

21

世纪

# 大学英语综合指导

■ 龚嵘 郭敬伟 编著

■ 陆伟忠 主审

■ 华东理工大学出版社

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龚 嵘 编著  
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龚 嵘 郭敬维 编著

陆伟忠 主审

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## 前 言

《21 世纪大学英语》是一套信息量大、语言材料新颖的大学英语新教材,为了充分理解原文的文化内涵与语言知识,广大在读的学生需要与之配套的教辅材料。

我们认为,一本优秀的大学英语教辅书不能只停留于对词汇的诠释,而应体现一套有效的外语教学思想体系,即为任课教师提供教学法与课堂活动组织上的建议,也为学生提供自学的材料与方法指导。我们本着“精、泛读结合,听说读写译与词汇技能并重”的原则,遵循“以学生为中心”的交际教学法,编写了这套既适合课堂使用,也方便学生自学的教辅书。

按照原教材的安排,我们对 Text A, Text B 及 Text C 作了不同程度与角度的解释。

Text A 作为精度课文,分为以下 5 个项目:

**I. 笨鸟先飞:**为学生提供趣味性较强的课文背景知识阅读材料,以便学生展开讨论,为学生深刻理解课文内容作出铺垫。

**II. 辨词高手:**给出重点与难点单词与词组的典型列举,安排学生在老师或词典的指导下,作出相应词汇笔记。这为教师的课堂词汇讲解提供了充分的空间,也为学生提供了词汇自学方案。

**III. 句型结构:**

**1. 难句分析:**对重点与难点句型结构进行了详细分析,并配有相应翻译练习,以便及时巩固。

**2. 特色句:**引导学生发现并学习课文中表达有力的句子。

**IV. 课文写作模式分析与写作练习:**帮助学生分析课文写作模式,并根据 CET-4 考试作文的文体要求,安排相应的仿写练习。

在 Text A 与 Text B 之间还安排了以课文内容为材料或围绕学生校园生活的课堂口语练习,为学生将来应考 CET-4 口试打下基础。

Text B 作为泛读课文,分为以下 3 个栏目:

**I. 词汇自学:**对重点与难点词汇进行详细解释与近义词辨析,并给出中文对照,方便学生自学。

**II. 难句分析:**对重点与难点句型结构进行了详细分析。

**III. 大家说:**提供 Text B 背景文选,安排学生进行分组专题讨论。

Text C 作为学生课外自学材料,对其中难点部分作了简要解释。

每单元还配有覆盖课文词汇的多项选择练习,方便学生及时进行自我检测。

本书含 3 个附录部分:教材课文练习的部分参考答案;400 道词汇综合习题;400 题语法结构题。

本书在编写过程中,得到了华东理工大学教务处“立项教材”的资助,王亚平、陆伟忠、顾建华、董慧敏、陆红菊、秦颖、徐迎捷、徐今蔚、施胜今等教师也给予了不少帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

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# Unit 1

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## *Text A*

### *Secrets of A Student*

#### **I. Preview Work(笨鸟先飞)**

Read the following text-related information and discuss the questions listed below.

练习目的:背景知识阅读与思考旨在帮助你深入理解 Text A 的文化内容。

#### **Tips for English Learning**

**Q:** I have been learning English for six years, but I still cannot understand a film in English. What's the wrong with my learning process?

**A:** The secret of learning anything, whether it be maths or engineering or English, is to give yourself manageable learning steps. You are trying to run before you can walk! By watching an English film, you are throwing yourself in the deep end (深水处), and drowning, rather than entering the shallows (浅水处), and gently going deeper! Give yourself easier tasks, tasks that you can do; Do not think that you are thereby not learning—you are learning by gradually building up confidence and fluency.

**Q:** I'm a college student. I cannot read books originally written in English because of my poor vocabulary. I once decided to recite 20 words a day, but I forgot all of them after a few days. I became frustrated. What shall I do?

**A:** I found my students often choose books that are far too difficult, hoping that the deeper the hill, the higher they could climb. Not true! Reciting vocabulary may be helpful, particularly to get your tongue round the pronunciation. But you need to use it to penetrate deeply into your memory bank. So reciting 20 words a day is not nearly as effective as consciously using them in sentences.

**Q:** I have accumulated more than 4000 vocabularies, and had passed CET-4, but I still cannot talk fluently in English?. Could you give me some advice?

**A:** Language is a peculiar thing; You can study till the cows come home, yet still be unable to communicate. The main thing is to get the balance between study and practice right. Make sure that what you think you have studied and learned, is applied, or used, both in speech and writing. That way, what you have learned also becomes part of your active repertoire (知识体系).

**Q:** I want to improve my English. What do you think of listening to English songs in spare time? When I connect Internet, is it better to explore the English websites? I use icq.com to chat with people abroad in English. Somebody says it

is a waste of time. What's your advice?

**A:** Good questions and good ideas! To take each one in turn: Listening to songs is fine; singing them is better. Exploring the Web may be a good idea, but it can take a lot of time and what one finds is of uneven quality. Using search engines to wander around the Web can easily become addictive (上瘾的). And it is very easy to forget the original purpose. I suggest you find one or two sites that seem helpful and stay with them. Icq.com, which enables one to chat with computer pals far away is all very well. But why not chat with friends at home? Talking does not just improve one's spoken English, but can help all of one's language skills.

**Q:** It might be a silly question to ask. But is there any shortcut for English learning?

**A:** Sorry, but there's no shortcut. It just takes time, patience and persistence. Each person's brain is different, meaning someone may take 5 years to master what another can manage in one. And the slower learner may ace (掌握) geometry or chemistry 5 times faster than the speedy English learner. Learners should know about the limits and abilities of their brains, and map out a personal study schedule. The schedule should include reading and reviewing texts, plus other books consistent with the skill level of the learner. Besides, you should also set aside time for speaking English with anyone who speaks it. English is not like any other subject. You have to practice instead of merely accumulating (积累) knowledge about it.

### Discussion Questions

1. What problems have you encountered in English learning?
2. How will you benefit from the advice on English learning offered in the above passage?

## II. Intensive Word Study (辨词高手)

**Directions:** Study the example sentences or phrases and work out the meaning and usage of the bold-typed words from context or with the help of a dictionary. Make notes in the space given below.

### first-year student

first-year student = **freshman**

third-year student = **junior**

second-year student = **sophomore**

fourth-year student = **senior**

freshman (*n.*) 大学新生;

junior (*n.*) 大学三年级学生;

sophomore (*n.*) 大学二年级学生;

senior (*n.*) 大学四年级学生

### direct



**direct** a film/a project/a factory/the traffic; a film/factory **director**;

**direct** one's attention/one's criticism/one's complaint **to** sb.

Could you **direct me to** the airport?

The most **direct** route to the workplace might not be the fastest one. To avoid heavy traffic at rush hours, we had to take a **roundabout** route.

You can find people's names, addresses and phone numbers in the **directory**.

The cat ran excitedly **in the direction of** the fish stall.

The waiter **guided** us to the table we booked yesterday.

The hikers may use stars or a compass (指南针) to **guide** them when lost.

The receptionist **ushered** the visitor to the manager's office.

**lead** the horse to the well; **lead** the blind by hand across the street

direct ( <i>v.</i> ) =	direct sb. to (a place) =	direct sth. to + <i>n.</i> =
direct ( <i>adj.</i> ) =	roundabout ( <i>adj.</i> ) =	
direction ( <i>n.</i> ) =	She had no _____ (她毫无方向感).	
in the direction of... =		
比较 direct, guide, lead, usher		

### act

He **acted** as if he were the boss.

The prettiest girl in our class will **act/play** the role of Snow White.

an **act** of bravery; a criminal/dishonest **act**; take immediate **action**; judge a man by his actions

social and economic **activities**; outdoor **activities**

act ( <i>vi.</i> ) =	act ( <i>vt.</i> ) =	act ( <i>n.</i> ) =
比较 act, activity, action:		
a man of _____ (实干家); mental _____ (思维活动);		
an heroic _____ (英雄行为)		

### perform

The doctor felt a great sense of accomplishment as he successfully **performed/carried out** his first liver-transplant operation.

The team failed to **perform** as well as we expected.

The children stared quietly, fully absorbed by the amazing tricks **performed** by the magician.

The salesman was promoted for his excellent job **performance**.

The audience gave her a standing ovation (起立热烈鼓掌) for her wonderful **performance** of Snow White.

perform (*vt.*) 1. = carry out =      2. =      3. =  
 performance (*n.*) 1. =      2. =  
 the \_\_\_\_\_ of one's duties (履行职责); \_\_\_\_\_ a miracle (创造奇迹);  
 \_\_\_\_\_ at the piano (演奏钢琴)

**not necessarily**

Classic novels have good literary value, but they are **not necessarily** bestsellers.  
 Exploring World Wide Web is an approach to English learning, but **not necessarily**  
 the best.

not necessarily =  
 What the teacher says is \_\_\_\_\_. (老师说的未必都对。)

**make the most of**

Time is money and we must **make the most of/make full use of** every minute.

make the most of = make good/full use of =

**count for much/little**

Practical experience may **count for** much more than book knowledge.  
 Our personal interests **counted for little/was of little importance** when it came to the  
 survival of the whole company.

count for much =      count for little =

**story**

The defendant stuck to his **story** and pleaded not guilty.  
 He only knew one side of the **story**, so his opinion counted for little.

story (*n.*) 1. =      2. =  
 Many factors contributed to his final collapse. Long-time overworking is  
 only \_\_\_\_\_. (长期操劳只是他身体最后垮掉的部分原因。)

**复合形容词 (compound adjective)**

high-achieving students 优等生; bitter-sweet memories 苦乐参半的回忆;  
 duty-free goods 免税商品; easy-going professor 随和的教授;  
 well-meant action 善意之举; mouth-watering food 让人垂涎的食品;  
 sun-tanned skin 晒黑的皮肤; golden-haired girl 金发女郎;  
 hand-made products/ware 手工艺品; new-born babies 新生儿;  
 time-wasting searches 耗时的搜寻; an absent-minded person 心不在焉者;  
 modern-looking woman 看似时髦的女士; a five-year plan 5年计划;  
 deaf-mute man 聋哑人; market-driven economy 市场经济; green-grass land 绿草地;

分析以上 17 个复合形容词的构词特征，共可归纳 8 类：

“*n. + v. -ed*”(其中名词与动词间含逻辑主谓关系): hand-made; sun-tanned;

“*n. + v. -ing*”(其中名词与动词间含逻辑动宾关系): mouth-watering; time-wasting;

(3) (4)

(5) (6)

(7) (8)

### put in/down/off/away

Your test performance depends on the time and effort you **put in** studies.

The board meeting had to be **put off/postponed** till the chairman was discharged from hospital.

The child **put away** his toys after he finished playing.

The forest fire went on for days before it was finally **put out**.

There's no need to **put down/take down/write down** all the teacher said.

put in = put away = put off = postpone =

put out =

put down = write down = take down =

### concentrate

With such a great noise I can hardly **concentrate/focus on** my homework.

The NATO's bombers **concentrated** fire **on** the military bases in Yugoslavia.

concentrate/focus (*vi.*) = (*vt.*) =

A driver should \_\_\_\_\_ when driving. (司机开车时需全神贯注于路面状况。)

### interrupt/disrupt/disturb

Do forgive me for **interrupting/breaking in on** your conversation.

I failed to finish the work on time due to frequent **interruptions**.

Who has **disturbed** the documents in the drawer?

The noise **disturbed** the sleeping baby.

It's rather **disturbing** to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large (逃遁在外) in the quiet countryside.

A group of demonstrators **disrupted** the traffic.

interrupt (*vt.*) = interruption (*n.*) = disrupt (*vt.*) =

disturb (*vt.*) 1. = 2. = 3. =

\_\_\_\_\_ the balance (使失去平衡); \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting (扰乱会议秩序);

\_\_\_\_\_ news (令人不安的消息)

### ignore/neglect/overlook/disregard

You can no longer **ignore** the doctor's advice if you really want to live to see your

grandchildren grow up.

You were being rude to **ignore** me when I greeted you this morning.

The **ignorant** often pretend to know what they don't.

The arrogant man always **disregards/ignores** criticisms from his colleagues.

Don't **neglect** your health/duties.

Don't **neglect to** switch/switching off the lights when you leave.

Tom was **overlooked** when the chairman was selecting his successor.

She was broad-minded enough to **overlook** your minor offences.

The editor **overlooked** a few spelling errors in her proofreading.

ignore (vt.)	1. = disregard =	2. =	e. g. ignore the speed limit
(	_____ 时速限制)		
ignorant (adj.)	=	e. g. be _____ of sth. (不知道……)	
neglect (vt.)	=	e. g. neglect one's health/duties(_____ 身体/职责)	
overlook (vt.)	1. =	2. =	3. =

### assign

After the training, I was **assigned to (to do)** a new job.

Each newcomer **was assigned** a single room.

The conservationists **assigned** the endangered mammals **to** 8 categories.

The boss **assigned** a difficult task **to** us. But we managed to finish the **assignment** on time.

assign (vt.) =	assignment (n.) =	assign sb. to do sth. =
assign sb. sth. =	assign sth. to sb. =	assign sth. to sth. =

### persuade/dissuade

**persuade** sb. **to do** sth. = **talk** sb. **into** doing sth. 说服某人做某事

**dissuade** sb. **from doing** sth. = **persuade** sb. **not to do** sth. 劝某人不做某事

### term

His **term** paper is difficult to understand because it's crammed with obscure legal **terms**.

The US President's **term** of office lasts 4 years.

"Mild" and "light" printed on the cigarettes packets are potentially misleading (潜在的误导性) **terms**.

The film has won many favorable reviews, but **in box-office terms**, it hasn't been very successful.

Many people start to think of education **in terms of** long-term investment. 许多人都开始将教育看做长期投资。

The effects of disastrous climate changes are expected to be greatest **in terms of** loss of lives and impact on investment and economy.

After that bitter quarrel, we were not even **on speaking terms** (彼此不说话).

term ( <i>n.</i> ) 1. =	2. =	3. =
in terms of.../in... terms 1. =	2. =	
on... terms with sb. =	be on first-name terms with sb. (_____)	
The trip was enjoyable but not fruitful _____ (就业务而言).		

### memorize/recite

The teacher required us to **memorize** at least 10 new words each day.

The pupil **recited** the poem very expressively in front of the whole class.

memorize ( <i>vt.</i> ) =	recite ( <i>vt.</i> ) =
hold an English recitation contest (举行英语_____比赛)	

### get one's hands on.../obtain

Mary invested in the stock market all the money she could **get her hands on**/she could **obtain**.

Get one's hands on = obtain =
-------------------------------

### hand in/submit

Please **hand in/submit** your term papers in the right order.

The monitor **handed out** the reading materials to everyone in the class.

The passengers caught a pickpocket on the bus and **handed him over** to the local police.

When Mr. Jones gets old, he will **hand over** his business to his son.

hand in = submit =	hand out =	hand over =
--------------------	------------	-------------

### cut down on

It's high time that you **cut down on** your smoking/your production costs.

We were suddenly **cut off** while talking on the phone.

The villagers were **cut off from** the outside world by the flood.

The wall **cuts off** our view of the lake.

The revolutionists **cut off** the king's head.

cut down on =	cut off =
---------------	-----------

### rough/tough

We had a **tough** time driving on the **rough** country road/ sailing on the **rough** sea during the thunderstorm.

Several shoppers have written to the local paper complaining about the **rough** handling by the supermarket safety guards.

From the peasant's **rough** hands we can make a **rough** guess about the sort of **tough** work he has been doing.

Rugby is quite a **rough sport**. Its players are usually as **tough** as strong bulls.

The jeep is a **tough** vehicle designed for all kinds of roads.

More **tough** measures need to be adopted to curb the rampaging (猖獗的) corruption.

After several rounds of **tough** negotiations we finally made the deal.

This steak is too **tough** to eat. Would you please bring a tender one?

rough ( <i>adj.</i> ) 1. =	2. =	3. =	4. =
tough ( <i>adj.</i> ) 1. =	2. =	3. =	4. =
_____ cloth (粗糙的布); _____ sketch (草图); _____ shoes (结实的鞋);			
_____ voice (粗厉的噪音); _____ customer (难对付的顾客); _____			
training (艰苦训练); _____ coal miners (吃苦耐劳的矿工); _____ leather			
(坚韧的皮革); _____ behavior (粗暴举止);			

### write up

Before you **write up** the essay, make a detailed outline first.

write up = _____ the notes (整理笔记)
-----------------------------------

### due/schedule

President Jiang is **due in** New York on the weekend **for** a UN leaders' summit.

The train is **due to/is scheduled to** leave in 10 minutes.

The boss, struggling with his busy **schedule**, forgot the fact that we were all **due for** a raise in the pay.

Road accidents have dropped **due to** effective traffic control.

The conference is **scheduled for** next Monday.

The tour bus arrived **on schedule/ahead of schedule/behind schedule**.

due ( <i>adj.</i> ) =	schedule ( <i>n./v.</i> ) =
be due/scheduled to + <i>v.</i> =	due to + <i>n.</i> =
be scheduled for + <i>n.</i> =	be due for + <i>n.</i> =
on schedule =	ahead of schedule =
	behind schedule =

### aim to

The national speech contest **aims to** spark university students' English learning initiative.

The new medicine is **aimed at /directed at** a specific gene and is effective in 30% of cancer patients.

The Chinese team was **aiming at/for** nothing but the gold medal.

aim to do... = plan to =	aim/direct sth. at... =
aim at/for sth. = focus one's effort on sth. =	

### deadline

The teacher **set a deadline** for handing in the paper. Everyone must work hard to **meet the deadline**.

set the deadline =	meet the deadline =
--------------------	---------------------

### stick to/adhere to

I will **adhere to/stick to** this opinion until contrary facts appear.

The defendant **stuck to** his story.

Every Party member must **adhere to** the four basic principles.

The child **stuck** his favorite cartoon picture **on** the door of his room.

stick ( <i>vt.</i> ) =	stick to =	adhere to =
The damp paper _____ to my hand. (那张潮湿的纸粘在了我手上。)		

### irrelevant

Your arguments are **irrelevant/not relevant to** the topic we have been discussing.

### go through

The Customs officer **went through** all the suitcases with great care, but failed to find anything suspicious.

Considering all the trouble he has **gone through**, he is amazingly cheerful.

go through 1. =	2. =
The students must _____ complicated registration formalities (办理复杂的 报名注册手续).	

### lead to

The fingerprint on the glass **led to** the arrest of the murderer.

Heavy smoking may **lead to/result in/give rise to/cause** lung cancer.

Hundreds of steps **led to** the high wall which surrounded the president's palace.

I have a strong love of the natural world and my enthusiasm has **led me into** varied investigations.

Personal Computer has **brought about/caused** the great changes in people's life and work.

Their sincere and cooperative attitude **conduced to** a quicker solution to the dispute.

lead to 1. =	2. =	lead sb. into =
比较 cause, lead to, give rise to, result in, bring about, conduce to		

The report on the flood victims _____ public donations of money.
--

### sense

The child is only 5, but he has enough **sense** not to cross the street when a red light is on.

He was born with a good **sense of** humor/a keen **sense of** smell.

You have made a right decision **in a sense**, but it may not be suitable to each of us.

This legal document **made** little **sense** to me. = I could hardly **make** any **sense of** this legal document.

It **makes sense** to protect our children from the negative influence from TV.

sense (n.) 1. =	2. =	common sense (_____)
in a sense =	make sense 1. =	2. =
make sense of sth. =	a _____ of responsibility/hearing (责任感/听觉)	

### retain

The middle-aged lady still **retained** her glamour despite her aging looks.

Though greatly enraged by the insults, she somehow managed to **retain** her self-control.

retain (vt.) =	_____ one's balance (保持平衡)
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### point

There is no **point/sense (in)** getting angry about such trivial things.

Please put down all the major/main **points** of the lecture.

My CET-4 score was 85 **points**. 注: I got 85 grades for math exam. (×)

point (n.) 1. =	2. =	3. =
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### scan/skim/skip

When we **skim** a reading material, we read for its general idea; when we **scan** a reading material, we read to locate specific information.

Many passengers **skimmed** the newspapers on the long bus ride.

If you encounter some difficult points in your reading, just **skip** them. We will discuss them later.

In the morning sun a blond-haired girl **skipped** along after a flock of longhaired goats.

skim (vt.) =	scan (vt.) =	skip (vt.) =
_____ class (逃课)	skip ropes (_____)	

### participate in

When former Beatle George Harrison **participated in** his first online chat last week, he was crashed under the weight of 300,000 **participants**.

I've **entered for** the English speech contest, but I don't really want to **participate**.

participate in =	enter for =
participation (n.) =	participant (n.)

### intellectual/intelligent/intelligible



**Intellect**, as well as language ability, distinguishes humans from other animals.  
All my brothers and sisters are college graduates and go in for **intellectual** pursuits.

They are all **intellectuals**.

I like dogs because they are faithful and **intelligent**.

This technical report, full of special terms, hardly **intelligible** to the laymen.

**intelligence** = brains = talent = gift

(比较 intellectual, intelligent, intelligible;  
\_\_\_\_\_ handwriting(难以辨认的字迹); highly \_\_\_\_\_ programmer(高智商  
的程序员); \_\_\_\_\_ people(善思考的人)

#### approach/solution/means/strategy/method

He became increasingly nervous as the test date **approached**.

The consultant has developed an appropriate **strategy** for our company's development over the next 5 years.

We stayed up the whole night and came up with a new **approach to** advertising our latest product.

I hired a private tutor to help me improve my helicopter flying **technique**.

A **method** is a systematic way of doing something, esp. one that is used by many people.

He never enjoys physical activities, but he jogs every morning **as a means to an end**.

Let's try another **solution to** the maths problem.

approach 1. (vi.) =            2. (vt.) =            3. (n.) =  
比较 approach, solution, means, method, strategy

teaching \_\_\_\_\_(教学法); work out a set of \_\_\_\_\_(制定一套营销策略)  
a communicative \_\_\_\_\_ to English teaching(交际英语教学);  
\_\_\_\_\_ of travel(交通工具)

### III. Sentence Structure

#### 1. 难句分析

(1) Another student stuck a vocabulary list on his bathroom wall and learned a new word every day while brushing his teeth. (L30) 另一名学生将一张词汇表贴在墙上, 这样每天刷牙时都学会一个单词。

[分析] 状语从句“while brushing...”中省略了主语与部分谓语, 相当于“while he was brushing his teeth”。一般由 while, when, although, if 等引导的状语从句中, 若从句主语与主句主语一致, 常省略从句主语及部分谓语 (be 动词)。如:

— When asked to come up to write his name on the blackboard, the pupil was too dumbfounded to move. 当那小学生被叫上来将自己的名字写在黑板上时, 他