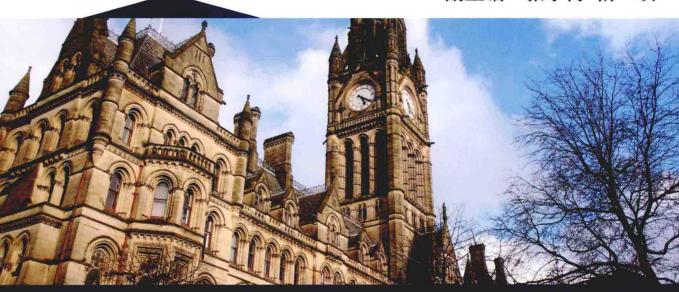


"十二五" 普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材 新世纪大学英语系列教材(第二版) 总主编 秦秀白

综合 教程

学习手册

主 编 朱献珑 蒋静仪副主编 张小梅 杨 瑛



NEW CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

A Student's Guide to tegrated English Course





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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

综合教程(1)学习手册 / 朱献珑,蒋静仪主编.—上海:上海外语教育出版社,2014(新世纪大学英语系列教材.第二版)

ISBN 978-7-5446-3628-5

I. ①综… II. ①朱… ②蒋… III. ①英语-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第047382号

出版发行:上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: http://www.sflep.com.cn http://www.sflep.com

责任编辑: 邬安安

印 刷: 上海市崇明县裕安印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 18.5 字数 517千字

版 次: 2014年8月第1版 2014年8月第1次印刷

印 数: 5000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-3628-5 / H·1884

定 价: 35.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

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2004年1月,教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,将大学英语的教学目标确定为"培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要";提出了分层次(即"一般要求"、"较高要求"和"更高要求")和分类指导的教学要求。与此同时,教育部在全国180所院校开展多媒体网络教学的试点,推广具有个性化学习特征的多媒体网络教学系统,并于2005年2月颁布了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,2007年7月又下发了修订后的《大学英语课程教学要求》(下称《课程要求》)。这些举措进一步推动了我国高校大学英语教学全方位的改革和教学质量的全面提升。新世纪的教学改革呼唤新的教材不断诞生。这既是时代的召唤,也是历史的必然。

正是在这样的时代背景下,上海外语教育出版社于2004年初组织全国数十所高校启动了"新世纪大学英语系列教材"建设项目。项目开始之初,外教社以书面问卷、个别访谈和集体座谈等形式在全国数十所高校中进行了广泛的调查研究,并请专家对编写方案进行了多次论证。在庄智象社长的直接领导和筹划下,经过三年多的努力,我们编写了这套"新世纪大学英语系列教材",力图为新形势下的我国大学英语教材建设做出新的尝试和努力。本套教材是国内首套完全按照《课程要求》编写的新一代大学英语系列教材,也是外教社规模最大、内容最新、辅助教学配备最全、数字化网络化程度最高的大学英语教材之一。经教育部认定,这套教材被列入"普通高等教育'十一五'国家级规划教材";2012年,教材再次入选"'十二五'普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材"。

"新世纪大学英语系列教材"包括6种教程,分别是《综合教程》、《视听说教程》、《阅读教程》、《写作教程》、《快速阅读》和"经贸类选修课教材"。《综合教程》和《视听说教程》被教育部认定为"2008年普通高等教育精品教材";经贸类选修课程《职业规划与拓展》被教育部认定为"2009年普通高等教育精品教材"。2009年在由中国日报社《21世纪英语教育周刊》和21世纪英语网站联合举办的"60年60本英语教育图书"大型评选活动中,本系列教材成功入选。

《课程要求》充分体现了人本主义教育观;严格按照《课程要求》编写教材必能走出 新路。因此,在编写"新世纪大学英语系列教材"的过程中,我们始终坚持人本主义教育 观,把落实《课程要求》作为我们工作的主旨。在这方面,我们主要抓住以下几个环节:

- 1) 牢牢把握大学英语的课程定位,紧扣《课程要求》,即"大学英语课程不仅是一门语言基础课程","兼有工具性和人文性"。根据这样的定位,我们设计了6种教程,旨在满足不同类型和不同层次高校的教学需要。
- 2) 紧扣《课程要求》表述的大学英语教学目标,即"大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展

和国际交流的需要。"夯实语言基本功、提升学生综合运用英语的能力是本系列教材的根本宗旨,能让学生受益一辈子。

- 3) 体现教学模式改革,实现《课程要求》提出的两个根本性转变:一是实现"以教师为中心"向"以学生为中心"的转变;二是实现"单纯传授语言知识与技能的教学模式"向"既传授一般的语言知识与技能,更重视培养语言运用能力和自主学习能力的教学模式"的转变。这正是人本主义教育观的核心,也是本系列教材的核心理念。
- 4) 落实"分层次教学"和"分类指导"原则,系列教材的主干教程都编写了8册,还编写了选修课教程,既要满足大学生英语学习与实践的基本要求,又要让"那些英语起点水平较高、学有余力的学生能够达到较高要求或更高要求"。
- 5) 凸显自主学习和个性化学习理念,注重调动教师和学生两方面的积极性,体现学生在教学过程中的主体地位和教师在教学过程中的主导作用。
- 6) 配有网络课件和电子教案,外教社还建立了供全国高校使用的新理念外语网络教学系统,为学生和教师提供完整、多元、立体化的学习平台。
- 7) 人本主义教育观重视教学过程和学习过程的评估,尤其强调学生的自我评估。 《课程要求》为形成性评估设计了参考词表、基于计算机和课堂的英语教学模式、英语能力自评/互评表等具体项目和指标,成为编写各主干教程的重要依据。

教材的生命力和质量源于不断及时的修订。为更好地满足各地区和各类型高校的教学需要,外教社于2012年启动了"新世纪大学英语系列教材"修订工作。在过去的几年,各教程编者深入教材使用单位,通过听课、座谈和访谈等不同方式,跟踪了解教材的使用情况,获取了大量反馈信息。外教社还在全国各地不同类型的高校中开展了问卷调查,广泛收集各教程使用单位的意见,为教材修订工作做了充分的准备。2013年8月,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布了"大学英语四、六级考试题型调整"的方案,对听力、阅读、翻译和写作等题型均有涉及。此次修订工作主要针对《综合教程》、《视听说教程》、《阅读教程》、《写作教程》和《快速阅读》的1—4册,修订工作重点一是更新语料,优化教学内容;二是优化练习形式和内容,使其更好地适应教师课堂讲授和学生课后自主学习;三是在一定程度上反映四级考试的新变化。各教程的修订重点和主要内容如下:

- ➤ 《综合教程》用一些故事性较强的记叙文替换了说教色彩过浓的论说文。第一、二册各更换了5篇课文;第三、四册各更换了6篇课文。在练习设计方面,改变了原 Listen and Respond 的练习形式;将 Grammar Review 改为 Grammar in Context,使语法项目的复习与课文中出现的语言现象更加紧密地结合起来;在 Increasing Your Word Power 部分,加强了词语搭配练习。修订总量约占全书的40%。
- ▶ 《视听说教程》在推出的第三版中对单元结构进行了优化,对听力素材进行了增补和调整,充分体现"还课堂教学以本来面貌"、追求"教有实效、学有实效"的编写理念和视听说教学的宗旨。
- 《阅读教程》通过优化结构、调整练习项目、更新课文,既保持原有课文的人文

特色,又凸显了题材的多样性和丰富性;既注重文章的经典性和普适性,又考虑到篇章的时代性和大众关注度;做到了教材的长效性和其当下的针对性的和谐统一,课文的趣味性也得以加强。

- ▶ 《写作教程》强调读写结合,以读促写。从句子到段落到文章,逐步提高学生英语写作能力。修订进一步更新素材,并增强练习的可操作性。
- 《快速阅读》大幅更换选文,并在第三、四册练习设计中与四、六级考试新题型接轨。修订后的《快速阅读》根据阅读目的将阅读技巧的训练分为两大板块: "考试阅读题型与技巧"和"真实阅读策略与技巧"。前者围绕四、六级考试的常见文体、题型介绍阅读技巧;后者则是针对真实生活中获取信息这一目的讲述阅读技巧。这些举措大大加强了教材的实用性和有效性。

总之,教材建设必须以实现教学目标为己任;同时推动教学模式的改革和学习行为的转变。和外语界的众多前辈一样,我们在特定的历史条件下做了一件我们认为有意义的工作。我们培育的这棵新苗需要更多园丁的抚育和护理。我们期待着她的成长、壮大、开花、结果。

秦秀白

"新世纪大学英语系列教材"是上海外语教育出版社根据《大学英语课程教学要求》组织编写的。该教材立足国情,博采众长,坚持人本主义教育观,努力开发学习者的"自我潜能",注重学生英语综合运用能力的培养和语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和跨文化交际意识等方面整体协调的发展,以实现《课程要求》的整体教学目标。

为帮助广大同学更好地学习、使用该系列中的《综合教程》,在上海外语教育出版社的精心策划下,我们组织了以《综合教程》的编者为主体的编写队伍,编写了这套《学习手册》。本套《学习手册》共四册,编排上紧扣《综合教程》,主要由以下几部分组成:

一、开始篇(Get Started)

这是每单元的预热部分,其目的在于激活同学们关于本单元主题已有的背景知识,鼓励大家开口,与同学们分享自己的经验和体会。为了帮助学生更好地表达,我们给出了一些有用的单词和短语供回答问题时参考。考虑到要准确理解名人语录可能会有一定困难,我们还提供了这些名人语录的汉语译文。

二、边听边答(Listen and Respond)

本部分为一篇与主题相关的录音材料,它可以进一步激活学生关于这一主题的背景知识,并达到训练听力和口语的目的。为帮助同学们课前预习或课后复习,我们提供了录音材料的原文和问答题的参考答案。

三、阅读与探索(Read and Explore)

这一部分细分为四部分,对Text A和Text B的词汇、课文及练习等做了详尽的注释。

- 1. 课文概要。该部分有助于同学们了解课文大意和作者的写作手法。
- 2. 词汇解析。对课文中出现的词汇,尤其是重点词汇进行讲解。为帮助同学们从多方面领悟并有效地掌握词汇,除给出例句和常用短语外,还提供了一些词汇的近义词、反义词、同根词和搭配用法。
- 3. 课文难点分析。为帮助同学们更好地理解课文,我们提供了详尽的难句注释,这是本书的一大特色。注释主要包括语法、词汇和修辞等语言难点。
- 4. 练习参考答案。除给出参考答案外,我们还提供了一些练习的汉语译文和简明扼要的解释,以帮助同学们更好地掌握这些语言知识点。

四、增强语言意识(Enhance Your Language Awareness)

本部分意在对本单元出现的语言点进行综合操练,在提供参考答案的同时,还给出部分练习的汉语译文,并作了简要的解析,以帮助同学们巩固、复习本单元的知识点,提高综合运用语言的能力。

由于编者的水平和经验有限,书中的不当和疏漏之处,恳请广大师生批评指正。

编写组

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College Life

Get Started 开始篇

Sit in groups of threes or fours and discuss the following questions.

- 参考答案
- 1. (Open) Some useful words and expressions:

Possible positive comments: academic atmosphere, good student accommodation, modern facilities for teaching and research, qualified professors, nice classmates, etc.

Possible negative comments: hard to get adjusted to the new environment, academic pressure, homesickness, problems in interpersonal relationships, poor food, etc.

2. (Open) Some useful words and expressions:

College Life	assignments deadlines tuition projects friendship roommates
College Elle	tests teachers classmates graduation grades academic pressure

3. (Open) Some useful words and expressions:

friendship, carefree and colorful life, academic environment, a door leading to the outside world, boring, economic pressure, peer pressure, far away from home, etc.

4. (Open) Some useful words and expressions:

develop communicative skills, learn to enjoy the hardships such as setbacks and challenges, learn to take on your own responsibilities, learn to become a fully-functional adult in society, academic excellence, interpersonal relationships, etc.

Quotes

Study the following quotes about education and see if you accept the ideas expressed in the quotes.

The things taught in schools and colleges are not an education, but the means to an education.

— Ralph Waldo Emerson

中学和大学传授的不是教育,而是获得教育的手段。 —爱默生

Education is not the filling of a pail, but the lighting of a fire. — W.B. Yeats only help him find it within himself. — Galileo

You cannot teach a man anything; you can 教育不是将水桶装满,而是将火点燃。 —叶芝 你不能教会人们什么,你只能帮助他从自身找 到答案。

Listen and Respond 边听边答

You're about to hear a senior student at college sharing his ideas about the freshman year. The words and phrases in the box may be of some help to you.

■ 录音文稿

I am now a fourth-year student at college, but I can never forget my freshman year here. In general, it is a time filled with anticipation, some anxiety, and wonderful discoveries.

College is a lot different from high school. Your freshman experience will definitely make an impression on you. So, what can you expect as you head off into the wonderful world of higher education?

The first thing you'll notice is the workload. It will be heavier than you ever experienced before. The major challenges of college work are the large amount of reading and writing, and the short deadlines. A related effect that can be brought on by the workload is doubt, frustration, and possibly loneliness. You'll be away from the comforts and friendships your home provided for you over the previous years.

During the freshman year, you'll be making a lot of new friends. But you should continue to be yourself. Select your friends with the same care and patience you have always shown. Believe it or not, your college friendships will be among the most satisfying and long-term of your life. It's always exciting to discover how wonderfully diverse college relationships can be.

You'll also be on your own — you'll be your own boss 24 hours a day, so to speak. But, remember, with freedom comes responsibility. You should always remember that you are at college with an anticipated mission. Don't waste your time on meaningless things.

During the freshman year, you may even start thinking about your future. Maybe a certain professor is especially inspiring. Perhaps your school has some great research going on. If some area of study attracts you, find out all you can about it. It might be the beginning of your lifetime career. Going to college is not just to get a degree — it is to find out who you really are and what you are really made for.

Task One | Focusing on the Main Ideas

- 1. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences according to the information contained in the listening passage.
 - 参考答案
 - 1) B
- 2. Read the following statements and then decide whether each of them is true or false based on the information contained in the listening passage. Write T for True and F for False in the space given before each statement.

■ 参考答案

- 1) T
- F (Students will be away from the comforts and friendships their home provided for them over the previous years.)
- 3) T
- 4) T
- 5) F (During the freshman year, students may start thinking about their future. A certain professor, some ongoing school research programs, or a specific area of study, etc. could all be the factors that may influence students' future careers.)

Task Two | Zooming In on the Details

Listen to the recording again and fill in each of the blanks according to what you have heard.

- 参考答案
- 1) anticipation; wonderful discoveries
- 2) heavier; reading and writing; deadlines
- 3) most satisfying; long-term; wonderfully diverse
- 4) anticipated mission; meaningless things
- 5) who you really are; what you are really made for

Read and Explore 阅读与探索

Text A

一、课文概要

本文是一篇议论文。一位教育研究者对成绩优异的学生进行了几项大型调查,发现成绩最优秀的学生不一定是头脑最聪明的学生,而是那些懂得如何充分发挥自己的潜能的学生。这些优等生掌握了几个基本原则,其他学生也可以轻松学会。首先,优等生知道如何决定轻重缓急;另外,优等生总是注重随时随地学习和合理地安排学习时间;同时持之以恒也是成功的重要因素;另外,学生还必须学会有条不紊地安排学习和其他活动。教师们提倡的制胜秘诀是尽力让自己的作业整洁;在课堂上大胆发言和小组学习也很重要。此外,父母的作用在优等生的成功中也起着举足轻重的作用。

二、词汇解析

conduct /kən'dʌkt/ vt. 1. carry out or direct 进行;实施: We are conducting a survey of consumer attitudes towards organic food. 我们在进行一项有关消费者对有机食品的态度的调查。

【扩展】

[同根] conduction n. 传导;输送;传输 conductor n. [乐队等的]指挥;导体

conductive a. 传导性的; 导电/热的

[搭配] conduct personally亲自推行 / conduct properly 妥善推行 / conduct successfully成功进行 / conduct independently 独立进行 / conduct an experiment 进行一项试验 / conduct an enquiry 进行调查

2. act as the path for (electricity, heat, etc.)

传导: Copper conducts electricity better than iron does. 铜的导电性比铁强。

reveal /rr'vi: / vt. make known something that was previously secret or unknown 揭示,透露;使(事实等)显露出来: She has refused to reveal the whereabouts of her daughter. 她已拒绝透露她女儿的行踪。/ The doctor did not reveal the truth to him. 医生没有向他透露真相。

【扩展】

[近义] disclose, uncover, unveil

[搭配] reveal the truth 揭露真相 / reveal a confidence 泄露机密

according to as stated or shown by 根据…… 所说(所示): The salary will be fixed according to qualifications and experience. 薪金将根据资历和经验来定。/ If all goes according to plan, we will reach the destination on time. 如果一切按照计划进 行,我们会按时到达目的地。

make the most of get the best advantage from 最大限度利用: We have only got one day in Shanghai, so let's make the most of it and see everything. 我们在上海只停留一天,因此,让我们充分利用时间,看看所有的一切。/ Happiness is the ability to make the most of what you have. 快乐是一种能够充分利用你所拥有的能力。

innate /I'neɪt/ a. (of a quality) which sb. was born with (素质)天生的; 天赋的: Americans have an innate sense of fairness.美国人有一种天生的公平观。/You obviously have an innate talent for music. 你显然有音乐天赋。

attain /ə'teɪn/ vt. fml gain or arrive at, esp. after long effort; reach 〖正式〗(长期努力后)获得, 达成: The country attained its independence in 1972. 这个国家在1972年获得了独立。/ I'm determined to attain my purpose at any cost. 我决心不惜任何代价达到目的。

【扩展】

[近义] achieve, accomplish, reach, gain

[同根] attainable *a*. 可到达的 attainment *n*. 达到

[搭配] attain one's objectives 达到个人目标 / attain power 获得权力 / attain good grades in the exam 考试获得好成绩

academic / ækə' demɪk/ a. concerning education, esp. college or university level; being or based on subjects that are taught to develop the mind rather than to provide practical skills (大专院校)教学(上)的; 大学的; 学术性的: In Britain the academic year runs from October to July. 英国的学年是从十月到七月。/ He possessed no academic qualifications. 他没有什么学术资历。

【扩展】

[同根] academically ad. 学术上; 理论 上; 以学术态度 academy n. (专科) 学校, 学院

|搭配| academic year 学年 / academic rank 学衔 / academic research 学术研究 / a program to raise academic standards 促进学术水平的课程 / an academic degree 学位 / academic dress 大学礼服 / an academic interest in politics 对政治具有学术上的研究兴趣 / an academic subject such as history 如历史这种学科 / academic freedom 学术自由

excellence / eksələns/ n. the quality of being extremely good 优秀; 卓越: The university is recognized as a centre of excellence in research and teaching. 这所大学被认为是成就卓著的教学和研究中心。/ The school rewarded him with a prize for excellence in his studies. 他因学习成绩优秀而受到学校的奖赏。

【扩展】

近义 perfection, quality

反义] defect, flaw

[同根] excel vi. & vt. 在……方面擅长 excellent a. 杰出的, 优秀的

I搭配 par excellence 出类拔萃的; 最卓越的 / pursue/strive for excellence 追求卓越

principle / 'prinsipəl/ n. [C] a truth or belief that is accepted as a base for reasoning or action; the general rules on which a skill, science, etc., is based, and which a beginner must understand 原则, 原理; 基本原理: We adhere to the principle that everyone should be treated fairly. 我们必须坚持人人都应该被平等对待这一原则。/ The system works on the principle that heat rises. 该项装置是按照热力上升的原理运转的。

【扩展】

Family establish a principle 确定原则 / apply a principle 运用原则 / follow a principle 遵循原则 / abandon one's principles 放弃自己的原则 / a basic principle 基本原则 / in principle 原则上 / a person of principle 有原则的人

辨析: principle, principal

请注意principle和principal拼写相似。principle是"原则,原理"的意思,如:One of the principles of this dictionary is that definitions should be in simple language.字典编写的原则之一就是定义用语应简洁。principle还可以指"为人之道,道德,准则,操守,规范",如:She resigned on a matter of principle. 她因原则问题而辞职。principal是个多义词,当形容词用时,有"最重要的,主要的,首要的"意思:Our principal problem was lack of time. 我们主要的问题在于时间不够。principal还可以作名词,表示"(某些大学、学院和中小学校的)校长;院长"。

to begin with in the first place; firstly 首先; 第一点: We can't possibly go; to begin with, it's too cold. Besides, we have no money. 我们不可能去; 首先, 天气太冷。另外, 我们没有钱。/ I'm not going; to begin with, I haven't a ticket, and secondly I don't like the play. 我不会去; 首先, 我没有票。再者, 我不喜欢这部戏。

priority /prar'orəti/ n. [C] sth. that needs attention, consideration, service, etc., before others 优先考虑(或照顾)的事: The highest priority of governments has been given to the problem of heavy traffic. 政府已经优先考虑交通拥挤的问题。/You must give this matter priority. 你必须优先处理此事。

【扩展】

[搭配] establish an order of priority 按重要性确定次序 / give (first) priority to给……以(最)优先权 / get one's priorities right正确地安排自己的优先事 / establish a priority 确立重点 / take priority over 优先于……

compromise / 'kompromaiz/ v. [(on)] do sth. that is against one's principles or does not reach standards that one has set [常与on连用] 做出妥协; 折衷解决: As soon as you compromise your principles, you are lost. 一旦你放弃原则, 你就迷失了方向。/ I wanted to go to Greece, and my wife wanted to go to Spain, so we compromised on Italy. 我想去希腊,可我妻子想去西班牙,我们折衷了一下,去意大利。

【扩展】

[搭配] refuse to compromise 拒绝妥协 / compromise with ... on 在……方面 同……妥协

in other words expressed in a different way; that is to say 换句话说: They're letting me go — in other words, I've been sacked. 他们放我走。换句话说,我被解雇了。/ A common saying goes, "The early bird catches the worm." In other words, diligence is the key to success.俗话说:

"早起的鸟儿有虫吃。"就是说勤奋是 成功的关键所在。

【扩展】

[近义] that is to say, namely

recreation / ri:kri'ei sən/ n. [C; U] (a form of) amusement and enjoyment; way of

spending free time 娱乐,消遣: Football is the boys' usual recreation after school. 踢足球是男孩子们放学后通常的娱乐活动。/ His only recreations are drinking beer and working in the garden. 他仅有的消遣是喝啤酒和在花园里种花草。

【扩展】

[同根] recreational a. 娱乐的,消遣的 搭配] recreation ground 游乐场 / recreation room 娱乐室,康乐活动室

addition /ə'dɪʃən/ n. the act of adding, esp. of adding numbers together; sth. added 加, 增加; (数学上的)加法; 增加物: Ann will be a very useful addition to our team. 安来到我们队,我们就增加了一员干将。/ Additions are made to the list from time to time. 清单的内容不断有所扩充。

[反义] reduction, subtraction

[同根] add v. 増加;添加 additional a. 追加的,附加的 additive n. 添加剂

[搭配] make an addition 增加一些 / an important addition 重要的增加部分 / an addition to a report 报告中增加的部分 / in addition 另外

in addition (to) as well (as); besides 除……之外; 另外: In addition to giving a general introduction to computer, the course also provides practical experience. 课程除了一般介绍电脑知识外, 还提供实际操作的机会。/ In addition to gene, intelligence also depends on an adequate diet, a good education and a decent home environment. 除了遗传基因外, 智力的高低还取决于合理的饮食,良好的教育和家庭环境。

make a point of doing sth. take particular care about sth. 特别注意,重视;总是要做(某事): He makes a point of taking a walk before breakfast every day. 他特别注意每天早饭前散步。/ John always makes a point of remembering his wife's birthday. 约翰特别注意记住自己妻子的生日。

athlete /'æ θ li:t/n. a person trained to

compete in sports (田径)运动员: She has the build and strength of a natural athlete. 她天生具备运动员的体格和力量。
/ The athletes are training hard for the Olympics. 运动员正在为备战奥运会刻苦训练。

【扩展】

近义] sportsman, player

[搭配] all-around athlete 全能运动员/ Olympic athlete 奥林匹克运动员/ world-class athlete 世界级的运动员

memorise / memoraiz/ vt. learn something well enough to remember it exactly 记住; 记下: The boy can memorise the data easily. 这男孩能轻松地记住这些数据。/ He studied his map, trying to memorise the way to Rose's street. 他研究了地图, 试图记住到罗丝家那条街的路线。

【扩展】

|近义| learn, retain, keep in mind |同根| memory n. 记忆, 记忆力 memorization n. 记住; 暗记

biology /bar'plədʒi/ n. 生物学: Biology is the scientific study of the life and structure of plants and animals. 生物学是关于动植物的生命和结构的科学研究。/ Biology majors have different career options available to them after graduation. 生物学专业的学生毕业后有不同的职业可供选择。

【扩展】

[同根] biologist n. 生物学家 biological a. 生物的; 生物学的 biologically adv. 生物学上, 生物学地

work out *infml* exercise to improve physical fitness 〖非正式〗锻炼,健身: I work out regularly to keep fit. 我经常锻炼身体以保持体形。/ He works out at a gym or swim twice a week. 他一周去健身房锻炼两次,或游两次泳。

interview /'Intəvju:/vt. ask someone questions to decide whether he or she is a suitable person to be given a job, a place at a college etc. 对(某人)进行面谈(面试); (对求职者、学校考生等的)面谈,

面试: Next week, I will be interviewing Spielberg about his latest movie. 下周 我将采访斯皮尔伯格,请他谈谈他的 最新电影。/ In a survey more than half the women interviewed hated the label "housewife". 在调查中一半以上被询问的女性都讨厌"家庭主妇"这个称谓。【扩展】

[同根] interviewee n. 参加面试者;接受 采访者 interviewer n. 主持面试 者;采访者

thrive /θraɪv/ vi. (thrived, thrived or throve / 'θrəuv/, thrived) develop well and be healthy, strong, or successful 兴旺, 欣欣 向荣; 茁壮成长: Few plants or animals thrive in the desert. 很少植物或动物能在沙漠中很好地生长。/ A business cannot thrive without good management. 没有良好的经营管理,事业就不会兴旺发达。

|近义| boom, blossom, prosper, flourish |搭配| thrive on 靠……兴旺 / thrive on | hard work 靠苦干致富

consistency /kən'sıstənsı/ n. the state of always keeping to the same principles or course of action 始终一贯, 一致性, 连贯性: We need to ensure the consistency of service to our customers. 我们对客户要确保服务的连贯性。/
There's always a lack of consistency in matters of foreign policy. 外交政策总是缺乏连贯性。

【扩展】

「同根」 consistent a. 一致的, 调和的, 坚固的 consist v. 由……组成, 在 于, 一致

factor /'fæktə/ n. any of the forces, conditions, influences, etc., that act with others to bring about a result 因素(任何互相作用而产生某种结果的力量、状况、影响等): Physical activity is an important factor in maintaining fitness. 体育锻炼

是保持身体健康的一个重要因素。/
Industry and modesty are the chief factors
of his success. 勤奋和谦虚是他成功的主
要因素。

【扩展】

|近义| component, constituent, element, ingredient

I搭配 decisive factor 决定性因素/ environmental factor 环境因素/ fundamental factor 基本因素/ key factor 关键因素/ positive factor 积极因素

perform /pə'fɔ:m/ vi. 1. do; carry out (a piece of work, duty, ceremony, etc.), esp. according to a usual or established method 履行,实行,完成: Their football team performed very well in the match yesterday. 他们的足球队在昨天的比赛中表现突出。

【扩展】

同根 performance n. 履行; 性能; 表演 2. give, act, or show (a play, a part in a play, a piece of music, tricks, etc.), esp. in the presence of the public 表演; 演戏; 演奏: The singer performed beautifully. 这个歌手唱得好极了。

【扩展】

同根 performance *n*. 公演 performer *n*. 表演者

[搭配] perform brilliantly 出色地表演/ perform live 实况演出/ perform on/at 表演(某种乐器)

involve /m'volv/ vt. [(in, with)] (of a situation or action) have or include (someone or something) as a part of something [常与in或with连用] (情况、行动)使陷人,使卷人;牵涉,涉及: Any investment involves an element of risk. 任何投资都有一定的风险。/ The witness's statement involves Jim in the robbery. 证人的证词表明杰姆与劫案有涉。

【扩展】

[同根] involved a. 有关的;卷人的;复杂的 involvement n. 牵连;包含;混乱

[搭配] be/get involved in 使某人(物)参与 某活动或陷人某情况

band /bænd/ n. a group of musicians, esp. a group that plays popular music (尤指流行音乐的)乐队,乐团: The band played while we danced. 我们跳舞时乐队伴奏。/ The saxophonist doubled the drum in the band. 那位萨克斯管演奏者在乐队中兼作鼓手。

track and field /,træk ənd 'fi:ld/ sports such as running and jumping 田径运动: The young track and field athlete could already hurl the discus 60 yards. 这个年轻的田径运动员已能把铁饼投掷60码远。/ He made a good score in track and field events. 他在田径赛中取得了好成绩。

rugby /'rʌgbɪ/ n. fml football 〖正式〗橄 榄球: He has the physique of a rugby player. 他有橄榄球运动员的体格。/ It is not allowed to make a forward pass in rugby. 在橄榄球运动中不允许向前传球。

association /əˌsəʊsɪ'eɪʃən/n. 1. [C] an organization of people joined together for a shared purpose 协会;社团: The Association of Scientific Workers is having its annual conference next week. 科学联合会于下周举行年会。/ She set up an association to help blind people. 她 创建了帮助盲人的协会。

【扩展】

同根 associate v. 使发生联系 associable a. 可联想的

[搭配] establish an association 建立协会 / an international association 国际组织 / a local association 当地的协会 / Chinese Football Association 中国足球协会 / China Enterprise Management Association 中国企业管理协会 / Chinese Television Artists Association 中国电视艺术家协会

2. [U; (with)] the act of associating or fact

of being associated 结合;合伙,合作;关联;联合:Our long association with your company has brought great benefits. 我方和贵公司的长期合作已经带来了巨大的利益。/My association with him goes back to our days in high school. 我和他的交往可以追溯到我们的高中时代。【扩展】

[搭配] an association with 和·····一起 / association between ······之间的关系 / in association with 与······联合 [结交,有关联]

3. (a) connection made in the mind between different things, ideas, etc. 联想: Hospitals have rather unpleasant associations for me. 我一想起医院就有点不舒服的感觉。/ The town is full of associations with the artist's life. 这个城镇处处令人联想起那位艺术家的一生。

debate /dɪ'beɪt/ n. [C] a meeting, esp. in public, in which a question is talked about by at least two people or groups, each expressing a different opinion 辩论;辩论会: After a long debate the bill was passed. 经长时间的辩论,议案获得通过。/ There was a long debate on the question of the death sentence. 就死刑进行了长时间的辩论。

【扩展】

近义 argument, discussion

[同根] debatable *a*. 可争辩的 debater *n*. 精于辩论者

[搭配] conduct / hold a debate 举行辩论 / a heated debate 激烈的辩论 / a debate about 有关……的辩论 / a debate with sb. 与某人辩论 / a question under debate 一个争论中的问题

v. hold a debate about (sth.), usu. in an attempt to reach a decision. 进行辩论; 讨论: We must debate the question with the rest of the members. 我们必须和其他会员讨论那个问题。/ We debated for an hour on the merits and demerits of his plan. 我们花了一个小时讨论他的计划的优点和缺点。