite ____ as most evenings he awakens them with his drunken singing.

- A) respectful B) respected C) respectable D) respective

答案: C)

译文: 由于经常醉酒唱歌吵醒别人, 邻居们并不认为他是一个可敬的人。

19. violate

v. 1) act against 违反

2) 侵犯, 侵害

例句: 1) The driver violated the traffic regulation.

司机违反了交通规则。