



成人高等教育基础医学教材

总主编 陈金宝 刘 强

大学英语 (上册)

COLLEGE ENGLISH

主 编 陈 迎

副主编 吴 迪 苏柳燕

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,本书在内容上难免存在疏漏和瑕疵,敬请读者指正。

《大学英语》编委会

2016年4月



Content

Unit One Language Learning	1	Text B How to Use an Online Degree to Enhance Your Career	57
Text A How to Study a Foreign Language	1	Further Study (Wishes and Congratulations)	60
Text B Why Is the Native Language Learnt So Well	7	Unit Six Hobbies	64
Further Study (Greetings)	11	Text A Make Your Hobby Work for You	64
Unit Two Health	15	Text B What Are Some Cool Hobbies	69
Text A Live a Longer, Healthier Life	15	Further Study (Advice)	73
Text B I Learned to Stop Worrying by Watching My Wife Wash Dishes	20	Unit Seven Environmental Protection	78
Further Study (Asking Directions)	24	Text A Five Lifestyles Help the Environment	78
Unit Three Honesty	27	Text B World Water Shortage and Global Warming	83
Text A The Importance of Being Honest	27	Further Study (Calling)	87
Text B Honesty Is the Greatest Gift	32	Unit Eight Happiness	91
Further Study (Invitation)	35	Text A The Secret of Happiness	91
Unit Four Love	38	Text B Simple Habits to Help You Become Happier	96
Text A Love Is Just a Thread	38	Further Study (Introduction)	100
Text B Five Things to Ask Yourself before Getting Married	43	Key to Exercises	103
Further Study (Farewells)	48		
Unit Five Distance Learning	52		
Text A Distance Learning	52		

Unit One

Language Learning

Guidance

1. This unit consists of Text A, Text B and Further Study. **Text A** gives us suggestions which may aid in the process of language learning. **Text B** makes a comparison between children's learning native language and adults' learning foreign language. **Further Study** focuses on communication skills in terms of greeting.

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 *language learning*.

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.

God gives every bird its food, but he does not throw it
into its nest.

— Josiah Gilbert Holland

Text A How to Study a Foreign Language

Anonymous

Language learning is a highly cumulative process. It is like making a tower out of blocks: you keep building on top of what you did the day before. If you don't keep at the job steadily, pretty soon you're trying to put new blocks on top of empty space. Thus it is important to keep up with and learn what is being presented to you about a language day by



day. The following is a list of suggestions which may aid you in your study of a foreign language.

Listening and Pronunciation

1. The basis of language is sound. Become familiar with the pronunciation of the words in the language and learn what to listen for when the language is spoken.

2. Proper pronunciation takes a great deal of practice.

3. Improve your pronunciation by listening to the language (from people, records, tapes, or movies) and pronouncing the words by yourself until¹ they sound

correct. Listen with the aim of accurately reproducing what you have heard.

4. Listen to yourself on tape and practice the sounds by repeating them over and over until you feel comfortable with them. You might let another person also judge your pronunciation.

5. Focus on the meaning of what is being spoken as well as² on pronunciation.

Speaking

1. Do not be concerned with speed, but rather, with accuracy.

2. Practice in speaking should be constant. Meet with other classmates at a designated time and converse with each other exclusively in the language. When speaking the language, speak aloud if possible³.

3. Learn sentence structure. It is one thing to know the meanings of foreign words and quite another to be able to put them together correctly to form a meaningful sentence.⁴

Reading

1. Keeping a grammar book or dictionary handy is a help.

2. When you read, do so with focus on the total meaning of a sentence or passage and avoid looking up unknown words, but rather attempt to determine their meanings based on the context of the sentence.

3. Always study notes which accompany a passage to be read or translated.

Vocabulary

1. There are several things that can be done to aid in learning vocabulary. Memorization is important and good knowledge of the grammar rules of the language studied will aid this process.

2. You may want to make flash cards⁵ for yourself to aid in this process. Take a small card and write the word on one side with its English equivalent on the other. Try going over them at least once a day and keep the number of words you are working with small. When you have learned the word on a card, remove that card from the others.

3. Try these three steps in learning a new word: (1) pronounce and spell it; (2) study its meaning; (3) use it in a sentence of your own.

Writing

1. Study all textbook material before you begin to write.

2. While you are writing, pay attention to spelling, form, irregularity, and word order.

3. Be aware of sentence structure and grammar.

HABITS ARE LEARNED BY OVER-LEARNING — PRACTICE, PRACTICE, AND PRACTICE.

New Words

cumulative /'kju:mjələtɪv/	<i>adj.</i> increasing by successive addition 累积的
process /'prəuses/	<i>n.</i> a series of actions which are carried out in order to achieve a particular result 过程
block /blɒk/	<i>n.</i> a solid piece of something, such as wood or stone 块; 大块(如木块、石块)
steadily /'stedɪli/	<i>adv.</i> at a steady rate or pace, or in a steady manner 稳定地; 稳固地; 平稳地
suggestion /sə'dʒestʃ(ə)n/	<i>n.</i> ①an idea or plan for someone to think about 建议; 提议 ②something that a person says which implies that something is the case 暗示
aid /eɪd/	<i>vt. & vi.</i> to give help or assistance 援助; 帮助; 有助于 <i>n.</i> help or assistance, such as money, equipment, or services 援助; 救助; 资助
pronunciation /prə'nʌnsi'eɪʃ(ə)n/	<i>n.</i> the way a word or language is pronounced 发音
basis /'beɪsɪs/	<i>n.</i> the starting point or an important part of something from which it can be further developed 基础
familiar /fə'mɪliə/	<i>adj.</i> well known or easily recognized 熟悉的; 熟知的
proper /'prɒpə/	<i>adj.</i> considered socially acceptable, suitable and correct 适当的; 适宜的; 正当的
accurately /'ækju:ərətli/	<i>adv.</i> with few mistakes or strictly correctly 精确地; 准确地
reproduce /rɪ:prə'dju:s/	<i>v.</i> ①to make a copy or equivalent of 复制 ②to have offspring or young 繁殖
focus /'fəʊkəs/	<i>vt. & vi.</i> to direct one's attention on something 集中(注意力); 关注 <i>n.</i> ①the concentration of attention or energy on something 聚焦 ②the main topic that something is concerned with 焦点
constant /'kɒnst(ə)nt/	<i>adj.</i> ①happening all the time or always being there 不断的; 持续的 ②staying the same over a particular period of time 恒定的; 不变的
aloud /ə'laʊd/	<i>adv.</i> ①with relatively high volume 大声地 ②using the voice 出声地
designated /'deɪzɪɡ'netɪd/	<i>adj.</i> selected or named for a duty 指定的; 选定的; 特指的
converse /kən'vɜ:s/	<i>vi.</i> to carry on a conversation 交谈; 谈话 <i>adj.</i> turned about in order or relation 相反的; 逆向的; 颠倒的
exclusively /ɪk'sklu:sɪvli/	<i>adv.</i> without any others being included or involved 唯一地; 专有地;

	排外地
determine /dɪ'tɜːmɪn/	<i>vt. & vi.</i> ① to decide or settle something 决定; 确定 ② to make a firm decision to do something(使)下决心
context /'kɒntekst/	<i>n.</i> ① the general situation that relates to an idea or event, and which helps it to be understood 背景; 环境 ② discourse that surrounds a language unit and helps to determine its interpretation 语境; 上下文
accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/	<i>vt.</i> ① to go somewhere with someone 陪伴; 陪同 ② to happen or exist at the same time 和……一起发生(或同时存在) ③ to play one part of a piece of music while a singer or a musician sings or plays the main tune 伴奏
translate /træns'leɪt/	<i>vt. & vi.</i> to restate (words) from one language into another language 翻译
vocabulary /və(ʊ)'kæbjʊləri/	<i>n.</i> the total number of words a user knows in a particular language 词汇; 词汇量
memorization /'meməri'zeɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> learning so as to be able to remember verbatim 记住; 熟记
equivalent /ɪ'kwɪv(ə)l(ə)nt/	<i>n.</i> person or thing equal to another in value or measure or force or effect or significance, etc. 相等物; 等同物 <i>adj.</i> equal in amount or value 相等的; 相当的
remove /rɪ'muːv/	<i>vt.</i> ① to take something away from a place 移开; 移走 ② to stop someone from being in power or being a member of the committee 免除(职务)
material /mə'tɪəriəl/	<i>n.</i> ① the thing that you need for a particular activity 材料 ② the tangible substance that goes into the makeup of a physical object 物质
irregularity /ɪ'regju'lærɪti/	<i>n.</i> ① an irregular asymmetry in shape 不规则 ② not characterized by a fixed principle or rate 无规律 ③ behavior that breaches the rule or etiquette or custom or morality 违反规则(或习俗)的行为
aware /ə'weə/	<i>adj.</i> realizing that something is present or is happening 意识到的; 觉察到的

Phrases and Expressions

keep up with	赶得上; 和……保持联系
a great deal of	许多; 大量
focus on	集中(注意力等)于; 使(光线等)聚焦于
be concerned with	与……有关系; 涉及; 关心; 担心
go over	复习; 重温; 仔细检查
at least	至少
pay attention to	注意; 重视

Text Notes

- until**: 直到……(为止)。①它引导从句时,主句谓语必须是持续性动词,而当主句谓语是终止性动词时,则应使用它的否定形式 not ... until ...。例如:He waited until she was about to leave. 他等着一直到她准备离开。She didn't marry until she was over fifty. 她直到 50 多岁才结婚。②until引导的从句中的谓语动词现在时表示将来意义。例如:I won't leave until he comes back tomorrow. 我要等他明天回来后再走。Continue in this direction until you see a sign. 一直朝着这个方向走就看见指示牌了。
- as well as**: 可作为介词、副词以及连词使用,连接两个相同的成分,如主语、谓语、宾语、表语和状语等,表示“和”“同”“也”“不仅……还……”“既……又……”“不但……而且……”之意。例如:A man may usually be known by the books he reads as well as by the company he keeps. 一个人的品行通常可以从他读的书和他所结交的朋友中看出来。
- if possible**: 如果可能的话;如有可能。例如:Can I take the seat by the aisle, if possible? 如果可能的话,您可以给我安排靠过道的座位吗?
- It is one thing to do sth. and (quite) another to do sth.**: ……是一回事,而……又是(另)一回事。例如:It is one thing to speak much and another to speak pertinently. 说得多是一回事,讲得中肯又是一回事。
- flash card**: 教学识字卡;教学用的闪视卡片;单词或数目抽认卡。Flash card is a card which is sometimes used in the teaching of reading or a foreign language. Each card has word (s) or a picture on it.

Text Comprehension

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

- Since language learning is a highly cumulative process, learners _____.
A. can achieve success in it once and for all
B. should keep accumulating and practicing all the time
C. can put new blocks on top of empty space
D. should pay more attention to its up-to-date development than its history
- What does the word “constant” mean in Para. 8?
A. Instant. B. Resistant. C. Reluctant. D. Persistent.
- Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. When you read, it is important to determine the meanings of unknown words based on the context.
B. You can speak accurately as long as you speak fast enough.
C. If you know the meanings of foreign words, you are bound to put them together correctly to form a meaningful sentence.
D. Practicing with classmates doesn't aid you in your study of a foreign language.
- If you have trouble memorizing new words, it is advisable that you _____.
A. look up the unknown words in the dictionary
B. keep a grammar book handy
C. read the new words aloud if possible

- D. make your own flash cards for review
5. What is the author's purpose of writing this passage?
- A. To introduce effective ways to learn a foreign language.
B. To stress the importance of language learning.
C. To encourage students to learn a foreign language well.
D. To make an advertisement for some foreign language training centres.

Vocabulary and Structure

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

- Equipment should be tested and maintained for proper operation on a regular _____.
A. base B. ground C. basis D. field
- Their talks are expected to focus _____ arms control.
A. on B. with C. over D. in
- Your attitude, not your aptitude, will _____ your altitude.
A. underline B. imagine C. determine D. reward
- Worldwide, approximately 100 million sharks are killed each year, 98% _____ for their fins.
A. exclusively B. respectively C. properly D. incredibly
- Only when one is _____ of one's getting behind is one more likely to catch up.
A. feasible B. aware C. sensitive D. critical

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. in B. to C. as D. first E. by

For most people, learning a foreign language does not come easy, for it requires hard work and consistency. 1 and foremost, there must be some motivations for learning a language. Are you planning to head to a foreign destination? Is learning a language on your wish list? Is it important for job advancement? 2 any measure, the critical success factor is how much time you are taking to involve yourself 3 the language. The more time you dedicate 4 the language, the quicker you will learn. So, what does spending time really mean? It means listening, reading, writing, speaking, and studying words and phrases at every available opportunity. Involve as many senses 5 possible in the learning process.

Translation

Please translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- He is familiar with the geography of New England.
- Tom was skilled enough in French to translate a novel.
- Nodding your head is equivalent to saying "yes".
- The country has to import most of its raw materials.

5. Learning the rules of word-formation helps to enlarge our vocabulary.

Text B Why Is the Native Language Learnt So Well

Anonymous

How does it happen that children learn their mother tongue¹ so well? Let us compare them with adults learning a foreign language, for the comparison is both interesting and instructive. Here we have a little child, without knowledge or experience; there a grown-up person with fully developed mental powers.² Here a haphazard method of teaching; there the whole task laid out in a system. Here no professional teachers, but parents and playmates; there teachers specially trained the art of language-teaching. Here only oral instruction; there not only that, but textbooks, dictionaries and visual aids. And yet this is the result: here a complete mastery of the language; there in most cases, a faulty and inexact command. What accounts for this difference?

Some people believe that a child's organs of speech are more flexible than³ an adult's. This explanation, however, does not really hold water. Children do not learn sounds correctly at once, but make countless mistakes. Their flexibility of the tongue and lips is acquired later, and with no small difficulty. Others argue that a child's ear is especially sensitive. But then the ear also needs training, since at first it can hardly⁴ detect differences in sounds which grown-up people hear most clearly.

The real answer in opinion lies partly in the child himself, and partly in the behavior of the people around him. In the first place, the time of learning the mother tongue is the most favorable of all, namely, the first years of life. A child hears it spoken from morning till night and, what is more important, always in its genuine form, with the right pronunciation, right intonation, right use of words and right structure. He drinks in all the words and expressions which come to him in a fresh, ever-bubbling spring. There is no resistance, there is perfect assimilation.

Then the child has, as it were⁵, private lessons all the year round, while an adult language-student has each week a limited number of hours which he generally share with others. The child has another advantage: he hears the language in all possible situations, always accompanied by the right gestures and facial expressions.

Finally, though a child's "teachers" may not have been trained in language teaching, their relations with him are always close and personal. They take great pains to make their lessons easy and interesting, always repeating the same phrases and at the same time doing the thing they are talking about. They are greatly pleased at every little advance the child makes. Every awkward attempt meets with sympathy and encouragement. Unfortunately, this is a point often overlooked by teachers of language. By keeping their pupils working unnecessarily long at some little part of the subject, they often weaken their interest in learning the language. Perhaps one should not merely sprinkle the pupil, but plunge him right down into the sea of language and enable him to swim by himself as soon as possible. A great deal will

arrange itself in the brain without the learning of too many special rules or the aid of elaborate explanations.

New Words

- native** /'neɪtɪv/
adj. characteristic of or existing by virtue of geographic origin 本国的;本土的
n. an indigenous person who was born in a particular place 本地人;本国人
- comparison** /kəm'pæris(ə)n/
n. ① the act of examining resemblances 比较 ② relation based on similarities and differences 对照
- instructive** /ɪn'strʌktɪv/
adj. serving to instruct or enlighten or inform 有益的;教育性的
- grown-up** /'grəʊn'ʌp/
adj. (of animals) fully developed 成人的;成熟的
n. a fully developed person from maturity onward 成年人
- mental** /'ment(ə)l/
adj. involving the mind or an intellectual process 精神的;头脑的;智力的
- haphazard** /hæp'hæzəd/
adj. dependent upon or characterized by chance 偶然的;随意的
- professional** /prə'feʃ(ə)n(ə)l/
adj. engaged in a profession or engaging in as a profession or means of livelihood 专业的;职业的
n. a person engaged in one of the learned professions 专业人员
- playmate** /'pleɪmeɪt/
n. a companion at play 玩伴
- oral** /'ɔ:r(ə)l/
adj. using speech rather than writing 口头的;口述的
- visual** /'vɪʒʊəl/
adj. relating to or using sight 视觉的;看得见的
- mastery** /'mɑ:st(ə)rɪ/
n. ① great skillfulness and knowledge of some subject or activity 精通;掌握;熟练 ② the act of mastering or subordinating someone 控制
- faulty** /'fɔ:ltɪ/
adj. having a defect 有错误的;有缺点的
- flexible** /'fleksəbl/
adj. ① able to bend easily 柔韧的;易弯曲的 ② able to adjust readily to different conditions 灵活的;可变通的
- explanation** /eksplə'neɪʃn/
n. a statement that makes something comprehensible 解释;说明
- countless** /'kaʊntlɪs/
adj. too numerous to be counted 无数的;数不尽的
- sensitive** /'sensɪtɪv/
adj. ① responsive to physical stimuli 敏感的;过敏的 ② able to feel or perceive 敏感的 ③ being susceptible to the attitudes, feelings, or circumstances of others 易受伤害的;易受影响的
- detect** /dɪ'tekt/
vt. to discover or determine the existence, presence, or fact of 发觉;察觉;探测
- favorable** /'feɪvərəbl/
adj. ① encouraging or approving or pleasing 赞成的;良好的 ② tending to promote or facilitate 有利的
- namely** /'neɪmlɪ/
adv. as follows 也就是;即是;换句话说
- genuine** /'dʒenjʊn/
adj. ① not fake or counterfeit 真实的;真正的 ② sincerely felt or expressed 诚恳的
- intonation** /ɪntə'neɪʃ(ə)n/
n. rise and fall of the voice pitch 声调;语调;语音的抑扬

resistance /rɪ'zɪst(ə)ns/	<i>n.</i> ① the action of opposing something that you disapprove or disagree with 抵抗; 反抗 ② any mechanical force that tends to retard or oppose motion 抵抗力; 阻力 ③ a material's opposition to the flow of electric current 电阻
assimilation /ə'sɪmɪ'leɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> the social process of absorbing one cultural group into harmony with another 同化; 吸收
private /'praɪvət/	<i>adj.</i> confined to particular persons or groups or providing privacy 私人的; 私下的; 私有的
gesture /'dʒestʃə/	<i>n.</i> motion of hands or body to emphasize or help to express a thought or feeling 手势; 姿势
awkward /'ɔ:kwəd/	<i>adj.</i> ① embarrassing or difficult to deal with 尴尬的 ② causing inconvenience 不便的; 棘手的 ③ lacking grace or skill in manner or movement or performance 笨拙的
sympathy /'sɪmpəθi/	<i>n.</i> sharing the feelings of others (especially feelings of sorrow) 同情; 同情心
overlook /əʊvə'lʊk/	<i>vt.</i> ① to fail to notice 忽略 ② to have or give a view of sth. from above 俯瞰; 远眺
plunge /plʌndʒ/	<i>vt. & vi.</i> ① to thrust or throw into (使) 投入; (使) 陷入 ② to dash violently or with great speed 猛冲向; 跳进
elaborate /ɪ'læbəreɪt/	<i>adj.</i> ① developed or executed with care and in minute detail 精心 的; 精美的 ② marked by complexity 复杂的 <i>vt. & vi.</i> to clarify the meaning of and discourse in a learned way, usually in writing 详细阐述

Phrases and Expressions

lay out	安排; 布置; 展示; 设计
in most cases	在大多数情况下
account for	对……做出解释; 说明……的原因; (比例) 占
hold water	(理论、计划等) 站得住脚; 证明正确合理; 合乎逻辑; (容器等) 盛得住水; 不漏水
lie in	在于; 位于
take pains	尽力; 费苦心; 耐心

Text Notes

- 1. mother tongue:** 母语; 本国语言。指一个人出生以后, 最早接触、学习, 并掌握的语言。
- 以 *here* 或 *there* 开头的句子, 若主语是代词, 则使用不完全倒装, 即: *Here/There* + 代词 + 谓语动词; 如果主语是名词, 其谓语动词要放到主语之前, 即: *Here/There* + 谓语动词 + 主语 (名词)。例如: *Here comes the bus.* 公共汽车来了。 *Here you are, a large fry and a large coke.* 这是您的餐点 (给您), 一份大薯条和一杯大可乐。
- 3. than** 引出比较级, 其后从句中的重复成分可以省略, 只把相比的部分突出即可。该句表示: 人们认为儿童的发音器官比成人的 (发音器官) 更灵活。