20世纪 全国高等教育教材

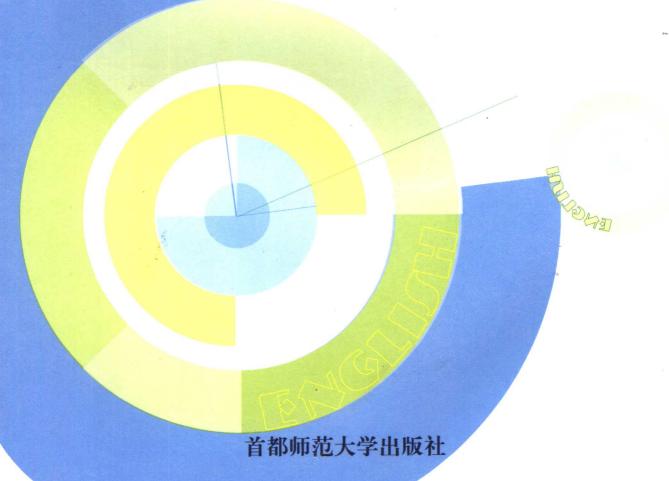


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北京师范大学 赵小冬 主编



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内容简介

该《英语》系列教材是根据国家教委最新颁布的《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求(非英语专业专科用)》编写的。本教材主要培养学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有阅读和翻译有关业务英语资料的能力和进行简单的日常和涉外会话的能力,同时培养学生一定简单的应用文写作能力。

该书选文都是与时代同步的新颖、富有情趣的精典例文,配有重点、难点提示和相关语法讲解。真正做到了老师爱讲、学生爱学,且一学就练,通过多种形式达到学生听、说、读、写全面过关。

本套丛书作为各大中专院校、成人教育、高职高专院校学生使用教材。

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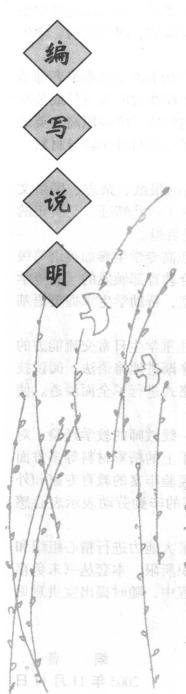
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发展高等职业教育,培养和造就适应生产、管理、服务和技术第一线的高技术应用型人才,首先要求的是必须高度重视高等职业教育的教材改革和建设。教材是本。那么怎样才能打造出一套精美的教材呢?我们的理念是:紧扣大纲,研究高等职业教育生源的实际情况,明确高等职业教育的培养目标,紧扣时代脉博,体现新春的教育思路。

在编写本套全国高等教育《英语》系列教材、教辅时,我们编委会通过大量的问卷调查和实际访问了解到:目前大部分高职高专院校使用的通用英语图书起点偏高,选材多注重自然科学和文学作品,且内容信息比较陈腐,时代感不强;不适应学生人学时的英语水平和就业后的应用需要,实用性不强;在"听、说、读、写"能力的培养中过分偏重某一个方面能力的训练,不符合语言学习的规律;还有些教材设计中安排的教学任务量过多,大大超过学生在校学习的课时,不符合应用型人才培养的方法;练习部分没有照顾高职高专学生的高等

学校英语应用能力考试,等等。

为了更好地体现高职高专公共英语教学的特点和要求,真正做到以学生为主体,从学生的实际和需要出发,本套丛书在编写体例、图书结构、学生需要、课堂教学等多方面力求体现如下特点:

- 1. 紧密结合教学大纲要求和课堂教学实际。本套丛书的全部参编者都是 经验丰富的英语教学一线骨干教师,其中大部分为在职在教的系主任或公共 英语教研室主任。因为多年的一线教学实践积累使他们最了解高职高专英语 教学现状,能够按照学生实际情况和培养目标来选择和编写教学辅导材料, 做到科学而切合实际。
- 2. 选材新颖。本套丛书的所有材料都选自最新的报纸、杂志、网络文章,可读性强,饶有趣味,形式活泼,内容充分体现了时代特征,是真正的"活"英语。使学生觉得英语学习是一种生活而不是负担。
- 3. 适应学生考试需要。本套丛书充分考虑了高职高专学生参加英语等级考试(高等学校英语应用能力考试)的客观需要,结合教育部颁发的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》,设计了多种题型,帮助学生掌握英语基础知识和基本技能。
- 4. 采用板块式结构。本套丛书在听说训练方面注重学生日常交流能力的培养, 围绕一个个主题分若干不同版块, 分层次循序渐进地将语法、阅读技巧、写作技巧、翻译技巧和各种日常应用文的文体格式进行了全面渗透。使听、说、读、写及英语综合运用能力得以同步提高。

在本套丛书的编写过程中,我们自始至终地将一线教师的教学经验、对学生的英语基础和课堂教学实际的了解、各位编者手上的精彩材料等多方面进行利用和结合。初稿完成后,又及时组织了一批经验丰富的教育专家和外籍教师对整个书稿进行审阅和评价。在此,对他们的辛勤劳动表示衷心感谢。

尽管从编写大纲的拟定到最终定稿,我们尽了最大能力进行精心组织和选材,进行反复论证和推敲,但由于编者水平和学识所限,本套丛书未免存在各种不足和问题。恳请各位老师和同学在使用过程中,随时提出宝贵意见和建议,我们在此一并表示诚挚的感谢。

编 者 2005年11月11日

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高职高专教育 英语课程教学基本要求 (试行)

一、适用对象

本教学基本要求适用于高职高专教育(即普通高等专科教育、高等职业教育和成人高等专科教育)非英语专业的学生。学生人学时一般应掌握基本的英语语音和语法知识,认知英语单词 1000 个(较低要求)~1600 个(标准要求),在听、说、读、写、译等方面受过初步的训练。

二、教学目的

高职高专教育英语课程的教学目的是:经过 180~220 学时的教学,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力,从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料,在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。

三、教学要求

鉴于目前高职、高专和成人高专学生人学时的英语水平差异较大,本课程的教学要求分为 A、B 两级,实行分级指导。A 级是标准要求,B 级是过渡要求。入学水平较高的学生应达到 A 级要求,入学水平较低的学生至少应达到 B 级要求。随着入学英语水平的不断提高,学生均应达到 A 级要求。

本课程在加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时,重视培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力。通过本课程的学习,学生应该达到下列要求:

1. 词汇

A级:认知3400个英语单词(包括入学时要求掌握的1600个词)以及由这些词构成的常用词组,对其中2000个左右的单词能正确拼写,英汉互译。学生还应结合专业英语学习,认知400个专业英语词汇。

B级:认知2500个英语单词(包括入学时要求掌握的1000个词)以及由这些词构成的常用词组,对其中1500个左右的单词能正确拼写,英汉互译。

2. 语法

掌握基本的英语语法规则,在听、说、读、写、译中能正确运用所学语法知识。

3. 听力

A 级: 能听懂日常和涉外业务活动中使用的结构简单、发音清楚、语速较慢(每分钟 120 词左右)的英语对话和不太复杂的陈述,理解基本正确。

B级: 能听懂涉及日常交际的结构简单,发音清楚、语速较慢(每分钟 110 词左右)的英语简短对话和陈述,理解基本正确。

4. 口语

A级: 能用英语进行一般的课堂交际,并能在日常和涉外业务活动中进行简单的交流。

B级:掌握一般的课堂用语,并能在日常涉外活动中进行简单的交流。

5. 阅读

A级: 能阅读中等难度的一般题材的简短英文资料,理解正确。在阅读生词不超过总词数 3%的英文资料时,阅读速度不低于每分钟 70 词。能读懂通用的简短实用文字材料,如信函、技术说明书、合同等,理解正确。

B级: 能阅读中等难度的一般题材的简短英文资料,理解正确。在阅读生词不超过总词数 3%的英文资料时,阅读速度不低于每分钟 50 词。能读懂通用的简短实用文字材料,如信函、产品说明等,理解基本正确。

6. 写作

A级:能就一般性题材、在30分钟内写出80~100词的命题作文;能填写和模拟套写简短的英语应用文,如填写表格与单证,套写简历、通知、信函等,词句基本正确,无重大语法错误,格式恰当,表达清楚。

B级: 能运用所学词汇和语法写出简单的短文; 能用英语填写表格, 套写便函、简历等, 词句基本正确, 无重大语法错误, 格式基本恰当, 表达清楚。

7. 翻译 (英译汉)

A级:能借助词典将中等难度的一般题材的文字材料和对外交往中的一般业务文字材料译成汉语。理解正确,译文达意,格式恰当。在翻译生词不超过总词数 5%的实用文字材料时,笔译速度每小时 250 个英语词。

B级:能借助词典将中等偏下难度的一般题材的文字材料译成汉语。理解正确,译文达意。

四、测试

语言测试在考核英语知识的同时,应着重考核学生实际运用语言的能力,要做到科学、公平和规范。完成《基本要求》规定的教学任务后,采用"高等学校英语应用能力考试国家级试题库"的命题进行检测。检测分A、B两级(含笔试和口试)。

五、教学中需要注意的几个问题

- 1. 高职高专教育培养的是技术、生产、管理、服务等领域的高等应用性专门人才。 英语课程不仅应打好语言基础,更要注重培养实际使用语言的技能,特别是使用英语处 理日常和涉外业务活动的能力。
- 2. 打好语言基础是英语教学的重要目标,但打好基础要遵循"实用为主、够用为 度"的原则,强调打好语言基础和培养语言应用能力并重;强调语言基本技能的训练和 培养实际从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重。
- 3. 重视语言学习的规律,正确处理听、说、读、写、译之间的关系,确保各项语言能力的协调发展。目前要特别注意加强听说技能的培养。
- 4. 考虑到目前学生人学英语水平的差异,教学和测试分 A、B 两级。对人学时未达到标准人学水平的学生应进行必要的补充训练,逐步使学生都能达到 A 级要求,以保证《基本要求》的全面落实。
- 5. 在完成《基本要求》规定的教学任务后,应结合专业学习,开设专业英语课程,这既可保证学生在校期间英语学习的连续性,又可使他们所学的英语得到实际的应用。
- 6. 正确处理测试和教学的关系。语言测试应着重考核学生实际运用语言的能力, 防止应试教育。与此同时,科学的测试又能为教学改革和语言学习提供积极的反馈,是 提高教学质量的必要保证。
- 7. 积极引进和使用计算机多媒体、网络技术等现代化的教学手段,改善学校的英语教学条件。组织学生参加丰富多彩的英语课外活动,营造良好的英语学习氛围,激发学生学习英语的自觉性和积极性。

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Unit 1 About Internet



Integrated Skills Development

Passage

E-mail and Our Life

If we accept that the creation of the Internet is one of the most important technological innovations of the 1950's, then we must give e-mail— the living embodiment of human connection across the Net—the pride of place¹. 225 million people throughout the world can send and receive e-mail. Donna Hoffman, a professor of marketing at Vanderbilt University, finds that when online users are asked what they do on the Net, they say, "E-mail is always No. 1."

E-mail is convenient, saves time, brings us closer to one another, helps us manage our lives². Books are written and campaigns conducted all through e-mail. But it is also inconvenient, wastes our time, isolates us in front of our computers and puts more complexity into our already too busy lives.

Jenn Maxim, a freelance writer in the San Francisco Bay Area, keeps a close eye on the emerging culture of the new online generation. She argues that e-mail could bring us closer to those whom we love. It may even help us, especially the shy³, find those whom we want to love. She says that people who are perhaps shy or had painful romantic failures in the past can use the Internet as a way to build a relationship in the early romantic stages. E-mail also flattens hierarchies within the bounds of an office. It is far easier to make suggestions to your superiors and colleagues through e mail than it is to do so in a pressure filled meeting room. ⁴

Yet, we cannot deny the obvious dark side to the lack of self-constraint encouraged by e-mail. Our e-mail boxes are easily filled with prurient advertisements like pornogra1



phy. People who insult us face to face also can achieve this through e-mail. If it is true that hours spent on the Net are often hours subtracted from watching television⁵, one could argue that the digital era has made more people write more words than ever before! But what kind of words are we writing? E-mail is actually too easy, too casual. Gone are the days when one would worry over a letter to a lover or a relative or a colleague. ⁶ Now there is just time for that quick e-mail, a few thoughts written in very simple sentences or phrases.

Still, e-mail is enabling new forms of worldwide human collaboration. Those 225 million people who can send and receive it represent a network of potentially cooperating individuals, mightier than the mightiest corporation or government. Mailing-list discussion groups and online conferencing allow us to get together to work on a great many projects that are interesting or helpful to us.

Now that we are all connected, day and night, across time and space, we are beginning to lose sight of the distinction between what is work and what is play, and we have no boundary. That can be, depending on the moment, either a blessing or a curse.

Unit 1

New words and Expressions

accept	/əkˈsept/	υ.	接受,同意,承认
creation	/kriˈeiʃən/	n.	创造,创作物
technological	/iteknəˈlɔʤikl/	a.	科技的
embodiment	/imbodiment/	n.	体现,具体化,化身
connection	/kəˈnek∫ən/	n.	连接,联系,关系
pride	/praid/	n.	自负,骄傲;自豪,自尊(心);引以为豪的
			人或物
		v_{ullet}	以自傲,得意
•			

2



inconvenient	/ıinkən'vi:njənt/	a.	不方便的,有困难的
complexity	/kəmˈpleksiti/	n.	复杂(性),复杂的事物
freelance	/fri:la:ns/	n.	自由作家,自由记者
emerge	/i'mə:ʤ/	v_{\bullet}	出现,浮现;(问题、困难等)发生,暴露
culture	/'k∧lt∫ə/	n.	文化,精神文明
generation	/ıogenəˈreiʃən/	n.	一代,一代人
shy	/ʃai/	<i>a</i> .	怕羞的,害羞的,畏缩的
painful	/'peinfəl/	<i>a</i> .	使痛苦的;讨厌的;费力的,费心的;棘手
			的
romantic	/rəuˈmæntik/	<i>a</i> .	浪漫的,传奇式的,空想的

英语 ENGLISH

relationship	/riˈleiʃən∫ip/	n.	关系,联系
flatten	/ˈflætn/	v_{ullet}	(使)变平
hierarchy	/ˈhɑiərɑːki/	n.	等级制度,阶层
suggestion	/səˈʤ es tʃən/	n.	提议,建议;暗示
superior	/sju:'piəriə/	<i>a</i> .	上级,长者
deny	/di'nai/	v.	否认,否定;拒绝相信,拒绝接受(给予)
lack	/læk/	n.	(of)缺乏,短缺的东西
		v.	缺乏,不足,没有
constraint	/kənˈstreint/	v.	约束,限制
pornography	/po:'nogrəfi/	n.	色情文学,色情描写
prurient	/'pruəriənt/	<i>a</i> .	好色的,淫乱的
digital	/ˈdiʤitəl/	<i>a</i> .	数字的
era	/ˈiərə/	n.	时代,纪元
casual	/ˈk æ ʒjuəl/	<i>a</i> .	偶然的,随便的,非正式的
colleague	/ˈkəliːg/	n.	同事,同僚
worldwide	/ˈwəːldwaid/	<i>a</i> .	全世界的
collaboration	/kə₁læbəˈrei∫ən/	n.	协作
represent	/ ₁ repri'zent/	v.	描绘,描述;代表;阐述
potentially	/pəˈtən∫əli/	adv.	潜在地,可能地
potential	/pəˈt en ʃəl/	<i>a</i> .	潜在的,可能的
network	/'netwə:k/	n.	网络,网状物,广播网
mighty	/ˈmaiti/	<i>a</i> .	有势力的,强大的,有力的
space	/speis/	n.	空间,间隔,距离
distinction	/disˈtiŋk∫ən/	n.	区别,差别;特征,个性
boundary	/ˈbaundəri/	n.	边界,分界线

Unit

Phrases and Expressions

/kə:s/

pride of place keep an eye on face to face work on now that lose sight of

curse

头等重要的地位 密切注视,照看 面对面的(地),面对着的 从事于,致力于;继续工作 既然 不再看见,忽略

诅咒,灾祸,被诅咒的事物





υ.





- 1. 这是一个 if 引导条件状语从句,从句中含有 that 引导的一个宾语从句,主句 中破 折号后为同位语,用来说明 e-mail 。整个句子的意思为:如果我们承认互 联网的创立是二十世纪五十年代最重要的技术创新之一,那么我们就必须给电子邮件以重要的地位,它是通过网络实现人类沟通与交流的生动的体现。
- 2. 在这个句子中,主语为 E-mail,后面的四个并列的谓语部分采用的是平行结构。 这样的结构使句子更为简洁、流畅。
- 3. the shy 指怕羞的人。某些形容词前面加定冠词 the,表示这一类人。类似的还有:the poor the rich, the old, the young.
- 4. 此句为一个并列句。在两个分句中,都用了 it 作形式主语,实际主语为动词不定式短语。在第二个分句中, do so 为替代用法,代替 make suggestion to your superiors and colleagues 。
- 5. 这一部分句子的意思为"如果上网的时间真是从看电视的时间里省出来的话。it 为形式主语,条件状语从句的实际主语是 that hours spent on the Net are often hours subtracted from watching television。
- 6. 这是一个倒装句,正常语序为: The days when one would worry over a letter to a lover or a relative or a colleague are gone.
- 7.... cooperating individuals, which is mightier than the mightiest corporation or government: 当定语从句与先行词的关系不是非常紧密时,常用非限制性定语从句,在先行词后面加逗号,而且只能用 which 引导,不能用 that。

Check your understanding

Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1. What do people think of the creation of the Internet?
- 2. How many people can receive and send e-mail?
- 3. What do online users mainly do on the Internet?
- 4. How can e-mail help those who are shy or had romantic failures?
- 5. Why can e-mail flatten hierarchies in the office?







- 6. What kind of problem may be caused by the lack of restraint of e-mail?
- 7. Why don't people have to worry over writing in the form of e-mail?
- 8. What does the writer think of e-mail?

Build up your language stock

${\bf I}$. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

complexity superior lack of distinction potential keep an eye on technological argue

- 1. Professor Lee is an expert in artificial intelligence and he has no in this field all over the country.
- 2. The steam engine was the greatest advance of the 19th century.
- 3. We can predict that the benefits of computerized ordering are very great.
- 4. The company had invested a lot in the real estate(房地产) and the serious circulating fund(流动资金) léd to the closure of the company.
- 5. I couldn't find my friend's house in spite of driving in the city for an hour because the of the road map puzzled me.
- 6. They that more bus routes should be opened up because buses can accommodate (容纳) more passengers.
- 7. The twin brothers are much alike. There is no obvious between them.
- 8. Mary offered to my baby when I went to pick up my mother at the airport.

II. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1. The young man was suspected of stealing something in the store, but he ever having been there.
 - A. resisted
- B. denied
- C. refused
- D. avoided











2.	The old writer's		new detective no	vel after having		
stopped writing for three years.						
	A. working out	B. working up	C. working on	D. working in		
3.	As we know, sea m	ammals (哺乳动物	切),like whales,mu	st peri-		
	odically(周期性的) to breathe.					
	A. appear	B. occur	C. show	D. emerge		
4.	It's really hard for	the young babys	itter to tl	he naughty child		
	when his parents both go out to work.					
	A. achieve	B. manage	C. control	D. succeed		
5.	Never the	fact that you have	e great artistic tale	nt and never lose		
	heart.					
	A. catch sight of		B. come in sight of			
	C. stand the sight of	of	D. lose sight of			
6.	6. Don't you think this western restaurant is to the one we wer					
	to last week? The food is delicious and the service is good.					
	A. superior	B. better	C. advantageous	D. greater		
7.	7. they have taken matters into their hands, the pace of events					
	has quickened.					
	A. As long as	B. Even if	C. Now that	D. Only if		
8.	8. Such customs as roses or chocolates to one's lover on Valentine's Day					
	are widely	in China.				
	A. accepted	B. allowed	C. received	D. admitted		
Ⅲ. Ch	oose the best answer	for each of the fol	llowing sentences.			
1. I didn't have much money on me but I gave the poor little girl and her						
	father I had.					
	A. all what	B. which	C. what	D. that		
2.	After going to scho	ool, little Susan is	than eve	r before.		
	A. excited		B. much excited			
	C. far much excited	1	D. far more excite	ed		
3.	3. When Mrs. Smith came home, she found pieces of glass on the floor					





the window.

D. broken

D. existing

the walls and houses of

C. breaking

B. break

However, all the children denied

4. Beneath the streets of the modern city

the ancient town of the Ming Dynasty.

A. to break

A. exist



5. The farmers were very happy since the fine weather helped good harvest.

A. make

B. making

C. made

D. makes

Joe first heard of the man referred to as a distinguished artist. A. It was Steven that

B. It was Steven who

C. It was from Steven that

D. That was from Steven

7. Jane,

her book.

B. never to know

where to find her book, asked her classmates if they saw

A. not to know C. don't know

D. not knowing

8. Helen was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the oth-, of course, made the others jealous.

A. who

B. which

C. that

D. what

IV. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1. 起初,没有现成的技术资料,但我们设法干下去了。(manage)
- 2. 水晶花瓶被放在大钢琴上最引人注目的地方。(crystal, pride of place)
- 3. 如果购买者联合起来,他们可以打折扣买大批的批发商品。(cooperate, discount)
- 4. 那窃贼转过墙角,面对面碰上一个警察。(face to face)
- 5. 新政策把重点放在了政府官员的自律方面。(government official, selfconstraint)
- 6. 由于他工作十分努力,经理给他一星期的假期。(allow)
- 7. 这条新的高速公路是最新设计思想的体现。(embodiment)
- 8. 好几个村庄因大雪与外界隔绝。(isolate)



