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# 同步辅导手册

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主 编 闫 军

副主编 裴廷延 姚 璐

熊 皓 杜玉玲

主 审 熊柏森



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主编: 闫军 副主编: 姚璐、熊皓、裴廷廷、杜玉玲 编著

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# 前 言

《〈大学英语〉(精读)同步辅导手册》是与上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语精读》(1-4)最新版修订本相配套的同步辅导用书。全书共4册,每册10个单元(与教材匹配),每个单元包括八个部分:

(一)重点词汇讲解。选取课文中重要的生词,给出中、英文解释,配以简明地道、涵盖广泛的例句,附上派生词、同义词/短语、反义词/短语或常用短语。

(二)重点短语讲解。选取课文中的重要短语,给出中、英文解释,配以简明地道、涵盖广泛的例句,画龙点睛地说明该短语的使用特点,并附上同义短语或反义短语。

(三)同义词语辨析。选取课文中重要词语的相关同义词语,从词义、常用性、使用范围、用法等方面进行比较,并配以恰当的例句。

(四)课文语篇与难点。用通俗、简短的英文归纳课文内容,帮助学生理解课文的大意、中心思想。并通过篇章结构的分析,划分语段,用简短的英文列出文章的提纲,使学生了解作者写作的行文思路。提炼出课文各语段中具有一定难度的句子,从结构、意义、用法上分别作出分析和解释,以增强学生对课文的理解。

(五)句型结构与翻译。从课文中筛选出重要句型,从结构和用法上详加说明,给出例句,举一反三。并附上同义句型和反义句型。

(六)课文练习答案与注释。提供每个单元课文练习的参考答案,对习题酌情配上了汉语译文和注释,以方便同学们自学。

(七)阅读材料注释与译文。选取课文练习阅读材料中的长难句加以注释,并将阅读材料逐句译成汉语。

(八)课文译文。将各篇课文逐句译成汉语,以帮助学生确切理解课文的所有内容并提高英译汉能力。

本书全体编写人员殷切期盼本套书问世以后,能更多地听到反馈意见,以便修订,使之完善。

编 者

2002年7月

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# Unit One

## A Brush with the Law

### 重点词汇讲解

circumstance	due	commit	regard	confirm	charge
conduct	dismiss	award	release	case	dare

### 1. **circumstance** *n.* (常用复数)

(1) the logical surroundings of an action (周围的) 情况, 形势

—Under no *circumstances* must a soldier leave his post.

士兵在任何情况下都不得擅离自己的岗位。

—The result was the best that could be expected in the *circumstances*.

这是在此情形下有望出现的最好的格局了。

【说明】与 *circumstance* 并用的介词用 *in* 或 *under* 均可。

(2) one's state of affairs 状况, 境况 (尤指经济状况)

—His financial *circumstance* is from bad to worse. 他的经济每况愈下。

—He lives in *good/easy* (*bad/difficult*) *circumstances*. 他的生活优裕 (贫困)。

【常见搭配】owing to exceptional circumstances 由于特殊情况 under almost any circumstances 几乎在任何情况下 if circumstances permit 如果情况允许的话 in the event of unexpected circumstances 万一出现意外情况

### 2. **due** *adj.*

(1) expected or supposed (to happen, arrive, etc.) 预计

—He *was due* (to arrive) in London tomorrow. 他预计明天到达伦敦。

—Their first baby is *due* in January. 他们的第一个孩子预产期在 1 月份。

(2) caused by, owing to, because of 由于

—His absence *was due to* illness. 他因病缺席。

—*Due to* his bad temper, most people avoid him. 因为他脾气坏, 多数人都躲着他。

【说明】① *due to* 在传统英语中只可用作表语, 但用作状语的情况已为人们所接受, 相当于 owing to。② 注意它与 thanks to 的区别。thanks to 只能作状语, 不能作表语, 意为“亏得, 幸亏, 由于”。例如: *Thanks to* you, I was saved from drowning. 幸亏你, 我才没



有淹死。③ *due to* 后面若跟 *that* 从句领先接 *the fact*。例如: *His love of literature was due to the fact that his mother read poetry to him when he was a child.* 他对文学的爱好是由于他母亲从小就给他朗读诗歌的缘故。

(3) *that ought to be paid* 应付的

— *Money is due (to) him for his work.* 他做了事, 应该付给他钱。

— *The rent becomes/falls due next week.* 下周该付房租了。

(4) *proper* 适当的

— *After due consideration, he decided to accept the position.*

经过适当考虑之后, 他决定接受这个职位。

— *He handled the matter with due care.* 他处理这事很谨慎。

3. **commit** *vt.*

(1) *to do (sth. wrong, bad, foolish, or unlawful)* 做; 犯

— ... *wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence* 四处游荡, 企图作案。

— *They committed horrible crimes against the Chinese people.*

他们给中国人民犯下了令人发指的罪行。

【常见搭配】*commit suicide/ an error/ murder* 自杀(犯错, 杀人)

(2) *deliver, hand over for safekeeping* 把……交托给, 把……委托给

— *The insane man was committed to an asylum.*

那个精神失常的人被送进精神病院。

— *He committed his child to the care of a nursery.* 他把孩子交给托儿所照看。

【常见搭配】*commit sth. to paper/ writing (the fire/ the flames, memory/ remembrance)* 把……记下来(烧掉/牢记)

(3) *to promise (esp. oneself, one's property etc.) to a certain opinion, course of action, or a cause* 表态; 保证

— *He wouldn't commit himself on any issue.* 他不愿在任何问题上表态。

— *I have committed myself to help/ helping him.* 我已保证要帮助他。

【派生词】*commitment* *n.* 犯罪; 交托(看管或保管); 许诺, 承诺

4. **regard** *vt. & n.*

(1) *vt.*

① *to consider* 看作, 认为, 考虑

— *We regard him as among our friends.* 我们把他看作朋友。

② *to look at; to observe* 注视, 凝视

— *He regarded me with curiosity.* 他好奇地凝视着我。

③ *pay attention to* 注意

— *None regarded her screams.* 没人注意到她的尖叫。

④ *have relation to* 与……有关

— *Your argument does not regard the question we're discussing.*

你的论点与我们正在谈论的问题无关。

(2) *n.*

① *consideration* 考虑

—We should not always act merely from a *regard* to ourselves.

我们做事不应该总是只考虑自己。

—He has no *regard* for the feelings of others. 他毫不顾及别人的感情 ② *observation* 注视

—He looked at me with reproachful *regard*. 他用责备的眼光看我。

③ *attention; care* 注意

—More *regard* must be paid to safety on the roads. 应多注意交通安全。

④ *relation; connection* 关系

—His remarks have special *regard to* the question at issue.

他的话与争论中的问题特别有关系。

⑤ *respectful good will* (复数) 问候

—Please give my kind *regards* to your father. 请代我向你父亲问好。

【派生词】*regardless* *adj.* 不顾虑的; 不重视的; 不关心的 *regarding* *prep.* 关于

【常用短语】*as regards = with regard to* 关于 *in this regard* 在这一点上 *without regard to/for* 不顾, 不考虑 *hold sb. in high/ low regard* 尊敬(藐视)某人 *regardless of* 不管, 不顾, 不注意

5. *confirm vt.*

(1) *to strengthen* 使……更坚固(坚强, 坚定)

—Your behavior has only *confirmed* me in my opinion of you.

你的行为反而使我对你的看法更加坚定。

(2) *to prove to be true or correct* 证实

—This *confirms* my suspicions 这证实了我的疑心。

(3) *to give formal approval to* 批准, 认可

—The treaty was *confirmed* by the congress. 国会批准条约生效。

(4) *to repeat the assertion of* (eg a statement, an order for goods) so as to make it more definite or certain 确定

—They want us to *confirm* when we will be arriving 他们要我们确定到达的时间。

【派生词】*confirmation n.* [U] 证实, 批准, 确定 *confirmative adj.* 确定的; 批准的 *confirmed adj.* 坚定的; 根深蒂固的

6. *charge vt. & n.*

(1) *vt.*

① *to publically accuse someone of doing sth illegal or bad* 指责; 指控

—They *charged* him with dishonesty. 他们指责他不诚实。

【同义词】*accuse*

② *to ask in payment* 收费

—He *charged* me fifty dollars for his services. 他向我收取了 50 美元的服务费。

—Storage will be *charged* on each piece of baggage remaining at stations over 24 hours. 每件

行李在车站存放 24 小时以上将收取寄存费。

③to give as a duty or responsibility 使承担任务或责任

—He is *charged with* heavy responsibilities. 他肩负重任。

—The law *charges* the policeman *with* keeping order. 法律赋予警察维护秩序的责任。

【同义词】assign

④to rush (as if) in an attack 进攻, 袭击; 冲

—The soldiers *charged* the enemy. 士兵们进攻敌人。

【说明】在此意义上 charge 可作不及物动词。

(2) *n.*

①[C] accusation 指责; 指控

—A *charge* of burglary was entered against him. 他被指控犯盗窃罪。

【常见搭配】bring/make/lay a charge against sb. 控告某人

【常用短语】on a charge of 以……的罪名

②cost, price 费用, 价格

—It can be obtained on very reasonable *charges*. 用很低的价钱就能买到它。

—The gallery is open to the public *without charge*. 美术馆免费向公众开放。

【常用短语】at one's own charges 自费 free of charge 免费 the charge for the service 服务费

③[U] position of care, control or responsibility for a person, group or organization 看管, 主管, 职责

—We gave him *charge of* our children. 我们请他照管我们的孩子。

—Arresting criminals are *the charge of* the police. 逮捕罪犯是警察的职责。

【常用短语】take charge of = be in charge of 负责 in/under the charge of = in/under one's charge 由……负责

④[C] attack 袭击, 冲锋

—He was killed while leading the *charge* at the battle.

他在战斗中带头冲锋时牺牲了。

## 7. conduct *v. & n.*

(1) *vt.*

①to carry out 实施; 进行; 处理

—I wanted to *conduct* my own defence in court. 我想在法庭上作自我辩护。

【常见搭配】conduct an experiment/an investigation/a business/propaganda/a lesson in English/negotiations 做实验(进行调查/经商/做宣传/用英语授课/进行谈判)

【同义词】execute

②to behave (esp. oneself) 为人, 表现

—He *conducted* himself well at the party. 他在晚会上表现很好。

【常见搭配】conduct oneself in a gracious manner/with dignity/like a gentleman 举止(文雅/庄重/似绅士一般)

③to lead or guide 带领, 引导, 指挥

—I was *conducted* over a school. 我被带领着参观了一所学校。

—They *conducted* me into the conference room. 他们把我领进会议室。

【常见搭配】conduct an orchestra/a campaign/a class in English literature 指挥乐队(指挥一场战役/教英国文学课)

④to act as the path for electricity, heat, etc 导(电, 热等)

—Copper *conducts* electricity better than other materials do.

铜的导电性能比其他材料好

(2) *n.* U

①direction of the course of (a business, activity, etc.) 处理, 经营

—The judge's bias had affected the *conduct* of the case.

法官的偏见影响了该案的审理。

②behavior 行为, 品行

【说明】作名词时 conduct 读作[ˈkɒdʌkt]。

【常见搭配】good conduct 好的品行 proper/improper conduct 正当(不正当)的行为

【派生词】conduction *n.* U 传导; 导电

## 8. *dismiss vt.*

(1) to reject (a case, an appeal, etc) 驳回(诉讼、上诉等)

—The magistrate *dismissed* the case after fifteen minutes.

15 分钟后, 法官就驳回了对我的指控。

(2) —The defending lawyer asked that the charge against his client be *disimissed*.

辩护律师要求驳回对其当事人的指控。

—to refuse to consider (a subject or idea) seriously 不再考虑

—You'd better *dismiss* such thoughts from your mind. 你最好打消这些想法。

—The question cannot be lightly *dismissed* as a dream.

不可轻率地把这个问题当成空想而不予考虑。

(3) to send away or allow to go 让……离开

—The teacher *dismissed* the class as soon as the bell rang. 铃声一响, 教师宣布下课。

(4) to remove from job 解雇, 免职

—He was *dismissed* from the service for his careless behavior.

他因玩忽职守而被免职。

## 9. *award vt. & n.*

(1) *vt.* to give esp. as the result of an official decision 授与; 判给

—The prize was *awarded* to me for excellence in French.

我因法语成绩优异而获奖。

—He was *awarded* his damages by the court.

法院判给他损失赔偿费。

【同义词】grant, conder

(2) *n.*

①sth, esp. a prize or money, given as the result of an official decision 奖(品)

—He won the third award of \$ 250. 他获得 250 美元的二等奖。

②judgement or final decision, esp. of arbitrators 判决; 裁决

—The award for the oratorical contest was made by a jury of nine professors.

演讲比赛的裁决由 9 位教授组成的评判委员会作出。

#### 10. *release n. & vt.*

(1) *n.*

①a setting free; a letter or message that sets someone free 释放(证书); 解放

—She went to the kidnappers to beg for her son's *release*.

她去乞求绑架者释放她的儿子。

—Lincoln proclaimed the *release* of the slaves. 林肯宣布解放奴隶。

—The governor of prison was signing *releases*. 监狱长正在签署释放证书。

②publication, circulation 发行(物)

—The film is scheduled for midsummer *release*. 那部影片定于仲夏发行。

③relief 解除, 免除

—This medicine will give you *release* from pain. 这药会解除你的痛苦。

(2) *vt.*

①to set free 释放; 解放

—He was *released* on parole. 他被假释了。

②to make available for people to buy or see 发行; 发布

—The new trade figures have just been *released*. 新的贸易统计数字刚刚发布。

③to relieve 解除, 免除

—Death at last *released* her from pain. 死神终于解除了她的痛苦。

【常见搭配】*release sb. from anxiety/duty/his debt/his promise* 解除某人的忧虑(下班/豁免某人欠款/使某人不必履行诺言)

#### 11. *case n.* C

(1)all the facts and arguments that support the opinions or claims of one side in a disagreement, legal question etc. (争论或诉讼中支持某一方的)事实和论点; 陈述

—The agent made a good *case* for buying insurance.

这位代理商把购买保险的好处说得头头是道。

—Despite long-winded argument, he failed to make out his *case*.

尽管长篇大论, 他还是未说明他有理。

【常用短语】*put the case for sb./sth.* 为某人(某事)辩护 *state one's case* 陈述情况或理由 *have no case* 无话可辩

(2)a lawsuit 诉讼(案)

—He sued the newspaper, but lost the *case*. 他起诉那家报纸, 可是败诉了。

【常见搭配】file/bring a case against sb. 起诉某人 bring the case before the court 将此案提交法院处理 withdraw/drop a case 撤回诉讼 win/gain a case 胜诉

(3) a set of events needing inquiry or action by the police 案件

—He reported the case to the police. 他向警方报了案。

—They began at once to investigate the case. 他们立即开始调查此案。

【常见搭配】a case of theft/burglary/murder/robbery/rape 偷窃(夜盗/杀人/抢劫/强奸)案

(4) an example 事例, 实例; 病例; 患者

—A very few cases of cholera are now reported. 现在极少听到霍乱病例的疫报。

—He brought forward numerous cases in illustration. 他提出大量实例以资说明。

【常见搭配】an acute/advanced case 急性病(晚期病症) a chronic/mild/hopeless case 慢性病(轻度病症/绝症)

【说明】case 在此项上既可以指某种病, 又可以指该病的患者。

(5) a particular occasion or situation 情况, 状况

—If you do so, you'll make your case worse. 如果这么干, 你的处境将更为不利。

—What's the practice in such cases? 这些情况下的惯例是什么?

【常用短语】in any case 无论如何 in case 如果, 假若万一……; 以防, 免得 in case of

如果; 万一 in the case of 就……来说; 至于 in this/that case 若是这(那)样的话

in no case 决不 in nine cases out of ten 十之八九; 很有可能 the case 事实; 现实;

情况 a case in point 恰当的例子 just in case 以防万一(用于表示很小的可能性)

## 12. dare v.

(1) to be brave enough or rude enough (to do sth. dangerous, difficult, or unpleasant) 敢; 胆敢

—I don't dare to tell him. 我不敢告诉他。

—Don't you dare speak to me like that again. 看你还敢这样对我说话不!

(2) to challenge 挑战

—I dare you to jump off that wall. 我谅你也不敢从那堵墙上跳下来。

—I didn't want to do it, but he dared me (to). 我不想干这件事, 但他激我(去干)。

(3) (作情态助动词) 胆敢

—How dare you arrest me! 你们还敢逮捕我!

—He wanted to come, but daredn't. 他想来, 却不敢来。

(4) be brave enough to face 敢于面对; 敢于承担(风险)

—We will dare any hardship and danger. 我们敢于承担任何艰险。

【说明】dare 作主动词用, 其后不定式可带 to, 也可以不带 to。但在 daredn't 或 dare not 之后须接不带 to 的不定式。在主语为单数的一般现在时句子中, 若后接带 to 的不定式用“dares”。若后接不带 to 的不定式, 可是不接任何成分时用 dares 或 dare 均可。如 I don't think she dare/dares. 我认为她不敢。

【常用短语】I dare say = (I daresay) 我想; 恐怕

## 重点短语讲解

take one's time	turn out	as a result	report to
arm with	call on	(not) stand a chance	find sb. guilty
revolve around	turn against		

### 1. take one's time not hurry 不着急; 不慌不忙

—As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was *taking my time*, ...

由于天气晴朗, 眼下又无急事, 我便慢悠悠地……

—He always *took his time* in eating his meals. 他吃饭总是不慌不忙地。

—You can *take your time to* pay the debt you owe me. 你欠我的钱可以慢慢还。

### 2. turn out

(1) come to be known (that); prove (eventually) to be 原来是; 证明是

—It *turned out* there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area...

事情原来是这样的, 在这一地区发生了很多小的扒窃案……

—The plan *turned out* a failure. 这项计划结果归于失败。

(2) produce as the result of labor 生产出; 产生

—Our school has *turned out* many great scholars. 我们学校产生了许多伟大学者。

—The factory can *turn out* 500 cars a day. 那家工厂一天能生产 500 辆汽车。

(3) expel; drive out 驱逐

—If you don't behave, you will be *turned out*. 假若你行为不端, 你将被驱逐。

(4) turn inside out; empty 翻出

—I've *turned out* all the drawers in my desk. 我已翻遍写字台的所有抽屉。

(5) be present at; appear 到场; 出现

—The whole village *turned out* to welcome us. 全村的人都出来迎接我们。

### 3. as a result (of) 作为(……的)结果; 因此, 所以

—As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident.

所以我想装出一副冷漠的, 对这一事件满不在乎的样子。

—He was late as a result of the snow. 他因下雪而迟到。

### 4. report to

(1) announce that one has arrived and is ready for duty, work etc. 报到, 复命

—I was officially charged and told to *report to* Richmond Magistrates' court the following Monday. 我受到正式指控, 并通知我下周一到里士满地方法庭受审。

—When you have finished this work, *report yourself to* the manager.

当你结束这项工作时, 向经理复命。

(2) make a complaint about sb. to 向……告发、控告某人

—He *reported* the boy to the head teacher for making a noise.

他向校长告发这男孩吵闹。

5. **arm with** supply, or provide with, weapons etc, as a precaution or defence 用……武装上

—We went along that Monday *armed with* all kinds of witness.

我们星期一出庭的时候带上了各种各样的证人。

—He *armed himself with* a big stick. 他手持大棒作为武器。

—He set out *armed with* a raincoat and an umbrella. 他带着雨衣雨伞出发了。

6. **call on**

(1) ask (sb) to do sth; invite; appeal to 请(某人)做某事

—But he was never *called on* to give evidence. 但他却未曾被请求作证。

—The chairman *called on* the representative of that country to address the meeting.

主席请那个国家的代表在会上讲话。

(2) visit 拜访

—call on friends 拜访朋友

(3) use 使用

—She would have to *call on* all her strength if she was to open the door.

她要想把门打开得使出全身的力气不可。

7. **(not) stand a chance** not have a possibility or opportunity; be unlikely to do sth. (没)

有可能; (没)有机会

—The poor police had never *stood a chance*. 可怜警察一直没有胜诉的可能。

—He *stands a good chance of* being chosen. 他很可能被选上。

8. **find sb. guilty** 判某人有罪

—There is every chance that he will be *found guilty*. 他很有可能被判有罪。

—The jury *found him guilty of* murder. 陪审团判定他犯有杀人罪。

9. **revolve around/about** have as its center or main topic or concern; move in circles around 以

……为主; 环绕, 围绕

—A baby's life *revolves mainly around* its parents. 婴儿主要围绕在父母身边生活。

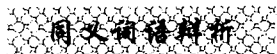
—This is the point around which discussion now *revolves*. 这一直是目前讨论的中心议题。

—The earth *revolves both round* the sun and on its own axis. 地球既公转又自转。

10. **turn against** (cause to) oppose, be hostile to (使)反对; (使)与……敌对

—He had the distinct impression that everyone was *turning against* him.

他明显地感觉到人人都在跟他作对。



同义词辨析

1. **sometime, sometimes, some time, oftentimes**

(1) **sometime** 副词, “在某个时候, 日后”, 用来指过去或将来的某一不确定时间。另外, 它用作形容词, 意为“从前的”。

—It happened *sometime* last month. 这事发生在上个月的某个时候。

—I hope to see you *sometime* next year. 我希望明年某一时候再能见到你。

—Miss Lee, a *sometime* pupil of our school, is now a teacher here.



李小姐是本校从前的一个学生,如今是这里的一位教员了。

(2) *sometimes* 只作副词,意思是“有时,不时”。

—It is *sometimes* very difficult to find an exact translation for a very common expression. 有时一个很普通的说法,却很难找到准确的译法。

—He is *sometimes* in Paris, *sometimes* in London. 他有时在巴黎,有时在伦敦。

(3) *some time* “若干时候,一段时期”,一般指很长时间。

—She stayed in England for *some time* last year. 去年她在英国呆过一个时期。

—The solution may be *some time* in arriving. 可能要过一些时候才有解决办法。

(4) *oftentime(s)* “经常”,用于口语中,等于 *often*。

## 2. *circumstance, environment, surroundings*

(1) *circumstance* 指某种事件或动作发生时的“情况”,也指“境况,生活状况”,通常用复数形式。

—He described the *circumstances* of the accident in detail.

他详细地描述了这次事故的情况。

—Bad weather is a *circumstance* that we cannot control.

恶劣的天气是一个我们无法控制的情况。

—Smith was at the time in easy *circumstances*.

史密斯当时经济宽裕。

(2) *environment* “环境”的总称,与 *circumstance* 不同的是它更强调围绕着某一特定的人或物,而且往往着重对那人或物的影响。

—*Environment* exercises a far greater influence on living beings than heredity.

环境对于生物的影响远远超过遗传。

—The house itself is not particularly to my mind, but I like its *environment*.

这房子本身并不特别合我的心意,但我喜欢它周围的环境。

(3) *surroundings* “周围事物,环境”,与 *environment* 区别在于它只指具体的物质的东西,范围较窄,而且总是复数形式。

—You don't see animals in their natural *surroundings* at a zoo.

在动物园看不到在天然环境中生活的动物。

—The students live happily in their beautiful *surroundings*.

学生们在这样优美的环境里过得很快活。

## 3. *award, reward*

(1) *award* “授予(奖章、奖金等)”后面可接双宾语。

—The judges *awarded* the prize to her/*awarded* her the prize. 裁判员向她授奖。

—He was *awarded* his damages by the court. 法院判给他损失赔偿费。

(2) *reward* “酬报,酬谢”,只能以人或人的行为作宾语,如果说明以何为报酬需用“with”引出。

—Such deeds of self-sacrifice cannot be adequately *rewarded* with money.

这种自我牺牲的行为用金钱是不能够充分酬报的。