

大学英语导学

GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

| 第24辑 |

初陽盛輝

2000 September 11

唉，冷酷的英文

SHALL WE FIGHT AGAINST JAPANESE GOODS?

WHY DOES THE WEIGHT COME BACK SO QUICKLY ONCE I STOP DIETING?

大学英语中常见形似词的辨析

福建人民出版社

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FAMILY

A man came home from work late, tired and irritated, to find his 6-year-old son waiting for him at the door.

"Daddy, may I ask you a question?"

"Yeah sure, what is it?" replied the man.

"Daddy, how much do you make an hour?"

"That's none of your business. Why do you ask such a thing?" the man said angrily.

"I just want to know. Please tell me, how much do you make an hour?" pleaded the little boy.

"If you must know, I make \$20 an hour."

"Oh," the little boy replied, with his head down. Looking up, he said, "Daddy, may I please borrow \$10?"

The father was furious, "If the only reason you asked that is so you can borrow some money to buy a silly toy or some other nonsense, then you march yourself straight to your room and go to bed. Think about why you are being so selfish. I work hard everyday for such childish behavior?"

一个男人工作到很晚才回家，又累又烦。却发现他五岁的儿子正站在门口等他。

“爸爸，我可以问你一个问题吗？”

“当然，你说吧。”男人回答道。

“你一个小时赚多少钱？”

“不关你的事。你怎么会问这样的问题？”男人生气地说。

“可我就是想知道。告诉我吧！你一个小时赚多少钱？”孩子恳求着。

“如果你一定要知道的话，好吧。我一个小时能挣20美元。”

“这样啊。”孩子说，低下了头。然后他又抬起头，问：“爸爸，你能借我10美元吗？”

男人生气了。“假如你问这个问题的唯一原因就是想跟我借钱去买无聊的玩具或者其他没用的东西，你就直接给我回到房间睡觉去！好好想想你怎么会这么自私。我每天拼命工作就是为了你这种使唤废气的行为吗？”

(I) (L)ove (Y)ou



第24辑



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GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语四级

GUIDE TO COLLEGE ENGLISH

2001 September 11

At approximately 8:50 am on the morning of 11 September 2001 the first pictures of the burning World Trade Center were broadcast live on television. The news anchors, reporters, and viewers had little idea of what was happening in lower Manhattan, but soon the world was set in a state of shock. Terrorist attacks have plagued the world for decades but none of such massive consequence had taken place on American soil until 9/11. Thousands were killed as planes crashed into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon—and the world watched every minute in horror.

As the day began the attack was already in motion. Four separate commercial aeroplanes started to head west from the east coast. Each flight had terrorists on board, committed and trained to use the planes, which carried up to 90000 litres of jet fuel, as flying bombs. At 9:30 am US President George W. Bush made a statement condemning the terrorist acts. Less than 15 minutes later Flight 77, with five terrorists in control, was driven into the Pentagon building. The last of the planes, United Airlines Flight 93, was delayed 41 minutes before take-off. Because of the delay, passengers became aware of the tragedies in New York and Washington and knew that planes were involved. After noticing suspicious behaviour during the flight, the 41 passengers and crew were determined not to let the terrorists have their way, and paid with their



lives. Many called their loved ones from mobile phones minutes before the plane crashed in rural Pennsylvania, killing all 45 people on board.

The damage at the World Trade Center continued to spread with many trapped occupants diving 100 storeys to their death. At 9:50 am, about an hour after being hit, the South Tower or the World Trade Center collapsed. Forty minutes later the North Tower did the same. The forces unleashed by the disintegration of the towers caused 23 additional nearby buildings to be damaged beyond repair. Very few survivors, and a surprisingly small number of bodies, were ever found in the remaining rubble. The intense heat of the fires had caused the bodies to be completely incinerated(把……烧成灰). Emergency services responded quickly. In Manhattan, firefighters, police officers and rescue teams rushed to save lives, hundreds dying in the effort. The tragedy caused the loss of nearly 3000 lives, including 343 firefighters.



2000 The New Millennium

Many people held their breath on 31 December 1999, wondering what the new century would hold and if Y2K (the millennium bug) would change everything while others prepared to celebrate. It was thought computer programs may stop working or produce erroneous results when the clock ticked over to the new millennium because programs stored years with only two digits. The year 2000 would be represented by '00' and would be interpreted by software as the year 1900. This would cause date comparisons to produce incorrect results and potentially lead to disaster. Luckily, this was not the case and instead it was the parties welcoming the year 2000 that provided mass hysteria.

Although the new millennium officially started on 1 January 2001, the party started one year earlier and around the world people stopped what they were doing to take time and enjoy the moment. Many cities hosted huge events. Three million gathered in Berlin, crowds stretched from the west to the east side of the city and celebrated with the biggest party in Germany's history. In London two million people celebrated when Big Ben struck midnight. There was no mistaking the moment as it was accompanied by a 200-gun salute and 35 000 kilograms of fireworks set off from barges on the Thames River, making it the world's biggest and longest fireworks display ever. Paris held a party where two million people celebrated, the Eiffel Tower being the focal point for a spectacular fireworks display. New York City hosted a \$7 million party, with 1.5 million partygoers in Times Square. When the ball dropped, so did 1500 kilograms of confetti. Sydney held its biggest fireworks display for the one million partygoers. Rio de Janeiro hosted the world's biggest beach bash, with three million swimsuit-clad participants, while in Moscow people crowded into public squares ankle deep in snow to celebrate.

There were many other events of note: Tokyo, the first of the world's megacities to enter the millennium hosted bay-side events and rock concerts. In Los

Angeles, the famous Hollywood sign was lit for the first time since the 1984 Olympics. "A Celebration for the Nation" was hosted in Washington, DC, with the Washington Monument becoming a giant sparkler. In Cairo perhaps the most visual celebration occurred, as laser lights and fireworks were set off with the pyramids as a backdrop. Many events, while large, were not as big as expected due to a variety of obstacles.

In most of the large celebrations painstaking efforts were taken with security to make sure terrorists did not have opportunity with the huge potential targets. Due to specific threats, some cities chose to forgo large gatherings. Another consideration was the Y2K uncertainty, making travel more of a concern. Of course there was always the potential of the weather dampening scattered festivities. Perhaps the most controversial attempt to bring in the new millennium occurred in the place that defines time for the world, Greenwich, England. The Millennium Dome, a \$1 billion structure built for the occasion, was not well received. Only 10,000 partygoers joined Queen Elizabeth II under the Dome. When 1 January finally arrived, the world woke up to just another new day and all the fears of the Y2K bug disappeared.



From the editor: *Events that Change the World* is a compilation of the most potent and memorable events that have occurred since the year 1900, including world wars, space travel, inventions, disasters, sports achievements, conquests, flights, fashion and music—events that have helped shape the world we now live in.

致 情 逸 不 遠 飛 翰 不 學 離 杏 一 觀 城 纔 王 序 高 瀛 蘇 軾 謝 道 韞 米 芾 謝 道 韞 米 芾 謝 道 韞 米 芾

水调歌头

明月几时有。
把酒问青天。
不知天上宫阙，
今夕是何年。
我欲乘风归去，
又恐琼楼玉宇，
高处不胜寒。
起舞弄清影，
何似在人间。
转朱阁，
低绮户，
照无眠。
不应有恨，
何事长向别时圆？
人有悲欢离合，
月有阴晴圆缺，
此事古难全。
但愿人长久，
千里共婵娟。

When will the moon be clear and bright?
With a cup of wine in my hand, I ask the blue sky.
I don't know what season it would be in the
heavens on this night.
I'd like to ride the wind to fly home,
Yet I fear the crystal and jade mansions are
much too high and cold for me.
Dancing with my moon-lit shadow
it does not seem like the human world.
The moon rounds the red mansion
Stoops to silk-pad doors
Shines upon the sleepless, bearing no grudge.
Why does the moon tend to be full when
people are apart?
People may have sorrow or joy, be near or
far apart;
The moon may be dim or bright, wax or wane;
This has been going on since the beginning
of time.
May we all be blessed with longevity.
Though far apart, we are still able to share
the beauty of the moon together.

(Translated by Shunyi Lee)

9 大学高级英语

大学英语

中常见形似词的辨析

◆ 苏宗文

英语中有些词语词形相似，可是词义却不尽相同甚至截然不同。如果自以为知其一即知其二，必然在使用中产生误解与混乱。因此，形似词成了英语学习中的难点。下面就通过一些有趣的例句讲讲大学英语中常见形似词的区别。

☆
economic
economical

economic *adj* 经济的; *economical* *adj* 节省的

- 1) That professor has an economical method of teaching economic history.
- 2) Though the area has a bright economic prospect, many people there are still economical with their money.

☆
efficient
effective

efficient *adj* 效率高的; *effective* *adj* 有效的

- 1) As an efficient teacher, Mary's speech was short, but sharp and effective.
- 2) The secretary is efficient and often takes effective measures to help run the company when the manager is out of town.

☆
emigrant
immigrant

emigrant *n* 迁居国外的移民; *immigrant* *n* 移居入境的移民

- 1) More emigrants from China have now arrived as immigrants in Australia.
- 2) The emigrant from Cuba became an immigrant the moment he arrived in Miami.

☆
glance
glimpse

glance *n* 一瞥, 瞥见(侧重动作); *glimpse* *n* 一瞥, 瞥见(侧重结果)

- I caught a glimpse of him in the crowd and that glance at his face told me that he was ill.

historic *adj* 具有历史意义的, 历史上著名的; historical *adj* 历史的, 与历史有关的

- 1) There is a description of the historic battle in this historical novel.
- 2) You will see clearly where the historic sites are on this historical map.

imaginable *adj* 可以想象得出的; imaginary *adj* 空想的, 假想的; imaginative *adj* 富于想象力的

- 1) He is very imaginative and all the characters in his latest novel are imaginary, as he made up the story by every means imaginable.
- 2) Don Quixote was so imaginative as to fight many imaginary battles with so many weapons imaginable.

incapable *adj* 办不到的(多为与生俱来的, 永久性的无某种能力); unable *adj* 办不到的(强调在具体情况下或具体时间内无某种能力)

- 1) She is incapable of expressing herself, and that's why she was unable to make herself understood at the meeting.
- 2) He, an honest fellow, is incapable of telling lies and so he was unable to help you do that.

industrial *adj* 工业的, 行业的; industrious *adj* 勤勉的, 刻苦的

- 1) In a few years their country will certainly become a strong industrial country and this embodies the great determination and wisdom of their industrious and brave people.
- 2) It can be regarded as the most industrious and yet the least industrial country.

intense *adj* (程度或感情)强烈的, 激烈的; intensive *adj* 集中的, 精深的

- 1) What is intensive is usually intense and what is intense may be intensive, but it need not necessarily be so.
- 2) As your son now is put into intensive care, we can understand your intense anxiety about his health.

intent *n* 企图, 存心; intention *n* 目的, 打算

- 1) He talked with an intent to hurt you, but he said that he had no intention of doing so.
- 2) Our chief intention is stability, and anyone who has an intent to undermine it will be punished.

☆
historic
historical

☆
imaginable
imaginary
imaginative

☆
incapable
unable

☆
industrial
industrious

☆
intense
intensive

☆
intent
intention

☆
later, latest
latter, last

☆
late
lately

☆
laugh
laughter

☆
limit
limitation

☆
partially
partly

☆
principal
principle

☆
respectable
respectful
respective

later adj 较后的, 较新的; *latest adj* 最新的, 最近的;
latter n 后者; *last adj* 最后的

- 1) A later edition of that dictionary says the former is an adjective and the latter is an adverb.
- 2) This is his latest novel; we hope it is not his last.

late adj & adv 迟, 晚; *lately adv* 最近, 不久之前
He has been busy lately, so he came back late.

laugh n 笑(可数, 词义比较具体, 指某一次或一个具体行动); *laughter n* 笑(不可数, 通常只表达抽象的概念)

As they listened to my story, they gave a laugh from time to time; I don't know how my story caused so much laughter.

limit n 限度, 限制(强调被限, 最大幅度); *limitation n* 限度, 限制, 局限性(说明所以不能继续发展的原因)
His ambition seems to have no limits in spite of the limitations of his own ability.

partially adv 部分地(指还不完全是); *partly adv* 部分地(指其中的一部分是)

- 1) The yacht, which was partly built of wood, was only partially finished.
- 2) The contract was written partly in English and partly in Chinese, but was partially completed when the fair opened.

principal adj 主要的, 重要的; *n* 校长, 主要人物;
principle n 原则, 原理

- 1) The principal reason why that school principal will be fired is that he is a man without principle.
- 2) As the principal of the center, he acted with principle in his dealings with staff and students alike.

respectable adj 令人尊敬的; *respectful adj* 充满敬意的;
respective adj 各自的, 各个的

- 1) We all cast a respectful glance at those respectable horses as they passed us and sat down in their respective seats.
- 2) Those teachers are respectable, so we are respectful towards them and send them our respective regards every New Year.

satisfactory *adj* 使感到满意的(主动); **satisfied** *adj* 感到满意的(被动)

- 1) The evidence was not satisfactory to the jury, so they said they were not satisfied with it.
- 2) We were well satisfied with his common sense approach to business, as he achieved satisfactory results.

sensible *adj* 感觉到的, 有见识的, 合理的; **sensitive** *adj* 敏感的, 易反应的

- 1) She is a very sensitive woman, and so she is sensible with her words.
- 2) Although we are all sensible individuals, we can be very sensitive to various things.

sociable *adj* 好交际的; **social** *adj* 社会的, 交际的

- 1) A sociable person usually loves parties and is quite active in social life.
- 2) He wasn't very sociable though he liked at times to be a social individual.

successful *adj* 成功的, 顺利的, 圆满的; **successive** *adj* 连续的, 相继的

- 1) He started his own highly successful finance company after so many successive failures.
- 2) For three successive seasons, they were successful in winning the competition.

tasteful *adj* 有鉴赏力的, 品味高的; **tasty** *adj* 美味的

- 1) Even its tasty food was to attract the people, as the decorations in the restaurant are far from tasteful.
- 2) The soup that night was tasty, and I also admired the tasteful arrangement of the furniture in your dining room.

worth *adj* 值钱的, 值得的(表语, 一般接表示钱数的名词或表示被动意义的主动形式的动名词);

worthwhile *adj* 值得干的, 有价值的(定语/表语, 其后常跟不定式); **worthy** *adj* 有价值的, 可尊敬的(定语/表语, 常与of搭配)

- 1) A worthy author wrote a worthwhile novel, which was worth the time he spent writing.
- 2) I think this book is worth using while he believed it is not worthy of being chosen, though we both agree it is worthwhile to teach that course.

☆
satisfactory
satisfied

☆
sensible
sensitive

☆
sociable
social

☆
successful
successive

☆
tasteful
tasty

☆
worth
worthwhile
worthy

set aside与 set apart

set aside与 set apart 的英文解释有四个，三个释义：1) put on one side for further use; 2) disregard; 3) reject. 如何区分这两个词于区别用法呢？

set aside(to keep something, especially money or time, for a special purpose and only use it for that purpose)与 set apart(to keep something for a special purpose and only use it for that purpose)作“留出，拨出(金钱、时间等)”解时，是同义的，通常可以互换。如：

If you set aside/apart 10 dollars a week, at the end of the year, you'll surely have enough money to buy a new bike.

Try and set aside/apart time to do some mending jobs.

They set aside/apart a sum for new equipment.

When the farmer received the money for his wheat crop, he set aside/apart fifty dollars to pay his taxes.

He sets aside/apart part of his salary every month to buy some additional furniture.

I have a little money set aside/apart for our holidays.

此外，这两个动词短语均可分开使用，即 set sth aside/apart。如：

I have to set some hours aside/apart specially for writing my paper.

两者也可用于被动语态。如：

This sum of money is set aside/apart for future use.

One day of the week should be set aside/apart for relaxation.

但这两个短语还有其他的含义：需要在乎过程中具体把握。如 set apart(to make someone or something different and often better than other people or things)作“使显得突出，使显得与众不同”解时多与 from 搭配。如：

Exceptional gifts set him apart from other sculptors of his generation.

set aside(to declare that a previous legal decision or agreement no longer has any effect)可作“撤销，宣布无效；驳回”解。如：

The judge's verdict was set aside.

浅谈大学英语 写作技巧

◆ 邢志国

排比句中的平行问题

短文写作是大学英语四级考试中一个必不可少的组成部分。它要求考生在三十分钟内写出一篇意思连贯，能够正确表达思想的短文，以测试考生用英语书面表达思想的能力。

在具体的行文过程中，排比是考生们最常用的写作手法之一。巧妙地使用排比能达到使句子意思连贯，文章内容丰富，语言简练并富有韵味的效果。英语中的排比句除了要遵守主谓一致、人称一致和时态一致的原则外，还必须确保排比部分结构上的平行（parallelism），即排比部分只能是相同形式的词、短语或从句，如几个名词、动词、形容词、副词、不定式、分词短语、介词短语等并列在一个句子里形成排比；当然也可采用连接词，如 both...and..., either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also..., rather...than... 等，或重复某个关键词形成排比。如：

- ① The doctor suggested plenty of *food*, *rest* and *exercise*. (名词排比)
- ② To finish school, to go abroad and to get a good job are my ambitions. (不定式结构排比)
- ③ Our teacher is witty, intelligent and experienced. (形容词排比)
- ④ Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. (介词短语排比)
- ⑤ Whatever you do and whatever you say, he is determined to act up to his principles. (从句排比)