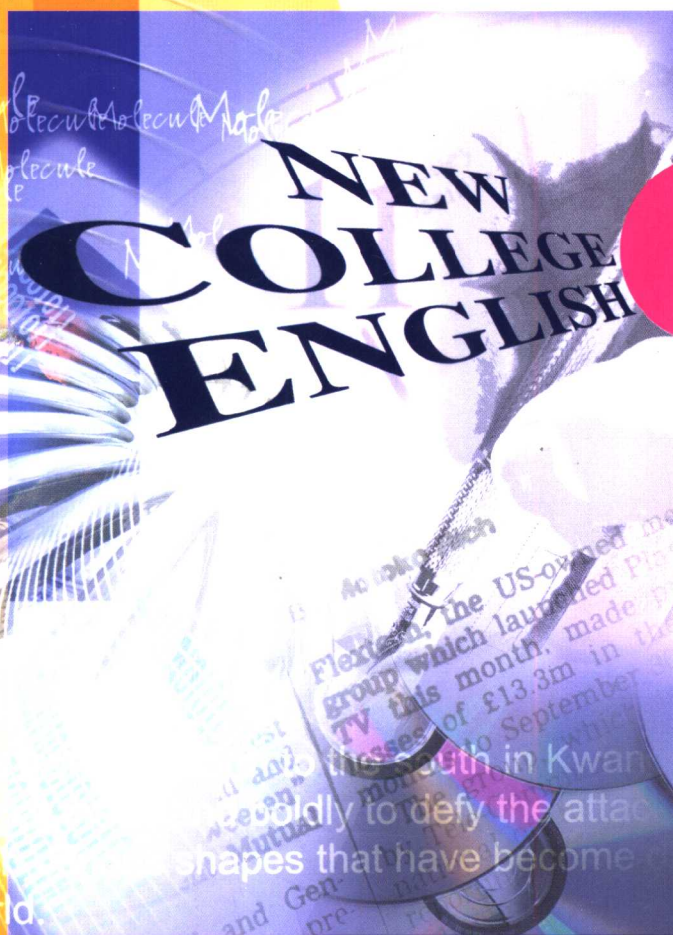


新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

辅导与练习

邱爱萍 邱必慈 主编



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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1

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辅导与练习 1**

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前 言

《新编大学英语》(外语教学与研究出版社出版)教材的问世,结束了传统的“费时、低能”的“以教师为中心的填鸭式”的教学模式,教材的知识性、趣味性和可思性以及形式多样的课堂活动使学生在课堂教学过程中能积极思考,自觉参与,从而提高语言的应用能力和鉴赏能力。然而,经过两年的教材使用,我们发现,由于课时的限制、教学模式的改变以及教材本身词汇量大等原因,学生对于教材中词汇和语法的掌握不尽如人意。为了真正做到“以学生为中心”,变学生的被动接受为主动吸收,达到教材的编写目标,我们特编写了这套辅导用书。本套丛书的特点是具有针对性、实用性和多功能性,旨在帮助学生掌握扎实的语法、一定的词汇量和熟练的词汇运用能力,打好语言基础,从而提高英语学习的效率和语言应用的能力,更好地通过四六级考试。

本书基本内容分为三个部分:

一、正文

Part I Words and Phrases (词与词组)。本部分包含每单元 In-class Reading (课内阅读)和 After-class Reading (课外阅读)的语言点,针对大学英语四级词汇学习要求,集中体现复用式词汇的基本用法、常用搭配、派生词、同义词和反义词。

Part II Useful Patterns and Grammatical Points (句型与语法)。本部分不仅对课文中的重点句型逐一讲解,而且还详尽阐述了本单元的语法现象,同时对同类语法现象进行归纳和总结,有助于学生自学。

Part III Confusing Words and Phrases (易混淆的词与词组)。本部分针对每单元常用的易混淆的词与词组进行解释,有助于学生进行区分。

二、Exercises (练习)

这部分是针对以上三个部分所出的练习题。练习又分为四个部分:第一二部分为语法练习;第三四部分为词汇练习。练习着重检验学生的语言应用能力,强调写和译的能力。练习附有答案便于学生自测。

三、Index (索引)

本书附有正文部分的索引,便于学生在造句、翻译、写作时查阅参考。

参加本书编写的人员为福建师范大学大学外语教研部从事《新编大学英语》教学一线的教师。正文部分编写人员如下:邱爱萍 (Units 1、2), 李玲 (Units 3、4), 黄梅仙 (Units 5、6), 曾曼清 (Units 7、8), 杨文胜 (Units 9、10), 胡嘉兴 (Units 11、12)。练习编写人员:邱爱萍, 李瑞灵。杨良平同志在打印、编排方面给予了极大的支持与帮助,在此表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,难免有不妥或不全面之处,敬请同行及读者提出宝贵意见。

编者

2001年4月

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Unit One Love

I . Words and Phrases

1. When I was growing up, I was **embarrassed** to be seen with my father. [I-L1]

当我逐渐长大时,被人看见和父亲在一起使我很难为情。

embarrass *v.*

- ① **be embarrassed** (常用作被动语态) 使人为难,使人窘迫

The father was embarrassed by the teacher's comments about his son. 老师对他儿子的评论使得这位父亲很窘迫。

- ② **embarrass sb. with sth. (by doing)** 使人难堪

Don't embarrass foreigners with (by asking) personal questions when talking with them. 与外国人谈话时,不要问个人问题,这样会让他们觉得不好意思。

2. I would **be ashamed of** the unwanted attention. [I-L3]

这不必要的关注使我感到难堪。

ashamed *adj.*

- ① **be ashamed of** 感到羞耻,感到惭愧

She is ashamed of her failure in exam. 她对自己考试不及格感到惭愧。

- ② **be ashamed to do** 以……为耻

He was ashamed to admit he had been wrong. 他羞于承认自己不对。

3. If he ever noticed or was bothered, he never **let on**. [I-L4]

他也许曾注意到,也许觉得烦恼,但他从来没有说出来。

- ① **let on about sth.** 泄密

let on + that/wh-... 泄漏

Don't let on about this plan. 别泄漏这个计划。

He let on to the police where the gangsters would meet. 他向警察透露歹徒会在什么地方会合。

- ② **let on that...** 假装,装做

She tried to **let on that** she didn't care. 她尽力装作无所谓。

4. "You set the pace. I will try to **adjust to you**." [I-L7]

“你定步伐,我会尽量跟上。”

adjust *vt.*

- ① **adjust sb./sth. to** 改变……以适应,调节

You can adjust this desk to the height of any child. 你可以调节这张桌子的高度以适应任何一个小孩。

- ② **adjust oneself to** 使自己适应……

She soon adjusted herself to the new way of life. 她很快地适应了新的生活方式。
[同义词] accustom oneself to, adapt oneself to

③ **adjust sth.** 校正, 调整

I'll have the brakes of my bicycle adjusted. 我得请人调一下我的自行车车闸。
[同义词] regulate, set

[派生词] adjustable *adj.* adjustably *adv.*
 adjusted *adj.* adjustment *n.*

5. He went to work sick, and **despite** nasty weather. [I-L9]

不管碰到生病还是恶劣的天气他都去上班。

despite prep. 不管, 尽管

Despite the traffic jam he arrived here on time. 尽管交通阻塞, 他仍然准时到达这里。

[同义词] in spite of, regardless of

[用法提示] despite, in spite of 和 regardless of 均为介词和介词词组, 后面只可接名词, 如果要跟句子, 常见的表达为 Despite the fact + that-clause。注意下面句子的翻译。

Despite the fact that he is ill, he goes to school as usual. 尽管他生病, 他仍像往常一样去上学。

6. He almost never missed a day, and would **make it** to the office even if others could not. [I-L9]

他几乎没有旷过一天工, 即使别人无法上班, 他也要准时到办公室。

make it

① 准时到达

I just made it to that meeting before it started. 我正好在会议开始前准时到会。

② 取得; 达到目的; 设法安排

He says he'll get up at six tomorrow morning, but he'll never make it. 他说他明早6点起床, 但是他绝对做不到。

7. When I think of it now, I marvel at how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to **subject** himself to such indignity and stress. [I-L17-19]

当我现在想起来时, 我惊叹一个男子得用多少勇气来承受这种屈辱和压力。

subject vt.

subject sb./sth. to sth. 使服从, 使遭受, 使经受

That country wanted to subject the neighboring countries to its rule. 那个国家想要置邻近诸国于其统治之下。

[用法提示] 常用被动语态

The tires are subjected to various tests. 这些轮胎须经受各种测试。

[同义词] submit to, subordinate to

[派生词] subjection *n.* 服从, 隶属

subject adj.

be subject to sb./sth. 受……支配

We are all subject to the laws of nature. 我们都要受自然规律的支配。

[同义词] be obedient to, be subordinate (*adj.*) to

8. Unable to **engage** in many activities, my father still tried to **participate in** some way. [I-L26]

尽管很多活动我父亲不能参加,但他还是尽量用某种方式参与。

engage *v.*

- ① **engage sb./oneself in sth.** (使)从事于,忙于,参加

He wants to engage himself in trade. 他想从事外贸工作。

We engaged him in conversation. 我们让他参加谈话。

It was considered inappropriate for women to engage in politics. 妇女从政过去被认为是合适的。

[用法提示] 常以过去分词当形容词用 be engaged in

She is engaged in protecting wild animals. 她忙于保护野生动物的工作。

[同义词] involve in, participate in, take part in

- ② **engage sb. as** 聘用(某人)

He engaged Mary as his secretary. 他聘玛丽为他的秘书。

[同义词] appoint...as, employ...as

- ③ **engage + n.** 占用(时间)等

Reading engages his spare time. 阅读占用了他的闲暇时间。

[同义词] occupy, take up

[派生词] engaged *adj.* engagement *n.*

participate in 参加,参与

Professionals cannot participate in the tournament. 职业选手不得参加该锦标赛。

You must participate in the competition, which is very important for your future.

你必须参加这个比赛,它对你的将来很重要。

[同义词] take part (in), join in

[派生词] participation *n.* 参加 participant *n.* 参加者

9. On one memorable occasion a fight **broke out** at a beach party, with everyone punching and shoving. [I-L31]

有件事我至今难忘,一次沙滩聚会上人们打了起来,每个人都在推推搡搡,拳头你来我往。

break out

- ① (火灾,战争等)突然爆发,发生

Fire broke out in the neighborhood last night. 昨晚附近发生了火灾。

- ② **break out in /into...** 忽然(做出)……

After hearing his story we broke out in laughter. 听完他的故事我们忍不住放声大笑。

[用法提示] 不可用于被动语态

10. He **wasn't content** to sit and watch, but he couldn't stand unaided on the soft sand. [I-L32]

他不满足于只是坐在那儿观看,但没有人帮忙,在松软的沙滩上他站不起来。

content *adj.* (用作表语) 满意的, 满足的

① **be content to do sth.**

He was content just to sit in front of the television all day. 他只要能整天坐在电视机前就心满意足了。

② **be content with sth.**

She is quite content with the recent progress the child has made. 她对那个孩子最近所取得的进步很满意。

③ **be content + that-clause**

She is content that she can get a job in such a fierce competition. 在如此激烈的竞争中能得到一份工作她感到很满足。

[同义词] contented(此词既可作表语,也可作定语), happy, satisfied

11. And when I came home on leave, he **saw to it that** I visited his office. [I-L39]

当我休假回家时他总是让我去他办公室。

see (to it) that 务必, 确保

Please see (to it) that you always carry your passport. 你务必常带着你的护照。

[同义词] be sure to do sth., make sure that

12. We knew Chris was the strong one, and Kate **was dependent upon** him. [A1-L17]

我们知道克里斯是较强的一方,凯特依赖他。

be dependent on/upon

① 依赖, 依靠, 被抚养

He is still dependent on his parents although he has grown up. 尽管他已长大成人, 却仍然依靠双亲生活。

② 视……而定的; 受……影响; 取决于

Whether we can go or not is dependent on the weather. 我们去或不去视天气而定。

13. Then gradually the staff worked her back into the old **schedule**. [A1-L52]

工作人员帮她逐渐回到以前的日程安排。

schedule *n.* 时刻表, 日程安排

Every Wednesday he has a full schedule. 每星期三他的日程都安排得满满的。

[同义词] agenda, plan, timetable

[词组搭配]

according to schedule [副] 按预定计划

They are leaving for Australia according to schedule. 他们将按预定计划去澳大利亚。

ahead of schedule [副] (比预定的时间)提前

The building of the railway will be completed ahead of schedule. 修建铁路将提前完工。

behind schedule [副] (比预定的时间)落后

The train arrived behind schedule. 火车晚点了。

on schedule [副]按照预定的(时间)

The meeting will be held on schedule. 会议将按预定的时间举行。

schedule *vt.* 预定

be scheduled to do 预定(做)……

We are scheduled to visit Beijing next month. 我们预定下个月参观北京。

[用法提示] 常用于被动语态

The oral examination is scheduled for May 20th. 口试安排在5月20号进行。

[同义词] arrange, plan, programme

14. A small smile **turned up** the corners of her mouth. [A1-L72]

她的嘴角露出一丝淡淡的微笑。

turn up

① 露面; (东西)突然出现; 找到

I couldn't find my watch for ages, but then one day it turned up in a coat pocket.
我找不到手表很久了,但是有一天突然在一个大衣口袋里发现了。

Steven turned up late as usual. 史蒂文像往常一样又来晚了。

[同义词] appear

② 变大,把……开大,拧大

I can't hear clearly. Please turn up the radio. 我听不清楚,请把收音机开大点声。

15. This is only one, but a very important, **benefit** of owning a pet. [A2-L11]

这是惟一,但也是很重要的拥有宠物的好处。

benefit *n.*

① **for the benefit of** [介]为……利益

He donated \$3,000 for the benefit of disabled children. 为了残疾孩子的利益他捐了3,000美元。

② **be of benefit to** [动]对……有好处

The new credit cards will be of benefit to our customers. 新的信用卡将对我们的顾客有好处。

[同义词] advantage, aid, help, profit, interest

[反义词] damage, disadvantage, harm

benefit *vi.*

benefit from/by (因……)得到利益

The next generation will benefit from the protection of environment. 下一代将从环境保护中受益。

[同义词] improve, profit, promote

[反义词] harm, hinder

[派生词] beneficial *adj.* beneficially *adv.*

16. Part of his great popularity as a writer comes from the fact that people who love pets like to read about and **identify with** other pet lovers. [A2-L49-50]

他作为一名作家名声大噪的部分原因是因为宠物爱好者喜爱读有关别的宠物爱好者的事

并把自己与他们等同起来。

identify *vt.*

① **identify sth. as** 认出

The little girl identified the coat as her mother's. 小女孩认出那件大衣是她妈妈的。

[同义词] recognize, make out

② **identify with**

A. 把……看作相同

The Roman god Cupid is identified with the Greek god Eros. 罗马神话中的丘比特神和希腊神话中的厄洛斯被认为是同一个神。

B. 有同样感受

I identified with the character in this TV series. 我与这部电视剧中的那个角色有同样感受。

[派生词] identity *n.*

II. Useful Patterns and Grammatical Points

1. **It was difficult to coordinate our steps...** [I-L5]

要协调我们的步伐并不容易……

When snow or ice was on the ground, **it was impossible for him to walk...** [I-L11]

当地上有雪或冰的时候,他无法走路,……

[用法说明] “It”在上两句中均为形式主语,用来指“to”后面的真正主语,为避免真正主语过长,放在句首使句子失去平衡,英语中出现“it”为先行主语,此现象为典型的英语结构,中国学生应注意此结构使用。

It is impossible for me to finish my homework in such a short time. 我不可能在如此短的时间内完成家庭作业。

[用法提示] 可用于此类型的其他形容词有 **necessary, important** 等。

It is important for me to pass CET-4. 通过英语四级考试对我很重要。

2. **We didn't say much as we went along.** [I-L6]

我们走路的时候,并不怎么说话。

[用法说明] “as”在此句中做连词,用来表示时间(= when/while);当……时;一面……,一面……;随着……。

I met John as I was coming home. 在回家的途中我遇到约翰。

She sang as she went along. 她边走边唱。

As she grew older, she became lonelier. 她年纪越大,就变得越孤独。

3. **Our usual walk was to or from the subway, which was how he got to work.** [I-L8]

我们通常在家和地铁之间来往,这是他上班的必经之路。

[用法说明] 上面的句子中包含非限制性关系分句,在这个分句里,which 用来指它前面的整个句子(相当于 and this/that)。

He is often late for class, which makes his teacher very angry. 他上课老是迟到,这使

得老师很生气。

4. ... he would **not** have to go outside again **until** we met him in Brooklyn on his way home. [I-L15-16]

……在我们到布鲁克林去接他回家之前,他不用再走出室外。

not ...until 直到……才

The children won't come home until it is dark. 孩子们直到天黑才回家。

not ...until 还有以下句型结构:

It is not until...that...

It was not until he told me that I knew the news. 直到他告诉我,我才知道这消息。

[用法说明] not until 放在句首时,后面的谓语动词部分倒装。

Not until he told me did I know the news. 直到他告诉我,我才知道这消息。

5. When I think of it now, I marvel at how much courage it **must have taken** for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress. [I-L17-19]

当我现在想起来时,我惊叹一个男子得用多少勇气来承受这种屈辱和压力。

[用法说明]

① **must** + 不定式完成式指现在对过去已发生的事或可能出现过的情况进行推断和猜测。

常用的句型有: **must/may/might/could/ would** + 不定式完成式。否定猜测句型为: **can't/couldn't** + 不定式完成式。

You **must have arrived** yesterday. 你一定是昨天到的。

You **couldn't have seen** her yesterday, because she went to Beijing last week. 昨天你不可能见到她,因为她上周去北京了。

② **It takes sb. (time/money) to do sth.** 或 **It takes (time/money) for sb. to do sth.** 做某事花去某人(时间/金钱)

It takes me half an hour to go to school. 或 It takes half an hour for me to go to school. 我去学校花了半个小时。

6. He never talked about himself **as** an object of pity, **nor did he** show any envy of the more fortunate or able. [I-L20-21]

他既不把自己当作同情的对象,也从不对更幸运的人或更能干的人表现任何嫉妒。

[用法说明]

① **as prep.** 担任,作为,如同(常与 think of, regard, choose 等动词连用)

We think of him as our good friend. 我们认为他是我们的好朋友。

They all regard her as clever. 他们都认为她很聪明。

We choose him as monitor of our class. 我们选他为我们的班长。

② 否定副词放在句首,主句的谓语部分倒装,类似的否定词有: never, seldom, little, only, scarcely, hardly, not until, neither 等。

Never in my life **have I seen** such a beautiful place. 在我一生中从未见过如此美的地方。

Seldom have I heard such beautiful singing. 我很少听到过如此美妙的歌声。

Only by doing so can we solve the problem. 只有这样做,我们才能解决这个问题。

Scarcely had I finished the paper when the bell rang. (常与 when 连用)

我刚做完试卷铃声就响了。

Hardly had we begun our walk when it began to rain. (常与 when 连用)

我们刚出门,天突然下雨了。

Not until Mother came back did the little girl go to bed. 直到妈妈回来那个小女孩才去睡觉。

The old woman does not know what is happening in the world, nor does she care.

那位老太太既不知道也不关心世界上发生什么事。

7. He liked to go to dances and parties, **where** he could have a good time just sitting and watching. [I-L29-30]

他喜欢参加舞会和聚会,在那里即使是坐在一旁观看,他也很开心。

[用法说明] where 在此句中引导一个非限制性定语从句,用来修饰 dances and parties, 相当于介词 + which 的结构。

In 1960 he came to London, where/in which he has lived ever since. 1960 年他来到伦敦,至今他仍住在那里。

8. It was **as though** I had opened the floodgates. [A1-L65]

好像我打开了她的感情闸门。

as though

- ① 描述非现实情况时, as though 后跟的句子时态用虚拟。

He walked as though he had got drunk.

他走路的样子好像喝醉似的。(说明他并没有喝酒。)

She always talks to me as though she were my sister.

她总是以我姐姐的口气同我说话。(说明她不是我的姐姐。)

- ② 描述现实情况时, as though 后跟的句子时态依其表述的意思而定。

He walked as though he got drunk.

他走路的样子好像喝醉似的。(说明他喝了酒而且可能醉了。)

She looks as though she is going to cry. 她看起来似乎要哭了。

- ③ 如果 as though 从句里的主语与主句的主语相同,从句中的主语可省略。

He stood up as though (he wanted) to leave. 他站起来似乎要离开。

She looked at me, puzzled, as though wondering how I had suddenly appeared. [A1-L45-46] 她迷惑地看着我,似乎在想我是怎样突然出现的。

[同义词] as if

III. Confusing Words and Phrases

1. **ashamed, shameful** 可耻的;羞耻的

[不同点]

- ① **ashamed** 对人而言,用于人称结构。

shameful 对事而言,用于非人称结构。

She feels ashamed of her husband's conduct. 她为丈夫的行为感到可耻。

She feels that her husband's conduct is shameful. 她感到她丈夫的行为可耻。

② ashamed 为 a-形容词, 只作表语, 不作定语。

shameful 可用作定语。

He feels ashamed. 他感到羞耻。

It is shameful conduct. 这是可耻的行为。

2. **pace, rate, step** 步速, 速度, 节奏

[不同点] 注意不同的搭配。

at one's own pace 根据自己的速度, 顺其自然

The little boy reads his novel at his own pace. 那个小男孩根据自己的速度阅读小说。

keep pace with 和……并驾齐驱

China is working hard to keep pace with those developed countries in scientific research. 在科研方面中国正努力与发达国家齐头并进。

at this /that rate 照此速度

At this rate, we can't finish the work by midnight. 照此速度, 我们半夜也完不成工作。

at the rate of 以……速度

We are traveling at the rate of 60 kilometers an hour. 我们以每小时 60 公里的速度行进。

take steps 采取措施

We must take steps to stop drug abuse. 我们必须采取措施禁止吸毒。

in step (with) 步调一致

The soldiers marched in step. 战士们步调一致地前进。

3. **aloud, loudly**

[不同点] aloud 除有“高声地”之意, 还表示“出声的”; loudly 表示“大声(且有令人厌烦)”的意思。

I can't concentrate on my study because they are talking loudly in class. 我无法集中精力学习, 因为他们在班上吵嚷。

It is helpful for you to read aloud every morning. 每天早晨大声朗读对你有帮助。

4. **regretful, regrettable**

[不同点] regretful “遗憾的”, “后悔的”, 用来修饰人; regrettable “令人遗憾的”, “可悲的”, 用来修饰事。

I am regretful that I can't arrive here on time. 不能准时到这儿, 我深感遗憾。

Your failure to pass the final exam is regrettable. 你没能通过期末考试, 真令人遗憾。

5. **used to, be used to doing**

[不同点] used to 只是表示过去的习惯或状态, 而现在不复存在, 总是用于一般过去时态; be used to doing 是 be accustomed to 的同义词, 表示“习惯于”, 不受时态的限制。

We used to go to cinema on weekends when we were in university. 读大学时, 周末我们常去看电影。

We are used to sitting in front of television on weekends now. 现在我们习惯于周末看电视。

[用法说明] 注意 used to 的否定和疑问结构:

He $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{usen't to} \\ \text{usedn't to / used not to} \\ \text{didn't use to} \end{array} \right\}$ smoke.

Did / Didn't he use to smoke?

Used / Usen't he to / Used he not to smoke?

He used to smoke, didn't he / did he not?

6. be capable of, be able to

[不同点]

① be capable of 后跟动词 ing 形式(doing), 而 be able to 后跟动词原形(do)。

You study very hard and are able to pass the exam.

You study very hard and are capable of passing the exam.

你学习努力, 一定能通过考试。

② be able to 用于主动语态, 而 be capable of 可用于被动语态。

The difficulties are capable of being overcome by our government. 我们的政府是能够克服这些困难的。

7. as to, as for

[相同点] 两个词组同义, 都作“关于”或“至于”和“以……而论”讲。

As to/As for that matter, we'll see later. 至于那件事, 过会儿便见分晓。

[不同点]

① as for 通常总是放在句首; as to 则不受词序的限制。

As for the "aid" of that country, it is like a cancer.

It is like a cancer as to the "aid" of that country.

至于那个国家的“援助”, 它就像是一个毒瘤。

② as for 可引导动名词短语, 而 as to 不能。在 wh-从句短语前, as to 常省略。

I could stay for two or three days, but as for staying for a week, it would be impossible. 呆上两三天, 我可以办到; 至于呆一星期, 那不行。

She was at a loss (as to) how to explain it. 她全然不知该如何说明这件事。

8. besides, except

[不同点] besides “除……之外还有”是肯定意思;

except “除……之外没有”是否定意思。

All other students have passed the final examination besides John.

连约翰在内所有的学生都通过这次期末考试。(约翰也通过这次考试。)

All students have passed the final examination except John.

除了约翰, 所有的学生都通过这次期末考试。(约翰没有通过这次考试。)

[同义词] besides 的同义词有: as well as, in addition to, apart from, other than, including; except 的同义词有: apart from, but, excluding。

9. await, wait

[不同点]

① await 是及物动词;wait 为不及物动词,后须接 for。

After the exam, students await eagerly the announcement of the results.

考试后,学生们迫切等待公布成绩。

I'll wait for you at the school gate at 8. 我8点在校门口等你。

② await 后跟动名词短语,而 wait 后跟不定式短语。

I have been awaiting hearing from her.

I have been waiting to hear from her.

我一直在等她的消息。

③ await 后可跟人称宾格,wait 则不能。

A bright future awaits you. 一个光明的未来正等着你。

Unit Two Psychology in Our Daily Life

I. Words and Phrases

1. In such **cases** the doctor may **prescribe** a placebo. [I-L4]

在这种情况下, 医生可能就会开安慰剂。

case *n.* 情况, 事实

[用法提示] 可数名词, 常用作单数。

[词组搭配]

- ① **in any case** [副] 无论如何, 不管怎样

In any case, be here on time, please. 无论如何, 请准时到这里。

- ② **in no case** [副] 绝不, 在任何情况下都不

In no case should you give up. 你绝不该放弃。

(注意: in no case 为否定副词词组, 放在句首, 谓语部分需部分倒装。)

- ③ **be the case** 真相

Is it the case that he has lost all his money? 他的钱都输光了, 真有其事吗?

- ④ **in case**

A. [连] 万一, 以防

Take an umbrella with you in case it rains. 带上雨伞以防下雨。

B. [副] 以防万一, 免得

You'd better take an umbrella with you in case. 你最好带上雨伞, 以防万一。

- ⑤ **in case of** [介] 在(坏事发生的)情形下, 万一

In case of fire, call 119. 万一有火灾, 请打 119。

(注意: in case of 常放在句首。)

- ⑥ **in the case of** [介] 对……而言

Most people like spring, but in the case of my sister, she likes winter.

大多数人喜欢春天, 但我姐姐而言, 她喜欢冬天。

prescribe *v.*

- ① **prescribe sb. sth.** 开药方

The doctor prescribed me some pills. 医生给我开了些药片。

- ② **prescribe sth. for sth.**

A. 开药方

The doctor prescribed some pills for my headache. 为治头痛, 医生给我开了些药片。

B. 规定, 指定

The law prescribes serious penalties for murder. 法律对谋杀定有重罚。

- ③ **prescribe + who/how/what-clause** 规定

You have no right to prescribe how others should behave. 你无权规定别人得如何做。