COLLEGE

ENGLISH

Integrated Course



导学指南

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全新版





全新版 大学英语综合教程导学指南

(第2册)

主 編:师新民 张小涓副主编:吴敏焕 穆 莹编 委:(按姓氏笔画)

马美茹 史江静 刘武年 师新民 时 健 吴敏焕 邹 虹 张小涓 穆 莹

再出了某大学出版社

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电 话:(029)88493844(购书),88495344(编辑)

聞 址: http://www.nwpup.com

輔 箱: english@nwpup. com

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前言

为迎接新世纪的挑战,实现教育部"面向 21 世纪振兴行动计划"的目标,以杨惠中教授为顾问,李荫华教授为总主编的一批著名学者在反复调研我国目前外语教学实际、认真总结和分析现有教材的基础上,精心设计,推出了《大学英语》(全新版)系列教材。为了充分发挥该套教材的优势,体现编者的初衷,达到教学大纲的要求,方便学生的学习,我们特组织了教学一线的骨干教师编写了这套《大学英语综合教程导学指南》。

在本套学习参考书的编写过程中,我们既考虑到学生在使用该 教材时会遇到的难点和问题,又尽可能给学生列举出教材中的精华; 既对学生语言知识上的不足进行了详细的讲解,又为学生语言知识 的学习与巩固补充了相关的内容,提供了适量的自测练习。本套学 习参考书的内容有:课文文化背景知识、课文精析、写作技巧、参考译 文、同步训练及练习答案与解析,其中课文精析又包含了写作分析、 核心词汇、重要短语、经典句式和疑难章节分析等。

在编写过程中,教育界同仁及出版社编辑对本书提出了宝贵的建议,在此特表示诚挚的谢意。

由于时间紧,编写量大,涉及面广,许多内容是基于编者的理解,书中难免有不妥甚至错误之处,诚请广大读者和英语教育界同仁指正。

编 者 2006年6月

Unit 1 Ways of Learning

文化背景知识

1. Education in the west 西方教育

在西方,人们对于什么是最佳的教育方法看法不一。父母、教师和学生各持己见。事实上,这种对教育的争议正是西方教育的特点。这一点可以从希腊哲学家苏格拉底的教学实践中得以证实。苏格拉底鼓励学生对任何事都要发问,包括他们的基本信仰。人们对苏格拉底的教学方法褒贬不一,而苏格拉底本人因被指控毒害雅典年轻人的头脑而受到审判,并因此被处死。之后的西方教育不再鼓励学生去质疑传统信仰,比如,有一段时间,由于宗教信仰的原因,达尔文的进化论在美国的一些学校是被禁止教授的。当代关于教育的争论主要围绕着学习究竟是以教师为主还是以学生为主。将中西方的学习方法做以比较,可以看出西方的教学以学生为中心展开,学生不依靠老师而是要自己发现问题。

2. Standing on the shoulders of giants 站在巨人的肩膀上

一个家喻户晓的习语,常常被发明家们用来表示对自己取得的成绩的谦虚态度,也就是说他们能比他们的前辈看得更远,取得更好的成绩不是因为他们自己是智者,而是因为他们能以他们前辈日积月累的发现为基础。

3. Middle-class America 美国中产阶级

过去,城市中产阶级主要包括白领工人和家庭企业主以及他们的雇员。他们构成了 1945 年以前的中产阶级的主体。新的中产阶级是从战争的废墟中崛起的,包括所有拿薪水的蓝领、白领、店员、店主,不管他们处在哪个行业里,都成为介于下层工人、失业者和富豪之间的中产阶级成员。

Section A

Answers to Pre-reading Task

- Parents and children should teach each other and learn from each other.
 Learning is a two-way interaction.
- 2. Yes. We should share with them our dreams, our hopes for a better life, or open our hearts to them and exchange our views with them, so that we can get to understand each other better.
- 3. No. It is hard for parents and children to really understand one another. There does exist a generation gap. And it is even harder for children to understand their parents completely. Parents see their children grow up, see them as they really are, but children know very little about their parents when they are children. It's difficult for them to understand their emotions or intentions, and even the pressures their parents have to face and the hardships their parents have experienced.
- 4. It refers to the way of teaching children, or the way of telling children how to cope with something or how to solve problems.

课文精析

1 课文简评

本文是一篇议论文。文章通过作者的亲身经历引人话题,说明并讨论了中西方在教育孩子,尤其是培养孩子创造力方面的不同。中国人注重基础技能的快速掌握,因此采用手把手教孩子的教育方式;美国人更注重孩子创造性的培养,因此完全让孩子自己去发现事物的内在规律。作者认为两种方式各有利弊,建议最好把二者有效地结合起来。

本文可分为三部分:引论(1~5段)、本论(6~10段)、结论(11~14段)。

11 写作分析

本文是一篇典型的议论文。作者首先以一件事来引出主题 $(1\sim5~B)$,来吸引读者的目光;其次在主体部分 $(6\sim10~B)$ 采用对比的方法来展开主题,运用了"点对点"的比较方法;最后作者在第三部分 $(11\sim14~B)$ 以问句的形式提

出建议:各取所长,把二者结合起来。

■ 核心词汇

1. attach

- 用法:v. (1)附上,系上,贴上: He will attach labels to the luggage. 他将把标签贴在行李上。
 - (2)参加,加入: The daughter of the millionaire attached herself to an expedition team and later lost her life in a snowstorm near the North Pole. 百万富翁的女儿加入了探险队,后来在北极附近的一次风暴中遇难身亡。
 - (3)爱慕,依恋:She was strongly attached to her home. 她非常恋家。

考点:attach sth. to sth. 将……系在,贴在……上

attach oneself to 参加,加入

be attached to 依恋,爱慕

典型考题:He _____ his horse to a tree.

A. attached B. related C. combined D. placed

答案: A。译文:他将马拴在树上。attach 系,拴; relate 把……和……连接在一起,通常与 with 或 to 连用; combine 结合,多与 with 连用; place 放置。 辨析:attach,adhere,cling,stick 都含有"粘贴"的意思。

attach 系上,贴上,常用于结构 attach sth. to sth. 中,主语为人,强调动作: They attach great importance to the friendship between the two countries. 他们重视两国的友谊。

adhere 使黏附,(使)附着。作 vi. 时,主语为附着物,强调一物附着另一物表面上的状态,常后接介词 to 引出被附着物: If you decided on a play to win the game, you should adhere to it. 如果你赢球的计划有了定案,就该依计划行事。作 vt. 时,可用于被动语态: The surface of the building is being adhered many dirty things. 这幢楼的表面附着了很多脏东西。

cling 紧贴,附着,主语为附着物,强调状态,后接介词 to 引出被附着物: Little children always cling to their mothers. 小孩总是紧依着母亲。

stick (使)原本分离的物体紧密"粘贴"在一起,常后接介词 to 或 on: The paper has stuck on my hand. 纸粘在我手上。

2. tender

用法:a.(1) 年幼的,嫩的:a tender steak 嫩牛排

- (2)温柔的,亲切的: There is a tender expression on her face. 她脸上带着温柔的表情。
- vt. (正式)提出: He tendered a letter of resignation. 他正式提交了辞职信。
- vi. (与 for 连用) 投标: Many companies tendered for the construction of the new motorway. 很多家公司投标承建这条新的高速公路。
- 考点:at a tender age 幼年

tender sth. to sb. 向某人正式提供或提出某事 public tender 公开招标

典型考题: She cooked the meat for a long time so as to make it _____ enough to eat.

A. mild B. slight C. light D. tender

答案:D。译文:她把肉炖了好长时间以便吃起来更嫩。mild 温和的;slight 稍微;light 轻的;tender 嫩的。

记忆法:tenderly ad. 温和地,体贴地:tenderness n. 微,柔和

引申:(同)gentle, mild

3. initial

- 用法: a. 开始的,最初的: They are still at the initial stage of learning English. 他们还处在英语学习的初级阶段。
 - n. (姓名等的)首字母: Steven Jane's initials are S. J. Steven Jane 这个名字的首字母是 S. J.。
- 典型考题: Encouraged by what you said, I decided to take the _____ step toward my ideal.

A. last B. special C. primary D. initial

- 答案:D。译文:你的话鼓励了我,我决定向理想迈出第一步。last 最后的; special 特殊的; primary 基本的,初级的; initial 开始的。
- 记忆法:initially ad. 最初,开头;initiate vt. 开始(某事),发起;initiative n. 首创精神;initiation n. 开始,着手

4. assist

- 用法:v. 帮助,协助:Two men are assisting the police in their enquires. 有两个人正在协助警方进行询问。n. 帮助,协助: They gave me an assist in finishing the task. 他们帮助我完成这项任务。
- 考点: assist sb. in/ with sth.; assist sb. in doing sth. 帮助某人做某事

assist at/in 在某场合出席,参加某事物

典型考题:The college student decided to _____ the boy with his study.

A. realize B. assist C. support D. decide

答案:B。译文:这个大学生决定在学习上帮助那个男孩。realize 实现; assist 帮助; support 支持; decide 决定。

记忆法: assistance n. 帮助; assistant n. 助手

辨析: aid, help, assist 都含有"帮助"的意思。

aid 援助,尤指用金钱援助: It is the duty of rich nations to aid the poor ones. 援助贫困的国家是富国的义务。

help 泛指 — 切帮助他人达到目的的行为: The lifeguard helped the exhausted swimmer. 救生员救助了这个筋疲力尽的游泳者。

assist 协助,侧重提供帮助者只是起"辅助"的作用: She employed a woman to assist her with the housework. 她雇了一名妇女帮她料理家务。

5. neglect

用法:vt. (1) 忽视,忽略:He neglected his health. 他忽略了自己的健康。

- (2) 疏忽, 玩忽: Don't neglect your duties. 不要玩忽职守。
- n. 疏忽,玩忽:In course of time, old customs and observances tend to fall into neglect. 随着时间的推移,旧的风俗习惯有被忽略的趋势。
- 考点: neglect to do sth. 忘记做某事

neglect one's meals and sleep 废寝忘食 treat sb. with neglect 怠慢某人

典型考题: The general manager was accused of _____ his duties.

A. abandoning B. forgetting C. neglecting D. discarding

- 答案:C. 译文: 总经理被指控犯有玩忽职守罪。abandoning 抛弃,离弃;forgetting 忘记,遗忘;discarding 把……扔掉;neglecting 玩忽职守。
- 记忆法: neglectful a. 疏忽,粗心大意; neglectable a. 可忽略不计的,微不足道的
- 辨析:ignore, neglect, overlook, slight 都含有"忽视,不理"的意思。

ignore 指故意不理或假装看不见: When I saw Jane, I stopped and smiled, but she ignored me and walked on. 当我看到简时,我停下并朝她笑,但她没理我继续走她的路。

neglect 指由于重视不够等原因而忽视了: He works so hard that he

sometimes neglects his sleep and meals. 他工作很努力以至于有时废寝忘食。

overlook 指由于粗心,放任而没看出或采取行动: He overlooked my errors. 他忽视了我的错误。

slight 强调轻蔑,怠慢:He seems to slight the news writer. 他好像是怠慢了这个新闻撰稿人。

6. relevant

用法:a. 有关的,切题的: The point is highly relevant to the discussion. 这点和本次讨论的内容密切相关。

考点:relevant to sth./sb. 与……有关的,切题的

典型考题:The professor has given the students a list of articles _____ to the topic under discussion.

A. relevant B. evident C. sufficient D. different

答案:A。译文:教授已经给了学生们与讨论主题相关的文章名单。relevant 相关的,与 to 搭配; evident 明显的; sufficient 充足的; different 不同的。

记忆法:irrelevant a. 不相关的;irrelevance n. 无关

辨析:related, relative, relevant 都有"相关的"的意思。

related 指有相互关系的,与……有关联的,常与 to 连用: She is related to the royal family. 她与王室有亲戚关系。

relative 指相对的, After his troubles, he's now living in relative comfort. 困境过后, 他现在过得比较舒服了。

relevant 指相关的,表示与手头的事情或目前的状况有直接关系,尤指逻辑上有关系: The scientist corresponds with colleagues in order to learn about matters relevant to her own research. 那个科学家和同事们相互通信以了解和她自己的研究有关的事。

7. investigate

用法:v. 调查,探究: The police are investigating the murder at the moment. 警察此刻正在调查这起谋杀案。

考点:investigate (into) an affair 调查一件事

典型考题: Sherlock Holmes _____ many cases by following the footprints left at the scene of the crime.

A. inspect B. check C. investigate D. examine

答案:C。译文:福尔摩斯通过罪犯现场留下的脚印调查过许多案件。inspect 检查,视察;check 核对,查证;investigate 调查;examine 审查。

记忆法:investigation n. 调查

辨析:inspect, check, examine, investigate 都有"检查,调查"的意思。

inspect 指检查,视察,强调官方行为和详查,重在监督: The school was once inspected by the king. 国王曾视察过这所学校。

check 指检查,核对,查证,侧重核对:Listen again and check your answers. 再听一遍,然后检查答案。

examine 指检查,审查,带有严肃和正规的意味: The quality of the TV sets has been examined strictly before leaving the factory. 电视机在出厂前都进行了严格的质量检查。

investigate 指调查,指全面地探索和有组织的检查: The cause of the fire is being investigated. 这次起火的原因正在调查之中。

8. accomplish

用法:vt. 完成某事:You should accomplish the task within the allotted time. 你们必须在规定的时间内完成任务。

考点:accomplish one's aim 达到目标

accomplish one's mission 完成使命

an accomplished fact 既成事实

典型考題:If you work hard, I think you can _____ your goal by getting the first-class scholarship by the end of the term.

A. arrive B. maintain C. try D. accomplish

答案:D。译文:如果你努力学习,我认为期末你能实现拿一等奖学金的目标。 arrive 到达; maintain 支持,维持; try 尝试; accomplish 达到。

记忆法:accomplishment n. 完成; accomplished a. 有技巧的

辨析:accomplish, complete, finish 都含有"完成"的意思。

accomplish 完成,通常接 task, aim, journey, voyage 等名词,有时兼有达成(效果)之意:The explorers accomplished the voyage in five weeks. 探险队在五周内完成了航程。

complete 完成,比 accomplish 具体,可接建筑、工程、书籍等名词,主要含义是补足缺少的部分: The building will be completed by the end of this month. 这座楼于本月底建成。

finish 在很多情况下可与 complete 换用,但不及 complete 正式: I have finished the book, 我已读完了这本书。

9. critical

- 用法:a. (1)紧要的,关键的:We are at a critical time in our history. 我们处于历史上的关键时期。critical condition 危险状态,临界状态
 - (2)批判的,批评性的: critical spirit 批评精神; critical writings on art 关于 艺术的评论性文章。
 - (3)挑剔的,非难的:Why are you always so critical? 你怎么老是这么吹毛求疵。

考」	点:	: be	critical	about	对	爱挑	剔
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典型考题: She is very _____ about her clothes since she a very famous model.

A. worried B. critical C. anxious D. careful

答案:B。译文:因为她是名模,所以对衣着很挑剔。worried 担心的; critical 挑剔的; anxious 着急的; careful 小心的。

记忆法:critic n. 批评家,评论家;criticize v. 批评,责备;criticism n. 批评

principal

用法:a. 主要的,首要的:the principal rivers of a country 一个国家的主要河流
n. 首长,校长:The principal spoke with disapproval of your words and actions.校长谈到你的言行时很不赞成。

典型考题: Wheat is among the _____ exports of the United States.

A. principal B. principle C. official D. probable

答案:A。译文:小麦是美国主要的出口产品之一。principal 主要的; principle 原则; official 官方的; probable 可能的。

记忆法: principality n. 公国,侯国; principal ship n. 首要地位

11. extreme

- 用法:a.极端的,尽头的: extreme heat 极热; extreme opinions 偏激观点; He lived at the extreme edge of the forest. 他住在森林的最边上。
 - n. 极端: Sometimes he eats too much and sometimes nothing; from one extreme to the other. 他有时吃得太多,有时不吃,从一个极端走到另一个极端。

考点:go to extremes 走极端

in the extreme 极端,非常,极度地

典型考题:Henry's political views were for his time.

A. radical B. drastic C. extreme D. extract

答案:C。译文:亨利的政治观点就其时代而言是极端的。radical 激进的; drastic 激烈的; extreme 极端的; extract 拔出, 抽出。

记忆法: extremely ad. 极端地

12. insert

用法:vt. 插入,嵌入:He inserted a letter into an envelope. 他将信塞入信封。
Advertisements Nowadays, are inserted newspapers. 将广告刊登在报上。
Inserting an illustration into a text will make it more vivid and interesting.
在文章中插入一幅插图会使课文更生动有趣。

n. 插入物: The newspaper had an insert of pages of pictures. 报纸带有数页插图。

13. performance

- 用法:n.(1)表现,行为:His bad performance in school finally led to his dropout. 他在学校的恶劣表现最终导致他辍学。
 - (2)演出,表演:The theater gives two performances a day. 这座剧院—天演出两场。
- (3)执行,履行: He is faithful in the performance of his duties. 他忠于职守。记忆法: perform v. 表现,表演

14. apply

用法: vt. 申请,应用:apply a theory to practice 把理论应用于实践

vi. 申请, 适用: Tom applied for a job in a supermarket. 汤姆向—家超市申请—份工作。

These rules apply to all the tourists. 这些规章制度适用于所有游客。

考点: be applied to 适用于,应用于,施加于,用来表示,与……接触

apply for 申请,请求,接洽

apply oneself to 专心从事,埋头于……

apply sth. to 把……施于…; 把……运用于……

apply to 关系到,牵涉到,适用于;运用于

15. continual

用法:a.不断的,连续的:The dog's continual barking nearby made people in the whole neighborhood sleepless. 附近不断的狗叫声搅得整个街坊的人无法

入睡。

典型考题:The brain needs a _____ supply of blood.

A. continual B. continuous C. occasional D. long

- 答案: A。译文: 大脑需要不间断的供血。continual 不断的,有停顿的; continuous 不断的,无停顿的; occasional 偶尔的; long 长的。
- 辨析:continual, continuous 都有"连续不断"的意思。

continual 指一段时间内多次发生,时断时续: Continual practice is necessary to master English. 要掌握英语必须不断地练习。

continuous 指连续不断的:a continuous voyage 连续不断的航行。

16. contrast

- 用法:v. 对比,对照:Sally contrasted the situation with the present crisis. 莎莉将局势与目前的危机作了对比。
 - n. 对比,对照:In contrast to the hot day in July, the nights in September are rather cool. 和 7 月的热天相比,9 月的夜晚十分凉爽。
- 考点:contrast ... and/with/to ... 将……与……对比; by contrast 对比之下 be a contrast to 和……形成对比
- 典型考题:There is a sharp _____ between his earlier and later works.

A. similarity B. character C. comparison D. contrast

- 答案: D。译文: 他的早期作品和晚期作品截然不同。similarity 相似性; character 性格,特征; comparison 对比,指比较的相似之处; contrast 表示显而易见的不同之处。
- 辨析:compare,contrast都含有"比较,对比"的意思。

compare 指比较,着重相似之处。compare 常与 with 和 to 连用。He compares books to friends. 他把书比作朋友。

contrast 指对比,着重相异之处。常与 with 连用。In this book the writer contrasts good with evil. 在这本书中,作者将善与恶进行了对比。

17. priority

- 用法:n. (1)先,前,优先,优先权:I have priority over you in my claim. 在要求此事方面,我比你有优先权。
 - (2)优先事物: You must decide what your priorities are. 你应该分清轻重缓急。

In the company, they assign priority according to seniority. 这家公司常常

论资排辈。

考点:according to priority 依次

give(first) priority to 给……以(最)优先权 take priority of 比……居先, 得……优先权

18. promote

- 用法:v.(1)促进,推进:Proper exercise will promote physical and mental health for the old. 适当锻炼会促进老人身心健康。
 - (2)提升,提拔:My husband has been promoted to headmaster. 我的丈夫已被提升为校长。
- 考点:be promoted 得到提升

promote one's product 促销商品

典型考题:Do you have any idea of how to _____ the sales of this product.

A. promote B. force C. drive D. strength

答案:A。译文:你有什么办法来促销这种产品吗? promote 促进,提升; force 压迫; drive 驱动; strength 加强。

记忆法:promotion n. 促进,提升,宣传

19. emerge

用法:vi. 显现,浮现,暴露,形成,(由某种状态)脱出,(事实)显现出来;

Sea mammals must emerge periodically to breathe. 海生哺乳动物必须不断地浮出海面呼吸。

New problems emerge as they discuss further. 随着他们讨论的深入,新的问题也冒了出来。

引申:(反)submerge v. 浸没,淹没

20. valid

用法:a.(1)有根据的,站得住脚的:Her excuse was not valid. 她的借口靠不住。

(2)有法律效率的:valid for three months 3 个月有效

典型考题: The train ticket is only _____ within this week.

A, sincere B, valid C, actual D, unusual

答案:B。译文:这张火车票只在本周内有效。sincere 诚恳的; valid 有效的; actual 实际的; unusual 不寻常的。

记忆法:validly ad. 有效地;validity n. 有效性,合法性

21, enormous

用法:a. 巨大的,庞大的:enormous profits 巨大的利益

enormous power 极大的权力

an enormous sum of money 巨额资金

辨析:enormous, immense, huge, vast, tremendous 都含有"极大的"的意思。

enormous 不仅表示"块头"和"数量"方面的"大",而且可以表示程度方面的"极大",并且具有反常的内涵。如 . He earned enormous sums of money and was paid as much as £100 for a single appearance. 他挣的钱是极多的,一次出场就能挣 100 英镑之多。

immense 表示"特别大的"意思,其内涵是无法测量(immeasurableness)。如: As a great many people will be visiting the country, the government will be building new hotels, an immense stadium, and a fine new swimming pool. 因为很多人将要访问这个国家,政府将要建造新的宾馆,一个巨大的体育场和一个漂亮的新游泳池。

huge 强调体积方面的"巨大"。如: Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlanic, a huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by a lookout. 启航 4 天后,当秦坦尼克号穿过北大西洋多冰的海域时,瞭望员突然发现了一个巨大的冰山。

vast 强调幅员"辽阔广大"。如:It is a vast expanse of desert. 那是一片辽阔的沙漠。

tremendous 用于表示"大得惊人的"。如: In his day, Mendoza enjoyed tremendous popularity. 门杜萨在全盛时期极受人们欢迎。

22, exception

用法:n. 除外,例外:There is an exception to this grammatical rule. 这条语法规则有个例外。

考点: with an exception of 例外

take exception (to)反对

典型考题: I enjoyed all his novels with the _____ of his last.

A. explosion B. expedition C. excursion D. exception

答案: D。译文: 除过最后一部,我喜欢他的所有小说。explosion 爆炸; expedition 探险; excursion 远足; exception 例外。

记忆法: exceptional a. 例外的

23. worthwhile

用法:a. 值得做的,值得出力的: It is worthwhile seeing the film. 这电影值得一看。

It is worthwhile making such an experiment. 做这样的实验是值得的。

24. superior

用法:a. 优良的,优势的(to):This machine is superior in many respects to that. 这台机器在很多方面比那台好。

考点:be superior to ... 胜过,比……好

典型考题: His knowledge of French literature is _____ to mine.

A. superficial B. superior C. infinite D. inferior

答案:B。译文:他的法国文学知识比我的好。superficial 表面的; superior 比 ······好; infinite 无限的; inferior 比 ······ 差。

记忆法: superiority n. 胜过; inferiority n. 次于

引申:(反)inferior,(同)better

25. exaggerate

用法:v. 夸大,夸张: Zhao Benshan exaggerates his roles. 赵本山经常夸张地表演。

It is impossible to exaggerate the fact. 无论怎样强调这事实,也不嫌过分。 Don't exaggerate the parallelism between the two cases. 不要夸大那两件事的相似性。

记忆法:exaggeratingly ad. 夸大地 exaggeration n. 夸张,夸大

Ⅳ 重要短语

1. find one's way

用法:到达:Drunk as he was, Peter still found his way home. 尽管彼得喝醉了, 他依然能找到回家的路。

扩展:lose one's way 迷路

work one's way 奋力向前

fight one's way 挣扎着向前

2. on occasion

用法:有时,间或: Steve spent almost all his time doing his research, but, on occasion, he would take his son to see a film. 史蒂文几乎把所有的时间都

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