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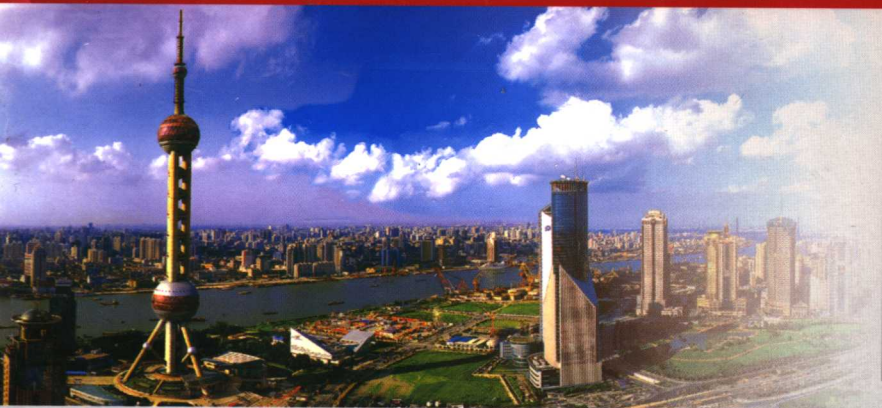
大学英语综合教程

全程导读

主编 卢小军

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College English A Guide to Integrated Course



世界图书出版公司

COLLEGE ENGLISH

(全新版)大学英语综合教程

全 程 导 读

第 3 册

A Guide to Integrated Course 3

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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。它全面贯彻《(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“一切为了学生,为了学生的一切,为了一切的学生”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。

本套丛书的编写特色

- 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,快速提高语言综合能力,最终达到事半功倍之效。
- 编排内容的独到全面。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。

- 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,从而培养学生的遣词造句和口、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,编者谨表衷心的感谢。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

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Unit One Changes in the Way We Live

Text A Mr. Doherty Builds His Dream Life

重点词汇

Words and Phrases to Drill

boundary	budget	device	digest
generate	haul	household	illustrate
improvement	indoor	insurance	invest
lower	minor	patronize	premium
primarily	profit	pursue	requirement
resist	scale	spray	stack
supplement	suspect	temptation	wicked
aside from	at that point	cut back (on)	dine out
get by	get through	make it	on balance
pick up			

串词成篇

Not every handsome boy could pride himself on the fair look, unless he had enough money

to give it a full play. Alan, a glamorous young woodworker, managed to **get by** on the meager pay by **hauling** the logs on a truck and **stacking** them into piles everyday, just to meet the increasing **requirements** of the wood. To him, the only meaningful thing in his life had been chewing and **digesting** some poems, in which he always tried to **pursue** a sense of elegance and romance, until he found Emma, a girl living beyond the river which marked the **boundary** between her house and his worksite. Now aside from the inspirations from his favorite poems, the glances at her enchanting smiles **generated** inexhaustible energy for him to work.

Soon they fell in love. Alan was ready to find any **improvement** in their spiritual life as a **device** to **supplement** the miserable scarcity of material comforts. To save her from the tiring and boring **household** chores even for a while, he decided to invite her to **dine out** in a restaurant that **primarily** only wealthy people could afford to **patronize**—a **temptation** hard to **resist** on her part. So he began to **cut back** his daily bread, only to find that the money he saved was still far from enough to cover the **budget**. At this point, a **wicked** idea flashed through his mind: why not make a fair **profit** on the sale of the logs without notice? Even if detected, it would just be a minor offence at its best. An honest man like him, he thought, however, should never **lower** his head towards evil — he must make it in a decent way. **On balance**, he figured out a plan: he would use the money intended for a **premium** for the **insurance** he paid every month on a small **scale**.

That night Alan walked Emma to that luxurious catering place proudly, his suit well ironed, his hair **sprayed** with some gel. Astonished by the **indoor** situation like this, they looked round and round, trying to feast their eyes on its fascinating magnificence. **Suspecting** their ability to **pick up** the bill, the waiter **illustrated** the menu disdainfully. Soon the couple knew that the only things they could order were two glasses of plain water. Anyway, they were not drinking the water, but the inexplicable passion they **invested** in them, which was bound to help them **get through** the poverty-stricken life.

词汇精讲

boundary *n.* the official line that marks the edge of a town, country etc. 界限, 分界线, 边界

A dream of all my life is to buy a villa on the boundary between America and Canada.

我毕生的梦想就是能在美加边界买一栋小别墅。

【扩展】boundless(无限的)

【助记】find→found, bind→bound + ry (地方)如 factory ...

【考点】〈辨析〉border, boundary, frontier

- border 指“困境”，“边境地带”范围较广的地区。例如：

My parents are now living on the *borders* of America and Canada.

我父母现在住在中加边界。

- **Boundary** 相对前者而言指“边界”，“界线”等狭小的部分，常用做指山脉，河流等形成的天然边界或指领土的分界线。例如：

The Yalu River and the Tumen River form the *boundary* between China and Korea.

鸭绿江和图们江形成了中朝边界。

- **Frontier** 常用来指某一国单方面提及的边界或界限，而且是意味着设防的边界，用做签证，海关等各项检查。例如：

Lille is close to the *frontier* between France and Belgium.

里尔地处比法边界。

【易混】bound 和 boundary

bound *v.*, *n.* 跳跃；*v.* 接壤于……，常用词组为 be bounded by ...，和……接壤

boundary *n.* 边界，界限；national boundaries 国界

budget *n.* a plan of how a person or organization will spend the money that is available in a particular period of time 预算，预算拨款

The welfare *budget* in Shanghai this year will reach U.S. \$10 million.

上海今年用于社会福利方面的预算将达到一千万美元。

- v.* to carefully plan and control how much you spend(for) 编预算，作安排；规划，安排

We'll just have to *budget* more sensibly in the future.

未来我们的财政预算应更为合理一些。

- a.* (only before noun) very low in price; cheap 廉价的，收费合理的(只用作定语)

People nowadays rarely rent a *budget* apartment in Shanghai.

现在在上海人们很少有机会能租到便宜的公寓。

【扩展】budgetary *a.* 预算的

device *n.* ① a piece of equipment intended for a particular purpose 装置，设备

Computers to some extent can be called a labor-saving *device*.

电脑从某种程度上说也是一种省力仪器。

- ② a plan or trick, especially for a dishonest purpose 手段，策略

Their proposal was only a *device* to confuse the opposition.

他们的提议只不过是迷惑对方的伎俩罢了。

【扩展】devise *v.* 发明，计划

【助记】advice→advise, device→devise

【考点】常用词组 leave to one's own devices 听任……，让……自行发展。例如：

I just gave her a brush and paints, and left her to her own *devices*.

我给了她一把刷子和油漆让她自己随便玩去了。

digest *n.* ① to change food that you have just eaten into substances that your body can use 消化

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and *digested*. (Bacon)

有些书浅尝辄止,有些书可以囫囵吞枣,少数则须咀嚼消化。(培根)

② to understand new information, especially when there is a lot of it or it is difficult to understand 领悟

I struggled to *digest* the news.

我努力去理解这则消息。

【扩展】*digestion n.* 消化 *digestive a.* 易消化的

【助记】di = dis = away, gest = carry, 吸收精华, 去掉糟粕

【考点】〈辨析〉*abstract, digest, outline, summary*

- *abstract* 意思为“概要,摘要”,指对于原作要点简要概括的文字材料;
- *digest* 篇幅较长,它是原文的浓缩,仍然保持着原作的顺序,重点和风格;
- *outline* 意思为“要点,大纲”按照原作的顺序作的要点总结;
- *summary* 意思为“总结,摘要”,是对于原文的概括,不考虑原文风格。

generate *v.* ① to produce or create something 生成,产生(光热电等)

The program would *generate* a lot of new jobs.

这项计划能提供很多新的就业机会。

② to produce strong feelings among a large number of people 引起产生(感情等)

News of Queen's visit is *generating* a lot of excitement.

女王访问的消息将会让大家极度兴奋。

【扩展】*generation n.* 产生;一代(人)

haul *v.* to pull something heavy with a continuous, steady movement 用力拖,拉,用车等托运,运送

The fishermen were *hauling* (in) their nets.

渔夫正在收网

n. a large amount of goods that has been stolen, or found by the police 一次获得(或偷盗的)数量

The robbers' *haul* included a very valuable diamond worth 2 million pounds.

强匪强劫的物品里有一枚价值 200 万英镑的钻石。

【考点】〈辨析〉*drag, haul, tug, tow, pull*

- *pull* 常用词,指用力的拉。常伴有表示方向的状语。反义词为 *push*。
例如:two locomotives(机车) *pull* the heavy train up the grade 当然
pull 还可以用于不同的词组中,如:pull a long face(拉长脸,不高兴),
pull sb.'s leg(开某人玩笑)等。

- Drag 表示慢慢的用力拖拉,含义为阻力很大。例如:

The horses *dragged* the overturned carriage half a mile.

几匹马将翻倒的马车拖了半英里路程。

其引申意为疲惫(或费力,不情愿)的移动。例如:

After a long trip, he could scarcely *drag* himself along.

长途旅行后他疲倦地几乎走不动路了。

- Haul 表示非常用力地慢慢地拖极重的东西,主要用于航海和车辆运输重物。例如:

When he got drunk he began to run wild until his wife *hauled* him aside and calmed him down.

他喝得醉醺醺后便开始胡乱说话,直到他妻子把他拖到一边叫他冷静。

- Tug 表示持续用力拖或拉,但不一定使被拉的物体移动,有时亦表示突然,迅速地拉。例如:

The stranger *tugged* at my sleeve to ask directions.

那个陌生人拉着我的衣袖想问路。

其引申意为“奋斗”,“艰难的行进”等。例如:

He *tugged* all his life to make a living.

他和她妻子含辛茹苦地维持生计。

〈搭配〉常用词组 long/slow haul, 花费时间和努力的事情

It's been a *long bitter haul* since we won our freedom.

我们花费了很多时间和精力才赢得了自由。

household *n.* all the people who live together in one house 家庭,户

I grew up as part of a large *household*.

我是在一个大家庭里长大的。

- a. ① (only before noun) connected with looking after a house and the people in it; domestic 家庭的,家用的

I'd like to buy some washing powder and *household* products in the supermarket.

我想到超市买些洗衣粉和其他家用物品。

- ② to be well known 家喻户晓的

Tom Cruise, an outstanding actor in Hollywood, has become a *household* name after his excellent performance in the movie *Mission Impossible*.

汤姆·克鲁斯凭借其在碟中谍中精湛的演技成为好莱坞中家喻户晓的演员。

【扩展】householder(管家)

【考点】〈辨析〉house, household, home, family

- house 仅指房子。
- household 是抽象的家庭,指住在一个家庭里的所有人,包括主人仆人,

并含有家事,家务的意思。

- home 抽象的概念,相当于汉语中的“窝”。
- family 着重指家庭成员。

〈搭配〉常用搭配 household expenses/duties/goods 家庭开销/事物/用品
a household name/word 家喻户晓的名字/名称。

illustrate *v.* ① **to make the meaning of something clearer by giving examples** 说明

To *illustrate* the point, Dr. Mei told a story.

为了讲清这点,梅博士讲了个故事。

② **usually passive, to put pictures in a book, articles** 给……作插图

Though *Harry Potter* is not a beautifully *illustrated* book, kids like it much.

尽管《哈利·波特》插图并不漂亮,孩子还是很爱看。

【扩展】*illustration n.* 说明 *illustrative a.* 说明的 *illustrator n.* 插图作者

【助记】*illustrate* 源于 *luster* (光泽),意为照亮,转意为举例说明等。

【考点】〈辨析〉*illustrate, explain, interpret*

- *illustrate* 指绘图或举例说明;
- *explain* 是普通的日常用语,指解释不解之事等;
- *interpret* 较为正式,侧重以知识,经验来解释难理解的事情,因此其宾语常常是 law, 条约中的条文或行文(article or wording)等。

【易混】*illuminate v.* 照明

improvement *v.* **an act of improving or a state of being improved** 改进,改进之处

There's certainly been an *improvement* in the children's behavior.

孩子们的行为的确有所好转。

【扩展】*improve v.* 提高

【考点】〈搭配〉*improvement in* 指某方面的改善或好转 例如: *improvement in one's health*

improvement on 在……的基础上变好 例如: *Today's weather is an improvement on yesterday's*

indoor *a.* **(only before noun) used or happen inside a building** 室内的,户内的

Due to the weather, we have to take some *indoor* activities in this P.E. lesson.

由于天气原因我们体育课只好作户内运动了。

ad. **[-s] into or inside a building** 在室内,在户内

I like staying *indoors*, enjoying the domesticity and peace of the summer afternoon.

我喜欢待在室内,享受夏日午后家庭生活的宁静。

【助记】*in + door* 在门之内 *out + door* 门之外,户外

【考点】〈辨析〉*indoor* 常用作形容词, *indoors* 为副词

insurance *n.* an arrangement with a company in which you pay them money each year and they pay the costs if anything bad happens to you; the money that you pay regularly to an insurance company 保险; 保险金

People regularly buy *insurance* to reduce uncertainty and to protect themselves from future disasters.

人们定期投保为的是减轻不测事件的后果, 弥补未来可能发生的灾祸的损失。

【扩展】insure, insured

【助记】in(into) + sur(sure) + ance(n.) → 进入安全状态 → 保险

【考点】〈辨析〉保险通常用 insure/insurance, 英式英语用 assure/assurance, 表示保险时多用于“人寿保险”, 如 life assurance/life insurance 均可。

〈搭配〉主要掌握固定搭配 an insurance against fire 火险 household insurance 家庭保险 personal insurance 人身保险 insurance policy 保险单 insurance premium(定期交付的)保险金

invest *v.* ① to give money to a company, business, or bank, in order to get a profit 投资; 投入(时间, 精力等)

He *invested* all his money *in* the real estate.

他把所有的钱用来做房地产生意。

② officially give somebody power to do something 授予, 赋予(常用被动态)

Ross *was invested with* the rights to go into this chamber.

经授权罗斯能进入该房间。

【扩展】investment investor

【助记】in(in) + vest(内衣, 汗衫), 该词原意为给……穿衣服, 装饰 → 投资

【易混】invest ... in, 但是我们说 spend ... on ...

lower *a.* (only before noun) below something else, especially beneath something of the same type; at or near the bottom of something 较低的, 下面的

Nina chewed her *lower* lip anxiously.

尼娜焦急地咬了咬下唇。

v. let or bring (sb./sth.) down 放下, 放低

He *lowered* his gun slowly at the sight of such a moving scene.

看到如此感人的情景, 他慢慢放下了手枪。

【助记】low + er(比较及后缀) → 使更低, 更低了

【考点】〈搭配〉lower oneself 放低姿态, 降低身份。例如:

I wouldn't *lower* myself to speak to her after she had done such a thing to me.

她对我做了这样的事以后我根本不屑于和她说话。

minor *a.* small and not very important or serious, especially when compared with

other things 较小的,较少的,次要的

Do you consider dignity an issue of *minor* importance?

难道你认为个人尊严不重要吗?

- n. ① **someone who is below the age at which they become legally responsible for their actions** 未成年人

How could a 44-year-old lady marry a 17-year-old guy, a *minor*, I mean?

我的意思是 44 岁的女人怎么能和一个只有 17 岁大的小伙子结婚呢? 他还根本未成年呢!

- ② **(especially in American English) a subject studied at university that has less importance and needs less work than your major** 选修科目

Compared with my major — electronics, I like the *minor* — English better.

相比主修科电子,我更喜欢我的选修科目英语。

- v. **to study an additional subject at university that is less important than your main subject** (大学中)副修……科目

When I was in university, I majored in architecture and *minored* in German.

上大学时,我主修建筑选修德语。

【扩展】minority 少数

【助记】min = mini = small, little, 来源于拉丁语 minor, 意思为 smaller 或 less; 同源词如 minority(少数), minimum(最小值)

patronize v. ① **to use or visit a shop, restaurant etc.** 光顾, 惠顾

He is the guy who often *patronizes* our shop.

他就是那个常常光顾我们商店的小伙子。

- ② **to support or give money to an organization or activity** 保护, 支持

I wonder whether there will be any company to *patronize* the sports meet of our university.

我在想有哪家公司会资助我们的校运会呢?

【扩展】patron 主顾, 支持者

【助记】-ize, 在英文中是动词后缀, 常译意为使……, 如 maximize, generalize, optimize 等。

premium n. ① **the cost of insurance, especially the amount to pay each year** (投保人自行支付的)保险金

I pay *premium* on my life insurance.

我买了人寿保险。

- ② **the additional amount of money, above a standard rate or amount** 额外费用, 额外津贴, 奖金

For the football lottery to be launched in October, its sealing-top *premium* will exceed 5 million RMB.

10月推出的足球彩票,封顶奖金将突破500万人民币。

- a. **that are higher than usual, especially because there is no much of the thing available** 售价高的

I bought this medicine at a *premium* price.

我花高价买了这种药。

【助记】pre-前缀,在……之前

【考点】〈搭配〉at a *premium* 奇缺的,难得的;以高价 例如:

He sold his old apartment at a *premium*.

他以高价卖了旧房。

put/place a *premium* on 重视。例如:

The new management put a *premium* on efficiency and team work spirits.

新管理层非常重视工作效率和团队精神。

primarily *ad.* **mainly** 主要地,首先

The research is concerned *primarily* with prevention of the disease.

该项研究主要针对此疾病的预防。

【扩展】primary *a.* 主要的,开始的

【助记】prim-最前面、首位,如 *premium* 高级的, *primitive* 原始的。

profit *n.* **money that you gain by selling things or doing business** 利润;益处

The *profit* each day from the snack bar is usually around \$500.

每天小吃店的盈利通常大约是500美元。

- v. **learn from something that happens, or get something good from a situation** 有利于,有益于

v. **[by/from]** 得益于……

My company definitely *profited* much from its fashionable interior decoration.

我公司肯定从其时尚的室内装潢获益不少。

【扩展】*profitless* *a.* 无利可图的 *profitable* *a.* 有利可图的

【考点】〈辨析〉*advantage*, *benefit*, *interest*, *profit*

- *advantage* 指由于占有某种优势和有利地位,与他人或它物相比获得的好处;
- *Benefit* 是最常用词,可指任何好处利益,无论是物质的还是其他方面的;
- *interest* 作不可数名词指利息,其复数形式和 *benefit* 同意思;
- *profit* 一般指金钱上的好处,有时也指精神上获得的有价值东西。

〈搭配〉A profits B 可转换表示法为 B profits from/by A

pursue v. ① **to continue doing an activity or trying to achieve something over a**

long period of time 从事

I came to Shanghai to *pursue* my childhood dreams.

我到上海追寻我童年的梦想。

- ② **to chase or follow someone or something, in order to catch them, attack them etc.** 追踪; 追求

There is a girl *pursuing* me hotly, however I don't have a kind of crush on her.

有位女生一直苦苦追求我,但我对她没多少感觉。

【扩展】*pursuit* *n.* 追求 *pursuer* *n.* 追求者

【助记】*pur* 是 *pro* 的变体,意思为继续。

requirement *n.* **something that is needed or asked for** 要求; 需要的东西

The new computer can meet all our *requirements*.

这台新型电脑能满足我们所有的需求。

【扩展】*require* *v.* 需求 *requisite* *a.* 需要的, 必要的 *request* *n.* 请求

【考点】〈辨析〉在口语和书面语中 *need* 比 *require* 较为常用, 但 *require* 比 *need* 更为正式。

resist *v.* ① **to try to prevent change or prevent oneself being forced to do something** 抵抗, 抵制

Demonstrators today violently resisted the plan to evacuate them from the building.

今天游行示威者强烈抗议把他们撤离这幢大楼的计划。

- ② **to stop yourself having something that you like very much or doing something that you want to do** 忍住, 拒受……的影响

I couldn't *resist* sneaking a look at her diary.

我忍不住偷看了她的日记。

【扩展】*resistance* *n.* 阻力 *resistant* *n.* 阻挡的

【助记】*re-* 相反、相对, *sist* = *stand* 站立, *re-sist* = *stand against*, 又如: *persist* = *continue standing* 坚持

【考点】〈搭配〉*resist* sth. / *doing* sth. *persist* in sth. / *in doing* sth.

scale *n.* ① **the size or level of something, or the amount that something is happening or being done; the whole range of different types of people, things, ideas etc, from the lowest level to the highest** 大小, 规模, 等级

The *scale* of the pollution problem was much worse than scientists had imagined.

污染问题的严重性远远超出科学家的设想。

- ② (*pl.*) **a machine for weighing people or objects** 天平, 磅秤

I use this bathroom *scales* to keep a close watch on my weight.

我用这台浴室的磅秤来密切注意我的体重情况。

v. **to climb to the top of something that is high and difficult to climb** 攀登, 爬越

Rescuers had to *scale* a 300-meter cliff to reach the injured driver.