



成人高等教育基础医学教材

总主编 陈金宝 刘 强

大学英语 (下册)

COLLEGE ENGLISH

主 编 苏柳燕

副主编 王少鹏 陈 迎

第 2 版

上海科学技术出版社



成 / 人 / 高 / 等 / 教 / 育 / 基 / 础 / 医 / 学 / 教 / 材

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再版前言

成人高等教育医学系列教材出版发行已经 6 年有余了。该系列教材编排新颖,内容完备,版式紧凑,注重实践,深受学生和教师好评,在全国成人医学高等教育中发挥了一定作用。为了适应发展需要,紧跟学科发展动向,提升教材质量水平,更好地把握 21 世纪成人高等教育医学内容和课程体系的改革方向,使本系列教材更有利于夯实能力基础、激发创新思维、培养合格的医学应用型人才,故决定对其进行全面修订。

再版系列教材将继续明确坚持“系统全面、关注发展、科学合理、结合专业、注重实用、助教助学”的编写原则,分析不足,丰富内容,完善体系,在保持原教材优点的基础上,删去了一些叙述偏多的与各学科交叉的内容,充实和更新了一些新知识、新技术、新工艺和新方法,使其能充分发挥助教助学的功能,真正成为课程的载体、师生的益友。

本系列教材每章仍由三大部分组成:第一部分是导学,告知学生本章需要掌握的内容和重点难点,以方便教师教学和学生有目的地学习相关内容;第二部分是具体教学内容,力求体现科学性、适用性和易读性的特点;第三部分是复习题,便于学生课后复习,其中选择题和判断题的参考答案附于书后。

本系列教材包括成人高等教育基础医学教材、成人高等教育护理学专业教材和成人高等教育药学专业教材,使用对象主要为护理学专业及药学专业的高起本、高起专和专升本三个层次的学生。其中,对高起本和专升本层次的学习要求相同,对高起专层次的学习要求在每章导学部分予以说明。本套教材中的一些基础课程也适用于其他相关医学专业。

除了教材外,我们还将通过中国医科大学网络教育平台(<http://des.cmu.edu.cn>)提供与教材配套的教学大纲、网络课件、电子教案、教学资源、网上练习、模拟测试等,为学生自主学习提供多种资源,建造一个立体化的学习环境。

本系列教材的再版发行再一次得到了以中国医科大学为主,包括沈阳药科大学、天津



中医药大学、辽宁中医药大学、辽宁省肿瘤医院等单位专家的鼎力支持与合作,对于他们为此次修订工作做出的巨大贡献,谨致深切的谢意。

由于整体修订,工程巨大,任务繁重,在教材修订中难免存在一些不足,恳请广大教师、学生和读者惠予指正,使本套教材更臻完善,成为科学性更强、教学效果更好、更符合现代成人高等教育要求的精品教材。

陈金宝 刘 强

2016年6月



再 版 说 明

《大学英语》(上、下册)教材顺应时代发展的需要,旨在遵循成人高等教育应用型人才的培养目标,针对从业人员继续教育的特点,本着学以致用原则,紧紧围绕《大学英语》(B)考试大纲(2013年修订版)编写而成。在编写宗旨、单元设计、体裁及题材的选择上兼顾满足高升本、专升本学生的实际需要,全部内容适合高升本和专升本的学生使用。

本书选材具有时代性、人文性和趣味性,同时还能激发学生的思考能力。在体裁上突出了实际应用性,涵盖了记叙文、议论文和说明文等。

本书每单元由 Text A、Text B 和 Further Study 组成。每单元前均有 Guidance,告知学生本单元要掌握的重点及难点。Text A 和 Text B 属于正文学习,其后面的练习编写主要围绕课文理解,课文所涉及的句型、词汇及语法,旨在巩固提高所学的知识。Further Study 是延伸拓展学习,其中的 Communication Skills 总结归纳了日常生活中的交际用语;Grammar 是本书与同类书语法设计迥异的地方,本书打破了常规的语法讲解,取而代之的是对英语写作中易犯错误的语法的归纳讲解和练习。Writing 部分由浅及深,从句子翻译过渡到篇章写作,体现了语言学习循序渐进的输出功能。

本教材实行主编负责制,书稿完成后由主编进行审定。从选材、编写到成稿,编者耗费了大量时间和精力。但由于编者水平有限,本书在内容上难免疏漏和瑕疵,敬请读者海涵,不吝赐教。

《大学英语》编委会

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Unit One

Friendship

Guidance

1. This unit consists of Text A, Text B and Further Study. **Text A** reveals what real friendship is by telling a true story about two friends who have sustained the test of time and distance without faltering. **Text B** gives us advice on how to heal a broken friendship. **Further Study** focuses on communication skills in terms of expressing thanks and the possible responses.

2. By learning this unit, students will be able to master the structure of the texts, new words, phrases and expressions. Students will improve their understanding of grammatical structures, reading comprehension and enlarge their vocabulary by doing the relevant exercises. Meanwhile, they will gain better understanding on *Friendship*.

3. **Further Study** aims to improve students' skills for communication. By doing the exercises, students will know the differences in communication between Chinese and Westerners. They will perform well in everyday conversation and writing by doing this part.

No matter how strong you are, how notable your attainments, you have enduring significance only in your relationship to others.

— Ziegler Edward

Text A Real Friends

Anonymous

I grew up in Jamaica Plain, an urban community located on the outskirts of Boston, Massachusetts. In the 1940's it was a wholesome, quaint little community. It was my home and I loved it; back then I thought I would never leave. My best friend Rose and I used to



collectively dream¹ about raising a family of our own someday. We had it all planned out to live next door to one another.

Our dream remained alive through grade school², high school, and even beyond. Rose was my maid of honor³ when I got married in 1953 to the love of my life, Dick. Meanwhile, Dick aspired to be an officer in the Marines and I fully supported his ambitions. I realized that he might be stationed far away from Jamaica Plain, but I told him I would relocate and adjust.

So, in 1955 Dick was stationed in Alaska and we relocated. Rose was sad to see me leave, but wished me the best of luck⁴. Rose and I remained in touch for a few years via periodic phone calls but after a while we lost track of one another. Back in the 1950's it was a lot more difficult to stay in touch with someone over a long distance, especially if you were relocating every few years.

I thought of her several times over the years. Once in the mid 1960's when I was visiting the Greater Boston area⁵, I tried to determine her whereabouts, but my search turned up empty-handed. Jamaica Plain had changed drastically in the 10 years I was gone. My family had moved out of the area, as did many of the people I used to know. Rose was nowhere to be found.

Fifty-two years passed and we never spoke. I've raised a family of five, all of whom now have families of their own, and Dick passed away a few years ago. Basically, a lifetime has passed. Now here I am at the doorstep to my 80th birthday and I receive a random phone call on an idle Wednesday afternoon. "Hello?" I said. "Hi, Natalie. It's Rose," the voice on the other end replied. "It's been so long. I don't know if you remember me, but we used to be best friends in Jamaica Plain when we were kids," she said.

We haven't seen each other yet, but we have spent countless hours on the phone catching up on 52 years of our lives. The interesting thing is that even after 52 years of separation our personalities and interests are still extremely similar. We both share a passion for several hobbies that we picked up independently after we lost touch with one another, which is really strange considering the circumstances.

Her husband passed away a few years ago as well, but she mailed me several photographs of her family that were taken over the years. It's so crazy, just looking at the photos and listening to her describe her family reminds me of my own. It feels like we led fairly similar lives.

I don't think the numerous similarities between our two lives are a coincidence. Real friends have two things in common: a compatible personality and a strong-willed character. The compatible personality is what initiates the connection between two people and a strong-willed character at both ends is what maintains the connection. If those two ingredients are present in a friendship, the friendship is for real, and can thus sustain the tests of time and prolonged absence without faltering.

New Words

- community** /kə'mju:nɪtɪ/ *n.* a group of people living together or united by shared interests, religion, nationality, etc. 社区; 团体
- located** /ləʊ'keɪtɪd/ *adj.* situated in a particular spot or position 位于, 处于
- outskirts** /'aʊtskaɪts/ *n.* the parts of a city or town that are farthest away from its centre 市郊, 郊区
- wholesome** /'həʊls(ə)m/ *adj.* ① conducive to or characteristic of physical or moral well-being 有益健康的 ② sound or exhibiting soundness in body or mind 健全的
- quaint** /kweɪnt/ *adj.* attractive because it is old-fashioned 古雅的
- collectively** /kə'lektɪvli/ *adv.* in conjunction with or combined 共同地, 集体地
- aspire** /ə'spaɪə/ *vi.* to have a strong desire to achieve something 渴望, 向往, 有志于
- Marines** /mə'ri:nz/ *n.* members of a body of troops trained to serve on land or at sea 海军陆战队
- station** /'steɪʃn/ *vt.* to be send to a place to do a job or to work for a period of time 派驻, 驻扎
n. (the building or buildings at) a place where the stated public vehicles regularly stop so that passengers can get on and off, goods can be loaded, etc. 车站
- relocate** /ri:lə(ʊ)'keɪt/ *vt. & vi.* to move or establish in a new location (使)迁移; (使)重新安置
- via** /'vaɪə/ *prep.* ① by means of or using 通过, 凭借 ② traveling or sent through (a place) on the way 经由
- periodic** /ˌpɪərɪ'ɒdɪk/ *adj.* happening fairly regularly 周期的, 定期的
- distance** /'dɪst(ə)ns/ *n.* amount of space between two points or places 距离, 间距
- whereabout** /'werəbaʊt/ *n.* the place where a particular person or thing may be found 行踪, 下落
adv. about where or near what place 在何处, 在哪里
- empty-handed** /ˌempti:'hændɪd/ *adj.* ① having acquired or gained nothing 一无所获的 ② carrying nothing in the hands 空手的, 徒手的
- drastically** /'dræstɪkəli/ *adv.* in a drastic manner 大幅度地; 彻底地; 激烈地
- basically** /'beɪsɪk(ə)li/ *adv.* with regard to what is most important and basic, or in reality 基本上, 根本上, 本质上
- lifetime** /'laɪftaɪm/ *n.* the length of time that someone is alive 一生, 终生
- doorstep** /'dɔːstep/ *n.* a step in front of a door on the outside of a building 门阶
- random** /'rændəm/ *adj.* ① happening at any time or unplanned 任意的, 无计划的 ② (in statistics) having an equal chance of success (统计学) 随机的
- idle** /'aɪd(ə)l/ *adj.* ① not working or operating productively 空闲的, 闲着的 ② lazy, wasting time 懒散的, 无所事事的

separation /sepə'reɪʃ(ə)n/

n. the act of dividing or disconnecting 分离, 分开

personality /pɜ:sə'neɪlɪti/

n. characteristics and qualities of a person seen as a whole 个性, 人格

passion /'pæʃ(ə)n/

n. ① a strong liking or enthusiasm for sth 爱好, 酷爱 ② strong, deep, often uncontrollable feeling 激情, 热情

independently

/,ɪndɪ'pend(ə)ntli/

adv. on your own, or without outside help, or apart from others 独立地; 自立地; 各自地

circumstance /'sɜ:kəmst(ə)ns/

n. the conditions which affect what happens 情况, 情形, 形势

mail /meɪl/

vt. to send a letter or package to someone by putting it in a postbox or taking it to a post office 邮寄

n. ① the public service or system by which letters and parcels are collected and delivered 邮政, 邮政系统 ② letters and parcels that are delivered 邮件, 信件, 邮包

numerous /'nju:m(ə)rəs/

adj. existing or present in large numbers 许多的

similarity /sɪmə'lærəti/

n. features that things have which make them similar to each other 相似点, 类似的地方

coincidence /kəʊ'ɪnsɪd(ə)ns/

n. occurrence of similar events or circumstances at the same time by chance 巧合

compatible /kəm'pætɪb(ə)l/

adj. able to exist together, live together, or be used together 可并存的, 兼容的

strong-willed /'strɒŋ'wɪld/

adj. having a determined will 意志坚强的, 固执己见的

initiate /ɪ'nɪʃieɪt/

vt. to start or cause something to happen 使开始, 发起

maintain /meɪn'teɪn/

vt. to continue to have something and do not let it stop or grow weaker 维持, 保持

ingredient /ɪn'ɡri:diənt/

n. ① one of the essential parts of a situation 要素, 因素 ② any of the things that are formed into a mixture when making something, especially in cooking 成分, (烹调的)原料

sustain /sə'steɪn/

vt. ① to continue or maintain something for a period of time 保持 ② to support someone by giving help, strength, or encouragement 支撑

test /test/

n. ① an event or situation that reveals the qualities or effectiveness of a person or thing 考验 ② a number of questions, exercises, etc., for measuring one's skill, cleverness or knowledge of a particular subject 测验 ③ a deliberate action or experiment to find out how well something works 试验

prolonged /prə'lɒŋd/

adj. continuing for a long time, or for longer than expected 持续很久的, 延长的

falter /'fɔ:lta/

vi. ① to lose power or strength in an uneven way, or no longer makes much progress 衰退, 变弱 ② to hesitate or pause when speaking, because you are unsure about what you are saying or are upset (说话)迟疑, 吞吞吐吐, 支吾

Phrases and Expressions

one another	互相;彼此
after a while	不久以后
lose track of	失去联系
turn up	出现;(被)发现;(被)证明是
catch up on	赶上;弥补
pick up	拾起;学会;获得;(开车)接
pass away	去世;停止
remind ... of	使……想起
have ... in common	与……有共同之处
for real	真正的;确实的

Text Notes

1. used to do 意为“过去经常做……”,其中 to 是不定式符号,而不是介词,所以其后只接动词原形,不能接动名词。例如:He used to live in Paris. 他过去一直住在巴黎。而 be used to doing 意为“习惯于……”,其中 to 是介词,所以其后要接名词或动名词,不能接动词原形。例如:He is used to looking after himself. 他已习惯于自己照顾自己。另外,be used to do 是动词 use 的被动语态结构,意为“被用来做……”,其中 to 为不定式符号,其后要接动词原形。例如:A hammer is used to drive in nails. 锤子是用来钉钉子的。
2. grade school 在美式英语中意为“小学”,与 elementary school, grammar school, primary school 含义相同。例如:He went to grade school in New York and high school in Chicago. 他是在纽约上的小学,芝加哥上的中学。
3. maid of honor 意为“伴娘”“首席女傧相”,西方人对于伴郎与伴娘通常会慎重选择,伴娘往往从新娘的未婚好友或姐妹中选出,通常只能有一位,另外新娘在婚礼上还可能有三至四位 bridesmaid (女傧相)作陪(但地位都不及伴娘崇高),当新娘邀请自己的某位好友或姐妹做伴娘时,对于被邀请人来说,意味着信任与深厚的感情,也确实是一种荣耀。另外,best man 为“伴郎”。
4. wish sb. the best of luck 表示“祝……好运”“祝……一切顺利”。例如:I wish you the best of luck in all your endeavors. 我希望好运永远伴随你的左右。
5. the Greater Boston (area)意为“大波士顿”“大波士顿地区”。波士顿是美国历史的摇篮,自 1620 年“五月花号”帆船从英国载来第一代移民,波士顿就在美国历史上扮演重要的角色,它是美国最早建立的城市之一,也是美国新英格兰地区最大的城市(美国东北六州统称新英格兰地区)。波士顿是新英格兰地区政治和文化中心,目前有 50 多所大学和学院,包括著名的哈佛大学和麻省理工学院。波士顿和周围众多卫星城镇组成的大都会统称大波士顿地区。

Text Comprehension

Please choose the best answers to the following questions according to the text.

1. The reason why Dick and I left Jamaica Plain is that _____.
 A. my friendship with Rose was broken
 B. Dick was stationed by the Marines in Alaska and we relocated
 C. we were fed up with life in Jamaica Plain

- D. the Jamaica Plain changed drastically
2. What does the word “periodic” mean in Para. 3?
- A. Regular. B. Chronic. C. Rare. D. Timely.
3. Rose and I remained in touch for a few years but later we lost track of one another, because _____.
- A. I forgot Rose’s telephone number
B. I did not give Rose my home address
C. both of us were so occupied with work that we could hardly spare any time for social activities
D. it was difficult to keep in touch with people over a long distance at that time, and even worse, Dick and I often relocated
4. After 52 years of separation, Rose and I _____.
A. can hardly find anything in common
B. forget all about each other
C. still have similar personalities and interests
D. fail to choose any topic to talk about
5. According to the author, real friendship _____.
A. ends for many different reasons
B. withstands the test of time and distance
C. is based on mutual understanding and trust
D. is often more intense in an individual’s childhood than in his adulthood

Vocabulary and Structure

Please choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

1. _____ education is the instruction that occurs when the instructor and students are separated by distance or time, or both.
A. Separation B. Distance
C. Length D. Gap
2. The winners will be selected at _____ from the correct answers received.
A. formal B. casual
C. idle D. random
3. Under no _____ should we be reckless of consequence and make hasty decisions.
A. instance B. circumstance
C. situation D. environment
4. Despite _____ attempts to diet, her weight soared.
A. numerous B. numerable
C. much D. continuous
5. The new system will be _____ with existing equipment.
A. capable B. controllable
C. compatible D. considerable

Comprehensive Exercise

There are five incomplete sentences in the following passage. Read the passage and choose the word that best fits into the passage. Do remember each word can be used only once.

A. to B. same C. of D. as E. on

Just 1 a band or gang of superheroes needs members who have different talents and powers, a circle of friends should have exactly the same thing. It's important to have diversity and to be able 2 look for support from a variety 3 sources. They also help us to keep broader perspective 4 life.

You need different types of friends in the 5 way that you need food from different food groups. Different types of friends serve different purposes and nourish and enrich our lives in different ways.

Translation

Please translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The United Nations has appealed for help from the international community.
2. He has spent a lifetime fighting against racism and prejudice.
3. Separation from his friends made him very sad.
4. His passion for reading never deserted him.
5. The house costs a fortune to maintain.

Text B How to Heal a Friendship

Anonymous

Jessica and Joyce were best friends in ninth grade. They did almost everything together. Then one day, after a misunderstanding, Joyce stopped talking to Jessica. For more than three months, Joyce refused to talk to Jessica or answer her notes. "During that time, I found out what an important friend she was," Jessica says. "I couldn't even concentrate when I was studying. I just thought about how to mend our friendship." The next semester, Jessica tried again. This time, Joyce was willing to work it out. It took some time and effort, but the friendship was healed.

Most of us have suffered the pain of broken friendships. But the good news is that¹ most friendships can be mended.

Oxford professor Michael Argyle recently finished a 15-year study that explored what makes people happy. He found that the key to happiness is having one close relationship and a network of friends. Other studies show that our social connections make us healthier and more resilient to stress. Maintaining long-lasting, healthy friendships is worth² the effort!

If there's a broken friendship you'd like to mend, try the following advice.

Give your friend the benefit of the doubt.³

It's easy to assume the worst⁴. But if a friend has hurt you, he may not even realize he's done so.

Matt, an American doctoral student, remembers two friendships broken by hurtful words. Both relationships were later healed. "It's probably true that if someone hurts you, they should have known better⁵", Matt says. "But the fact is we are all human and we mess things up. You need to give people the benefit of the doubt because you will need that, as well."

Take the initiative to communicate with your friend.

If you've been hurt, your instinct is probably to pull away and protect yourself. But if you do this, the friendship will likely die.

"You need to reach out," says 20-year-old Jamie, who has restored several broken friendships. "Friendships get broken when trust is lost. Both friends need to reach out and demonstrate they are trustworthy."

Be the first to apologize. Even if you were hurt, apologize for anything you did wrong. Give up your right to be proven right. Otherwise the conflict won't be forgotten, as it should be.

Walk through the conflict together.

Start by trying to see things from your friend's point of view. Talk about the problems openly but kindly.

At first, Jessica didn't understand why Joyce stopped talking to her. Then Joyce finally explained that Jessica's teasing bothered her. "I finally found out she was angry because I teased her in front of the boys in our class," Jessica explained. Jessica meant nothing by her teasing and thought it shouldn't bother Joyce. But when she accepted that it was embarrassing to Joyce, she stopped. Then their friendship could heal.

Nicole and Michelle had been best friends since preschool. But in college, Michelle suddenly pulled away. "We didn't talk to each other for a while, then tried to reconcile," Nicole says, "but we're just polite acquaintances now."

It's normal for friendships to change. Often two friends just drift apart. Problems come when one friend tries to hang on while the other friend lets go. If your friend isn't willing to work things out, accept it and move on. But if you are able to reconcile, you'll have a friendship that's tried-and-true!

New Words

heal /hi:l/

vt. & vi. ① to become healthy and normal again 治愈,痊愈

② to put something such as a rift or a wound right so that people are friendly or happy again (使)(裂痕、创伤)弥合,(使)和好

misunderstanding
/ˌmɪsʌndə'stændɪŋ/

n. a failure to understand something properly, for example a situation or a person's remarks 误解,误会

refuse /rɪ'fjuːz/	<i>vt. & vi.</i> to state one's strong unwillingness to accept or do something 拒绝
note /nəʊt/	<i>n.</i> ① a short letter 便条 ② short written record to aid the memory 记录, 笔记
concentrate /'kɒns(ə)ntreɪt/	<i>vt. & vi.</i> ① to focus all one's attention on something 集中(心思), 专心 ② come or bring together in a small area 集中
mend /mend/	<i>vt. & vi.</i> ① to repair something that is broken or not working, so that it works properly or can be used 修理, 修补 ② to heal or recover (使)康复; (使)痊愈
semester /sɪ'mestə/	<i>n.</i> one of the two main periods into which the year is divided in colleges and universities in some countries 学期
willing /'wɪlɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i> fairly happy or enthusiastic about doing something 乐意的, 心甘情愿的
effort /'efət/	<i>n.</i> the use of physical strength or power of the mind, or the earnest and conscientious activity intended to do or accomplish something 努力
explore /ɪk'splɔː/	<i>vt.</i> ① to think about or comment on something in detail, in order to assess it carefully 探讨, 研究 ② to travel around a place to find out what it is like 探测, 勘察, 考察
relationship /rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/	<i>n.</i> the way in which two things are connected 联系, 关系
network /'netwɜːk/	<i>n.</i> a large number of people or institutions that have a connection with each other or work together as a system 网络
social /'səʊʃ(ə)l/	<i>adj.</i> ① relating to society or to the way society is organized 社会的 ② relating to leisure activities that involve meeting other people 社交的
connection /kə'nekʃn/	<i>n.</i> a relationship between two things, people, or groups 联系, 关系
resilient /rɪ'zɪliənt/	<i>adj.</i> strong and not easily damaged by being hit, stretched, or squeezed 有弹性的
stress /stres/	<i>n.</i> pressure caused by the problems of living, too much work, etc. 压力
long-lasting /'lɒŋləːstɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i> lasting for a long time 持久的
assume /ə'sjuːm/	<i>vt.</i> ① to take to be the case or to be true or accept without verification or proof 假定, 认为 ② to take on titles, offices, duties, responsibilities 承担, 担任, 就职
doctoral /'dɒkt(ə)r(ə)l/	<i>adj.</i> of or relating to a doctor or doctorate 博士的, 博士学位的
hurtful /'hɜːtfl/	<i>adj.</i> causing hurt or harmful to living things 伤感情的, 有害的
communicate /kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt/	<i>vi.</i> to share or exchange information with someone, for example by speaking, writing, or using equipment 交流, 沟通
instinct /'ɪnstɪŋ(k)t/	<i>n.</i> ① the natural tendency that a person or animal has to behave or react in a particular way 本能 ② a feeling, rather than an opinion or idea based on facts, that something is the case 直觉
protect /prə'tekt/	<i>vt.</i> to prevent someone or something from being harmed or damaged