

新版

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大学英语精读 学习指导

ENGLISH

山东大学出版社

1

新版大学英语精读学习指导

(第一分册)

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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，本书为第一分册，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

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，本书为第一分册，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。**

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Unit One How to Improve Your Study Habits

重点单词

average⁴ *n.* 平均数, 平均[同] mean, median [反] exception, extreme *a.* ① 平均的[同] mean, median, norm ② 平常的, 普通的[同] common, general, normal, ordinary [反] exceptional, extreme *v.* 平均

Tom's work at school is above the *average*, Henry's is below the *average* and Jim's about up to the *average*. 汤姆的学业在一般水平以上, 亨利在一般以下, 而吉姆大致达到一般水平。

The *average* temperature in Oxford last month was 18℃. 牛津上月的平均气温是 18℃。

Students of *average* intelligence can also pass the examination with ease. 智力一般的学生也能轻松地通过这次考试。

The rainfall in this region *averages* 36 inches a year. 这个地区的年均降雨量为 36 英寸。

【短语】

above the *average* 高于一般水平

below the *average* 低于一般水平

on (the) *average* 按平均值, 通常

average out 平均(计算)为

【辨析】*average*, *common* 和 *ordinary*:

三者都可作“普通的, 一般的”讲。*average* 强调的是“一般水准”或“普通水准”。*common* 意为“常见的, 普通的”, 强调事物的共同性。*ordinary* 意为“平常的, 平淡无奇的”, 指达到普通水平或按事物的正常规律发展:

Take a sheet of paper of *average* thickness. 拿一张普通厚度的纸来。

What they are talking about is a subject of *common* conversation. 他们正在谈论的是个日常话题。

The *ordinary* traffic will possibly stop because of the rainstorm. 由于下暴雨, 正常交通很可能会中断。

necessarily⁴ *ad.* ① 必定, 必然地[同] inevitably, certainly ② 当然[同] naturally

Good-looking food doesn't *necessarily* taste good. 好看的食物未必味美。

To her, the study of a foreign language is *necessarily* difficult. 对她来说, 学习外语当然困难。

【派生】

necessary *a.* 必要的, 必需的; 必然的, 不可避免的 *n.* [常 *pl.*] 必需品

case⁴ *n.* ① 情况, 事实[同] circumstances, event, instance ② 病例 ③ 案件

Is it the *case* that the company's sales have dropped? 公司销售额下降一事属实吗?

In no case should erroneous ideas be allowed to spread unchecked. 决不能让错误思想自由泛滥。

Cases of smallpox are becoming rare. 天花病例日益罕见。

When does your case come before the court? 你的案子什么时候开庭审讯?

【短语】

in any case 无论如何, 不管怎样

in case 假如, 以防

in case of ① 假如, 如果发生 ② 防备

in no case 无论如何不, 决不

in the case of 就……来说, 至于

commit⁴ vt. 犯(罪), 干(坏事)[同] do, execute

Without a proper education in their childhood, young people could commit all kinds of crimes. 在少年时代未接受正当教育的年轻人会犯各种各样的罪。

It is bad to commit a mistake; but it is worse to cling to it and refuse to correct it. 犯错误固然不好, 但坚持错误不肯改正就更不好了。

【派生】

committable a. (罪犯或罪行)可以拘禁的, 可以判处的; 可能犯的

commitment (committal) n. 交托, 承担义务

occupy⁴ vt. ① 占, 占用, 占领[同] take up, capture, invade, seize ② 使忙碌, 使从事[同] engage, engross, take up

Her time is fully occupied by her daily work. 日常工作占去了她全部的时间。

The terrorists have occupied the Embassy. 恐怖分子占领了大使馆。

The child occupied himself in playing his flute. 那孩子只顾着吹笛子。

He's fully occupied in looking after the three small children. 他忙于照料这三个小孩。

【短语】

occupy oneself in (by) doing sth. 忙于做某事 be occupied in (with) sth. 忙于做某事

【派生】

occupancy n. 占有, 占用期间

occupant n. 占有人

occupation n. 占有, 占领状态; 职业

occupational a. 职业的; 军事占领的

occupier n. (土地, 房屋等的暂时)占有人; 军事占领者

solve⁴ vt. 解决, 解答[同] settle, work out, resolve

Help me to solve my financial troubles. 请帮我解决经济困难。

My son is trying to solve a mathematical equation. 我儿子在设法解一道数学方程式。

【派生】

solvable a. 可解答的; 可解决的

solvability n. 解答; 解决

solver n. 解决者; 解答问题者

solution n. 解决(办法); 解答

【辨析】solve 和 resolve:

两者都有“解决”的意思。solve 比 resolve 更常用, 指找到问题的满意答案或解决办法。resolve 表示解除“疑惑”:

How are you going to solve the questions put forward? 你打算如何解决提出的问题?

He resolved successive tangles of intrigue against himself and his policy. 他连续解开了反对他及他的政策的阴谋中的一个又一个疑团。

aware⁴ a. 意识到, 知道的[同] conscious, informed, mindful, observant, sensible, sensitive, shrewd

[反] insensitive, oblivious, unaware, unconscious

She became *aware* that something was burning. 她发觉有东西烧着了。

I don't think you are *aware* (of) how much this means to me. 我想你还不知道这对我多么重要。

【疑难用法】

aware 常用作表语,可跟 of 短语或 that 从句。

【派生】

awareness *n.* 知觉

unaware *a.* 不知道的,未认识到的

unawares *ad.* 不知不觉地;出其不意地

【辨析】*aware* 和 *conscious*:

两者都表示“有意识的,意识到的”。*aware* 强调意识到的对象或内容,一般用于感官可及的外界事物。*conscious* 一般强调内心所意识到的感觉:

She was not *aware* that the man was in the room. 她不知道那个人在房间里。

I'm deeply *conscious* of my responsibility as a teacher. 我深知作为一名教师的责任。

furthermore⁴ *ad.* 而且,此外[同] *in addition, moreover*

They knew the painting was a forgery; *furthermore*, they knew who had painted it. 他们知道那幅画是赝品,而且还知道是谁仿画的。

He wants to leave for home, *furthermore*, he wants to leave right now. 他想回家,而且想现在就走。

enable⁴ *vt.* 使能够,使可能[同] *allow, make...possible* [反] *prevent*

The conference will *enable* greater international co-operation. 这次会议能进一步促进国际间的合作。

A rabbit's ears *enable* it to hear the slightest sound. 兔子的耳朵能听到极微小的声音。

adequate⁴ *a.* ① 充足的,足够的[同] *enough, sufficient* [反] *inadequate, insufficient* ② 适当的,胜任的[同] *suitable, competent* [反] *unsuitable, incompetent*

Your work is *adequate* but I'm sure you could do better. 你工作干得不错,但我肯定你还能做得更好。

Their earnings are *adequate* to their needs. 他们的收入足够支出。

I think you will be *adequate* to the job. 我认为你能胜任这项工作。

【派生】

adequately *ad.* 足够地;可以胜任地

adequateness *n.* 足够;胜任

adequacy *n.* 足够;适当

【辨析】*adequate* 和 *enough*:

两者都有“足够的,充足的”之意。*adequate* 指恰好达到或适合对数量、质量、才能等的标准和要求。*enough* 指在数量上或在程度上(不包括在质量上)满足人的内心欲望:

We had *adequate* food but none to waste. 我们有足够的食物,但一点也不能浪费。

We have *enough* seats for the guests. 我们为客人准备了足够的座位。

concentrate⁴ *vt.* ① 集中[同] *attract, center, engross, devote, focus* [反] *distract* ② 聚集[同] *accumulate, attend, crowd, gather* [反] *separate* ③ 浓缩[同] *enrich* [反] *dilute* ***vi.*** 集中,专心

If you *concentrate* all your energy on the study of English, you will master the language. 如果你把所有的精力都用来学习英语,你就会掌握这门语言。

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

The solution *concentrates* on evaporation. 溶液由于蒸发而浓缩。

concentrate sugar solution into syrup 将糖液浓缩为糖浆

Many firms are *concentrating* on increasing their markets overseas. 许多公司正全力以赴扩大它们的海外市场。

【短语】

concentrate on (upon) 集中, 全神贯注

【派生】

concentrated *a.* 集中起来的; 浓缩的

concentration *n.* 集中; 浓缩

concentrative *a.* 集中的; 使浓缩的

concentrator *n.* 集中者; 浓缩器

*skim*⁴ *vt.* ①撇(去) ②掠过, 擦过[同] *sweep past*, *brush past*, *graze* ③浏览, 略读[同] *glance over*, *browse*

skim off the grease 撇去油脂

skim the cream from the milk 从牛奶上撇去奶油

The seagull *skimmed* over the water. 海鸥掠过水面。

The swallows *skimmed* along the ground. 燕子掠过地面。

I think this book is worth *skimming* through. 我认为这本书值得浏览一下。

【派生】

skimmer *n.* 撇沫器; 撇沫人

skimming *n.* [常 *pl.*] 泛渣

*organize/ise*⁴ *vt.* 组织, 把……编组[同] *form*

The explorer *organized* an expedition to the North Pole. 那位探险家组织了一个北极探险队。

Our teacher *organized* our class into four groups. 老师把我们班分成四组。

【派生】

organizer *n.* 组织者; [生] 形成体

organization *n.* 组织; 编制

*later*⁴ *ad.* ①后来[同] *afterwards* ②过一会儿

We *later* learnt that it wasn't true at all. 后来我们得知这根本不是真的。

At first things went well, but *later* on we ran into trouble. 起初事情进展得很顺利, 但后来我们遇到了困难。

I will talk it with you *later*. 过一会儿我跟你谈这件事。

【疑难用法】

later 常用在表示一段时间的名词性短语后, 也可用于固定搭配中。

【短语】

later on 后来, 以后

sooner or later 迟早

no later than 不迟于

*double*⁴ *a.* ①两倍的[同] *coupled*, *dual*, *duplicate*, *twice* [反] *single* ②双的, 双重的 ③双人的[同] *twin* [反] *single* *vt.* 增加一倍, 把……增加一倍[同] *duplicate*, *fold*, *multiply*

The output is now *double* what it was three years ago. 目前的产量是三年前的两倍。

That man was given *double* pay for working overtime. 那人因为加班而得到了双份报酬。

When I saw her and her twin sister, I thought I was seeing *double*. 我看见她们孪生姐妹时, 还以为我把一个看成两个了。

The price of houses has virtually *doubled* over the past few years. 实际上,这几年房价涨了一倍。

If you *double* all the quantities in the recipe, it'll be enough for eight people. 把菜谱上的各种用料都增加一倍,就够八个人吃了。

【派生】

doublet *n.* 成对物;一对中的一个

doubling *n.* 加倍;折回

mention⁴ *vt.* 提及,说起[同] acknowledge, allude to, declare, make...known, refer to [反] avoid, omit
n. 提及,说起[同] acknowledgement, allusion, announcement, reference, remark [反] avoidance, omission

You have never *mentioned* that your wife had won first prize. 你甚至从未提起过你妻子获过头等奖。

Whenever I *mention* playing football, he says he's too busy. 我一跟他提踢足球的事,他就说太忙。

By tacit agreement, Henry's friends all avoided any *mention* of his mentally ill wife. 亨利的朋友心照不宣,闭口不提他患精神病的妻子。

His face clouded at the *mention* of Grandma's name. 一提及他祖母的名字,他的脸就沉了下来。

【疑难用法】

mention 后跟双宾语时,无论间接宾语在直接宾语前,还是在其后,总是由介词 to 引出。

【短语】

mention sth. (sb.) as 把某物(某人)说成

mention sth. (sb.) to sb. 对某人提及某事(某人)

mention doing sth. 提起做过某事

mention + (that, when, how...) -clause 提到

Don't *mention* it. 不用谢(用来回答别人的谢意)。

not to *mention* 更不必说,除……之外

without *mentioning* 更不必说,除……之外

at the *mention* of 在(听人)提到……时

confuse⁴ *vt.* 使混乱,混淆[同] obscure, mix up

They *confused* me by asking so many questions. 他们提了一大堆问题,把我都弄糊涂了。

This construction should not be *confused* with the regular passive. 这种句法结构不能与按规则变化的被动语态结构相混淆。

【派生】

confusable *a.* 可能被弄糊涂的;可能被混淆的

confusedly *ad.* 混乱地,慌乱地

confusedness *n.* 混乱,慌乱

confusion *n.* 混乱,混淆,慌乱

performance⁴ *n.* ① 演出,表演[同] acting, play, portrayal, show ② 履行,执行[同] execution, fulfillment ③ 工作情况;表现[同] efficiency; achievement

The orchestra will give two more *performances* before leaving China. 这支管弦乐队在离开中国之前将再演出两场。

I knew it was my duty, and I would not shrink from the *performance* of it. 我知道那是我的职责,我不会退缩不干的。

The customer was impressed by the machine's *performance*. 客户对机器的良好性能很满意。

She won a gold medal for her fine *performance* in the contest. 她在竞赛中成绩优异获金牌。

【派生】

perform *v.* 演出;执行;进行

attitude⁴ *n.* ① 态度,看法[同] feeling, mood, opinion, view ② 姿势[同] manner, pose, posture

She shows a very positive *attitude* to her work. 她工作态度非常积极。

I realized that all my *attitudes* on these matters were completely wrong. 我认识到我对这些问题的所有看法都完全错了。

The photographer has caught him in the *attitude* of prayer. 摄影者捕捉住他祈祷的姿势。

He stood there in a threatening *attitude*. 他摆开威胁的架势站在那里。

重点短语

fill in 填写, 填充

You got the date wrong when you were *filling in* the cheque. 你在填写支票时把日期搞错了。

He *filled in* the application form for the Party membership yesterday. 他昨天填写了入党申请表。

decide on 选定, 决定

After seeing all the candidates, we've *decided on* this one. 我们见了所有的候选人, 决定选这位。

The two countries have *decided on* the establishment of diplomatic relations. 两国决定建立外交关系。

set aside 留出

I try to *set aside* a few minutes each day to do some exercises. 我每天尽量腾出一些时间锻炼一下身体。

They decide to *set aside* some money every month. 他们决定每月存些钱。

as well 也, 还; 同样

The job needs courage and experience *as well*. 做这项工作, 不但需要勇气, 而且更需要经验。(强调的重点是 experience)

He is a famous artist, and a patriot *as well*. 他既是著名的画家更是爱国者。(强调的重点是 a patriot)

look over 把……看一遍, 过目

We must *look over* the house before we decide to rent it. 在决定租这所房子之前, 我们得先查看一下。

He asked her age, height and weight, and *looked her over*. 他问了她的年龄、身高和体重, 然后打量了她一眼。

go over 复习

She *went over* her lines before the first night of the play. 她在该剧首演前又练习了一遍台词。

Let's *go over* the new words before we begin to study the text. 在开始学课文之前, 咱们把生词复习一下。

lead to 导致

Too much work and too little rest often *lead to* illness. 工作太多而休息太少常会引起疾病。

I don't think it will *lead to* a good result. 我认为这事不会有什么好结果。

疑难句型

1. Sounds *too good to be true*? (Introduction) 这听上去好得令人难以置信?

【注解】too 是副词,修饰后面的形容词或副词,to 是不定式符号,它所引起的动词不定式含有否定意义。“too...to”这一结构常翻译成“太……以致不能……”:

It's too cold to go out without an overcoat. 天太冷,不穿外套不能出去。

The baby is too young to walk alone. 那婴孩太小,还不会自己走路。

2. You do well enough in school. (LL1~2) 你在学校里成绩还不错。

【注解】enough 作副词时放在动词、形容词、副词以及作形容词用的名词之后。enough 作定语时放在它所修饰的名词前后均可:

She plays well enough for a beginner. 对于初学者来说,她弹奏得已相当不错了。

He isn't good enough for the exam. 他功课不够好,考不及格。

Surely 15 minutes is enough time for you to have a coffee. 你喝杯咖啡 15 分钟当然足够了。

We have time enough to get to the airport. 我们来得及赶到机场。

3. This is not necessarily the case, however. (L3) 然而实际情况未必如此。

【注解】however 作副词时,意为“然而,不过”,表示转折,相当于 in spite of this,此时该词可用于句首、句中或句尾,但需要注意的是,该词要用逗号和句子的其他成分隔开:

However, I cannot approve your proposal. 不过,我不能同意你的建议。

The main cause of forest fire, however, is not man but nature. 不过,这次森林火灾的主要原因不是人而是大自然。

We all tried our best. We lost the game, however. 我们都尽了最大的努力,不过我们还是输了。

4. Fill in committed times, such as eating, sleeping, classes, etc. (LL6~7) 先把用于吃饭、睡觉、开会、听课等这样一些非花不可的时间填上。

【注解】etc. 是拉丁语 et cetera 的缩写形式,et 相当于英语的 and, cetera 相当于英语中的 others,因此 etc. 前面所列举的名词中不可再用 and 连接。另外,etc. 只能用在对物的列举,不能用于对人的列举:

A carpenter's tools include saws, hammers, screwdrivers, etc. 木匠的工具包括锯、榔头、螺丝刀等等。

Pencils, pens, ball pens, etc. are writing utensils. 铅笔、钢笔、圆珠笔等都是文具。

5. It is important to set aside enough time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well. (LL11~12) 还需留出一定的时间来休息,从事业余爱好和娱乐活动,这一点很重要。

【注解】as well 是一个副词短语,意为“也,还,再”,只能放在句末。as well 这个短语本身并不能作连接词,而必须和 and 或 but 等词连用:

She plays basketball, football, and swims and skates as well. 她玩篮球、足球,她还游泳、滑冰。

His uncle has the knowledge, the skill, and the experience as well. 他叔叔既有这方面的知识、技术,还有这方面的经验。

6. Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play. (LL14~15) 此外,这样还能让你安排好各种活动,使你既有足够的时间工作,也有足够的时间娱乐。

【注解】so that 既可引导目的状语从句,也可引导结果状语从句。如果 so that 引导的从句中有 can, could, may, might, will, would 等情态助动词,则为目的状语从句,若没有则为结果状语从句。故在上例中,so that 引导的从句为结果状语从句:

Nothing more was heard from him so that we began to wonder if he was dead. 再也没听到他的消

息,因此我们怀疑他是否死了。

It rained hard *so that* I didn't bother to water the lawn. 雨下得如此之大,我再也没有必要费心为草坪浇水。

7. This *means* looking over a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully. (LL20~21) 这就是说,在你仔细阅读一篇文章之前,先把它从头至尾迅速浏览一遍。

【注解】mean doing sth. or mean sth. 意为“作……讲,意味着”:

This new order will *mean* working overtime. 这一新订单意味着得加班加点。

Spending too much now will *mean* a shortage of cash next year. 现在花钱过头,来年就要缺钱。

8. Skimming *helps* double your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well. (LL24~25) 略读不仅能使你的阅读速度提高一倍,还有助于提高你的理解能力。

【注解】help 作“有助于”讲时,其后可以直接跟不带 to 的不定式:

The reform of technology will *help* reduce the production cost. 技术革新有助于降低生产成本。

These stiffer measures *help* fight terrorism. 这些更为强硬的措施有助于打击恐怖活动。

9. Make *good* use of your time in class. (L26) 充分利用课堂时间。

【注解】形容词 good 在这里相当于 full, 意为“充分的,足足的,整整的”:

She doesn't know how to take *good* advantages of the mistakes made by her rivals. 她不知道如何充分利用对手所犯的错误。

I waited for him at the gate for a *good* hour. 我在门口足足等了他一个小时。

10. Go over your note *as soon as* you can. (L29) 课后要及早复习笔记。

【注解】as soon as 在这里并不作“一……就……”讲,并不引导时间状语从句。在此使用了 *a./ad.* as one can 句型,意为“尽某人可能”,该结构还可以用“as...as possible”替换。

You had better come here *as soon as* you can (*possible*). 你最好尽快来这里。

I won't have a pudding—it was *as much as* I *could* do to finish the very large first course. 我不要布丁了——我能把第一道菜吃完就已经很不容易了。

11. *Read about* these points in your textbook. (L30) 阅读教材上讲到与这些内容有关的章节。

【注解】有些及物动词(如:hear, know, learn, read 等)后可跟介词 of 或 about, 表示间接地(而不是直接地)“听说,了解到,看到,读到有关……的情况”:

I *read about* (of) her in today's paper. 我在今天的报纸上读到关于她的消息。

Do you *know about* Jack getting arrested? 你知道杰克被捕了吗?

I'm sorry to *learn about* your illness. 听说你病了,我十分难过。

I've only just *heard about* his dismissal. 我刚听到他被解雇的事。

重点内容检测

I. Translate the following phrases into English:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. 学习习惯 | 2. 智力一般的普通学生 |
| 3. 优等生 | 4. 仔细安排时间 |
| 5. 正常的阅读和课外作业 | 6. 对……有大致的了解 |
| 7. 要点 | 8. 树立良好的考试态度 |

9. 对……过分担心

10. 学习方法

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

1. average, common, ordinary

1) The _____ age of the student in my class is 18.

2) Weakness in the description of positive characters is _____ to all critical realists.

3) His wife was an _____ looking woman, but was very kind.

2. solve, resolve

1) Newton received the problems one day and _____ them the next day.

2) His letter _____ all our doubts.

3. aware, conscious

1) Everybody in our country is now _____ of the paramount importance of the law.

2) He is _____ of a sense of guilt.

4. adequate, enough

1) Surely half an hour is _____ to finish the essay.

2) Our experience is far from _____ and there are a few shortcomings in our work.

5. later, late, latest

1) He, a _____ riser, never does morning exercises.

2) Ten years _____, he returned a navy officer.

3) She always dresses in the _____ fashion.

6. mention, comment

1) They _____ you as a good source of information.

2) The teachers often _____ on how different the two boys are.

III. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 他认为他的讲话仅用了五分钟。然而, 实际情况并非如此。

2. 首先, 我们必须确定建造新游泳池的地点。

3. 她把灯调整了一下, 使灯光照在书上。

4. 那时她正集中精力写作文, 对周围发生的事情一无所知。

5. 在这种情况下, 过多的解释只能引起误解。

6. 我认为这些行之有效的学习方法会使他取得学业上的成功。

参考答案**I.**

1. study habits

2. an average student with average intelligence

3. a top student

4. plan your time carefully

5. normal reading and work assignments

6. get some idea of

7. important points

8. develop good attitude about tests

9. worry excessively about

10. study techniques

II.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1.1) average | 2) common | 3) ordinary |
| 2.1) solved | 2) resolves | |
| 3.1) aware | 2) conscious | |
| 4.1) enough | 2) adequate | |
| 5.1) late | 2) later | 3) latest |
| 6.1) mentioned | 2) comment | |

III.

1. He thought that his speech occupied only five minutes. This was not the case, however.
2. First, we must decide on the location of our new swimming pool.
3. She adjusted the lamp so that the light fell directly on her book.
4. At that time she was concentrating on her composition and wasn't aware of what was going on around her.
5. Too much explanation would only lead to misunderstanding in the circumstances.
6. I think that these helpful study techniques will enable him to achieve academic success.

课后练习参考答案

Key to Study & Practice

Vocabulary

II.

- 1.g 2.f 3.h 4.i 5.a 6.c 7.j 8.e 9.b 10.d

IV.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. enable | 2. furthermore | 3. aware |
| 4. lead to | 5. solved | 6. attitude |
| 7. concentrate on | 8. fill in | 9. went over |
| 10. occupied | 11. decide on | 12. set aside |
| 13. later | 14. organize | |

V.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. get/be confused | 2. lead to illness | 3. being so helpful |
| 4. doesn't necessarily | 5. double my pay | 6. it was not the case |

Word Building**Ⅵ.**

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
announce	announcement	manage	management
suggest	suggestion	examine	examination
confuse	confusion	combine	combination
decide	decision	move	movement
complete	completion	employ	employment
produce	production	distract	distraction
organize	organization	divide	division
entertain	entertainment	consider	consideration
protect	protection	recognize	recognition
permit	permission	exhibit	exhibition

Ⅶ.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. 1) careful | 2) cares | 3) careless | 4) care |
| 5) carefully | 6) carelessness | 7) carelessly | 8) careful |
| 2. 1) addition | 2) additional | 3) add | 4) additional |
| 3. 1) use | 2) useless | 3) use | 4) useful |
| 5) used | 6) use | | |
| 4. 1) meaning | 2) meaningful | 3) means | 4) meaningless |
| 5) means | | | |
| 5. 1) comfortably | 2) comfort | 3) comfortable | 4) comfort |
| 5) comfortable | | | |
| 6. 1) probably | 2) probability | 3) probable | 4) probably |

Structure**Ⅷ**

- so that I could read it when I was free
- so that she could receive it in the afternoon
- so that everyone could hear you
- and some eggs as well
- and plays as well
- and the United States as well
- and swims and skates as well