

《大学英语》(全新版)综合教程课文导读系列

# 《大学英语》

(全新版)综合教程

第四册课文导读

主编 陈洁 毛梅兰

COLLEGE  
ENGLISH

全新版



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# 前 言

近年来,全球教学趋势正从以教师为中心的教学朝着以学生为中心的学习模式发展。学习主体在教学中起着越来越重要的作用。我们提倡学生的自主学习,就是因为学生是学习的主体,学生的主动性、积极性、创造性的发挥与否,直接影响学习的效果。

“授人以鱼”是为了解决学生在当前学习的现实问题,而“授人以渔”则是传授英语教学的方式方法乃至规律,理应成为《大学英语》辅导用书的出发点和归宿。

正鉴于此,我们编写了这本《课文导读》,突出强调学生综合运用英语技能的培养和提高,其目的是帮助学习者自主地解决学习中的问题,使学生在自主学习过程中将读、听、说、写、译并重,培养综合能力。《课文导读》涵盖8个单元,每单元分为7个部分,即:(一)课前热身(应用有关影音素材引入主题,辅助学习教学光盘);(二)文化背景(介绍相关文化背景知识、帮助学生扩大视野);(三)课文分析(通过内容提要、篇章结构、写作手法等角度解析全文);(四)语言点(精讲重点单词、词组以及文中难句);(五)参考译文(提供课文翻译参考,以便加深课文内容理解);(六)练习参考答案(提供答案帮助学生巩固所学语言要点);(七)背诵菁华(总结全篇词句精华,便于总体把握记忆)。另外,由于篇幅有限,我们对较容易理解短语、例句等未一一列出译文。

《课文导读》由上海对外贸易学院外语学院的陈洁、毛梅兰担任主编,由严立东、鲁峰、章韬、杨旭担任副主编,参与编写的有:杨琳、郝文钧、鲁瑶、朱海燕、刘旻华、揭薇,毛静担任全书的校对。

在本书编写的过程中,得到了上海外语教育出版社有关教师的大力支持和帮助,也得到了上海对外贸易学院教材科及教务处其他有关工作人员的大力支持,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

我们真诚地希望:在缺少外语语言环境且学时又不充裕的情况下,这本辅导用书能成为学生的良师益友,能使学生轻轻松松地掌握所学内容以达到预期效果。

由于时间仓促,不当之处在所难免,敬请读者不吝指正。

编 者  
2005年7月

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# Unit 1 Fighting with the Forces of Nature

## Pre-reading Task (课前热身)

### Part I . Understanding the Recording

1. Sailors often have to fight against the forces of nature. Sometimes they win; sometimes they lose. Who wins in the story that is told in the song?

Answer: The forces of nature.

2. Where did the storm take place?

Answer: On Lake Superior.

3. When did the storm occur?

Answer: November 1975.

4. Why did the crew fear the worst?

Answer: Because they all knew the dangers of November storms.

### Part II . Understanding the Video Clip

1. New Words and Expressions in the Video Clip

sapper 工程兵

submarine 潜艇

wardroom (军舰上的) 餐厅

2. A Brief Summary of *D-day: The Sixth of June*

American army officer Brad Parker and British commando officer John Wynter are both in love with the same British woman-Valerie Russell. Valerie had first fallen for Wynter and promised to wait for him as he went into action early in the war. Then with the United States entering the war in 1941, American servicemen began to be posted to England. Brad Parker was among them and eventually came into contact with Valerie who by then was working at a center for off-duty servicemen. A relationship begins to develop between the two, but Valerie calls it off in deference to her promise to Wynter. Eventually, she changes her mind and Valerie and Brad begin an affair that is cut short when he is transferred to the Algiers command center. Wynter, meanwhile, has served on several fronts and been wounded. Returning to England, he hopes to re-establish his relationship with Valerie, only to find out about her change of

heart. Valerie now finds herself torn between the two men, but final resolution of the situation must wait, as both men find themselves assigned to a commando operation that will lead off the Normandy invasion on D-Day.

### 3. Answers to Questions in the Video Clip

1) What did the commander ask his officers and their men to do when the Germans have thickened up the mines on the beach?

Answer: He asked them to avoid all unnecessary spreading out across the beach and to commit themselves boldly and quickly.

2) Did he know every officer in the room? Why or why not?

Answer: No. Because he only stayed with them for a few days.

## Text Study (课文学习)

### Text A: The Icy Defender

#### 一、Cultural Tips (文化背景)

1. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821): Napoleon was born in Ajaccio, Corsica, on 15 August 1769. In 1778, Napoleon began his education at Autun and later attended school in Brienne, excelling in mathematics and science. The year 1789 saw the outbreak of the French revolution, which created an atmosphere of opportunity that would not have existed under the Bourbons, and Napoleon was to make the most of it. After a decade of war, a grateful France made Napoleon Consul for Life and effective sovereign of the nation. Napoleon proved to be an equally skilled statesman and remodeled the country's economy and administration. His growing popularity resulted in his being proclaimed Emperor in 1804. At the pinnacle of his career, most of Europe was an ally or under the direct control of France. However, relations with Russia deteriorated when the Tsar broke with the *Continental System* and in 1812 Napoleon invaded with a multinational army of 600,000 men. The battle of Borodino resulted in Napoleon's occupation of Moscow, but he was unable to bring the Tsar to terms, and was soon forced to retreat. The 'scorched earth' policy employed by the Russians combined with extreme weather caused the *Grand Armée* to disintegrate and the campaign ended in disaster. The defeat in Russia prompted Prussia, Sweden, and Austria to declare war on France. Napoleon raised another army but was decisively defeated at the great *Battle of Nations*. Napoleon fought a last brilliant campaign in France to defend Paris, but in April 1814 abdicated and went into exile on the island of Elba. While the Allies debated a realignment of the map of Europe in Vienna, Napoleon planned his return, and in March 1815, he landed in France and regained his throne in a bloodless coup. Rather than await another invasion, Napoleon surprised Allied forces in Belgium. After initial success, Napoleon fought the Duke of Wellington leading an Anglo-Allied army at

Waterloo, and was decisively defeated on 18 June 1815. Napoleon was exiled to the island of St. Helena situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, where he resided until his death on 5 May 1821. His remains were removed from St. Helena in 1840 and his body now rests at *les Invalides* in Paris.

2. Adolf Hitler (1889-1945): Adolf Hitler was born in Braunau am Inn, Austria, on April 20, 1889. The young Hitler was a resentful, discontented child. Moody, lazy, of unstable temperament, he was deeply hostile towards his strict, authoritarian father and strongly attached to his indulgent, hard-working mother, whose death from cancer in December 1908 was a shattering blow to the adolescent Hitler. When war broke out in August 1914, he joined the Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry Regiment, serving as a dispatch runner. Hitler proved an able, courageous soldier. Hitler was convinced that fate had chosen him to rescue a humiliated nation from the shackles of the Versailles Treaty, from Bolsheviks and Jews. On September 1 1939, German armies invaded Poland and henceforth his main energies were devoted to the conduct of a war he had unleashed to dominate Europe and secure Germany's "living space". The first phase of World War II was dominated by German Blitzkrieg tactics. Poland was overrun in less than one month, Denmark and Norway in two months, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg and France in six weeks. The crucial decision of his career, the invasion of Soviet Russia on June 22, 1941, was rationalized by the idea that its destruction would prevent Great Britain from continuing the war with any prospect of success. At first the German armies carried all before them, overrunning vast territories, overwhelming the Red Army, encircling Leningrad and reaching within striking distance of Moscow. Within a few months of the invasion Hitler's armies had extended the Third Reich from the Atlantic to the Caucasus, from the Baltic to the Black Sea. But the Soviet Union did not collapse as expected. His neglect of the Mediterranean theatre and the Middle East, the failure of the Italians, the entry of the United States into the war, and above all the stubborn determination of the Russians, pushed Hitler on to the defensive. The Allied invasion of Normandy followed on June 6, 1944 and soon a million Allied troops were driving the German armies eastwards, while from the opposite direction the Soviet forces advanced relentlessly on the Reich. Allied bombing began to have a telling effect on German industrial production and to undermine the morale of the population. On April 30, 1945 Hitler committed suicide, shooting himself through the mouth with a pistol. With his death nothing was left of the "Greater Germanic Reich", of the tyrannical power structure and ideological system which had devastated Europe during the twelve years of his totalitarian rule.

3. Joseph Stalin (1879-1953): Stalin, a political name adopted when he was 34, meaning Man of Steel, studied for the priesthood under his real name, Dzhugashvili. Son of a shoe maker, he joined the Social Democratic party after being expelled from a theological school for insubordination. After the RSDLP split in 1903,



Stalin became a member of the Bolshevik party. After the October Revolution Stalin was elected to the post of commissar for nationalities. Throughout the following civil war, Stalin ascended the ranks of the government through extensive bureaucratic manoeuvring and in 1922, received the majority vote to become the General Secretary of the Communist party. In the same year Lenin called for his removal, explaining that Stalin had amassed too much power, in what was to become known as Lenin's last testament. Following Lenin's death in 1924, a wave of reaction swept through the Soviet government. Stalin introduced his theory of socialism in one country, where he explained that Socialism could be achieved by a single country. In late 1928, Stalin introduced methods of productively advancing the Soviet Union via forced industrialization and collectivization. Russia advanced tremendously from the draconian measures implemented to ensure that "socialism in one country" could survive. Russia moved from complete devastation and destruction after World War I and the Civil War, to become a nation that was one of the most powerful in the world; achieving such goals that 30 years previous would have been viewed as wholly impossible. From 1934 to 1939 Stalin ordered a series of executions and imprisonments, largely directed towards people within the Soviet government. During World War II Stalin organized and led the Soviet Union to victory over the invading Nazi armies.

4. The Soviet Union (1917-1991): Having come to power in October 1917 by means of a coup d'état, Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks spent the next few years struggling to maintain their rule against widespread popular opposition. They had overthrown the provisional democratic government and were inherently hostile to any form of popular participation in politics. In the name of the revolutionary cause, they employed ruthless methods to suppress real or perceived political enemies. This tradition of tight centralization, with decision-making concentrated at the highest party levels, reached new dimensions under Joseph Stalin. The party elite determined the goals of the state and the means of achieving them in almost complete isolation from the people. They believed that the interests of the individual were to be sacrificed to those of the state, which was advancing a sacred social task. The Stalinist leadership felt especially threatened by the intelligentsia, whose creative efforts were thwarted through the strictest censorship; by religious groups, who were persecuted and driven underground; and by non-Russian nationalities, many of whom were deported en masse to Siberia during World War II because Stalin questioned their loyalty. Although Stalin's successors also persecuted writers and dissidents, they used police terror more sparingly to coerce the population, and they sought to gain some popular support by relaxing political controls and introducing economic incentives. Nonetheless, strict centralization continued and eventually led to the economic decline, inefficiency, and apathy that characterized the 1970s and 1980s, and contributed to the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. Mikhail Gorbachev's program of perestroika was a reaction to this

situation, but its success was limited by his reluctance to abolish the bastions of Soviet power - the party, the police, and the centralized economic system - until he was forced to do so after the attempted coup in August 1991. By that time, however, it was too late to hold either the Communist leadership or the Soviet Union together. After seventy-four years of existence, the Soviet system crumbled.

## 二、Text Analysis (课文分析)

### (一) 内容提要

俄罗斯的寒冬在对抗拿破仑和希特勒的侵略过程中发挥了至关重要的作用。

### (二) 篇章分析

第一部分 (Para 1—Para 2): 开篇介绍——拿破仑和希特勒的侵略都被俄罗斯的寒冬挫败。

第二部分 (Para 3—Para 11): 拿破仑侵略俄国最终以失败告终。

第三部分 (Para 12—Para 20): 希特勒侵略苏联最终难逃失败厄运。

第四部分 (Para 21): 总结——任何军事行动都不能忽视天气因素。

### (三) 写作手法

1. 本文是一篇叙述文, 叙述文的特点如下:

- 1) 客观
- 2) 严谨
- 3) 描写细节

2. 本文作者采用的写作方法:

- 1) 文章有一个吸引人的开头, 作者指出拿破仑和希特勒的侵略都被俄罗斯的寒冬挫败, 从而勾起了读者的兴趣。
- 2) 作者在文章中很注重细节的描写, 以突出主题。
- 3) 前后呼应, 有介绍也有总结, 使文章更加完整。

## 三、Language Study (语言点)

### (一) 词汇

#### 1. defend

- v.
- 1) to keep safe from harm; protect against attack 防守; 防御
  - 2) to argue in favor of 辩护; 辩解
  - 3) to act as a lawyer for the person who has been charged 当辩护律师

例句: 1) The fort can't be defended against an air attack.

这个要塞无法防御来自空中的进攻。

2) You'll need stronger evidence to defend your claim to the inheritance.

你需要更强有力的证据才能为你的遗产继承权进行辩护。

搭配: defend sb. / sth. from/ against sb. / sth.

扩展: 1) defender 后卫; 保卫者

2) defense 防御

3) defensive 防御性的

4) defensible 能防御的; 站得住脚的

典型试题: The \_\_\_\_\_ lawyer made a great impression on the jury.

A. protesting      B. guarding      C. defending      D. shielding

答案: C

(CET-6, 2000. 1)

译文: 辩护律师给陪审团留下了很好的印象。

## 2. raw

adj. 1) uncooked 未经烹调的, 生的

2) not yet processed or analyzed 未经加工的; 未经分析的

3) inexperienced 无经验的

4) (of weather) damp and cold 天气潮湿而寒冷的

n. in the raw 原始的; 天然的; 裸体的

例句: 1) Raw materials are the natural substances from which industrial products are made.

原料就是生产工业产品的天然物质。

2) My hands were raw with cold.

我的手因为寒冷而感到刺痛。

3) Most of our soldiers were raw recruits.

我们大多数战士都没经验, 是新兵。

4) Women tend to get a raw deal when it comes to pay.

在薪酬方面女性总会受到不平等的待遇。

搭配: 1) raw data

2) get a raw deal

3) touch/hit a raw nerve

4) catch/touch sb. on the raw

典型试题: We have had to raise our prices because of the increase in the cost of \_\_\_\_\_ materials.

A. raw      B. rough      C. original      D. primitive

答案: A

(CET-6, 1993. 1)

译文: 我们的产品必须涨价, 因为原材料涨价了。

## 3. campaign

n. 1) series of military operations with a particular aim, usu. in one area  
战役

2) series of planned activities with a particular social, commercial or political aim 运动 (为某一社会的、商业的或政治的目的而进行)

v. take part in or lead a campaign 参加或领导一战役或运动

例句: 1) The campaign succeeded and she won the election.

竞选活动成功了, 她在选举中获胜。

2) Jane is campaigning for equal rights for women.

简从事为妇女争取平等权利的运动。

- 3) The Spanish campaign and the campaign to seize Moscow were both failures.

西班牙战役和夺取莫斯科的战役均失败了。

典型试题: With the radio ad \_\_\_\_\_, the owner hopes to attract new customers so that he can expand the business.

- A. attack      B. campaign      C. drive      D. movement

答案: B

译文: 通过广播广告的宣传活动, 店主希望能有新顾客光顾, 这样他就能扩展业务。

#### 4. aid

- n.* 1) help 帮助; 援助  
2) thing or person that helps 有帮助的人或物  
3) food, money, etc. sent to a country to help it (食物、金钱等) 援助

*v.* help 帮助

例句: 1) He came to my aid quickly after I called him.

我给他打过电话后, 他很快就过来帮我了。

- 2) With the aid of internet, he found the information he needed.

借助于互联网, 他查到了自己所需要的信息。

- 3) He bought a hearing aid for his mother.

他为他的母亲买了一副助听器。

- 4) The government has drafted medical aid programs for foreign countries.

政府已经起草了对外医疗援助计划。

- 5) The local community aided us in our investigation.

当地社区协助了我们的调查。

搭配: 1) in aid of

- 2) come/go to sb. 's aid

- 3) with the aid of

- 4) aid sb. in/with sth.

#### 5. assemble

*v.* 1) come together; collect 集合; 聚集; 收集

- 2) fit together (the parts of sth.) 装配; 安装

例句: 1) The bookcase can easily be assembled with a screwdriver.

这个书柜用一把螺丝刀就可以很容易地安装起来。

- 2) The books are assembled on the shelves in alphabetical order.

书都按字母顺序放在书架上了。

扩展: assembly 集会; 装配

典型试题:

1) If the fire alarm is sounded, all residents are requested to \_\_\_\_\_ in the courtyard.

A. assemble      B. converge      C. crowd      D. accumulate

答案: A

(CET-6, 1997. 6)

译文: 如果火灾警报器响了, 所有的居民都必须聚集到院子里。

2) Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ in the hall where they were welcomed by the secretary.

A. assembled      B. accumulated      C. piled      D. joined

答案: A

(CET-4, 2000. 1)

译文: 每个人都聚集在大厅里, 秘书来迎接他们。

#### 6. decisive

*adj.* 1) showing determination or firmness 坚决的; 果断的

2) leading to a result 关键性的; 起决定作用的

3) unquestionable 确定无疑的

例句: 1) The injury to their key player could be a decisive factor in the game.

他们主力队员受伤可能是这场比赛决定胜负的关键因素。

2) Be decisive — tell them exactly what you think should be done.

果断些——确切地告诉他们你认为应该怎么做。

3) George W Bush has won a decisive election victory and will serve his second term.

乔治·布什已经确定无疑的取得了大选胜利, 将开始他的第二个任期。

扩展: 1) indecisive 犹豫不决的; 非决定性的

2) decisiveness 决断

3) decisively 果断地

#### 7. crucial

*adj.* very important; decisive 至关重要的; 决定性的

例句: 1) Success or failure would be crucial to his future prospects.

成败与否对他未来的前程是决定性的。

2) He came to our rescue at the crucial moment.

他在紧要关头救了我们。

典型试题: Improved consumer confidence is \_\_\_\_\_ to an economic recovery.

A. crucial      B. subordinate      C. cumulative      D. satisfactory

答案: A

(CET-6, 2000. 1)

译文: 增强消费者的信心对于经济复苏非常关键。

#### 8. occupation

*n.* 1) the seizure and control of a country or areas 占领

2) profession, or business 职业

3) a way of spending your time; pastime 消遣

例句: 1) She has many occupations including gardening and winemaking.  
他有许多消遣, 包括园艺和酿酒。

2) Demonstrators are continuing their occupation of the building.  
示威者继续占领着这幢大厦。

扩展: 1) occupy 占有; 占领; 充满; 担任

2) occupancy 占有权; 占有期

3) occupant 居住者

4) occupational 职业的

辨析: employment/occupation/ job/ profession/ trade

1) employment 是庄重的公文用词, 这个词指有可获报酬的工作

2) occupation 和 job 指有报酬的某种工作

3) profession 指需要受过较高深教育和专门训练才能从事的职业

4) trade 指需要受过训练有手艺的职业

#### 9. minus

*prep.* 1) with the deduction of; less 减; 减去

2) below zero 零下

3) without or lacking; deprived of 缺少

*adj.* 1) negative 负的

2) of a standard slightly lower than the one stated 略低于某标准

*n.* 1) the mathematical symbol 减号; 负号

2) disadvantage or drawback 不利; 缺点

例句: 1) Seven minus three equals four.

七减三等于四。

2) I'm minus my car today because it's being repaired.

今天我没汽车了, 因为它正在修理中。

3) We have to consider the pluses and minuses of moving our house before making a final decision.

我们必须在做出最终决定前考虑搬家的利与弊。

#### 10. stroke

*n.* 1) act or process of striking; blow 击, 打

2) any of a series of repeated movements, esp. in swimming or rowing  
一连串重复动作的一次, 尤指一次划水

3) single successful or effective action or occurrence 一次成功或有效的行动

4) single movement of a pen or brush (钢笔、毛笔等的) 一笔

5) sudden attack of illness in the brain that can cause loss of the power to move, speak clearly, etc 中风

6) act of passing the hand gently over a surface 轻抚; 抚摸

*v.* pass the hand gently over a surface, usu. again and again (反复) 轻抚;

抚摸

- 例句:
- 1) Various strokes of misfortune led to his ruin.  
他遭受诸多不幸而一蹶不振。
  - 2) The stroke left him paralyzed on one side of his body.  
他因为患中风而半身不遂。
  - 3) They took over the city at one stroke.  
他们一举攻占了城市。
  - 4) My speech went quite well until I was put off my stroke by the interruption.  
我起初讲得很顺利,可是受到干扰后就结巴起来了。
  - 5) He gave her hair an affectionate stroke.  
他深情地抚摸她的头发。

- 搭配:
- 1) have/ suffer a stroke
  - 2) at a/ one stroke
  - 3) a stroke of luck/ fortune
  - 4) a stroke of lightning
  - 5) a stroke of genius/ inspiration
  - 6) on the stroke of seven/ nine
  - 7) with/ at a stroke of the pen
  - 8) put sb. off sb. 's stroke

11. render

- v.
- 1) give sth. in return or exchange, or as sth. which is due 回报; 归还
  - 2) cause sb. / sth. to be in a certain condition 使某人/ 某事物处于某种状态
  - 3) give a performance of; give a portrayal of 扮演; 演奏; 以绘画表现
  - 4) express sth. in another language; translate sth. 翻译

- 例句:
- 1) Your action has rendered our contract invalid.  
你们这种做法导致我们双方的合同失效。
  - 2) The artist has rendered her gentle smile perfectly.  
画家把她温柔的笑容描绘得惟妙惟肖。
  - 3) It is difficult to render poetry into other languages.  
翻译诗歌很困难。
  - 4) His fatness renders him unable to touch his toes.  
他胖得摸不着自己的脚趾头。
  - 5) The government found it necessary to render help to disaster victims.  
政府认为有必要向灾民提供援助。

- 搭配:
- 1) render good for evil
  - 2) render blow for blow

- 3) render into
- 4) render up (to)
- 5) render an account of oneself (one's behavior)

## 12. anticipate

- v.*
- 1) expect 预料
  - 2) see and act accordingly 预见到而采取措施
  - 3) do sth. before someone else 抢先; 先发制人

例句: 1) We anticipated that the enemy would cross the river, and so we destroyed the bridge.

我们预料到敌人会过河, 所以先把桥破坏了。

- 2) We anticipated our competitors by getting our book into the stores first.

我们先把书发到书店出售, 抢在对手前面了。

- 3) We are not anticipating trouble when the factory opens again.

工厂重新开工时, 我们预料不会有麻烦。

扩展: 1) anticipatory 预先的

- 2) anticipation 预测

典型试题: The doctors don't \_\_\_\_\_ that he will live much longer.

- A. articulate      B. anticipate      C. manifest      D. monitor

答案: B

(CET-6, 2000. 1)

译文: 医生估计他活不长了。

## 13. offensive

*n.* aggressive action, campaign or attitude; attack 进攻; 攻势

*adj.* 1) upsetting or annoying; insulting 无礼的

- 2) disgusting; repulsive 令人反感的

- 3) used for, or connected with, attack; aggressive 进攻性的

例句: 1) The new general immediately launched an offensive against the enemy.

新任命的将军立即向敌人发起攻击。

- 2) The company has launched a strong marketing offensive to increase sales.

公司已发动强大的营销攻势以期增加销售额。

- 3) The smell of the plant is offensive.

这植物的气味很难闻。

搭配: 1) be on the offensive

- 2) go on/ take the offensive

扩展: 1) inoffensive 不令人讨厌的

- 2) offensiveness 进攻性

## 14. stretch



- v.
- 1) make sth. longer, wider or tighter by pulling 拉长; 撑大
  - 2) be able to become longer, wider, etc without breaking; be elastic 有弹性
  - 3) extend or thrust out and tighten the muscles 伸展身体
  - 4) spread out over an area or a period of time; extend 绵延; 延续
  - 5) make great demands on sb. or sb. 's ability, strength 对……提出高要求
- n.
- 1) act of stretching or state of being stretched 伸展
  - 2) ability to be stretched; elasticity 弹性
  - 3) continuous expanse or extent 延伸; 连续
  - 4) straight part of a track or race course 直线跑道

- 例句:
- 1) You are stretching my patience to the limit.  
你已经使我忍无可忍了。
  - 2) The sea stretched out as far as I could see.  
大海延伸向天边, 一望无际。
  - 3) The pullover stretched after I had worn it a few times.  
这件套头毛衣我穿了几次之后就撑大了。
  - 4) He woke up, yawning and stretching.  
他一觉醒来, 边打哈欠边伸懒腰。
  - 5) We can't take on any more work — we're fully stretched at the moment.  
我们不能再接受更多的工作了, 我们已经倾尽全力了。
  - 6) She doesn't have all the qualifications but I think we should stretch a point in her favor.  
她并非完全合格, 但我认为我们可以为她放开一些限制。
  - 7) With a stretch of his arm, he reached the shelf.  
他伸出手臂够到了那个架子。
  - 8) We haven't had a stretch of three weeks without sunshine.  
我们已经连续三个星期没见到太阳了。

- 搭配:
- 1) stretch sth. to the limit
  - 2) stretch out
  - 3) at a stretch
  - 4) not by any stretch of the imagination
  - 5) at full stretch
  - 6) stretch one's legs

典型试题:

- 1) The socks were too small and it was only by \_\_\_\_\_ them that he managed to get them on.  
A. spreading    B. extending    C. lengthening    D. stretching