

《新编大学英语》学习指南

(外研版—2) 林立 / 主编

编者: 吴松梅 肖 纷

COLLEGE

ENGLISH

NEW

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前言

新世纪正向我们走来。作为一些长期从事大学英语教学的教师,我们深受目前正在使用的浙江大学主编的《新编大学英语》所表现出来的大胆创新的勇气所鼓舞,深受这套由北京外语教学与研究出版社出版的教材为课堂教学带来的素质培养的清风所激励,同时也感觉到这种质变性改革所带来的挑战的分量,因此,我们非常希望能帮助学生完成教材设计的学习目标。

我们面对的是一群思想活跃、求知欲强的年轻学生:很想学好英语,却可能找不到重点,而事倍功半;很想表达自己,却可能组织不起信息,只好放弃机会;很想深入学习,却因所需的时间过多、参考资料浩繁等因素而无法进行;很想有人辅导,以至产生过分依赖老师的幻想,甚至希望老师像贴身保镖般呼之即出。这些问题的存在以及如何尽力帮助学生解决的这些问题,便是我们这套辅导材料产生的背景和指导思想。

本套辅导教材共四册,每册十二个单元,每单元有七个部分。

第一部分 **Archives**(资料库)分三小节: **Information**(信息), **Related Vocabulary**(相关词汇)和 **Quotations**(妙语连珠)。

Information 由若干与课文主题相关的片断组成,取自资料性的文章,从多角度或多背景介绍有关信息。这些片断能起四个作用:(1)所提供的信息本身能成为课堂交流的内容;(2)这些精选的片断含有丰富的相关词汇,本身就是丰富的词源;(3)由于是多角度介绍主题,可以促使学生积极思考,有助于素质教育;(4)这些资料多为学术性资料,能提高学生资料阅读的能力。

Related Vocabulary 是针对教材的课堂讨论部分 **Further Discussion** 而精选的分类词汇。学生能利用这些词汇提高参与交流的能力,同时利用这些词汇进行写作的构思和作文。

Quotations 则比较轻松,由一些有关课文主题或思想的幽默睿智的妙语构成。我们希望在会心微笑的同时,能扩大视野,又能感到语言的奇妙。

第二部分 **Word Study**(词汇学习)对从课文中选出的重要词汇进行精讲。这个部分既有词义讲解和举例,也有近义词辨析和用法讲解。编写此部分,主要是因为词汇学习,特别是词汇的用法和辨义是大学英语学习中的困难。我们希望能提供针对课文词汇的微型专用字典,以便同学们自学。

第三部分 **Notes to Texts**(课文注释)模拟精读课堂的讲解,解释语言难点。除短语、句型等

语言问题外,这个部分还解释相关的背景知识和理解要点。

第四部分 **Supplementary Skills**(补充知识)介绍一些语法、词汇、翻译、阅读和写作方面的知识。这个部分挑选出重要的或实用的知识,力求言简义赅,介绍的方法可操作性强,以图加强学生的语言知识基础。

第五部分 **Test Yourself**(自测题)提供 50 题测试题,供学生自测。这个部分所选的词汇全部来自教材,既可检测掌握情况,也可用作复习。

第六部分 **Text Translation**(课文译文)及第七部分 **Key to Exercises**(练习答案)提供译文和答案,帮助学生检查课文掌握的情况。

本套书由林立主编,第二册由吴松梅和肖纷编写。限于水平,书中难免有不足之处或错误,欢迎批评指正。

编 者

2000 年 5 月于厦门大学

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Unit 1 Food

Part I Archives

Information

食物的定义

Food, anything eaten to satisfy appetite and to meet physiological needs for growth, to maintain all body processes, and to supply energy to maintain body temperature and activity. Because foods differ markedly in the amount of the nutrients they contain, they are classified on the basis of their composition and the source from which they are derived.

烹调方法

Heat-activated cooking methods take five basic forms. Food may be immersed in liquids such as water, stock, or wine (boiling, poaching, stewing); immersed in fat or oil (frying); exposed to vapor (steaming and, to some extent, braising); exposed to dry heat (roasting, baking, broiling); and subjected to contact with hot fats (sauteing). The chief difference between frying and sauteing (Chinese wok cookery is an example of the latter) is that frying produces a crisp surface, sealing natural moisture inside the food, whereas in the saute process, natural juices usually mingle with the pan fat, coating the food with a light sauce. With minor modifications, all five methods are applicable to any type of food not eaten raw, but certain treatments traditionally are rarely used to prepare particular foods. Deep-fat frying, for example, is not generally thought the ideal method for preparing steaks or chops.

请找出以下名称:煎,炒,炸,煮,炖,烤

Related Vocabulary

Vegetables (蔬菜)

carrot 胡萝卜
turnip 萝卜
taro root 芋头
lotus root 藕
ginger 姜
cucumber 黄瓜

soy bean 大豆,黄豆
pea 豌豆
beansprout 豆芽
garlic 大蒜
leek 韭菜
green onion 葱

celery 芹菜
cauliflower 花菜
lettuce 莴苣,生菜
spinach 菠菜
red pepper 红辣椒
egg plant 茄子

Fruits (水果)

strawberry 草莓
grape 葡萄
blueberry 蓝莓
watermelon 西瓜
honeydew melon 蜜瓜
grapefruit 柚子

lemon 柠檬
pineapple 菠萝,凤梨
mango 芒果
coconut 椰子
papaya 木瓜
lychee 荔枝

passion fruit 番石榴;白香果
figs 无花果
plums 李子;梅子
cherries 樱桃
pomegranate 石榴
dates 枣子

Meat (肉类)

bacon 咸猪肉
mutton 羊肉

veal 小牛肉
lamb 小羊肉

fowl 禽肉
poultry 家禽

Pastries (面食类)

biscuit / cracker 饼干

bun 小圆面包

plain steamed bun 馒头

stuffed steamed bun 包子

pancake 薄煎饼

cookie 饼干;曲奇饼

toast 烤面包片;土司

pie 馅饼

noodles 面条

dumplings 饺子

wonton 馄饨

pot sticker 锅贴

fried dough twist 麻花

deep-fried twisted dough stick

油条

Quotations

The most remarkable thing about my mother is that for 30 years she served nothing but leftovers. The original meal has never been found.

One cannot think well, love well, sleep well, if one has not dined well. There is no sincerer love than the love of food.

He who does not mind his belly will hardly mind anything else.

My mother's menu consisted of two choices: Take it or leave it.

Part II Word Study

1. appropriate a. 适当的,适合的,相称的

例: 1) His speech was not appropriate to the occasion. 他的演讲不适宜该场合。

2) Which dress is more appropriate for the dinner party, this one or that? 哪件衣服比较适合那场晚宴,这一件还是那一件?

常用短语: be appropriate for / to sth. 适合于……

比较: **appropriate**, **fit**, **proper**, **suitable** 都有“适合的”含义,但侧重点各不相同。**appropriate** 强调特别的合适,包含有某人或某物与众不同的、独具一格的意思。**fit** 多指资格、能力、条件适合某目的或要求,有“吻合,合乎”的意思,一般用作表语,如: He is not fit for his office. 他不称职。**proper** 指本质上合适或按常理、客观判断或社会习俗公认为合适的东西,有“正确的”含义,如: It is not proper that you (should) wear a cap while eating. 你用餐时还戴着帽子是不适当的。**suitable** 指人或物符合场合、环境、条件的要求或需要,如: His words were not suitable to his age, position, and the occasion. 他的话不适合他的年龄,地位和场合。

反义: shameless

2. forbid v. (forbade, forbidden) 禁止,不许

例: 1) My mother forbade me to watch television. 我母亲不准我看电视。(= My mother forbade my watching television.)

2) She didn't like her daughter's boyfriend, and forbade him the house. 她不喜欢女儿的男朋友,不准他到家里来。

常用短语: forbid (doing) sth. 禁止(做)某事 / forbid sb. to do sth. 禁止某人做某事 / forbid sb. sth. 禁止某人某事 / forbid sb. alcohol 不许某人喝酒

比较: **ban**, **forbid**, **prohibit** 这三个词都表示“禁止”的意思,但用法不同。**ban** 表示“禁止,取缔,查禁”,多以事物为宾语,是三个词中语气最重的,指权力机关明令禁止那些严重危害公共利益的事物,如: The treaty bans underground nuclear tests. 条约禁止地下核试验。**forbid** 多指“私下命令加以禁止”,常用搭配为: forbid sb. to do sth.。**prohibit** 较 forbid 正式,尤指规定正式规章制度,以法律或官方行政手段加以禁止,并有强制执行之意,如: Smoking in this railway carriage is prohibited. 这个火车车厢内禁止吸烟。其搭配为: prohibit sb. from doing sth.。

反义: allow, permit

3. protection n. 保护,防护,保护者,防护物

例: 1) Such a thin coat gives little protection against the cold. 这样单薄的上衣不能御寒。

2) An umbrella serves as a protection against the rain. 伞是一种防雨用具。

常用短语: give (provide) protection against / from 提供保护防止…… / protection forest 防护林 / under the protection of 在……的保护下

联想词汇: v. protect (保护) a. protective (保护的,防护的)

4. sacred a. 奉献给上帝(或神)的,神圣的

例: They entered the sacred mosque. 他们进入神圣的清真寺。

常用短语: sacred to sb. / sth. 纪念 / a monument sacred to the memory of Lincoln 林肯纪念碑

比较: **holy**, **sacred** 都表示“神圣的”。**holy** 指献身于上帝的,在道德或精神上完美圣洁的,如: a holy man 一个圣洁的人。**sacred** 指因与宗教或某种神威有关而被视为不可侵犯的神圣,如: a sacred book 圣典。

5. achieve v. 完成(事情),成就,达到(目的),取得

例: 1) You'll never achieve anything if you don't work hard. 如果你不努力工作,就永远不会有所成就。

2) He achieved his goal. 他达到了他的目标。

比较: **accomplish**, **achieve** 都有“完成”之义,但含义略有不同。**accomplish** 表示成功地做成某事或达到目的,如: It took us three months to accomplish the project. 完成这项工程花了我们三个月的时间。**achieve** 强调付出很大的努力以达到一定目的或取得一定成就,如: This was what they achieved after 10 years of ceaseless labour. 这是他们十年不懈劳动所取得的成果。

词语搭配: achieve one's ambition 如愿以偿 / achieve nothing 毫无成就 / achieve one's purpose 达到目的 / achieve success 取得成功 / achieve a victory 获胜

联想词汇: achievement n. 完成,达到,成就,业绩

6. appetite n. 食欲,胃口,欲求,渴望,兴趣,爱好

例: 1) Exercise gave me an appetite. 运动促进我的食欲。

2) She has an enormous appetite for classical music. 她对古典音乐有极大的兴趣。

词语搭配: have a good (poor) appetite 胃口好(不好) / lose one's appetite 食欲不振 / spoil (take away) sb.'s appetite 使某人失去食欲 / improve (excite, sharpen, stimulate) one's appetite 增进食欲 / have (show) an appetite for 爱好…… / arouse an appetite for 引起对……的欲望 / satisfy sb.'s appetite 满足某人的欲望

近义: hunger, desire

7. **association** *n.* 协会, 社团, 联合, 结合, 交往

例: 1) He is president of the Modern Language Association of America. 他是美国现代语言学会会长。

2) I benefit much from my association with him. 我与他结交获益非浅。

常用短语: in association with 与……联合

联想词汇: associate *v.* 把……联系在一起, 与……有关系

8. **casual** *a.* 偶然的, 碰巧的, 漫不经心的, 随便的, 非正式的

例: 1) We had a casual meeting on a crowded train. 我们在拥挤的火车内不期而遇。

2) He took a casual attitude toward his work. 他对他的工作采取漫不经心的态度。

3) I like to wear casual clothes at home. 在家我喜欢穿便服。

词语搭配: casual shoes 便鞋 / a casual remark 随口说出的话 / casual behaviour 不拘礼节的行为 / a casual friend 一面之缘的朋友 / a casual glance 无意中的一瞥

联想词汇: casually *ad.* 偶然地, 不经意地; casualness *n.* 偶然, 碰巧

近义: accidental

9. **decline** *v.* 下降, 减少, 衰落, 谢绝, 婉拒

例: 1) His health has begun to decline now that he is old. 他老了, 他的健康已开始衰退。

2) I asked her to come to our party, but she declined (the invitation). 我请她来参加我们的聚会, 但她谢绝了(邀请)。

n. 下降, 减少, 衰退, 衰落

例: 1) The working population is in decline. 在业人口正在减少。

2) The country's No. 1 killer, lung cancer, is on the decline. 该国致死率最高的肺癌发病率正在下降。

3) Our business has gone into a decline this year. 今年我们生意不景气。

比较: **decline**, **refuse**, **reject** 都有“拒绝”的意思, 但有所区别。decline 指有礼貌地婉言谢绝, 只能由人做主语, 其搭配为: decline (to do/ doing) sth.。refuse 为一般用词, 含有坚决、断然拒绝的意思, 可由人或物做主语, 如: The horse refused the apple. 马拒不吃苹果。其搭配为: refuse (to do) sth.。reject 语气最为强烈, 含抵制的意味, 往往带有敌意, 如: reject goods made in Japn 抵制日货, 其搭配为: reject sth.

词语搭配: cause (bring about) a decline 造成衰退 / suffer a severe decline 遭受严重衰落 be on the decline 在减少 / decline in health 健康水平下降

反义: rise, increase *v.* 上升

10. **distinctive** *a.* 独特的, 有特色的

例: She has a very distinctive way of speaking. 她说话的样子很特别。

比较: **distinct**, **distinctive** 两词同根,但含义不同。**distinct** 指“有区别的,明显无误的”,强调不会与别的混淆,如: Donkeys and horses are distinct animals. 驴和马是不同种的动物。**distinctive** 强调某物因具有突出的性质而与众不同,如: the distinctive scent of roses 玫瑰花的特殊香味。
反义: characteristic, unique

11. **feature** *v.* 以……为特色,由……主演

- 例: 1) Round-the-clock service features this restaurant. 日夜服务是这家餐馆的特色。
2) This art gallery features North American art. 这家美术馆突出介绍北美的艺术。
3) Have you seen the new film that features the famous American actress? 你看过那部由著名的美国女演员主演的新影片了吗?

n. 特色,特征

例: Wet weather is a feature of life in Scotland. 阴雨天气是苏格兰生活的一个特征。

常用短语: feature in sth. 在……起重要作用 / make a feature of 以……为特色
联想词汇: featureless *a.* 没有特色的
同义: characteristic

12. **formal** *a.* 正式的,合乎礼仪的,拘谨的,刻板的,形式上的

- 例: 1) Business letters must always be formal, but we should write in a natural way to friends. 写商业信函应当正式,但给朋友写信就应该自然一些。
2) You needn't be so formal with me. 你对我不必如此拘谨。
3) The formal Christians go to church only at Easter. 徒有其名的基督徒们只有在复活节才去做礼拜。

词语搭配: formal education 正规教育 / a formal dress 礼服 / a formal wedding 按习俗举行的婚礼
/ formal politeness 表面上的殷勤
联想词汇: form *n.* 形式,形态,礼节,礼仪
反义: informal

13. **handle** *v.* 触,摸,拿,应付,处理(问题等)

- 例: 1) Do not handle goods on display. 请勿触摸陈列商品。
2) A clerk must know how to handle difficult customers. 店员一定要知道如何应付麻烦的顾客。

词语搭配: handle a problem 处理一个问题 / handle with care 小心轻放 / handle the accounts 管帐
/ handle a situation 应付局面 / a door handle 门拉手
近义: deal with, cope with

14. **mood** *n.* 心情,情绪,心境

例: I'm not in the mood for reading (to read) today. 今天我没有心情看书。

常用短语: be in a good (bad) mood 情绪好(坏) / be in the mood for (doing) / to do sth. 有心情做某事 / be in no mood for (doing) / to do sth. 没有情绪做某事

15. **originality** *n.* 独创性,新颖,别致

- 例: 1) The design for the building shows a great deal of originality. 这座建筑物的设计颇具独创性。
2) The originality of his humour made everyone laugh. 他别开生面的幽默逗得大家发笑。

联想词汇: original / an original way of advertising 独创的广告艺术

近义: creativity (= creativeness) 创造性(力), 独创性(力)

16. **preserve** *v.* 保存, 保护, (用冷冻、加工等方法)保藏(食品等)

例: 1) The city should take steps to preserve the old temples. 本市应该采取措施保存这座古老寺庙。

2) We should preserve the environment from pollution. 我们应当保护环境使其不受污染。

常用短语: preserve sth. from 保护……免受……

比较: **conserve**, **keep**, **preserve**, **reserve** 都有“保存”的意思, 但含义不同。**conserve** 强调珍惜、节约, 其后一般跟力量、健康、资源等, 但不能和“钱财”连用, 如: conserve one's strength 养精蓄锐。**keep** 为普通用词, 具有使人或物长时间保持在某种状态的意味, 如: I'll keep it a secret. 我会保密的。**preserve** 强调使之完好无损或质量不变。**reserve** 表示储备某物以备后用, 或“保留”意见、权力或“预定”房间、座位等, 如: reserve enough money for future life 为将来的生活积攒足够的钱 / reserve one's opinion 保留自己的意见 / reserve rooms at a hotel 预定旅馆房间。

词语搭配: preserve world peace 维护世界和平 / preserve one's reputation 保全名誉 / preserve one's calmness 保持镇定 / preserve fish in (with) salt 用盐腌鱼

17. **theme** *n.* 主题, 论题, 话题, (音乐的)主题, 主旋律

例: 1) The theme of this article is very clear. 这篇文章的主题是很明显的。

2) The theme for tonight's talk is patriotism. 今天晚上演讲的主题是爱国主义。

常用短语: theme park (依特定主题所建造的)主题公园(如野生动物园等) / theme song (节目等的)主题曲, 主题音乐

比较: **subject**, **theme**, **topic** 都有“主题”的意思。**subject** 用途很广, 既可指文章、谈话、演讲等的主题, 又可指讨论、研究的主要涉及对象、学科、科目, 如: a subject of conversation 话题 / a subject of research 研究的课题 / a required subject 必修课目。**theme** 多文学作品、音乐作品等的主题, 如: Love is a major theme of his poetry. 他的诗的一个重要主题是爱情。**topic** 特别指谈话、讨论、演讲、作文等的题目, 如: This is a good topic for conversation. 这是个很好的作文题目。

18. **absorption** *n.* 吸收, 吸引, 专注

例: 1) The sponge dried up spilled milk by absorption. 海绵把泼出的牛奶吸干了。

2) Complete absorption in sport interfered with his studies. 他全身心搞体育, 妨碍了学业。

常用短语: absorption in sth. 专注于……

联想词汇: absorb *v.* 吸收(液体、光、热、知识等)

19. **mixture** *n.* 混合物, 合成品, (感情的)混杂, 错杂

例: 1) Air is a mixture, not a compound of gases. 空气是几种气体的混合物, 不是化合物。

2) I listened to his excuse with a mixture of amusement and disbelief. 我怀着一种既好笑又不相信的复杂心情听他的辩解。

联想词汇: mix *v.* (使)混合, 掺合; mixed *a.* 混杂的, 混合的

近义: blend *n.* 混合物, 掺合物

Part III Notes to Texts

In-class Reading

1. (l. 2) **As a result, people from one culture often think the foods that people from another culture eat are disgusting or nauseating.** 因此,一个文化背景的人常常就会觉得另一个文化背景的人所吃的食物恶心或者令人作呕。

as a result: 因此, 结果

例: 1) I was caught in the rain on my way home. As a result, I had a bad cold. 我在回家的路上淋了雨,患了重感冒。

2) He fell off his bike. As a result, he was unable to go to work. 他从自行车上摔了下来。因此,无法去上班了。

注意: 该短语可通过后接介词 of 而将原因后置。如: We decided to change the rules as a / the result of what we saw.

2. (l. 4) ... **one member of his group became quite sick when he saw someone pick up a butterfly and eat it.** 随团的一位成员看到有人拿起蝴蝶来吃时就大为反胃。

be sick: 令人恶心

例: 1) The long train ride made her sick. 长时间搭火车使她想呕吐。

2) She tried not to be sick as she thought of what she had seen - that smashed right hand, that missing left leg. 想到她所见到的一切——那只打烂的右手,那条失去的左腿,真是恶心难忍。

pick up: 拿起, 拾起

例: 1) I picked up the receiver as soon as the phone rang. 电话铃一响,我就拿起了话筒。

2) The little girl picked up a purse on the street and handed it to the policeman. 那小女孩在街上捡到一个钱包并把它交给警察。

3. (l. 12) **However, food likes and dislikes do not always seem related to nutrition.** 然而,对食物的好恶好像并不总是与营养有关。

relate to: 涉及, 跟……有关系

例: 1) His fear of people is deeply related to his unhappy childhood. 他对人的畏惧和他不幸的孩提时代有密切的关系。

2) He showed me all the correspondence relating to the matter. 他把所有有关这件事的信件都拿给我看了。

比较: relate 后接介词 to 与 with 的区别。relate to 用得较广,除了作以上解外,还常用于指“有亲属关系”或“亲密关系”。只有表示“使……与……相联系,使……与……相结合”时,两者才可以互换。如:

1) It is difficult to relate these results with / to any known cause. 很难把这些结果与已知的原因联系起来。

2) I can't relate what he does to / with what he says. 我无法将他所做的与他所说的联系在一起。

4. (l. 18) **Taboo is a word from the language of the Fiji Islands that is used to describe something that is forbidden.** “禁忌”一词出自斐济群岛语言,用来形容被禁止的东西。

此句是一个含有两个 that 定语从句的复合句。这里需要注意的是,第一个 that 引导的定语从句所修

饰的并非它前面的 Fiji Islands,而是 a word。第二个 that 从句则修饰其前面的 something。

5. (l. 20) **but there are also other food taboos that are not connected to a religion.** 但也有些饮食禁忌与宗教无关。

connect to / with: 与……相关

例: 1) It is closely connected to / with this affair. 它与这事密切相关。

2) The police tried to connect him to / with the murder. 警方试图将他与这起谋杀案联系起来。

6. (l. 34) **They are regarded as part of the family, almost like a child in some cases.** 它们常被视为家庭的组成部分,有时就和孩子差不多。

in some cases: 有时候

说明: 该短语的 case(s) 前面可用不同的形容词来修饰,表达不同的意义。除了 some 以外,常见的词有: any, what, such, no (决不), rare, many, numerous, particular, this, that。但当其构成疑问或否定意义,并放在句首时,必须倒装。如:

1) In rare cases does he smoke. 他难得抽烟。

2) In every possible case the candidate must try to smile. 候选人在每一个可能的场合都必须面带笑容。

同义: on ... occasion(s)

7. (l. 44) **they were always moving from place to place.** 他们经常东迁西徙。

move from place to place: 不停地移动,走来走去,经常地搬家或更换工作地点

例: 1) Salesmen are constantly moving around from one town to another. 推销员从这个镇到那个镇,不停地来回跑。

2) You will be warm enough if you move about. 你只要不停地走动就会暖和的。

8. (l. 53) ... **there is plenty of land for raising cattle and their meat can be shipped cheaply for long distances by railroads.** 有充足的土地来养牛,而且用铁路长距离运送牛肉的费用也低廉。

ship: 用船运,运送

例: 1) We had better pack them so that they can be safely shipped abroad. 我们最好把它们包装起来,以便能安全地运往国外。

2) Our goods are shipped extensively to all quarters of the globe. 我们的产品广泛运往世界各地。

After-class Reading: Passage I

9. (l. 4) **Delmonico's restaurant in New York City is often given credit for introducing the first printed menu in the United States in 1834.** 位于纽约的德尔莫尼柯餐馆常因在 1834 年的美国率先采用印刷式菜单而受到人们的称道。

give ... credit for ...: 为……而赞扬某人

例: 1) They gave her credit for the great success of the party. 他们因为聚会大为成功而称赞她。

2) It will be the advice of a sincere friend, you will give me credit for that. 这将证明是一个忠实朋友的劝告,你会因此而赞扬我的。

10. (l. 11) **That menu, as well as others of the period, was simple in design and offered specific information.** 那份菜单,以及同一时期的其他菜单都是设计简单却能提供具体的信息。

as well as: 同……一样

例: 1) Theories, as well as practice, play an important part in developing our knowledge. 理论同实践一样,都在增长我们的知识方面起着重要的作用。

2) He as well as you is a teacher. 他像你一样也是教师。

注意: as well as 连接两个名词时,句子的谓语形式取决于其前面的名词,如上两例。

11. (l. 16) **For the most part, however, menu decoration followed the art movements of the time.** 然而,从大体上讲,菜单的修饰遵循当时的艺术运动。

for the most part: 大体上,多半

例: 1) These students are, for the most part, from the villages. 这些学生多半来自农村。

2) Asian countries are, for the most part, tired of war. 大多数亚洲国家都厌恶战争。

注意: 该短语通常放在句中,用来修饰前面的一个名词。但也可以放在句首或句尾。如: They are good students, for the most part. 他们大多数都是好学生。

12. (l. 18) **The highly decorated late 19th century menus, which were influenced by Victorian art, gave way to modern are in the 20th century.** 19 世纪末期受维多利亚艺术影响的装饰烦琐的菜单,也得向 20 世纪的现代艺术让贤。

give way to: 让位于,(对要求等)屈从,让步

例: 1) Radio has given way to television in popularity. 收音机的普遍性已被电视机所取代。

2) The company gave way to the workers' demand. 那家公司让步,答应了工人的要求。

13. (l. 23) **It could develop an appetite, tell a joke, explain a food item, create a mood, tell something of the history of the restaurant, and, above all, sell some food.** 它能促进食欲、讲述笑话、解释食物、营造心情,告诉人们有关餐馆的历史,而且,最为关键的是,能够兜售食物。

above all: 最重要的是,尤其是,特别是

例: 1) Never waste anything, but above all never waste time. 任何东西都不可浪费,尤其是不可浪费时间。

2) A clock must be above all correct. 时钟最重要的是必须准确。

辨义: above all 和 after all 不同。above all 指“最重要的”(字面意义:在所有之上)。after all 指“毕竟”(字面意义:在所有之后。即,尽管讲了这么多,但……)。

14. (l. 48) **Since then, menu design has provided the American public with a pleasing prelude to the dining experience.** 从那以后,菜单的设计就是在为美国的大众提供着用餐前的愉悦序曲。

a / the prelude to: 前兆,预兆

例: 1) The incident was the prelude to the war. 那事变是战争的前兆。

2) The discussions were a prelude to the treaty. 这些讨论是签订该条约的前奏。

注意: 作此解时,通常用单数形式。

After-class Reading: Passage I

15. (l. 34) **The body can then use the complete proteins which result from the mixtures.** 那么人体就可以利用由这些混合物产生的完全蛋白质了。

result from: 由于,起因于

例: 1) There is no doubt that your success has resulted from your hard work. 毫无疑问,你的成功来自于你的辛勤劳动。

2) The terrible accident resulted from his carelessness. 那桩可怕的意外事件因他的疏忽大意而引起。