

新版

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本册主编 孙笑峰 王怀贞

大学英语精读 学习指导

ENGLISH

山东大学出版社

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新版大学英语精读学习指导

(第四分册)

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山东大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新版大学英语精读学习指导. 第4册/王湘云主编. —济南:
山东大学出版社, 2000.9(2001.3 重印)
ISBN 7-5607-2114-1

I. 新…

II. 王…

III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教学参考资料

IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2000) 第 45367 号

山东大学出版社出版发行

(山东省济南市山大南路 27 号 邮政编码: 250100)

山东省新华书店经销

山东莒南印刷厂印刷

787×1092 毫米 1/16 11.125 印张 289 千字

2000 年 9 月第 1 版 2001 年 3 月第 2 次印刷

印数: 5001—8000 册

定价: 12.50 元

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内 容 提 要

《新版大学英语精读学习指导》是根据上海外语教育出版社 1998 年出版的修订本《大学英语》精读教材（1~4 册）编写而成的一套学习指导书。全书共分四册，本书为第四分册，共有 10 个单元。每个单元由如下内容组成：**重点单词、重点短语、疑难句型、重点内容检测、课后练习参考答案、课文参考译文和阅读材料参考译文。**

前 言

《新版大学英语精读学习指导》是根据上海外语教育出版社 1998 年出版的修订本《大学英语》精读教材（1~4 册）编写而成的一套学习指导书。全书共分四册，本书为第四分册，共有 10 个单元。每个单元的组成与特点如下：

重点单词。在这部分中，我们根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》对课文中出现的重点难点单词进行了详尽讲解并附以恰当例句。每个词条都标识出了该单词所属于级别（该单词右上角的“4”表示该单词为“四级单词”，“6”表示该单词属于“六级单词”，未予标识者属于“超纲单词”）。该单词的词义则完全按照大纲给出。另外，每个单词还给出了同义词、反义词、例句、疑难用法、短语、派生和辨析等重要信息。

重点短语。对课文中出现的、在课后词汇表中提及的重点难点短语，我们进行了较为详尽的解释，并附以恰当例句。

疑难句型。我们将课文中出现的重点疑难语法现象进行了解释说明，同时对课文中出现的疑难句型，我们也进行了详尽的分析，以帮助读者理解课文，并提高阅读理解能力。

重点内容检测。这部分内容是对课文出现的重点内容的检测，读者可以通过该练习，达到对课文重点单词、短语、句型的掌握与应用。为帮助读者自测，该部分练习附有参考答案。

课后练习参考答案。为了使读者了解自己对课后练习的掌握情况，同时为了便于广大读者自学和英语教师备课，我们在此给出了课后练习参考答案、课文参考译文和阅读材料参考译文。

由于编写时间仓促，作者水平有限，书中难免有不足之处，敬请读者谅解。

王 湘 云

2000 年 7 月 18 日

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Unit One Big Bucks the Easy Way

重点单词

leisurely *ad.* 悠闲地, 安逸地

You may proceed *leisurely*. 你尽可以从容地进行。

【派生】

leisure *n. & a.* 闲暇(的), 安逸(的)

leisured *a.* 闲暇的, 从容的

pain⁴ *n.* ① 痛, 疼痛 ② 痛苦, 悲痛 [同] ache

He cried with *pain*. 他痛得大叫。

It gave us much *pain* to learn of the sad news. 我们听到这个不幸的消息十分悲痛。

【短语】

at pains 尽力, 用心

No *pains*, no gains. 不劳无获。

on / under *pain* of death 冒着被处死的危险

take *pains* 努力, 尽力

【派生】

painful *a.* 疼痛的, 令人不快的, 困难的

painless *a.* 无痛的, 不会痛的

delivery⁴ *n.* 投递, 送交

The laundry makes *deliveries* on Mondays. 洗衣店每周一送衣服。

We guarantee prompt *delivery* of the goods. 我们保证迅速交货。

【短语】

take *delivery* of 收货, 提货

delivery on arrival 货到交付

upon the *delivery* of 在交付……时

express (special) *delivery* 邮件快(专)递

【派生】

deliver *vi.* 投递, 送交

deliverer *n.* 传送者, 拯救者

delivered *a.* 在……交货的, 包括运费在内的

inquire⁴ *vi.* ① 打听, 询问 ② 调查, 查问 [同] ask

He *inquired* what the weather was likely to be. 他问天气趋势如何。

The police *inquired* into her background. 警方审查了她的背景。

【疑难用法】

该词不能以人作宾语。如: He *inquired* after my father's health. 她问我父亲的身体是否安好。(不能说 He *inquired* me after (或 about) my father's health. 但可以说 He *asked* me about my

father's health.) 在一定要点明人或其对象时,必须加介词 of(后接人)或 at(后接地点)。He *inquired of me the best way to go*. 他向我打听走哪条路最好。I'll *inquire at the office* and then tell you. 我到办公室打听一下,再告诉你。

【短语】

inquire after 问候,问好

inquire for 要找(某人),求见,要求得到

inquire into 调查,查究

inquire out 问出,查出

inquire of 向……问

【派生】

inquiry *n.* 打听,询问,调查

inquirer *n.* 询问者,调查者

inquiring *a.* 好问的,爱探索的

inquiringly *ad.* 好问地,爱打听地

【辨析】*inquire, ask*

inquire 较正式,含有深入打听某事、询问某事的正确消息之意。*ask* 是常用词,指向别人打听消息。如:

You had better *inquire* how to get there. 你最好打听一下如何到达那儿。

Ask someone where that street is. 问别人那条街在哪里。

normally⁴ *ad.* 通常,正常地 [反] *abnormally*

I normally have a cup of hot milk before going to bed. 我通常在上床睡觉之前喝一杯热牛奶。

【派生】

normal *a.* 平常的,正常的,标准的

normalize *vi.* 使……正常(化)

normalization *n.* 正常化,标准化

normality *n.* 正常,常态,标准

echo⁴ *n.* 回声,反响 *vi.* 发出回声,共鸣

You can hear the *echo* of your shout on top of the hill. 你在山顶上可以听见你的叫喊的回声。

The room *echoed* with the sound of her song. 房间里回荡着她的歌声。

【短语】

to the echo 大声

inform⁴ *vt.* 通知,报告 *vi.* (against, on) 告发,检举 [同] *notify*

Did you *inform* them of the progress of the work? 你把工作进程告诉他们了吗?

Anyone who knows the fact should *inform* against the criminals. 任何知道实情的人都应该告发那些罪犯。

【短语】

inform sb. of sth. 通知某人某事

inform against/on sb. 告发某人,检举某人

be well *informed* of sth. 对某事消息灵通

【派生】

information *n.* 消息,情报,信息

informer *n.* 告发者

informant *n.* 提供消息的人

【辨析】*inform, notify*

inform 是常用词,强调把事实或资料告诉某人或传递给某人。*notify* 指用官方公告或正式通知书通知某人。如:

Her letter *informed* us how and when she expected to arrive. 她的信告诉我们她怎样和何时能到达。

The college *notified* him that he was awarded a scholarship. 学校通知他说他已获得奖学金。

cram *vi.* 把……塞满, 塞入

Don't *cram* your bag too full of clothes. 你袋里的衣服不要装得太满了。

【短语】

cram oneself (with food) 塞饱肚皮

cram full 把……塞满

cram sth. down sb.'s throat 把某物硬塞给某人吃下去, (填鸭式地)反复对某人灌输某事

【派生】

cramful *a.* 塞满了……的

crammer *n.* 赶教应考者的补习教师, 死记硬背的人

cramming *n.* 死记硬背, 填鸭式教学法

stack⁴ *n.* 整齐的一叠(或一堆) *vi.* 把……叠成堆, 堆放于 [同] *heap, pile*

There's a *stack* of paper on the desk. 桌子上放着一叠纸。

The floor was *stacked* with boxes. 地上堆满了箱子。

【短语】

stack the cards [俚] 发脾气, 勃然大怒

stack up 总起来, 加起来, 较量

【派生】

stacked *a.* [俚] 体态漂亮的

stacker *n.* 堆垛者, 堆垛工

range⁴ *n.* ① 幅度, 范围, 距离 ② 一系列 ③ 山脉 *vi.* ① (在某范围内)变动, 变化 ② (over)论及, 涉及 ③ 排列成行 *vt.* 把……排列成行

Here is a country with a wide *range* of temperature. 这是个气温变化很大的国家。

A wide *range* of bicycles is sold in the store. 商店里出售各种型号的自行车。

From the windows of my house, I can see a mountain *range*. 从我家的窗子可以看到绵延的山脉。

The prices *range* from a cent to a dollar. 价格从一分到一元不等。

Our conversation *ranged* over many subjects. 我们的谈话涉及到许多问题。

The general *ranged* his men along the river bank. 将军令其士兵沿河岸排队。

【短语】

range over 涉及, 包含

range from A to B 在 A 和 B 之间不等, 分布在 A 和 B 之间

be *ranged* against 站在反对……方面

marvelous *a.* 奇迹般的, 惊人的, 了不起的 [同] *great, wonderful, terrific* [反] *terrible, ordinary*

What *marvelous* weather! 天气好极了!

【辨析】*marvelous, wonderful*

marvelous 语气较强, 指某物异常超凡, 几乎使人不可相信。*wonderful* 指事物新奇罕见, 出人意料, 使人很感兴趣, 而且也很惊异。如:

His skill is *marvelous*. 他的技巧令人叹为观止。

What a *wonderful* painting! 这幅画太好了。

sour⁴ *a.* ① 酸的, 酸味的 ② 易怒的, 乖张的 [同] *acid*

The fruit is still green and eats *sour*. 果子还青, 吃起来很酸。

He was made *sour* by disappointments. 他因失望而变得乖戾。

【短语】

get in *sour* [俚] 不和, 失去……的好感, 遇到麻烦

take the sweet with *sour* 有苦有乐

the sweet and *sour* of life 人生的苦乐

【派生】

sourly *ad.* 乖戾地, 不高兴地

sourness *n.* 酸味, 乖戾

【辨析】sour, acid

sour 和 acid 都有“酸”的意思, 但 sour 指由 acid 产生的独特味道, acid 本身更直接指这种酸味。在指人的面貌、心情、语言、态度时, sour 几乎指情绪和性质, 表示悲观、乖戾、令人不悦的心境。acid 表示讽刺、刻薄或严厉的批评。如:

He always wears a *sour* expression. 他总带着一种悒悒的情绪。

I read an *acid* comment on the political situation. 我读到对政治情况的一种辛辣的评论。

harm⁴ *n.* & *vt.* 伤害, 损害, 危害 [同] hurt, injure, wound, impair

There is no *harm* in trying. 不妨一试。

It hasn't *harmed* you, has it? 那没有伤害你, 是吧?

【短语】

come to *harm* 遭不幸, 受害

do sb./sth. *harm* 损害某人/某物

do no *harm* 无害

keep out *harm's* way 保持安全, 避免损伤

【派生】

harmful *a.* 有害的

harmless *a.* 无害的

【辨析】harm, hurt, injure, wound, impair

harm 指精神或肉体上痛苦、疼痛或损失, 但程度较轻。hurt 可指精神上的或肉体上的伤害, 多指人的容貌、机能受伤, 有较强烈的“疼痛”的意味。injure 指广义的“损害”, 在用于“受伤”时, 着重指容貌、机能等的损坏。一般指在事故中受伤或指身体内部受伤。wound 指用外界暴力引起的身体“创伤”, 特指在战争中或其他灾害中受伤, 一般指外伤。impair 表示由于削弱、缩小、减损力量或价值以伤害。如:

Smoking *harms* health. 吸烟有害健康。

He fell and *hurt* his arm. 他跌了一跤, 摔坏了胳膊。

Her feelings were deeply *hurt*. 她的感情受到了严重伤害。

His internal organs were *injured* in the traffic accident. 在这次交通事故中他伤了内脏。

One hundred soldiers were *wounded* in the battle. 战斗中有 100 名士兵受伤。

Poor eating habits *impair* health. 不良的饮食习惯危害健康。

thoughtful⁴ *a.* ① 沉思的, 思考的 ② 体贴的, 关心的 [同] considerate [反] thoughtless

He looked *thoughtful* during the meeting. 在会上他看上去一直在沉思。

She was very satisfied that her husband was very *thoughtful* of her. 她丈夫对她很体贴, 这使她很满意。

【派生】

thoughtfully *ad.* 若有所思地, 关切地

thoughtfulness *n.* 沉思, 体贴

【辨析】thoughtful, considerate

thoughtful 和 considerate 都指关心、体贴别人的意思。thoughtful 强调关心别人的安逸与幸福, 自动地做一些有助于他人幸福的事。considerate 着重关切别人的情绪及利益, 使其免遇不安、痛苦、不愉快之事。如:

A *thoughtful* neighbor, knowing the girl was sick, took her some hot food. 一位关心的邻居得知这个女孩有病便送去一些热饭。

She is *considerate* to call her parents as soon as she arrives. 她很能体谅父母的心情, 因此, 刚一到就给她父母打电话。

cash⁴ *n.* 钱, 现款

I have no *cash* with me. 我身上没带现金。

【派生】

cashier 会计, 出纳员

competitive *a.* ① 竞争的, 有竞争力的 ② 好争的

We offer you *competitive* prices. 我们的报价更具竞争性。

He is a *competitive* person. 他是个好争的人。

【派生】

compete *vi.* 竞争, 比赛

competition *n.* 竞争, 竞赛

competitor *n.* 竞争者, 对手

competitively *ad.* 竞争性地, 好争地

competitiveness *n.* 竞争性

party⁴ *n.* ① 党, 政党 ② 社交集会 ③ 一方, 当事人 [同] *meeting, meet, assembly, congress, convention, council, gathering, conference*

He joined the *Party* when he was in middle school. 他在上中学时入了党。

Welcome to our tea *party*. 欢迎来参加我们的茶会。

The *parties* to a dispute firmly held their points of view. 争论的各方都坚持自己的观点。

【短语】

be a *party* to 和……发生关系, 参与

make one's *party* good 作有效的抵抗, 说清自己的立场

throw a *party* [口] 举行宴会、酒会等

shrink⁴ *vi.* ① 起皱, 收缩 ② 退缩, 畏缩 [同] *contract, compress, condense*

Washing wool in hot water will *shrink* it. 在热水中洗羊毛会使它缩水。

We will never *shrink* back before difficulties. 我们在困难面前决不退缩。

【短语】

shrink away 衰退, 退缩

shrink back 退缩, 畏缩

shrink from doing 畏缩不

shrink into oneself 踌躇

shrink to nothing 渐渐缩小到没有

shrink up 缩拢, 缩成一团

【派生】

shrinkage *n.* 皱缩, 缩水, 减少

shrinking *a.* 畏缩的, 退缩的

shrinkable *a.* 会收缩的

【辨析】*contract, compress, shrink*

contract 意为“缩小”, 指一物体由于某种原因或使用某种方法而使其体积由大变小或由长变短。
compress 意为“压缩”, 指施加一定压力使物体减少其所占空间。*shrink* 意为“收缩”, 指物体由于受热、受潮而缩小, 指衣服、布料等的“缩水”。如:

Metals expand with heat and *contract* with cold. 金属热胀冷缩。

Cotton is *compressed* into bales. 棉花被压紧打成包。

Wood-cuttings and sawdust can be *compressed* into board. 木渣和木屑可以压成木板。

Woolen clothes often *shrink* when they are washed. 毛织品的衣服洗后常会收缩。

deadline⁴ n. 最后期限

The *deadline* for payment is the end of this week. 付款的最后期限是本周末。

minimum⁴ n. 最低限度, 最少量 **a.** 最低的, 最小的 [反] maximum

We'll reduce the loss to a *minimum*. 我们要把损失降到最低限度。

The student can only get a *minimum* wage. 这个学生只能拿到法定的最低限度的工资。

【疑难用法】

该词的复数形式可以是 *minima* 也可以是 *minimums*。

【派生】

minimal **a.** 最小量的, 最低程度的 minimize **vi.** 使……减至最小量或最低程度

odd⁴ a. ① 奇特的, 古怪的 [同] strange, fantastic, queer, peculiar ② 临时的, 不固定的 ③ 单只的, 不成对的 ④ 奇数的, 单数的 ⑤ 挂零的, 剩余的

It is *odd* that I cannot remember Mary's address. 奇怪的是我竟然记不得玛丽的地址。

I usually write *odd* notes in the back of diary. 我通常在日记后面作些零星杂谈。

Do you know you're wearing an *odd* pair of stockings? 你知不知道你穿的两只长袜是不成双的?

Graphs are on *odd* pages. 图表印在单页上。

He had some *odd* change in his pocket. 他口袋里有些零钱。

【短语】

(an) *odd* man out 落单的人或物, 独来独往的人

【派生】

oddly **ad.** 奇怪地, 古怪地

oddish **a.** 有点怪的

oddity **n.** 奇特, 古怪, 怪人

oddment **n.** 残余之物, 零头

trash n. 垃圾, 废物 [同] garbage, rubbish, junk

Gather up the leaves and put them together with the rest of the *trash*. 把树叶收起来和其他垃圾放在一起。

【派生】

trashy **a.** 无价值的, 无用的

trashery **n.** 废物, 垃圾

finance⁴ n. 财政, 金融 **vi.** (为……) 筹措资金

The Minister of *Finance* declared that the crisis had passed. 财政部长宣布危机已经过去了。

The campaign was *financed* mainly through voluntary contributions. 竞选活动的资金主要是通过自愿捐赠筹集的。

【派生】

financial **a.** 财政的, 金融的

financially **ad.** 财政地, 金融地

sale⁴ n. ① 卖, 出售 ② 廉价出售 ③ [常 pl.] 销售额

The *sale* of their house made the wife sad. 卖掉房子使妻子很伤心。

I got this shirt cheap at a *sale*. 在大减价时我买了这件衬衫。

Car-sales are 5 percent down only a year ago. 汽车销售量比一年前下降了 5%。

【短语】

for *sale* 待售, 供出售

on *sale* 出售, 廉价出售

put up for *sale* 把……拍卖

sale by bulk 成批出售

【派生】

saleable *a.* 可卖的

salesperson *n.* 售货员, 店员

重点短语

pull up 停止, 停下

The car *pulled up* in front of the guesthouse. 汽车在宾馆前停了下来。

The car *pulled up* when the light turned red. 红灯亮了的时候, 车子停了下来。

a piece of cake 简单的事, 非常容易

He thought his first solo flight *a piece of cake*. 他认为他的第一次单独飞行是桩轻而易举的事。

even as 正当

Even as he was about to leave, the bell rang. 他正要离开, 铃响了。

know better than 非常明白以至于不会做某事

I *know better than* to do such a thing. 我不会糊涂到干出这种事来。

be at 忙于, 正在干

What *are you at*? 你在干什么?

He's always *at* it; he never gives himself any rest. 他总有事干, 从不让自己闲着。

make a dent in 取得进展

The doctor told him to stop smoking, but it didn't *make a dent*. 医生劝他戒烟, 但是并没有引起他的重视。

cut into 降低

The rise in wages *cut into* the profits of the company. 增加工资降低了公司的利润。

I shall *cut into* my savings to pay for the holiday. 为了支付假日的开销, 我将动用部分存款。

have no business 无权, 不该

The weather *has no business* to be so warm in winter. 冬天的天气不该这么暖和。

You *have no business* saying things about me. 你无权谈论我的长短。

settle for 勉强答应

He demanded a hundred dollars but had to *settle for* half that amount. 他要求 100 美元, 但结果只得得到半数, 也就只好算了。

I could never *settle for* such a quiet life; I want excitement. 我不能忍受这样单调的生活, 我需要刺激。

settle one's account 结账

We *settled our account* before leaving the restaurant. 我们在离开饭店之前结了账。

quite a while 好一会儿

We have been waiting for you for *quite a while*. 我们已经等了好一会儿了。

draw (sb.'s) attention to 吸引某人的注意力到

Our attention has been *drawn to* a spectacular display of fireworks. 我们的注意力已被吸引到烟火奇观上去了。

The little boy made faces in order to *draw our attention*. 小男孩做鬼脸来吸引我们的注意力。

for sale 出售

Postage stamps *for sale*. 出售邮票。

We have put the house up *for sale*. 我们已经为房子作了出售广告。

for rent 出租

This is a house *for rent*. 此房出租。

be done with 结束, 完成

Are you *done with* the newspaper? 报纸看完了吗?

He wanted to *be done with* it as soon as possible. 他想尽快了结此事。

may/might/could as well 最好, 还是……好

We *may just as well* begin at once. 我们还是马上开始的好。

You *may as well* tell me the truth. 你还是对我说实话的好。

疑难句型解析

1. "You ought to look into this." I suggested to our two college-age sons. (L1) "你们俩应该看看这个,"我向我们的两个读大学的儿子建议道。

【注解】explain, mention, say, suggest 等动词后跟间接宾语时, 不论位于直接宾语前, 还是位于直接宾语后, 还是没有直接宾语, 一般都要由介词 to 引导出间接宾语:

She was shivering inwardly at the thought of having to explain to her mother why she had stayed out so late. 一想到得向母亲解释在外面呆这么晚的原因, 她心里就不寒而栗。

2. "Super!" she snapped. "Just super!" (L15) "棒极了!"她大声挖苦道。"真棒!"

【注解】根据下文, 我们可以看出此处 super 为反话(irony), 用来表示"丈夫"对"妻子"的挖苦。

3. What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper. (LL23~25) 我之所以受到指责, 事情原来是这样: 由于发生了一起报业工人罢工, 通常夹在星期日报纸里的广告插页, 必须派人直接投送出去。

【注解】hand-deliver 是由“(表示方式、手段的)名词 + 动词”构成的复合动词。该复合动词相当于短语 deliver by hand:

The *hand-planted* rice shoots grew better than the *machine-planted* ones. 手工插的秧比机器插的秧生长得要好。

4. There's only enough *room* for people to walk in. (LL43~44) 现在只剩下一点点空间, 刚够人走进去。

【注解】room 在这里作“空间”讲, 相当于 space:

They moved to another hotel, making *room* for a VIP. 他们搬到了另一家旅馆, 为的是给一位要人腾地方。

【注解】需要特别注意的是, 不定式短语 to walk in 中的介词 in 不可省略:

The field is so thickly grown with rice that there is scarcely sufficient room for one to work *in*. 田里的稻子长得又厚又密, 简直没有足够的缝隙在里面工作。

5. And *there will be no eating or sleeping* until it is removed. (L73) 而在把它们搬掉之前, 你们吃不成饭, 也睡不着觉。”

【注解】“There is no doing sth. …”或“there is not any doing sth. …”相当于“It is impossible to do sth. …”, 作“做……是不可能的”讲:

There is not any accounting for what he has done. 无法解释他的所作所为。

6. Then you *might as well* make a little money from them. (L108) 既然不用,还不如卖点钱。

【注解】might (may) as well do sth. 作“have no strong reason not to do sth.”解,意为“没有充足的理由不做某事”或“还是做某事的好”:

Since you've got the evidence, I *might as well* tell you the truth. 既然你们已经掌握了证据,我不妨告诉你们实情。

重点内容检测

I. Translate the following phrases into English:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. 挣钱 | 2. 容忍,忍受 |
| 3. 出公差 | 4. 小菜一碟 |
| 5. 外买餐馆 | 6. 很明智不会做某事 |
| 7. 做某事是不可能的 | 8. 有权享受(拥有)某物 |
| 9. 用完了 | 10. 还是做……的好 |

II. Fill in the blanks with the right word. Change the form where necessary:

1. leisured, leisurely
 - 1) The _____ classes live somewhat as a parasite.
 - 2) Let's take a _____ walk around the park.
2. send, dispatch
 - 1) The boy got a fever, and his father hurried to _____ for a doctor.
 - 2) The TV station managed to _____ a helicopter with three cameras to the scene of the crime.
3. settle on, settle in
 - 1) With reluctance, I _____ his offer.
 - 2) I wish I could be _____ a warmer room.
4. slip, slide
 - 1) Do you have a _____ door in your kitchen?
 - 2) The mountaineer's foot _____ and he broke his leg.

III. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 你告诉她你的旅行计划了吗?
2. 你挑选的游戏一定要在学生们的能力范围之内。
3. 如果你失败三次,你就无权再试了。
4. 既然我们已经做了这么多,还是干完它吧。
5. 公共汽车里挤得几乎连站的空都没有了。
6. 我有一块面包,我在找一把小刀将它切开。

参考答案

I.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. make money (earn money) | 2. live with sth. |
| 3. on a business trip | 4. piece of cake |
| 5. a takeout restaurant | 6. know better than to do sth. |
| 7. There is no doing sth. | 8. be entitled to sth. |
| 9. be done with | 10. might as well do sth. |

II.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. 1) leisured | 2) leisurely |
| 2. 1) send | 2) dispatch |
| 3. 1) settled on | 2) settled in |
| 4. 1) sliding | 2) slipped |

III.

1. Have you informed her about (of) your plan for the journey?
2. Be sure that the game you select is within the range of your students' ability.
3. If you fail three times, you are not entitled to try any more.
4. We may as well finish the job, now that we've got so far with it.
5. The bus was so crowded with people that there was scarcely sufficient room for one to stand.
6. I have got a loaf of bread; now I'm looking for a knife to cut it with.

课后练习参考答案

Key to Study & Practice

Understanding the Text

I.

1. c 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. d

Vocabulary

V.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. thoughtful | 2. might as well | 3. draw your attention to |
| 4. marvelous | 5. settle for | 6. done with |
| 7. competitive, competitive | 8. pained/pains | 9. leisurely |
| 10. shrink | 11. delivery | 12. echoed |

13. sour

14. for rent

15. stack

V.

1. inquired

2. informed

3. be (always) echoing

4. settle for

5. trash

6. was crammed with

7. Normally

8. a piece of cake

9. be done with

10. get the best out of

11. harm

12. quite a while

VI.

1. to ask for

2. was set up/has been set up

3. pulled up

4. gives off

5. was held up

6. keep up

7. ran (quickly) over

8. made up

9. be left out

10. cut (a speaker) off

VII.

1. It pained Jenny to learn of Jim's refusal to help her with the translation.

2. The extra work to be assigned to you will cut into your spare time.

3. We'd been at the job for hours, but we hardly made a dent in it.

4. You have no business saying those nasty things about Dick.

5. We might as well listen to the radio program since there isn't anything interesting on television.

Word Building

IX.

1. standee

2. payee

3. grantee

4. addressee

5. a person who is absent

6. a person who is being trained

7. a divorced person

8. a person who is appointed

X.

1. output

2. breakdown

3. setup

4. Takeoff

5. drawbacks

6. breakthrough

7. cutback

8. takeover

XI.

1. *n.* + *n.*

newspaper, drugstore, workshop, gas-station, ice-cream

2. *n.* + *gerund*

shoe-making, timekeeping, sun-bathing, air-conditioning, ropewalking

3. *a.* + *n.*

supermarket, highway, fullstop, blacksmith/blackboard, background

4. *gerund* + *n.*

sleeping-pills, drinking water, building materials, freezing point, washing machine

5. *ad.* + *v.* (derived from phrasal verbs)

downpour, outlook/output/outcome, income

6. *v.* + *ad.* (derived from phrasal verbs)

check-out, setback/setup, breakthrough/breakdown/breakout