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21 世纪 TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY
COLLEGE ENGLISH
大学英语
词汇详解
(第一册)

曹鉴卿 编著

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前言

一、本书编写的目的:

本书是《21 世纪大学英语》读写教程(第一册)(以下称《读写教程》)的配套教材),主要是为了帮助广大同学能够更好地理解和掌握《读写教程》中每篇课文所出现的单词与词组的确切含义及它们在各种句子中的具体运用。

我们知道,在《读写教程》中由于限于篇幅,课文词汇表所列出的每个单词及词组,不能将其相应的搭配和例句都体现出来,这对于学生掌握这些词与词组在句子中的具体运用会造成一些困难,以致许多同学在造句、作文时往往会写出一些病句,甚至是中国式的英语来。

为了弥补这一缺憾,我们编写了与《读写教程》及《练习册》相配套的《词汇详解》一书。它既能帮助学生透彻理解课文,又能使同学们在做词汇练习时有一个良师益友作指导,进而能使学生在独立造句、作文时,有把握地写出一些漂亮、地道的英语句子来。

二、本书编写的特点:

本书在编写方式上,以《读写教程》每篇课文的词汇表为主线,对表中的每个单词及词组都进行了详解。《读写教程》每个单元都有三篇课文。其中第一、第二篇有词汇表,第三篇则没有,本书在此都予以补齐。在编写特点上,正如书的封面所提示的那样,主要表现在四个方面,即:英汉双解、词语搭配、造句作文、疑难精译。现将这四大特点概述如下:

1. 英汉双解:在《读写教程》中,A、B 两篇课文的词汇表有许多单词及词组都已给出英汉双解,但还有相当一部分单词及词组只有中文而没有英文解释。在《词汇详解》中,我们弥补了这一不足,对表中每一个单词及词组都进行了相应的英汉双解处理。这既有助于学生深刻领会每个单词的确切含义,又能使同学们看出中英文在表达上的差异。同时,对培养学生养成用英语思考的习惯,起着一种潜移默化的作用。
2. 词语搭配:我们知道,一个中国人要学好英语,有其诸多因素。但其中有一条原理是公认的:即除了要有扎实的语法功底外,还需掌握单词及词组在句子中的各种搭配关系,以及它们各自的不同含义。这样,无论在听、说、读、写、译等方面,都能做到运用自如。为此,本书对大部分单词都给出了其最常用的搭配关系。至于词组,因为其本身就是一种搭配,故只给出例

句。

3. 造句作文:本书对每一个单词及词组都给出了相应的例句,并将其在句中所处的语法关系,用粗黑斜体字予以标出,以示范其在句子当中的具体运用。对于一些偏词、难词,本书则将课文原句予以摘录,用作示例。这样做的益处在于,对学生深刻理解课文、着实掌握该词的具体用法,起到一种画龙点睛的作用。
4. 疑难精译:本书对每一个例句都给出了相应的中文译文。并对一个单词或词组在不同例句中所体现的不同含义,都用粗黑斜体字予以标出,以引起读者的注意。对于个别从课文中摘录的原句,中文翻译则更加细致入微,以便学生对课文有一个透彻的理解。

三、本书的读者对象:

本书主要是为学习《21 世纪大学英语》读写教程(第一册)的广大学生编写的,同时也适合于广大自学英语的爱好者。对于英语教师来说,本书也是一本很有价值的备课参考书。

四、本书的使用方法:

本书使用起来非常方便,现举一个例子加以说明:

schedule ['fedju:l, 'skedʒul] *vt. / n.* (para. 7)

[双解] 1. plan for a certain future time 安排;排定

2. a timetable for things to be done 时间表;日程安排表

[搭配] 1. lay out/map out/plan a schedule of games 排出比赛时间表

2. post the schedule of classes 贴出课程表

[造句] 1. The trip *is tentatively **scheduled for*** Friday.

暂定于星期五去旅游。

2. The arrival of the steamer *is **scheduled for*** the 16th instant.

客轮预定本月 16 日到达。

3. She always has a full ***schedule***.

她的时间表一直排得很紧。

4. The ***schedule*** of the games is not yet completely made out.

比赛日程表尚未完全排出。

在这个例子中,分割符“/”表示可替换。如:在搭配一览中,我们遇到 lay out/map out/plan a schedule of games 这样的词组。它实际表示,我们既可以说 lay out a schedule of games,也可以说 map out a schedule of games,又可以说 plan a schedule of games,而意思始终未变。这对于写作文避免重复用词很有帮助。另外,在词条 schedule 的最右面,我们在括号中写出(para. 7)。这表示, schedule 这个词在该课文的第七段中出现,便于学生对应地查找。其他在

英语句子中所出现的粗黑斜体字及在译文中所出现的楷体字,则表示英汉相对应的翻译,以便引起读者的重视。

由于《读写教程》共分四册,故《词汇详解》也分四册,每一册对应于相应一册的《读写教程》。在编写过程中,由于时间比较仓促,书中不足之处在所难免,望广大英语读者热心指出,笔者将在以后的修订版中予以更正。

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曹鉴卿

2000年6月22日

Unit 1

Text A Secrets of A Students

New Words

1. perform [pə'fɔ:m] vt./vi. (para. 2)

[双解] 1. do; accomplish; carry out 做;完成;实现

2. act, play, sing or do (tricks, etc.) before audience 表演;演唱;演戏

[搭配] 1. perform one's job 做本职工作 2. perform an experiment 做实验

3. perform calculation 运算 4. perform an operation 做手术

[造句] 1. The mayor will **perform** the opening ceremony.

市长将主持开幕式。

2. All of the musicians **performed admirably**.

乐师们都演奏得极其出色。

2. high-achieving [ˌhaɪə'tʃi:vɪŋ] a. (para. 3)

[双解] high-scoring /getting high marks 成绩好的,得分高的

[造句] 1. Ordinary students usually admire **high-achieving students**.

一般的学生通常会羡慕优等生。

2. If you study hard, you will be sure to become **a high-achieving student**. 如果你努力学习,你一定会成为一名优等生的。

3. lower-scoring [ˌləʊə'skɔ:ɪŋ] a. (para. 3)

[双解] getting lower marks 成绩差的;得分低的

[造句] 1. She was assigned every evening to help with the lessons for **lower-scoring students**. 她每天晚上都被派去给成绩差的学生补课。

2. This teacher is very concerned about the **lower-scoring students** who usually have a sense of inferiority.

这老师非常关心差生,因为他们往往具有自卑感。

4. concentrate [ˈkɒnsəntreɪt] vi./vt. (para. 4)

[双解] direct (attention, efforts, etc.) to a point of focus 全神贯注;集中;集结

[搭配] 1. concentrate one's attention/efforts/thoughts on/upon/toward sth. 把注意力/精力/思想集中在某事上

2. concentrate the troops 集结军队

[造句] 1. She cannot **concentrate on** a book **very long**. 她读书没有恒心。

2. The black clouds **concentrated into a dense mass**. 乌云密集。

5. **interruption** [ˌɪntəˈrʌpʃən] *n.* (para. 4)

[双解] break; disruption 中断; 干扰

[搭配] 1. an annoying interruption 恼人的打扰

2. service interruption 服务中断(指停电、停水等)

3. temporary interruption 临时中断

4. interruption of telephone communication 电话通讯中断

[造句] 1. Numerous **interruptions** have prevented me from finishing my work.
众多的打扰使我未能完成工作。

2. I get too many **interruptions** in my work. 我工作中干扰太多。

6. **ignore** [ɪɡˈnɔː] *vt.* (para. 4)

[双解] take no notice of; refuse to pay attention to 不理, 忽略

[搭配] 1. ignore personal danger 不顾个人安危

2. firmly ignore 坚决不予理睬

[造句] 1. I said hello to her, but she **ignored** me completely.
我向她打招呼,但她根本不理睬我。

2. The manager **ignored** his advice. 经理对他的意见置之不理。

7. **focus** [ˈfəʊkəs] *vt./vi.* (para. 4)

[双解] (cause to) come to a focus or into focus (使)集中;(使)聚焦

[搭配] 1. focus on sth. 集中于某事

2. focus one's anger on sb. 把怒气集中在某人身上

3. focus one's attention/thoughts on a problem 把注意力集中在某个问题上

4. focus the lens of a microscope 调节显微镜的焦距

[造句] 1. A defect of vision prevented him from **focusing** accurately.
视觉上的缺陷使他不能准确地调节焦距。

2. Unless the object **is properly focused** the photograph will be blurred.
除非把焦距调准,否则拍出的照片将是模糊不清的。

3. The scientist **focused** the telescope **on** the moon.
那位科学家把望远镜对准月亮。

4. We must **focus** our attention **on** two major problems.
我们必须把注意力集中在两个主要问题上。

8. **assign** [əˈseɪn] *vt.* (para. 5)

[双解] appoint to a job or duty 委派, 指派

[搭配] 1. assign ... for 确定...的(日子等); 找出...的(原因)

2. assign sb. a task 交给某人一项任务

3. assign sth. to sb. 把某事交给某人

4. assign sb. to do sth. 派某人干某事

[造句] 1. We **assigned** a day **for** our meeting. 我们确定了会面的日子。

2. She **assigned** her whole estate **to** a charitable organization.

她把全部财产让与一家慈善机构。

9. underachieving [ˌʌndəˈeɪtʃiːvɪŋ] *a. / vi.* (para. 5)

[双解] doing less well than is expected, esp. in school work 学习成绩不良的

[造句] 1. Two to three times as many boys **underachieve** in schools as do girls.

学业成绩不良的男生比女生多两三倍。

2. A university professor was assigned to tutor **underachieving** students. 一个大学教授被派去给成绩不良的学生上课。

10. athlete [ˈæθliːt] *n.* (para. 5)

[双解] someone who is good at or who often does sports 运动员

[搭配] 1. an all-round athlete 全能运动员

2. a world-class athlete 世界一流的运动员

[造句] 1. He became **a professional athlete** at the age of 16.

他十六岁就成了一名职业运动员。

2. **Chinese athletes** won fifteen gold medals in the 23rd Olympic Games. 中国运动员在第23届奥运会上获得15枚金牌。

11. recall [rɪˈkɔːl] *vt.* (para. 5)

[双解] bring back to the mind; remember 回想起, 记得

[搭配] 1. recall sb. to one's mind 想起某人

2. recall sth. to/for sb. 使某人想起某事

3. recall to sb. that... 提醒某人...

[造句] 1. I **could not recall** his features **distinctly**. 我记不清他的面容了。

2. After seeing the film, the children could **recall** the scene vividly **to their minds**. 孩子们看完电影后能清楚地回忆起那个情景。

12. memorise, -rize [ˈmeməraɪz] *vt. / vi.* (para. 5)

[双解] learn and remember 记住, 熟记, 默记

[搭配] 1. memorize sth. word by word 逐字记住...

2. memorize the alphabet 熟记字母表

[造句] 1. These children can **memorize** easily. 这些孩子很能默记。

2. He finally **memorized** the poem. 他终于记住了这首诗。

13. **missing** ['misiŋ] *a.* (para. 6)

[双解] not to be found; lost; lacking 缺失的; 找不到的; 失踪的

[搭配] 1. a missing person 失踪人员

2. be among the missing 失踪; 缺席; 不知去向

3. the killed and the missing 阵亡与失踪人员

4. turn up missing 不露面; 失踪; 不知去向

[造句] 1. **The missing girl** was found by the police.

那个失踪的女孩被警察找到了。

2. The child has been **missing** since Tuesday.

那孩子从星期二开始就失踪了。

14. **notebook** ['nəutbuk] *n.* (para. 6)

[双解] a book for taking notes 笔记本

[搭配] 1. a loose-leaf notebook 活页笔记簿

2. a short-hand notebook 速记簿

[造句] 1. I **kept a notebook** on my trip abroad. 我记录了在国外旅行的经历。

2. She slipped her **notebook** into her pocket.

她迅速地把笔记本放入口袋。

15. **folder** ['fəuldə] *n.* (para. 6)

[双解] a sheet of heavy paper folded for holding loose papers as in a file 文件夹;
(折叠式)小册子

[搭配] a time-table folder 折叠式时间表

[造句] 1. Stacks of papers lay neatly sorted in labeled **folders** on his desk.

一叠叠文件分门别类地放在桌上贴有标签的文件夹里。

2. He has got **a folder** on China.

他得到一本介绍中国情况的折叠式小册子。

16. **assignment** [ə'sainmənt] *n.* (para. 6)

[双解] a duty or piece of work that is given to someone 作业, 任务

[搭配] 1. allot assignment 分配任务

2. fulfil assignments 完成作业, 完成分派的任务

3. hand out an assignment 布置回家作业

[造句] 1. She gladly accepted **the assignment**. 她愉快得接受了任务。

2. The ambassador carried out **his assignment** brilliantly.

大使出色的完成了他的使命。

17. **drawer** [drɔ:] *n.* (para. 6)

[双解] a lidless box with handles made to slide in and out of a table, desk, etc.
抽屉

[搭配] 1. lock a drawer 锁上抽屉 2. open/pull out a drawer 拉开抽屉
3. shut a drawer 关上抽屉

[造句] 1. You will find it in **the bottom drawer**. 你可在底层抽屉里找到它。
2. Put it away in a desk **drawer**. 把它放到书桌的抽屉里。

18. **essential** [i'senʃəl] *n./a.* (para. 6)

[双解] 1. *n.* (usu. pl.) something that is necessary or very important (常用复数)必需品

2. *a.* (**to, for**) necessary; central 绝对必要的;非常重要的

[搭配] 1. import essentials 进口必需品
2. in essentials 主要地;在主要方面

[造句] 1. In considering a problem, one must grasp its **essentials**.
考虑问题要抓住本质。
2. The course teaches **the essentials** of French in just six weeks.
这门课只花六个星期讲授法语要点。
3. Impartiality is absolutely **essential to** judge.
对法官来说,公正是绝对必要的。
4. Exercise, fresh air and sleep are **essential** for the preservation of health. 锻炼、新鲜空气和睡眠是保持健康所必需的。

19. **essay** ['esei] *n.* (para. 7)

[双解] a short piece of writing giving someone's ideas about politics, society, etc. 论说文;散文

[搭配] 1. a prize/prize-winning essay 获奖作品
2. a familiar essay 随笔,小品文
3. a high-toned essay 唱高调的文章

[造句] 1. His humorous **essays** are very popular among the readers.
他的幽默小品很受读者欢迎。

2. I read some of his **political essays**. 我读过他的一部分政论文章。

20. **draft** [dra:ft] *n./vt.* (para. 7)

[双解] the first rough written form of anything or a rough plan 草稿;草案

[搭配] 1. make a draft of 起草;草拟
2. prepare/make out a draft 拟定草稿;起草

[造句] 1. He **made three different drafts** of his speech before he had it in final form. 他的演说稿在定稿之前曾三易其稿。

2. He's now revising **the first draft** of his essay.

他目前正在修改他的文章初稿。

21. due [dju:] **a.** (para. 7)

[双解] expected or supposed (to happen, arrive, etc.) 到期的; 预定应到的

[搭配] 1. due for 应给的 2. due in 预期到达

3. be due in at ten(火车、飞机)应于十点钟到达

4. due to 由于; 应归于

[造句] 1. I **am due for** an increase in my pay soon. 我马上就要加工资了。

2. Money is **due** him **for** his work. 他做了事, 应该付给他钱。

3. He is **about due**. 他快来了。

4. We're **due out**. 我们该走了。

22. deadline ['dedlain] **n.** (para. 7)

[双解] a date or time before which something must be done or completed 最后期限

[搭配] 1. extend a deadline 延长期限 2. set the deadline 确定最后期限

3. meet a deadline 遵守期限 4. miss a deadline 超期限

[造句] 1. I hope we can finish this before **the deadline**.

我希望我们能在最后期限之前完成这工作。

2. The teacher **made** Friday afternoon **the deadline for** handing in all book reports. 教师规定星期五下午为上交读书报告的最后期限。

23. schedule ['fedju:l, 'skedʒul] **vt./n.** (para. 7)

[双解] 1. **vt.** plan for a certain future time 安排; 排定

2. **n.** a timetable for things to be done 时间表; 日程安排表

[搭配] 1. lay out/map out/plan a schedule of games 排出比赛时间表

2. post the schedule of classes 贴出课程表

[造句] 1. The trip is tentatively **scheduled for** Friday. 暂定于星期五去旅游。

2. The arrival of the steamer **is scheduled for** the 16th instant.
客轮预定本月 16 日到达。

3. She always has a full **schedule**. 她的时间表一直排得很满。

4. The **schedule** of the games is not yet completely made out.
比赛日程表尚未完全排出。

24. overtired [ˌəʊvə'taɪəd] **a.** (para. 7)

[双解] extremely tired 过度疲劳的

[造句] 1. It is very dangerous to drive when you feel **overtired**.

当你感到非常疲劳时驾车是很危险的。

2. He went to bed and fell asleep soon as he was **overtired**.

他上床很快就睡着了,因为他太劳累了。

25. stretch [stretʃ] **vi.** (para. 7)

[双解] reach out; hold out; thrust out; extend 舒展;伸出;伸长

[搭配] 1. stretch out 放松;松弛;伸展 2. stretch away 延伸得很远

[造句] 1. He extended his muscles fully by **stretching out** his limbs.

他伸了个懒腰。

2. He lay **stretched (out)** on the bed. 他松弛地躺在床上。

26. irrelevant [i'reləvənt] **a.** (para. 8)

[双解] not having any real connection with or relation to something else. 不相关的

[搭配] irrelevant to 与...不相关的;与...不相干的

[造句] 1. A question about arithmetic is **irrelevant** in music lesson.

在音乐课上,谈一个数学问题是风马牛不相及的。

2. It is **irrelevant to** the question. 它与这问题无关。

27. relevant ['reləvənt] **a.** (para. 8)

[双解] directly connected with the subject or problem being discussed or considered 相关的;相干的

[搭配] relevant to 相关的;相干的

[造句] 1. Supply the facts **relevant to** the case. 提供与该案相关的事实。

2. His color **isn't relevant** to whether he is a good lawyer.

他的肤色与他是否是个好律师无关。

28. speed-reading ['spi:dri:diŋ] **n.** (para. 8)

[双解] fast-reading 快速阅读

[造句] 1. If you want to acquire a great deal of information, you must learn to command the skills of **speed-reading**.

如果你要获取大量的信息,你必须学习掌握快速阅读的技巧。

2. The lawyer can get a lot of information each day by means of **speed-reading**. 这律师通过快速阅读每天能获取大量信息。

29. per [pə(:)] **prep.** (para. 8)

[双解] for each 每;每一

[搭配] 1. as per 根据;按照... 2. as per usual 照常;一如既往

3. per capita 每人;人均... 4. ... per cent 百分之...

[造句] 1. Ten cents **per** pound. 每磅一毛钱。

2. She earns ten dollars **per** day. 她每天赚十美元。

30. **content** ['kɒntənt] *n.* (para. 8)

- [双解] 1. (pl.) a list in a book saying what the book contains (复数) 目录
2. the subject matter, esp. the ideas, of a book, speech, etc. 内容

[搭配] 1. a table of contents(图书的)目录; 目次

2. contents guide 内容提要 3. emotional content 感情丰富的内容

[造句] 1. Look up **the contents** of the book. 请看书的目录。

2. The teacher should enrich **the content** of education.

教师应该丰富教育的内容。

31. **retain** [ri'tein] *vt.* (para. 8)

[双解] keep (possession of); avoid losing 保持; 保留

[搭配] 1. retain a clear memory of 对...记得清清楚楚

2. retain an appearance of youth 依旧保持年轻的容貌

3. retain one's interest in sth. 保持对...的兴趣

[造句] 1. China dishes **retain heat** longer than metal pans do.

瓷碟子比金属盘更能保温。

2. He is 90 but **still retains** the use of all his faculties.

他已 90 高龄,但各种官能仍未衰退。

32. **revision** [ri'viʒən] *n.* (para. 9)

[双解] the act or work of revising 复习; 修改

[搭配] 1. the revision of the Party Constitution 党章的修改

2. after four revisions 经过四次修订

[造句] 1. **A revision** of this book will be published in June.

此书的修订本将于六月出版。

2. When preparing for exams, both Alex and Amanda handled **revision** in manageable amounts.

在复习迎考中,艾列克斯和阿曼达都能面面俱到地将复习资料复习完。

33. **scan** [skæn] *vt.* (para. 9)

[双解] look at quickly without careful reading 浏览

[搭配] 1. scan the field of medicine 探索医学领域

2. scan the want ads looking for a job 浏览招聘广告找工作

[造句] 1. **Scan** the doctor's face for a sign of hope.

察看医生的神色,看是否还有希望。

2. The news reporter **scanned** the battlefield with binoculars.

新闻记者用望远镜察看了战场。

34. participation [pɑːtisi'peɪʃən] *n.* (para. 10)

[双解] the act of taking part or having a share in an activity or event 参与; 参加

[搭配] 1. group participation 集体参加

2. full participation in the benefit 分享全部权益

3. active participation in the field of international affairs 对国际事务的积极参与

4. direct participation in politics 直接参与政治

[造句] 1. They want greater **participation in** the decision-making process.
他们想更多地参与决策过程。

2. The country has withdrawn her **participation in** the Exposition.
该国已不参加这次博览会了。

35. participate [pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪt] *vi.* (para. 10)

[双解] to take part or have a share in an activity or event 参与; 参加

[搭配] 1. participate in 参与; 参加 2. participate of 带有; 有几分…

3. participate with sb. in sth. 和某人分享; 和某人分担

[造句] 1. College students actively **participate in** the mass sports activities.
大学生积极参加群众性的体育活动。

2. In a modern democracy people want **to participate** more fully.
在民主体制中, 人们要求更多的参与。

36. intellectual [ˌɪntə'lektʃuəl] *a./n.* (para. 10)

[双解] 1. *a.* of intellect 知识的; 智力的

2. *n.* a person who is well-informed and intelligent 智士; 知识分子

[搭配] 1. intellectual faculties 智力; 智能 2. intellectual work 脑力劳动

3. intellectual class 知识阶层

[造句] 1. Software production needs **intellectual work**.
软件生产需要脑力劳动。

2. His parents are **intellectuals**. 他的父母亲都是知识分子。

37. curiosity [ˌkjuəri'ɒsɪti] *n.* (para. 10)

[双解] the desire to know or learn 好奇心; 求知欲

[搭配] 1. arouse one's curiosity about sth. 引起某人的好奇心

2. to feed one's curiosity 满足某人的好奇心

3. show one's curiosity 显出好奇心

[造句] 1. I saw his eyes fixed on me **in curiosity**.
我看见他的眼睛好奇地盯着我。

2. I asked out of mere **curiosity**. 我只不过好奇地问问罢了。

38. **economics** [i:kə'nɒmiks] *n.* (para. 10)

[双解] 1. the scientific study of the way in which wealth is produced and used 经济学

2. aspects that are economically significant 经济意义

[搭配] 1. farm economics 农业经济 2. supply-side economics 供应经济学

3. world economics 世界经济

[造句] 1. What are **the economics** of this project?

这项工程的经济意义是什么?

2. He is now studying **Economics** at college.

他目前在大学攻读经济学。

39. **economy** [i'kɒnəmi] *n.* (para. 10)

[双解] 1. the system by which a country's wealth is produced and used 经济(制度)

2. thrifty management 节约,省俭

[搭配] 1. develop economy 发展经济 2. exercise economy 厉行节约

[造句] 1. The nation's **economy** is developing rapidly.

国家的经济正在迅速发展。

2. Under President Roosevelt's administration, the country's **economy** improved greatly.

在罗斯福总统政府的领导下,国家经济得到了很大改善。

40. **market-driven** [ˌmɑːkit'drɪvɪn] *a.* (para. 10)

[双解] the price of the products that is decided by the market rather than by government 市场驱动的

[造句] What is the main difference between socialist and **market-driven** economy? 计划经济和市场经济主要有什么区别?

41. **graduate** ['grædjueɪt] *n./a.* (para. 11)

[双解] (of) a student who continues studying in college or at school after graduation. 研究生(的)

[搭配] 1. graduate assistantship 任助教的研究生;研究生奖学金

2. graduate course 研究生课程 3. graduate school(大学的)研究生院

4. graduate students 研究生

[造句] 1. He has fulfilled a lot of **graduate courses**.

他已学完了许多研究生课程。

2. I finally got the grant to go to **graduate school**.

我总算争取到上研究生院的助学金了。

42. calculus ['kælkjuləs] *n.* (para. 11)

[双解] the part of mathematics that deals with changing quantities, such as the speed of a falling stone or the slope of a curved line 微积分

- [搭配] 1. calculus of finite differences 差分学
2. calculus of fluxion 流数学;微积分
3. calculus of variations 变分学;变分法

[造句] 1. This girl student is good at **calculus**. 这女生擅长于微积分。
2. **Calculus** can help you figure out how fast an object falls.
微积分能帮你算出一个落体的速度。

43. approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *n./vt.* (para. 11)

- [双解] 1. *n.* a manner or method of doing something or dealing with a problem 方法;方式
2. *vt.* come near or nearer to someone or something in distance or time 靠近;接近

[搭配] 1. a novel approach 一种新奇的方法
2. a rational approach 一种合理的方法

[造句] 1. We must combine revolutionary vigor with scientific **approach**.
我们必须把革命精神和科学态度结合起来。
2. Workers will know how **to approach** the problem correctly.
工人们知道如何正确处理这个问题。

44. solution [sə'ljʊ:ʃən] *n.* (para. 11)

[双解] an act or way of finding an answer to a difficulty or problem (问题、疑难等的)解决,解答

[搭配] 1. achieve a peace solution 达成和平解决
2. problems awaiting solution 尚待解决的问题

[造句] 1. Two **solutions** are offered as a way out of the dilemma.
有两种摆脱困境的办法被提了出来。
2. **The solution** of the problem required many hours.
解决这个问题需要很多小时。

Phrases and Expressions

1. make the most of (para. 2)

[双解] get the best use or greatest gain from 充分利用

[造句] 1. **Make the most of** the sunshine, we don't get much in the winter.

好好晒晒太阳,冬天得到的阳光不多哩。

2. You'll only get one chance, so you'd better **make the most of** it!

你只有一次机会,所以你最好充分利用!

2. count for much/little (para. 2)

[双解] be of much/little worth or importance 很有/没有多少价值或重要性

[造句] 1. When it came to money, all his friendly promises **counted for little**; he was as mean as Scrooge.

一提到钱,他所有友好的诺言都没有什么意义了;他简直就是个吝啬鬼。

2. My small contribution **doesn't count for much** when you consider the total cost.

当你考虑到总费用时,我这点微薄的捐款比较起来就算不了什么了。

3. not the whole story/only part of the story (para. 2)

[双解] not as a whole/only part of it 不是全部情况/只是部分情况

[造句] “Producer in one company, drama adviser in another, lecturer and occasional actor,” says the blurb of one of his books, “but that is **only part of the story**.”

“一个公司的舞台监督,另一个公司的戏剧顾问,讲师和应时演员,”他的一本书的推荐广告这样说,“但那还远不止此呢。”

4. put in (para. 3)

[双解] spend (time or money) 花费(时间或金钱)

[造句] 1. I have to **put in** an hour's piano practice every day.

我每天必须花一小时进行钢琴练习。

2. It's worth **putting in** a lot of effort and study, in order to improve your English. 为了提高你的英语,值得花大力气去学习。

5. get/lay one's hands on (para. 6)

[双解] find; obtain 找到;得到

[造句] 1. I'd love **to get my hands on** a car like that.

我倒是希望搞到那样一辆小汽车。

2. I wanted to become a significant literary figure. I read everything I could **lay my hands on** which looked remotely significant.

我当时想成为一个文学方面的大人物。我阅读了我能弄到手的看来有深远意义的一切书籍。

6. hand in (para. 6)