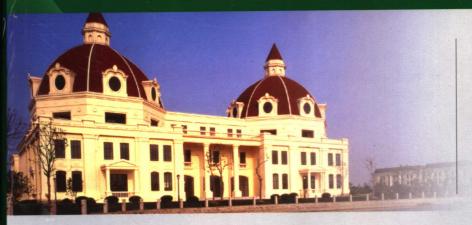
意大学英语综合教程

全程导读

主编 卢小军 主审 张 健 **上海外国语大学**

College English Guide Integrated Course





COLLEGE ENGLISH

(全新版)大学英语综合教程

全程 导 读

第 2 册

A Guide to Integrated Course 2

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前 言

本套丛书是根据上海外语教育出版社出版的《(全新版)大学英语综合教程》精心策划编写 而成的配套辅导用书。它全而贯彻《(全新版)大学英语系列教材》的编写原则,力求体现最新 《大学英语教学大纲》的精神。本套丛书共编写出版四本,即:《(全新版)大学英语综合教程全程导读》1—4册。

本套丛书的编写初衷

目前大量《大学英语系列教材(全新版)》辅导丛书充斥书籍市场,鱼目混珠,良莠不齐。许多辅导书籍理论脱离实际,针对性不强,可操作性差,教师阅读后参考价值不高,学生看完后收效甚微。鉴于这样一种让人不容乐观的现状,我们一直在思忖:能否编写出一套既特色鲜明又简便易学的辅导丛书呢?《(全新版)大学英语综合教程全程导读》丛书编委会正是从这一立意出发,结合当前大学英语教与学的实际需求和广大在校大学生的实际认知水平和学习现状,想学生所想,急学生所急,充分体现"一切る了考生,多了考生的一切,多了一切的考生"的宗旨,认真组织、策划、编写了本套丛书·全程陪伴教学过程中教师的"教"与学生的"学"的各个环节。本套丛书的十七位编者都是长期从事大学英语教学与研究的教学专家和资深教师,编者们熟悉教材,深谙学生的接受能力和理解水平,善于剖析错误根源,对症下药;敏于解析疑难,把握重点,缕析语言中的微妙精当之处;长于提纲挈领,抓住篇章结构,展现文体风格。本套丛书可以说既是编者们长期潜心教学研究的心得和集体智慧的结晶,又是他们对广大大学英语教师和莘莘学子的倾情奉献。

本套从书的编写特色

- 编排体例的新颖独特。为了力求体现"人有我有,人无我亦有"的编书理念,本套丛书竭力推陈出新,注重不落窠臼,一反常规的编排体例。独辟蹊径,寻找新思维、新方法和新技巧,全面体现《大学英语系列教材(全新版)》的编写初衷,以期帮助学生全面掌握重点和难点,切实打好语言基础,快速提高语言综合应用能力,最终达到事半功倍之效。
- 编排內容的独到全面。目前市面出版的书籍大多内容雷同或体例设计一致,许多课文的讲解只注重知识的简单呈现,忽视了学习方法的传授和语言规律的总结,更忽视了对课文文本的欣赏。本套丛书力求在上述诸方面有新突破,填补其他同类辅导丛书的空白。譬如,丛书中的"串词成篇"、"诗歌鉴赏"、"亮点呈现"、"写作点评(模式总结和口诀记忆)"等栏目是本套丛书与众不同的全新打造,也是本套丛书力图填补已出版的同类辅导丛书空白的重点体现。

4

- 语言学习技巧的穿插。丛书专设板块介绍了各类题材写作、诗歌鉴赏、修辞特色、写作风格等基本知识和常规技巧,以期使学生了解、欣赏并学会应用这些技巧完成各种指定的学习任务。此外,这些技巧的介绍紧跟教材相关习题的设计,目的就是使技巧的讲解与教材同步,循序渐进,并有直接的针对性。
- 练习设计的应试倾向。本套丛书的练习设计最大限度地涵盖了各个单元的重点词汇和语法结构,突出了大学英语四、六级考试的常见考点,反映了学生在学习过程中经常碰到的疑难问题。题目设计不求四平八稳,但求精求质。

本套丛书的编写体例

本套丛书共分四册,每册由八个单元组成,每个单元均按照同一体例编写,即每单元由九 大板块构成,每个板块包含的栏目如下:

重点词汇

- 1. 串词成篇 即把 Text A 的重点词汇通过想像连缀成一篇构思合理、生动有趣的故事或是对 Text A 课文内容的述评,目的是为了给学生提供一个熟悉和记忆重点词汇的上下文,并凸显单词在文中的常见用法,从而培养学生的遗词造句和口、笔头串词成篇的能力。
- 2. 词汇精讲 对重点词汇的讲解采取佳句示例与精要讲解相结合的模式。佳句示例是 指给学生提供重点单词和短语的经典例句,让他们了解和掌握重点词汇在语境中的搭配和用 法。精要讲解包括对重点词汇的扩展、构词、搭配、用法、同义词辨析和易混词的区别等诸方 面。对词汇的讲解视具体单词或短语灵活编写,不惟面面俱到是从。

课文精讲

- 3. 背景介绍 穿插介绍课文中涉及的文化习俗、风土人情等知识,让学生了解一定的文化背景,更好地掌握课文,增强跨文化交际的能力。背景介绍采用了中英对照的编写模式。为尽量再现词汇的使用率,加强学生对词汇的记忆,英文背景介绍尽量使用了示例评析中的重点词汇和本单元的重点语法结构。为凸显 A、B 正副两篇课文的主次之分,Text B 的讲解较Text A 简单些。
- 4. 内容简析 采用中英对照的方式,简明扼要地概括了正课文 Text A 的课文内容和篇章结构及作者的写作手法和风格;副课文 Text B 只简要介绍了课文内容。英文部分再次尽可能地运用了本单元的重点词汇和结构。
- 5. 重点难点 精选课文中的长句、难句或包含了重要语言点的句子并加以精要的解析和必要的扩展。解析部分包括重点词汇中未收入的词汇的讲解、句子结构的分析、语法现象的阐释与发散、修辞手法的讲述和写作技巧的点评等等。

技巧点滴

6. 写作点评 该部分主要与每单元中 Essay Writing 中的 Writing Strategy 同步,对教材中的写作技巧进行了总结和补充,并创造性地总结了写作的常用模式和写作要诀的口诀式记忆。该部分是本套丛书的又一可圈可点之处。

特色追击

7. 诗歌鉴赏 大多数辅导书都省略了诗歌这一部分的讲解,少数辅导书虽然配上了诗歌

中文译文,却没有提供较好的赏析。本套丛书不仅配上了诗歌的佳译(本套丛书的绝大部分译文由编者执笔翻译,少数已有名家翻译的诗歌则采用名家译文,并一一加以注明),而且所有的诗歌还配有精练的赏析(丛书的诗歌鉴赏均出自编者之手)。希望通过这部分的介绍,使学生逐步了解和熟悉诗歌欣赏的基本知识,真正提高英语语感。

8. 亮点呈现 该部分是本套丛书特有的"闪光点",它是指把每单元中最有特色的亮点提炼、归纳、总结、拓展,写成的一个小专题。亮点可以是各单元中的写作手法、修辞特色、句法结构、标点符号、选词特点和对话描写等等,形式灵活,规律性强,可以举一反三。

实战演练

9. 过关测试 精选和设计了涵盖每单元重点词汇和语法结构的选择题 15 题。

答案

每单元后有 A、B 两篇课文的课后练习及自测题答案。

上海外国语大学新闻传播学院副院长张健教授在百忙之中拨冗仔细审校了丛书全稿并提出了一些中肯的意见,在此,编者谨表衷心的谢忱。申亚出版发展公司的部分员工负责全套丛书的打字和编排工作,付出了大量的时间和劳动,在此一并向他们表示深深的谢意。由于编写时间比较仓促,加之编者水平有限,书中如有不尽人意之处,敬请广大读者、专家、同行不吝指正。

编者 2004年11月 于上海外国语大学

CONTENTS

Unit One	Ways of Learning	·· 1
Unit Two	Values	40
Unit Three	The Generation Gap	73
Unit Four	The Virtual World ·····	108
Unit Five	Overcoming Obstacles	148
Unit Six	Women, Half the Sky	170
Unit Seven	Learning about English ·····	197
Unit Eight	Protecting Our Environment	227

Unit One Ways of Learning

Text A Learning, Chinese-Style And Annual An

重点词汇

	vvorus ai	nd Phrases to Dril	he children's lack of [] What lies behind the <i>i</i>
accomplish	apply bus seen	assist and a log	attach assault of
await #1 10b (100)	continual	contrast a large of	flav critical "A toll by
emerge	enormous	evolve	exaggerate
exception	rel_extreme	of minitial man or to be	insert, but office
investigate	neglect of the f		performance (12)
phenomenon	principal	priority	promote
relevant	somewhat	summarize	superior
valid	worthwhile		北部
find one's way	in due course	in retrospect	make up for
not in the least	on occasion	on one's own	on the other hand
pick up	work on		经加强的 (地址)

串词成篇

Beginning with the description of how Chinese staff member assists his 18-month-old son, Benjamin, to insert into the slot of the key, which is attached to a large plastic block,

Howard Gardner, the author, begins to **investigate** the difference between Chinese and American ideas of early childhood education. The interesting **phenomenon**, as is depicted in the article, is that even though the child is **not** frustrated **in the least** when the key fails to **find its way** into the slot, the Chinese staff member won't **neglect** the boy's **initial** failure or **await** the success **accomplished on his own**, and they will mold and shape Ben's **performance** in the manner of "ba zhe shou jiao". In **contrast**, American parents, **on most occasions**, will allow the child to explore how to **insert** the key by himself, since they assume that the trails are **worthwhile** enough to **promote** the child's creativity and self-reliance.

Finding that, with a few exceptions, the Chinese colleagues all display the same attitude to this issue, the author believes this is a critical breakthrough which is relevant to his assigned task in China — working on the difference of Chinese and American ways of learning. In retrospect, the author concludes that this anecdote is indeed the key to locating the differences of education in two countries. He finds out that the continual molding and shaping applies equally to arts education. The reason may be that the Chinese believe the acquisition of skills enjoys priority in early childhood education. On the other hand, the Americans pick up another approach — they believe the acquisition of skills can't make up for the children's lack of creativity. Moreover, skills can be cultivated later in due course.

What lies behind the different attitudes of the two countries toward education might be the differences of **principal** values of the Chinese and Americans. **Enormous** cases have proved that Americans value self-reliance and creativity and **somewhat** consider the acquisition of creativity is **superior** to that of skills. The Chinese, **on the other hand**, advocate "teaching the children by holding their hands" and equip the children with skills first.

At the end of the article, the author also points out that the differences of education between two countries must not be exaggerated to an extreme extent, since in either way, scientific, artistic innovations have emerged and evolved. And if his assumption is valid, the author suggests that the educators work on the development of a more balanced way of education.

词汇精讲

accomplish v. succeed in doing; bring to pass 实现,完成,成功地做完

Mary accomplished what she set out to do.

玛丽完成了她打算做的事。

【扩展】accomplished a. 完成的,熟练的

She is an accomplished dancer.

她是个成功的舞蹈演员。

accomplishment n. 功绩, 成就

Among her accomplishments were dancing, playing the piano, sewing and cooking.

她很擅长跳舞,弹琴,缝纫和烹调。

【考点】〈辨析〉accomplish, complete, finish

这三个词都含有"完成"之意。complete 比 accomplish 更具体,accomplish 指成功完成预期目标;complete 则可以与工程、书籍等具体的宾语搭配使用;finish 在很多情况下可以与 complete 换用,但它没有 complete 正式。例如:

- He works very hard, but accomplishes very little.
 他工作很努力,但成效不大。
- The railway is not completed yet. 铁路尚未建好。
- We have *finished* the apple pie.
 我们把苹果派吃完了。

apply v. ① have an effect 应用;适用于

We should apply theory to practice in our work.

在工作中我们应当理论联系实际。

② write a letter or fill in a form 适用、申请(使用于 apply to sb. for sth.)
He applied to the manager for the job.
他向经理申请这份工作。

【扩展】

appliance n. 用具、器械 household appliances 家庭器具 applicable a. 适用的 Is the rule applicable to this case? 该规则适用于这种情形吗? application n. 应用、实施 the application of a new discovery 新发现之应用 applicant n. 申请人 the applicants to the post 这份职位的申请人 application n. 申请(表) to fill in the application 填写这份申请表

assist v. help 协助,帮助,促进

Two men are assisting the police in their enquiries.

两个男士正协助进行警方调查。

【扩展】assistance n. [u] 帮助;援助

be of assistance of sb. 帮助;援助某人 assistant n. 助手;副手;助理 an assistant to the manager 经理助理

【考点】〈辨析〉aid, assist, help

assist 与 help 同义,但 assist 强调协助,是指受援助的人自己也能完成工作的一部分;aid 主要用于用金钱来援助一群人。例如:

• The young volunteers decide to *assist* the poor children with their studies.

年轻的志愿者们决定帮助生活贫困的孩子们学习。

- I *helped* him to find his books. 我帮他找到了他的书。
- The government aided the refugees with money.
 政府援助灾民。

attach v. fasten or join 系,贴,连接;使附着,使依附

You'll find the sample you asked for attached to the letter.

你要的样品随信寄去了。

【扩展】attachment n. 附着;附件; 深情; 友爱。例如:

feel a strong attachment to one's family 十分恋家

attached a. 配属的:有感情的。例如:

be attached to sb. 爱慕某人

【考点】〈搭配〉attach importance to 表示"强调,重视"。例如:

Jack always attaches much importance to what the teacher says.

杰克总是很重视老师所说的话。

await v. wait for 等候,等待;将降临于

A hearty welcome awaits you.

热烈的欢迎等待着你。

【考点】〈辨析〉await 与 wait

await 是及物动词,可以直接加宾语,如以上各例句;wait 是不及物动词,要与介词 for 连用,再接宾语。例如:

She has no more patience to wait for him.

她再也没有耐心等他了。

continual a. **happening again and again** 连续不断的(或仅有短暂的间歇的);不 停的

Aren't you tired of this continual rain?

你对这不停的雨不觉得厌烦吗?

4 ---

【考点】〈辨析〉注意 continual 和 continuous 的区别。

- continual 指某事在一个相当长的时间中持续发生,使人厌烦。如上述两例。
- continuous 则指不受时间和空间的干扰而不断地连续进行,中间没有间隔。例如:

Two rivers connected to form a *continuous* waterway. 两条河流连接成一条不中断的河道。

contrast v. compare (two people or things) so that differences are made clear 使对照,形成对照;对比,对照,对立

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If you *contrast* the imported goods with the domestic products, you'll know the difference.

如果你把进口货与国产货比较一下,就知道品质的差别了。

【扩展】contrast 本身既可以用作动词,又可以用作名词。

【考点】〈格配〉① contrast 本身既可以用作动词,又可以用作名词。例如:

His actions contrast sharply with his promises.

他的言行相差太远。

② contrast 用作名词时可以构成词组 in contrast with/ to; make a contrast to/ with。例如:

The white walls *make a* remarkable *contrast to/with* the black carpet. 白色的墙壁与黑色的挂毯构成了显著的对比。

critical a. **very important; very serious or dangerous** 紧要关头的;批评的;吹毛求疵的 She looks on everything with a *critical* eye.

她抱着吹毛求疵的态度去看待任何事。

【扩展】criticism n. 批评;吹毛求疵之论。例如:

Your frank criticisms of his attempts annoyed him.

你对他企图的坦率批评惹恼了他。

criticize v. 批评;非难;吹毛求疵。例如:

The manager criticized him for his being late.

经理因他迟到而批评了他。

critic n. 批评者。例如:

I am my own most severe critic.

我是自己最严厉的批评者。

emerge v. come from 出现;暴露

The moon emerged from behind the clouds.

月亮从云后出现了。

【扩展】emergent a. 出现的。例如:

Senegal is one of the emergent countries in Africa.

Senegal 是非洲的新兴国家之一。

emergence n. 出现;显露。例如:

The emergence of the sun after so many rainy days makes us happy.

下雨多日之后出现的阳光让我们很开心。

emergency n. 紧急情况。例如:

We must be sure to give the right advice in case of emergency.

我们必须确保在出现紧急情况时能给出正确的建议。

enormous a. extremely large 极大的;巨大的(超过正常的程度)

There is an enormously large cake in the parade.

在游行中有一块巨型蛋糕。

【扩展】enormously ad. 巨大地

evolve v. develop gradually 进化;演化;发展

The American political system has evolved over several centuries.

美国政治体制是经过几个世纪才逐步形成的。

【扩展】evolution n. 开发;发育;发展。例如:

In politics, Britain has preferred evolution to revolution.

在政治上,英国喜欢渐进而非革命。

evolutionary a. 开展的;进化的;发展的。例如:

evolutionary processes 进化过程

exaggerate v. make (sth.) seem larger, better, etc. 夸大;夸张

He has an exaggerated sense of his own importance.

他自视过高。

【扩展】exaggeration n. 夸大;夸大的陈述。例如:

It's a story full of exaggerations.

这个故事太过夸张。

exception n. sb./sth. that a comment or statement does not apply to 除外,例外

Everybody must hand in the report tomorrow. I make no exceptions.

大家必须明天将报告交上来。无一例外。

【扩展】exceptional a. 例外的:特别的。例如:

This is exceptional weather for June.

这种天气在6月份很少见。

exceptionally ad. 异常地;罕有地。例如:

She is an exceptionally beautiful girl.

她是一位非常美丽的女孩。

extreme a. very great 极端的;极度的

The extreme penalty in some countries is the death penalty.

在有些国家,极刑就是死刑。

【扩展】extremely ad. 极端地。例如:

I'm extremely sorry for the delay.

对此延误,我深感抱歉。

extremist n. 极端主义者。例如:

When it comes to talking about patriotism, he becomes an extremist.

一谈到爱国主义,他就很偏激。

initial a. of or at the beginning, first 开始的;起初的

He is going through the initial stages of his career.

他正在经历其事业的起步阶段。

【扩展】initially ad. 在起初;在开始。例如:

She came *initially* to spend a few days, but in the end she spent the whole summer.

起先她只是打算来住几天,结果却待了整个夏天。

insert v. put, fit, place (in, into, between) 插入;嵌进

The manufacturer wondered whether it was possible to *insert* another advertisement in our newspaper.

这位制造商问是否可以在我们的报纸上再插一则广告。

investigate v. try to find out information about, look into 调查;审查

The police are setting out to investigate the crime.

警方正着手调查这个案子。

【扩展】investigation n. 调查;审查。例如:

The matter is under investigation.

此事正在调查之中。

investigator n. 调查员;审查者。例如:

Jack is an insurance investigator.

杰克是名保险事故调查人员。

neglect v. pay no attention to 忽视;忽略

Don't neglect writing to your mother.

别忘了给你妈妈写信。

n. neglecting or being neglected 忽略

As time passed by, old customs and conventions fall into neglect.

随着时间的推移,旧的风俗习惯有被忽略的趋势。

【扩展】neglectful a. 疏忽的;不留心的。例如:

The boys are neglectful of their appearance.

男孩子对自己的外貌不是很留意。

neglectfully ad. 忽视地;不重视地 neglectfulness n. 忽视;不留心

occasion n. time at which a particular event takes place; reason, cause, need 时机,机会;理由,原因

I have met Mr. White on several occasions.

我曾经见过怀特先生几次。

【扩展】occasional a. 偶尔的;偶然的。例如:

He pays me occasional visit.

他偶尔会来看我。

occasionally ad. 偶尔地;间或。例如:

He visits me occasionally. 他偶尔会来看我。

【考点】〈搭配〉occasion 常与介词 on 连用。可构成词组 on the *occasion* of sth 表示 "在……的时候";以及 on *occasion* 表示"不时,必要时"。

performance *n*. ① the standard achieved by a person or a group of people 表现 The athlete was awarded for his good *performance* in the Olympic Games. 该运动员因在奥运会上的优异表现而被奖励。

② sth. performed in front of an audience 表演

His *performance* in Hamlet was amazing. 他在哈姆雷特中的表演棒极了。

【扩展】perform v. 执行,履行;演出。例如:

The seals performed well at the circus.

海豹在马戏团里表演很精彩。

phenomenon n. something that happens or exists and that can be seen or experienced (pl.) phenomena 现象

Shouldn't the authorities pay attention to the abnormal *phenomenon*? 权威机构不该注意这种反常的现象吗?

【扩展】注意: phenomenon 的复数变化为不规则变化,形式为 phenomena。

principal a. main, chief 主要的

This is the principal food of Java.

这是爪哇人的主食。

n. the headmaster of a school or college 校长,院长

He is the principal of this medical school.

他是这所医学院的院长。

【考点】〈辨析〉注意 principle 与 principal 的区别。

这两个词的词形很接近,但意义有很大的区别。其中 principle 的含义为 "原理,原则"; principal 的含义为"主要的"及"校长,院长"。

priority *n*. being prior; right to have or do sth. before others 较早;顺序在先; 优先权

The badly wounded have *priority* for medical attention over those only slightly hurt.

重伤员应当比轻伤员优先得到医疗护理。

【考点】〈格配〉注意在表示一方比另一方有优先权时用介词 over 来表示。具有类似用法的名词还有 superiority; advantage 等。例如:

Jack's university education gave him an advantage over boys who had never been to a university.

杰克的大学教育使他比没进过大学的男孩有优势。

It's obvious to see the *superiority* of socialism over capitalism. 社会主义较之共产主义的优越性是显而易见的。

promote v. give sb. a higher position or rank 晋升;促进;创设

He was promoted to the rank of captain.

他被提升为船长。

【考点】〈格配〉注意: promote 通常与 to 连用表示晋升,提拔,见上例。

【扩展】其名词形式为 promotion。例如:

He resigned from the firm because *promotions* were few and far between. 他从这家公司辞职了,因为升迁少,而且每升一级要隔很长的时间。

relevant a. (closely) connected with what is happening, being discussed, done, etc. 相关联的,相联系的

The lawyer asked the assistant to get all the *relevant* documents ready. 律师要求他的助手把一切相关文件都准备好。

【扩展】relate v. 联系 relation n. 联系,关联

【考点】〈格配〉relate sth. with sth.的含义为"将……联系起来"。例如:

It is hard to relate cause and effect in this case.

这个案件的动机和结果很难联系起来。

relation 常与介词 between 和 to 连用。例如:

the relation between rainfall and crop production

降雨量与农作物产量之间的关系

又如:

The cost of the project shows no *relation* to the result. 这个项目的花费与结果不相称。

somewhat ad. rater, in some degree 有点,在某种程度上

On hearing the news, I was somewhat surprised.

听到这个消息,我感到有些奇怪。

summarize v. make a short account of the main points of (sth.) 归纳,总结

Can you summarize the main idea of this passage in one sentence?

能用一句话总结这段文字的中心意思吗?

【扩展】summary n. 总结。例如:

Please work out the *summary* of this text. 请写出此文的内容总结。

superior a. better than the average 有优势的,高级的

The enemy attacked with superior forces.

敌人以优势兵力进攻。

【扩展】superior 的反义词为 inferior, 含义为"低于,劣于……"。

【考点】〈格配〉superior 经常与 to 连用,表示"比······更好"。例如:

My watch is *superior to* all the other watches displayed.

我的手表比其他展出的表的质量都好。

inferior 也常常与介词 to 连用,表示"比·····差"。例如:

A captain is inferior to a major.

上尉的级别低干少校。

valid a. effective because made or done with the correct formalities 有效的; (of arguments) well based, sound (辩论中)有力的,充分的

The contract is *valid* for three months.

该合同有效期三个月。

worthwhile a. that is worth the time etc, needed 值得的

This is a worthwhile experiment.

这是一个值得做的实验。

Phrases and Expressions

find one's way 达到,发现(到某地的)途径

I know the place too well not to find my way home.

我太熟悉这个地方了,不会找不到回家的路。

【扩展】find its way to 自然达到目的地

Rivers find their way to the sea.

江河径自流入海洋。

find oneself 发现自己真实的能力

At the age of twenty, he is just beginning to find himself.

在20岁的时候,他才开始发现自己的能力。

find one's feet 能够站稳,走稳

After a six-week illness, it took me some time to find my feet again.

我病了6个星期,花了很长的时间才能站稳。

in due course 在恰当的时机

Keep on trying and your efforts will be rewarded in due course.

继续尝试,你的努力最终会得到回报的。

【考点】〈辨析〉注意辨别词组: in course of sth., in the course of sth. 与 in the course of time。

● in course of sth. 的含义为"在……的过程中"。例如: a house *in course of* construction 建造中的房屋