



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材



大学英语立体化网络化系列教材

1

大学英语

(医学院校版)

赵贵旺 主编



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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前言

《大学英语》(医学院校版)是应北京大学出版社的邀请,由全国多所医科重点学校一线骨干教师、学者、专家编写而成。

该教材的问世是在总结前人的基础上,立体观察我国近20多年大学公共英语教材编写的思路、理念,并结合医学院校的特点编写而成。我们在创作这套教材时,一方面尊重了大学英语教学固有的规律,另一方面将医学院校的学生作为一个独立的单元体,将医学生大学三年的教学作为一个整体来进行规划。因此,大学一年级精读教材的编写立足于语言学习思维的引领和语言学习思维的培养,旨在使学生通过该教材的学习完成中学英语学习向大学英语学习的过渡。所谓大学英语的学习有三个因素必不可少。一是大学的概念;二是大学生的学习思维;三是大学英语的教与学。大学是培养学生独立思维、独立判断力的一个容教育与教学的公共场所,大学生的学习思维应该是开放的、体系的、有目标取向的;大学英语的教学应该是中学英语教学的升华,即大学英语教学不仅仅是简单的语言教学或立足语言教学的基础上进行的大量的习题练习。大学英语教学与其说是一种孤立的语言知识的传授和语言技能的培养,倒不如说是一种语言学习思维的培养,一种语言知识的体系化整理和应用,多种语言技能的引领、培养和形成;同时又是基于语言教学引领下的文化的传承,思想的启迪,独立人格的塑造。因此教材的选材、编写和习题练习的设计都不应该是随机的、分割的,而是一种宏观思维下的微观铺就,一种理念引导下的集体智慧的结晶,一种思想指导下的集体性格情操的共同陶冶。纵观这套教材的编写有以下几个突破和创新。

一、教材的选材

教材的选材打破了以往传统教材选篇的以理讲理的说教式语言的选择。这次教材的选篇紧紧围绕当代大学生的所思所想,从他们最现实的思维入手,切入其关心的问题,并以此为突破进行理想高度的引领,比如第一单元 The Residences of U.S. Presidents.乍一看,这篇文章有些让人摸不着头脑,为什么大学新生第一课要讲美国总统的住所。其实,静下心来,大家会从里面看出多层意思,目前大学生的入学并不一定意味着辉煌的未来,大学生毕业后的生存却是许多大学生面临的关键性问题,而生存的根本就是衣食住行,在这四个方面,住将是他们最头痛、最关心的问题。对拥有一套自己独立住房的渴望将会是未来大学生毕业后非常关心的现实问题。这篇课文立足于美



国总统的住房将思维的高度引领到一个人的自我奋斗、自我创造和自我成功的追求上,将社会最上层人士的普通生活与普通人拉齐,将普通人的思维向社会成功人士看齐,这样课文便富有了生机和活力,从第一节课便将学生的未来引领到一个更高的但又是非常现实的追求上。教材的最后一个单元 Move to China 通过讲述一个美国小伙子通过网络结识了一位上海姑娘,并来到中国,为中国的发展感到惊讶,最后被吸引,决定搬到中国来生活。这篇文章通过非常生动的具体事例向学生传达一个现象:现在中国在美国人眼里是一个什么样子?中国在国际的影响力是什么样子?中国在未来的未来会是什么样子?从而增强学生对祖国的自信心,提升自己对未来生活的信心和希望。教材的第七单元 The Man Who Married Himself(和自己结婚的男人),这个单元通过非常幽默的小说体向学生传递了一种非常态化的生活的思考和独立人格的培养问题,避开了教师通过空洞说教的办法来向学生传达思想。总之,教材每单元的选材立意,每个单元的彼此照应都是主创人员精心的思考和打造。

二、教材的编写

教材的编写紧扣《大学英语课程教学要求》的基本精神,强化听说领先,读写跟上,夯实基础,增强学生对语言学习的综合内力。在教材的编写及课程讲授上,编写者以任务教学法为牵引,逐渐进入课堂教学。每单元课文与其说是语言材料的选择,倒不如说是一个完整的课堂教案。教材的编写强调听在语言信息输入上的作用,并加大了这个教学过程的权重。课文学习这个阶段,分为四步来进行。一是通过听来达到对原文信息的了解,强调听在语言信息输入上的作用;二是强化培养学生在阅读中熟悉和提高词汇学习的能力,这些环节在老师的引导下主要是培养学生自主学习的思维;三是培养学生在预读过程中逐渐习惯英语思维,并加强英语思维能力的培养(词汇的注解都采用了英汉双解,这都是为了让学生养成英语思维的能力);四是分组学习,要求学生先通过自主学习,来解决课文的基础性学习,再通过教师组织集体教学来解决疑难问题。教材编写在其他细节方面也做到了大胆的尝试和突破,其中体现在词汇的注解上,在对生词的学习上,我们首次采用了 Words for Pleasure 取代了传统的 New Words & Expressions. 其目的是要让学生寓教于乐,寓学于乐,让学生从内心世界排除对单词学习产生的枯燥、乏味、为难、对立的情绪;力争让学生通过单词的学习达到一种学习的效果,小中见大,要有一种成就感。对课文文化背景的补充上则采取了文化贴士的办法,避免文化常识的介绍臃肿和累赘,若学生感兴趣,可根据自己的需求,进行课外的自我扩充,老师不再占用太多的时间单独进行。对于课文的疑难点的理解,只是象征性地给予引导,所以定位为 Shower for Learning,意为学习中的点拨。人生共享,则是将人生哲理的思考放在

课下,让学生有一种休闲阅读与思考的感觉,所以采用了报刊分栏处理的办法,教师若觉得哪一篇短文好,还可以带着学生集体学习,共同分享精神的食粮。学习策略的选编也是本着开卷有益的思考进行的,其目的是通过学习策略的介绍配合教师课堂教学来引领学生达到自我学习能力和习惯的养成。习题的设计主要立足于课文学习的巩固化训练,知识能力的提高,和学生现实需要的考虑。总之,教材的编写渗透的是现代寓教于乐、寓学于乐、学以致用、学有所成的理念。以教材为载体,以教师为引导,以学生为中心,以学生学会学习为重心的教材创作的思路 and 理念。教材的编写与教材的使用还有一段距离,这段距离正是师生共同进步的真实写照。

三、练习的设计

练习的设计主要是为了巩固课文学习的成果,并借以提高学生的综合能力。鉴于目前学生入学水平的提高和对未来英语水平的实际需求,练习的设计分为三个板块:一、基础性练习,主要是针对课文本身的练习,包括课文理解、词汇、句子结构和逻辑训练、语言信息的产出性练习;二、提高性练习,包括词汇的扩展性训练,汉译英、英译汉的翻译训练;三、CET专项训练,主要是结合学生要通过四级考试的需求的适应性训练,在本册主要加入的是阅读理解的练习。练习的设计和权重是该教材的一大特色,练习的难度是呈阶梯状,练习的设计和习题的编写不是简单的形式上的满足,而是通过有步骤、有节奏、有次第、有深度的练习培养学生深度思维、扎实厚进的学习态度和精神,打破信息社会浅表思维的顽疾,同时,通过对同一素材的反复操练,达到真正的学有所获、学有所成的目的。汉译英的设计是一次大胆的尝试,考虑到学生在大学阶段学习投入多,产出少,动手能力低的现象,我们突破常规,要求学生试着翻译报纸,若学生成功突破,势必会信心大增,为自学打下坚实的基础。在练习的设计上,表面上没有专门的写作练习,实际上无处不渗透着写作的重要性,我们将记单词与写作结合在一起,这本身就是写作练习的最大突破;要求学生将课文改写成对话,这又是一次针对写作和口语最真实的训练;句子结构的整合和短文的逻辑填空无不是写作练习的前奏,只是写作理论的层面不是本次教材创作的重点。学而不用,导致学不会用,因此,我们加大了信息产出性练习。尤其是基于课文的英汉互译性口语训练,将会对学生提出很大的挑战。练习的每一项都有其独到的作用和用意,希望学生在学习过程中,能得到教师很好的指导,逐渐培养自主学习的习惯和形成自己学习的独特风格。

总之,教材的创作绝不是偶然的心血来潮,而是业界人士对我国大学英语教学长期实践的经验总结,该教材所传递的理念更应该属于我国大学英语教学届全体同仁,我们真诚希望在我国现有的大学英语教学环境下,经过广大教师的亲自引领和指导,让我国



大多数公共英语的学生找到英语学习的真正门径,而不是语言教学理论的空洞传授和讲述,希望广大教师和同学们在教授和学习的过程中打开心灵之窗,推开走向世界的大门,创造属于自己的未来。

教材的编写是众缘和合的结果。我们真诚感谢在此次教材创作过程中有付出的每一位编写人员,真诚感谢河北医科大学一年级教研室全体教师成稿前提出的种种建议和意见;真诚感谢北京大学出版社的领导和各位编辑的大力支持和共同努力!由于教材编写时间短,信息量大,不足之处在所难免,我们真诚地等待大家的批评和指正。最后,祝愿我国大学英语教学的明天更美好!

赵贵旺

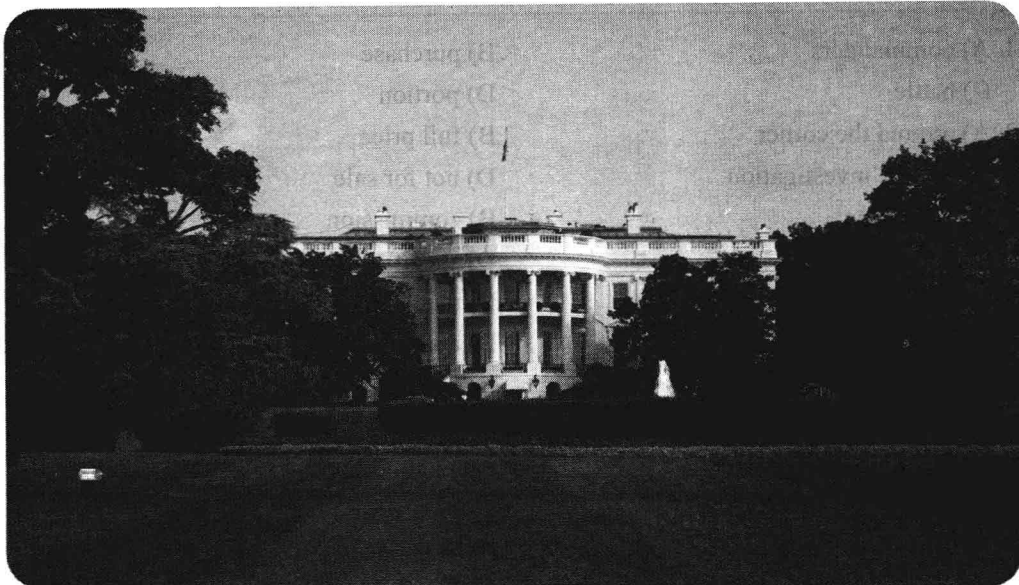
2012年7月于河北医科大学

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Unit 1

The Residences of U.S. Presidents



Success is of great importance to us all. As a freshman, you are sure to aspire to a success of higher level. In this text, you will catch a glimpse of success of those great leaders in America, who at first may be just like all of you, with ordinary family background, but with their own distinctive perspective of life and world, work hard, devote themselves to what they are doing, and persist with their hearted pursuit and goal. The houses here may offer you a view which is supposed to open a new door to your future life.

Task-based Teaching Procedure One

Guide the students to get some idea of the text by listening. Let the students listen to the recording and speak out the presidents mentioned and finish the following information matching task.

1. George Walker Bush

2. William Jefferson Bill Clinton

3. Barack Obama

A. Greenwood Avenue

B. Prairie Chapel Ranch

C. Reston Hollow



Listen to the recording again and try to retell the stories of each president to your partner.

Task-based Teaching Procedure Two

Invite the class to read the whole text as quickly as possible and find out those groups of words which contain word(s) or phrases outside this text.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) commanders | B) purchase |
| C) battle | D) portion |
| 2. A) around the corner | B) full price |
| C) federal investigation | D) not for sale |
| 3. A) culminate | B) commission |
| C) corruption | D) specific |
| 4. A) ethical | B) ranch |
| C) ambassador | D) apartment |
| 5. A) dub | B) dynasty |
| C) sprawl | D) nestle |
| 6. A) approximately | B) neighborhood |
| C) governor | D) secure |
| 7. A) construct | B) birthplace |
| C) signature | D) estate |
| 8. A) pasture | B) stun |
| C) resignation | D) master |

Task-based Teaching Procedure Three

Ask the students to match the following expressions with the proper English explanations given below.

1. a vacant lot
2. a portion of
3. corruption
4. misgauge
5. a modest 2,406-square-foot home
6. took office
7. I want George and I to be able to grow old here.
8. to work on his father's presidential campaign
9. a heated pool and pool house
10. He made Texas his home state.

Unit 1 The Residences of U.S. Presidents

- A. to help his father for his father's running for the president
- B. wrong doing for one's own purpose or for one's benefits
- C. He decided to live in Texas as his home.
- D. The pool or pool house can be warmed.
- E. to work as the formal term begins
- F. to make a wrong judgment
- G. They would like to spend all the rest of life there.
- H. a piece of land not being used
- I. The home is not too large or big.
- J. a part of

Task-based Teaching Procedure Four

Divide the students into groups of four to learn the whole text together, and expect the students to point out what they are interested in, what they are not so clear about and what they would like to ask for help.

The Residences of U.S. Presidents

— by Susan Galleymore

Forty-four men have served a total of 56 terms in the Oval Office. With Presidents Day around the corner — on Monday, Feb. 20 this year — and an election ahead, let's take a look at what this nation's top commanders in chief over the past 40 years have called home.

President Barack Obama

The Obamas purchased a 6,199-square-foot, two-story single-family home at 5046 S. Greenwood Ave., in Chicago's Kenwood neighborhood, in June 2005 for \$1.65 million — 300,000 less than the asking price.

At about the same time, businessman and Obama campaign supporter Antoin "Tony" Rezko and his wife, Rita, purchased a vacant lot adjoining Obama's property for \$625,000, the full price. Obama purchased a portion of that lot six months later from Rezko for \$104,500.

(After a federal investigation culminated in Rezko's conviction for corruption, Obama explained to the *Chicago Sun Times*, "I regret that while I tried to pay close attention to the specific requirements of



President Obama's Chicago home, at 5046 S. Greenwood Ave., in February 2008.

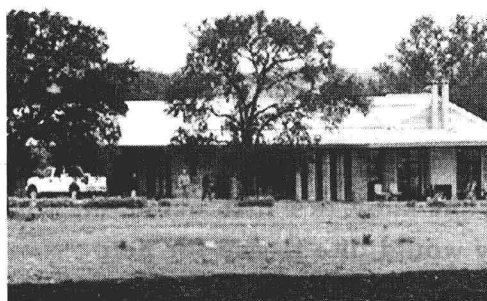


ethical conduct, I misgauged the appearance presented by my purchase of the additional land from Mr. Rezko.”)

The Obamas' Greenwood Avenue home is currently estimated to be worth approximately \$1.19 million.

George Walker Bush

After George Walker Bush and Laura Bush departed the White House, the couple returned to Preston Hollow, the same neighborhood the family lived in while Bush was governor of Texas. This time, their single-story, 8,501-square-foot home at 10141 Daria Place, nestled



The 4,000-square-foot, environmentally sustainable Prairie Chapel Ranch house, designed by architect David Heymann, is constructed from local limestone, sports tin roofing, and uses geothermal pumps and underground cisterns to collect rainwater.

among trees and secured by gates, backs up to a sprawling estate ranked No. 1 on *D Magazine's* list of 100 Most Expensive Homes in Dallas and valued at \$39.14 million — owner Tom Hicks' holdings include baseball's Texas Rangers, hockey's Dallas Stars, and the Liverpool Football Club.

Scion of the Bush dynasty and the Kennebunkport estate (see details below), former President George W. Bush was born in Connecticut, although he made Texas his home state. He married schoolteacher Laura Welch shortly after he purchased a modest 2,406-

square-foot home in Midland, Texas, in 1977.

The family, with twins Jenna and Barbara, lived here until 1985, when Bush moved to Washington, D.C., to work on his father's presidential campaign.

In 2000, a year before he took office as the nation's 43rd president, Bush bought a 1,500-acre ranch for an estimated \$1.3 million after a profit of \$14.3 million in the sale of the Texas Rangers. Laura Bush said of Prairie Chapel Ranch, outside of Crawford, Texas (also dubbed the “Western White House”), “I want George and I to be able to grow old here.”

William Jefferson “Bill” Clinton

President Bill Clinton never owned a house before he became president, though his birthplace and childhood home is celebrated by the Clinton Birthplace Foundation, which preserves his childhood history in Hope, Ark. Hope's “Clinton Loop” is an auto tour route marked with signage.

After Clinton and wife Hillary departed the White House, the couple moved into their Chappaqua home at 15 Old House Lane before



Bill Clinton's birthplace home, at 17 S. Hervey St. in Hope, Ark.

Unit 1 The Residences of U.S. Presidents

Hillary ran for a New York senate seat. With an estimated value of \$1.3 million, the five-bedroom Dutch Colonial offers 1 acre and a front door that is 60 feet from a public road.

The Clintons have been house hunting in the same county, Westchester, and in 2010 were reportedly considering this home in Bedford Hills: the 20-acre Clover Hill Farm. The home has 7,000 square feet of space, including five bedrooms, a fireplace in the master bedroom, a wood-paneled library, stone patios, a wine cellar, his and her bathrooms and dressing rooms (hers is two stories), a heated pool and pool house, two guesthouses, an artist studio, stables, pastures, a dressage ring, and a koi pond.

According to online real estate site Zillow, the home had a list price of \$13.99 million in December 2008, was sold for \$7.8 million in March 2011, was again listed for sale at about \$6 million in July 2011, and sold for about \$5.5 million in October 2011.



Notes

Words for Pleasure



- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|---|
| residence ['rezidəns] | n. | 1. a house or other place where someone lives, especially a large house used by an important person 住所,住宅,住处,官邸
2. the fact that someone lives somewhere or the period of time they spend living there 居住期 |
| take a look at | | have a look at 看一下 |
| commander [kə'mɑ:ndə] | n. | an officer who is in charge of a military group or operation 指挥官,司令官 |
| purchase ['pɜ:tʃəs] | v. | to buy something 购买,购置 |
| | n. | the process of buying something 购买,采购;购置 |
| neighborhood ['neɪbə,hʊd] | n. | 1. a particular area of a city or town 地段,地区;街区
2. the people who live near each other 街坊邻居 |
| campaign [kæm'peɪn] | n. | 1. a series of actions intended to produce political |

			or social change 运动
			2. a series of actions by an army trying to win a war 战役
	<i>v.</i>		1. to try to achieve political or social change by persuading other people or the government to do something 发起运动, 进行游说活动
			2. to try to win an election 进行竞选活动
vacant ['veikənt]	<i>adj.</i>		1. a place that is vacant & available, because no one else is using it 空着的
			2. if a job is vacant, someone is needed to do it 无人用的
adjoin [ə'dʒɔɪn]	<i>v.</i>		to be exact to and connected to another building, room, area etc. 毗连, 贴近
property ['prɒpəti]	<i>n.</i>		1. land and the buildings on it 地产, 房地产
			2. things, especially valuable things, that are owned by someone 所有物, 财产, 资产
portion ['pɔːʃən]	<i>n.</i>		1. a part of an amount or total 一部分, 一份
			2. a part of anything (任何事物的) 一部分
investigation [ɪn'vestɪ'geɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>		the process of trying to find out all the details or facts about something in order to discover who or what caused it or how it happened 调查, 侦查, 查明, 探究
culminate ['kʌlmineɪt]	<i>v.</i>		culminate in something: to happen or exist as the final result of a process or situation 以……而告终
conviction [kən'vɪkʃən]	<i>n.</i>		a decision by a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime 定罪, 判罪
corruption [kə'rʌpʃən]	<i>n.</i>		1. dishonest or illegal behavior by officials or people in positions of power, especially when they accept money in exchange for doing things for someone 腐败行为 (尤指受贿)
			2. the process of corrupting someone or something 腐蚀, 堕落, 腐化, 损坏
specific [spi'sɪfɪk]	<i>adj.</i>		1. involving or relating to only one particular thing or type of thing 专门的, 特定的
			2. exact and detailed 明确的, 具体的
requirement [rɪ'kwaɪəmənt]	<i>n.</i>		1. something that must be done because of a law or rule 要求, 规定
			2. something that is needed in order for something to happen 必需品, 必要之物

Unit 1 The Residences of U.S. Presidents

ethical ['eθikəl]	<i>adj.</i>	1. involving the principles used for deciding what is right and what is wrong 伦理的, 道德的 2. morally right 合乎道德的
misgauge [mis'geɪdʒ]	<i>v.</i>	to make a wrong judgment or guess about a situation, action or person based on the information that you have 错误地估计
approximately [ə'præksɪmətli]	<i>adv.</i>	used for showing that an amount, number, time etc. is not exact; roughly 大致, 近似
governor ['gʌvənə]	<i>n.</i>	an elected official who is the political head of a state in the U.S. 州长
depart [di'pɑ:t]	<i>v.</i>	1. to leave your job 离职 2. to leave a place and start a journey 启程, 离开
nestle ['nesəl]	<i>v.</i>	1. to be in a protected position 处于隐蔽处 2. to find a comfortable and safe position to be in (使)安顿下来
secure [si'kjʊə]	<i>v.</i>	1. to make an area or building safe 保卫(地区或建筑); 使安全 2. to hold something firmly in place by tying or fastening it 绑紧; 固定
dynasty ['daɪnəsti]	<i>n.</i>	1. a family whose members are very successful in business or politics for a long period of time (商界或政界的)王朝 2. a period of time when a particular family ruled a country or area 朝, 代
estate [is'teɪt]	<i>n.</i>	1. a very large area of land that belongs to one person, usually with a very big house on it 庄园 2. all the property and money that belongs to someone, especially someone who has just died (某人的所有)财产; (尤指)遗产
presidential [ˌprezɪ'denʃəl]	<i>adj.</i>	relating to a president 总统的
profit ['prɒfɪt]	<i>n.</i>	1. money that you make by selling something or from your business, especially the money that remains after you have paid all your business costs 盈利; 利润 2. the advantage you get from a situation 利益; 益处; 好处
environmentally [enˌvaɪrən'mentli]	<i>adv.</i>	in a way that affects the environment or is related to it 影响环境地; 与环境相关地
sustainable [sə'steɪnəbl]	<i>adj.</i>	1. using methods that do not harm the environment 不损害环境的, 可持续发展的



architect ['ɑ:kitekt]	<i>n.</i>	2. capable of continuing for a long time at the same level 能长期保持的;能持续的 1. someone whose job is to design buildings 建筑师 2. the person who has the idea for something such as a plan or policy and makes it happen 设计师;缔造者
construct [kən'strʌkt]	<i>v.</i>	1. to build something large or complicated, such as a bridge or road 建造;修筑 2. to create something such as an idea or system by making various things fit together 组成;形成
limestone ['laɪm, stəʊn]	<i>n.</i>	a type of white or grey stone containing calcium, used for building and making cement 灰岩;石灰岩
cistern ['sɪstən]	<i>n.</i>	a container for holding water 贮水器
celebrate ['selibreɪt]	<i>v.</i>	1. to show admiration for someone or something in a piece of writing, music, or art or in a ceremony 赞扬;赞美;歌颂 2. to do something enjoyable in order to show that an occasion or event is special 庆祝
preserve [pri'zə:v]	<i>v.</i>	1. to keep an idea, quality, or situation from changing or being lost 保留,保持(观点、品质或局面) 2. to keep food fresh for a very long time, for example by adding salt or chemicals to it(食物) 保鲜,防腐
auto tour route		汽车旅游路线
signage ['sainɪdʒ]	<i>n.</i>	a sign, especially a road sign and advertising sign, considered collectively 引导标示
guesthouse ['gesthaʊs]	<i>n.</i>	1. a small house for guests on the property of a larger house 家庭旅馆 2. a small hotel or private home where people can pay to spend the night 宾馆
studio ['stju:diəʊ]	<i>n.</i>	a small flat that has only one main room 单室公寓房
stable ['steɪbl]	<i>n.</i>	a building where horses or farm animals are kept 厩;马厩;牲口棚
	<i>adj.</i>	firmly established or fixed, not likely to move or change 稳定的,稳固的
pasture ['pɑ:stʃə]	<i>n.</i>	land covered with grass where sheep, cows etc. are kept 牧场
koi	<i>n.</i>	a large red-gold or white fish that people sometimes keep in fish ponds because of their beautiful colour 锦鲤鱼,彩锦鲤(一种金红色或白色的大鱼,常被养在鱼池中)