大学英语 1-2级

学习指导形



泽林出版社 🛝

Study Guide

大学英语(修订本)1-2级

学习指导书

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前 言

由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学分工编写的《大学英语》系列教材(包括精读、听力、泛读、快速阅读和语法与练习五种教程)自 1986 年试用本和 1992 年正式本出版以来,已为全国大多数综合性大学和理、工、医、农、文、经、法院校普遍采用,受到了广泛的好评,对大学英语教学改革起到了极大的推动作用。

1997年底,根据"面向 21 世纪,将大学英语教学推上一个新台阶"的指导原则,《大学英语》系列教材进行全面修订后出版了"修订本"。修订本在设计上重视人文与科学素质教育,注意通用性,力求给学生打好"宽、厚、牢"的英语基础。

本书是《大学英语(修订本)》第一册和第二册的学习指导书,供学习大学英语课程的学生自学使用。本书的编写原则是:面向大学英语教学实际,照顾多数,减负增效,指导自学,狠抓重点,精雕细刻,打好基础;重点处理《大学英语(修订本)》的精读部分,配合处理听力和语法与练习部分。

本书严格按《大学英语(修订本)》的教学单元配套编写,主要内容有:一、单元学习目标(含精读课文、词语、语法和听力);二、课文内容概述(精读课文汉译的概括性陈述和提示);三、课文重、难点解析(精读课文的句子与语篇理解,以词语惯用法剖解为主,语法分析为辅);四、补充练习(包括词语、语法、阅读理解、完形填空和听力理解,并附有录音带)。

本书主编为韦润芳、佟元晦;副主编为肖飞、姚懋熙;编委为李齐平、朱萍、张东辉、陆宝华、蒋明、田辉。洗凡审阅了全部书稿,姬蔚曦 (Vicki Johnson) 和费朗恪 (Frank DeFina) 校订了补充练习,在此一并表示谢意。

由于编者水平有限,成书仓促,不妥与疏漏之处恐在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者 1998年7月

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Book One

Unit One

How to Improve Your Study Habit

一、单元学习目标

- 1. 熟读课文,理解课文并能准确将课文译成汉语。
- 2. 熟练掌握以下词语的基本用法:
 - (1) Phrases and Expressions

fill in	decide on	set aside
as well	be aware of	concentrate on
look over	go over	lead to
make use of		
(2) Words to Drill		
adequate	attitude	average

adequate	attitude	average
aware	case	commit
confuse	double	enable
furthermore	helpful	later
mention	necessarily	occupy
organize	performance	purpose
skim	solve	

- 3. 熟练掌握语法项目: 基本句型。
- 4. 进行基本的听力训练 (Lessons 1~2)。

二、课文内容概述

即使是中等智力水平的学生, 在不增加学习负担的情况下, 也能成为优等生, 关键 在于养成正确的学习习惯, 方可收到事半功倍的效果。 作者在此推荐了六种具体的学习 方法:

- 1. 仔细安排你的时间。既要有固定的足够的时间来完成学业,又要注意劳逸结合。
- 2. 寻找一个合适的地方学习。这个学习的小天地应该是既舒适又没有干扰,有助于 你全神贯注在功课上。
- 3. 阅读之前先略读。先浏览一遍,做到大体心中有数,这样在进一步细读时就会略 去那些不重要的内容,从而既提高阅读的速度,又提高了理解能力。
- 4. 充分利用课堂上的时间。 如果上课时注意听讲, 认真做笔记,课后就可以少花力 气。

- 5. 学习要有规律。比如课后复习,课前预习,记忆就会保持得更长久。
- 6. 树立正确的考试态度。考试的目的在于显示掌握学习内容的程度,使自己知道在哪些方面还要进一步下功夫钻研,并且有助于巩固所学到的新知识。

三、课文重、难点解析

- 1. Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence. 你也许是个智力一般的普通学生。
 - (1) average ① a. 普通的, 平常的; 平均的

He is a man of~ability. 他是个能力平平的人。

She gets~grades in school. 她在学校里成绩一般。

It was an ~ day, nothing unusual happened. 那一天很平常,没有发生不寻常的事。

The ~ age of the students in our college is 20. 我们学院学生的平均年龄是 20 岁。

The ~ temperature yesterday was 20°C. 昨天的平均气温是摄氏 20 度。

② n. 平均数

We scored 10, 12 and 17, so our ~ is 13. 我们分别获得 10 分, 12 分和 17 分; 这样平均分就是 13 分。

average 构成的常用词组:

above/below ~: better/higher or worse/lower than the average 中上水平/低于一般水平 on (an/the) ~: generally, usually 一般来讲,平均来说

Each of our horses runs in twenty races a year on the average. 一般来讲,我们的每匹马一年要参加 20 次马赛。

On average, we now work 5 days a week. 我们现在平均每周工作 5 天。

(2) intelligence n. 智力; 聪明

It requires a high degree of ~ to do this job well. 做好这件工作要求很高的智力。

The answer is quite simple if only you use your ~. 你只要动动脑子这个答案是很简单的。

2. but you probably think you will never be a top student 可你也许会觉得自己永远成不了 优等生

top a. 最好的,最高的

top 构成的常用词组:

- at~speed 全速 ~officials 最高官员 ~talks 最高级会谈 ~honour 最高荣誉 ~secret 绝密 the~news 头条新闻
- 3. This is not necessarily the case, however. 然而实际情况并非如此。
 - (1) not necessarily: not always, perhaps not 不一定,未必

Food that looks good does not necessarily taste good. 好看的食品未必好吃。

It does not necessarily mean that we can't see each other again. 这并不意味着我们不能再见面。

"Will we all have to go?" "Not necessarily." "我们都非去不可吗?" "那倒不一定。"

(2) be the case: be true, be the real facts 是真的

I don't think that that's really the case. 我认为这不是真的。

If that is the case, I can understand why you don't like him. 如果这是真的话,我就能理解你为什么不喜欢他了。

"Is this the case?" "No, it is not the case." "情况是这样的吗?" "不,并非如此。"

(3) however ad. 然而,可是,不过 (表示转折,可以放在句首、句中或句尾,用逗号和句子的其他部分隔开。)

Please wait for me, ~, you don't have to. 请等一等我,不过,也不必勉强。

I never go out on Saturdays, ~, this Saturday I'm going to a picnic. 我星期六从不外出,然而,这个星期六我打算去野餐。

However you may be right. I still intend to do what I planned. 你也许是对的。但是我还是要按我计划好的去干。

My room is small. It's very comfortable, ~. 我的房间很小,不过非常舒适。

4. You can receive better grades if you want to. 你要是想得到更好的分数,还是能做到的。 这里动词不定式 to 后省略了 receive better grades 。

grade n. 学习成绩, 学习评分等第

表示学习成绩的词还有 mark, point 和 score 等,这几个词多用于表示具体的分数,如百分制中的具体成绩。欧美的学校常用 letter grade 或 pass/fail grade 的方式评定成绩等级,如字母 A, B, C, D 分别表示优、良、中、及格, F表示不及格。

5. Yes, even students of average intelligence can be top students without additional work. 是 的,即使是中等智力水平的学生,在不增加学习负担的情况下也能成为优等生。

even ad. 甚至, 连…都

even 在句中起到强调的作用,一般放在被强调词的前面,例如:

Even preschool children can understand the picture-book. 就连学龄前儿童都看得懂这本图画书。

She liked him, ~ when she was quarrelling with him. 即使和他吵嘴的时候,她也喜欢他。

I felt hurt, ~ angry, when I heard what she had said about me. 听到她对我的议论时,我感到伤心,甚至愤慨。

但是,当强调的是助动词或是情态动词的时候, even 常置于被强调词的后面,例如: You didn't even enjoy it very much. 你甚至不怎么喜欢它。

She wouldn't ~ telephone to tell us she was not coming. 她不来了,但她甚至都不愿打个电话告诉我们。

6. Then make a schedule or chart of your time. 然后制订一张作息表或时间分配图。 schedule n. 时间表,进度表,课程表,日程表,一览表,细目单 work ~ 工作进度表 a progress ~ 工作进度表 bus ~ 公共汽车时刻表 a train ~ 火车时刻表 class ~ 课表 ~ of requirements 要货一览表,采购清单 schedule 构成的常用词组:

according to ~ 按照预定计划 ahead of ~ 提前 behind ~ 落后于预定计划 on ~ 准时,按照预定计划

- 7. Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meetings, classes, etc. 先把用于吃饭、睡觉、开会、上课等这样一些非花不可的时间填上。
 - (1) fill in: add what is needed to complete sth., provide what is necessary in a form. report, etc. 填写, 填充, 填 (表)

Read the passage and fill in the spaces. 阅读短文并填空。

Fill in your name and address, please. 请填写你的姓名和住址。

Fill in the form and return it to me. 请填表并退还给我。

Fill in the blanks with the following words and expressions. 请用下列词语填空。

(2) commit v. 指定… 用于, 调配… 供使用

committed time 表示非花不可的时间,用于不可取消的活动。 committed 是过去分词 作形容词。

(3) etc.: and the rest, and so on, and so forth, and so on and so forth, 等等 (拉丁语 et cetera 的缩写形式)

They sell books, newspapers, magazines, maps, etc. 他们卖书、报纸、杂志、地图,等等。We'd better buy tea, sugar, coffee, bread, etc., etc. 我们最好买些茶叶、糖、咖啡、面包、等等。

The letter says pay at once, they've warned us three times before, etc., etc. 这封信上说要我们立即付款,他们事先已经警告过我们三次了,等等,等等。

I saw Peter, Joe, Mary, Kate, etc. yesterday. 我昨天见到了彼得、乔、玛丽、凯特等人。注意:在上述例句中不可以说 and etc.;也不可以在最后列出的两个并列事物或两个人之间使用 and ,如:不能说 coffee, and bread, etc., Mary, and Kate, etc.;另外,句尾 etc.之后不再另行使用句号。

- 8. Then decide on good regular times for studying. 然后再定下用于学习的合适而固定的时间。
 - (1) decide on: make a (firm) choice of sth. 选定,决定

Have you decided on what dress to wear? 你定下来穿什么衣服了吗?

We've decided on Xi'an rather than Hangzhou for our holiday this year. 我们已决定今年假期去西安而不是杭州。

She decided on spending her money on Project Hope. 她决定把钱花在希望工程上。

The date for the meeting has not yet been decided on. 会议的日期尚未定下。

(2) times: periods; periods in history 一段一段的时间, 时段; 时期, 时代

The three sections of the book were written at different ~. 这本书的三个部分是在不同的时期写的。

I often read short stories at odd ~. 我在零星时间里常读些短篇小说。

in modern ~ 在近代 in ancient ~ 在古代

The New York Times 《纽约时报》 Hard Times 《艰难时世》

- 9. Be sure to set aside ... and work assignments. 一定要留出足够的时间来完成正常的阅读和课外作业。
 - (1) be sure (to do sth.): 务必 (要干某事), 一定 (做到)

Be sure to be here on time. 务必准时到。

Be sure not to bring your kids. 一定不要把孩子带来。

be sure 除在以上祈使句中的用法外,常见的还有以下几种:

be sure of +名词或动名词,表示主观的判断,表示 having no doubt, be certain, "自信", "有把握", 主语必须是人。例如:

We are sure of winning the game this time. 我们这次有把握一定能赢。

He is sure of success. 他确信自己能获得成功。

be sure + 动词不定式, 表示客观的判断, 表示 unlikely to fail to do sth., "定要", "必然会", 往往代表局外人的推测, 主语不一定是人。例如:

He is sure to live to ninety. 他一定会活到 90 岁。(试比较 He is sure of living to ninety. 他自信可以活到 90 岁。)

It is sure to rain tonight. 今夜一定会下雨。

be sure that +名词从句, 意思是 have no doubt, "认为… 一定…", 主语一定是人。例如: I am sure that I gave him the book. 我肯定我把书交给他了。

I'm not sure where she lives. 我不敢肯定她住在哪里。

I'm not sure how one gets to the station from here. 我不敢肯定从这里怎么去得了车站。

I'm sure (that) this book will be of great help to you. 我认为这本书一定会对你有很大帮助。

(2) set aside ... for (sth/s.o.)/to do (sth.): to keep (sth) for a special use or purpose 留出, 拨出

He set aside some cash for use at the weekend. 他留出些现金周末用。

Try to set aside some time to visit him. 尽量抽出点时间去看看他。

10. Of course, studying shouldn't occupy all of the free time on the schedule. 当然,学习不应占去时间表上全部的空余时间。

occupy vt. 占据,占用 (时间、空间等);占领;忙于做某事

Is this chair occupied? 这张椅子有人吗?

The examinations ~ most of my evenings. 这些考试占去了我晚上大部分的时间。

The job will ~ very little of your time. 这件工作用不了你多少时间。

A table occupied the center of the room. 房间中央放了一张桌子。

The soldiers occupied the town. 士兵占领了这个镇子。

He is occupied with his model trains. 他正忙着做火车模型。

This game will keep the children occupied. 这个游戏要让这些孩子忙一阵了。

She occupied herself with various small jobs. 她一直在忙着干各式各样的小事。

11. It's important to ... entertainment as well. 留出一定的时间给休息、业余爱好和娱乐活

动,这一点也很重要。

(1) hobby 和 habit 的比较

hobby 一般指有益于身心健康的业余爱好,往往还须积累专门的知识,例如 stamp collecting (集邮), photography (摄影), fishing (钓鱼)等。

habit 则指有意无意之间养成的习惯,有好习惯,也有坏习惯,例如 note-taking habit (记笔记的习惯), the habit of smoking (抽烟的习惯)等。

(2) as well: in addition, too, also 也

If you will go, I'll go as well. 如果你要去的话,我也去。

I am carrying five books, but I can carry those two as well. 我拿着五本书,不过我还可以再带上那两本。

I'd like some meat and some potatoes as well. 我要点肉,再要些上豆。

He is a great scientist, and a courageous fighter as well. 他是个伟大的科学家, 也是个英勇的战士。

as well 只能放在句尾,有"除上所说,此外还…"的含义,重点在后;其本身不能作连接词,须和 but, and 等词连用。

- 12. This weekly schedule ... spend your time. 这张周作息时间表也许解决不了你的所有问题,但是它会使你比较清楚地了解你是怎样使用自己的时间的。
 - (1) solve vt. 解决 (问题)

The mathematics teacher gave the children some problems to ~. 数学教师给孩子们一些题目做做。

Sherlock Holmes solved a lot of murder cases. 歇洛克·福尔摩斯解决了好多起谋杀案。(或: 破了好多起谋杀案)

注意: 我们说 solve a problem, a case, difficulties, a puzzle; 但是说 answer a question, settle an argument/dispute。

(2) (be) aware of: knowing (about), conscious of, realizing 知道, 意识到

She became aware of a peculiar smell. 她闻到一股怪味。

Is he aware of the problem? 他了解这个问题吗?

Are they aware (of) that I'm coming? 他们知道我要来吗?

I'm well aware how dangerous the situation is. 我清楚地意识到形势有多危险。

- 13. Furthermore, it will ... work and play. 此外,它还能让你安排好各种活动,既有足够的时间工作,也有足够的时间娱乐。
 - (1) furthermore ad. 而且,此外

Furthermore, I should like to point out that this is not the case. 我愿进一步指出事实并非如此。

The house is too small for a family of four, and ~ it is in a bad location. 这座房子四口之家住太小了,此外,它所在的位置也很糟糕。

(2) enable vt. 使(某人)能(做某事)

The money I got from my grandparents enabled me to go to Stanford. 从我祖父母处得到

的钱使我能去上斯坦福大学。

Courage enabled him to overcome disappointments. 勇气使他克服失望。

(3) adequate a. 足够的, 充足的

The city's water supply is no longer ~. 这个城市供水不足。

My father says that no matter how much money he earns, it never seems to be for our family. 我爸爸说,不论他挣多少钱,好像总是不够我们家用似的。

注意: adequate 一般不用于表示物的可数名词的复数形式之前,但 enough 可以。

14. When you begin ... on the subject. 在你开始学习的时候, 你就应该能够把全部注意力贯注在功课上。

concentrate (on/upon) vi. to put all attention (on) 集中 (精力、注意力于), 全神贯注于 He concentrated all his efforts on winning the race. 他集中全部精力于赢得这场比赛。

I can't ~ on my work with you making all that noise. 你吵得这么厉害,我都没办法集中注意力干工作了。

This year the company has concentrated on improving its efficiency. 今年公司全力以赴提高效率。

15. Skim before you read. 阅读之前先浏览一遍。

skim 可译为"略读、浏览",指一读而过,得到初步的印象或主旨大意,以便下一次对其重要的部分进行细读。

scan 也可译为"浏览"或"查阅", 指以一种"扫描的方式"迅速查找某个特定的或具体的信息或内容。

skip 则指"跳读",略过任何不感兴趣的内容,直接翻阅到有用的部分进行阅读。

16. This means looking ... it more carefully. 这就是说,在你仔细阅读一篇文章之前,先把它从头到尾快速浏览一遍。

look over: examine (quickly) 把…(快速)看一遍,过目,查看

I've looked over the plans, but I haven't studied them in detail. 我已经把这些计划粗粗看了一遍,但还没有仔细研究过。

We haven't been looking over the new house. 我们还没有查看过这个新房子。

My sister is busy looking over her mail. 我姐姐正在忙着翻看她的邮件。

- 17. As you preview ... it is organized. 在预习材料时, 你就对它的内容及其结构有了大致的了解。
 - (1) idea n. knowledge, understanding, conception 明白,概念,了解

The report will give you some ~ of the problems in the matter. 这份报告将使你明白这里头的问题。

I haven't the slightest~who she is. 我一点也不知道她是谁。

A man who is blind from birth doesn't have any ~ of color. 天生的盲人没有颜色概念。

I get the ~ that you don't really like your job much. 我开始明白你并不真的喜欢你的工作。

I didn't understand it at all when I started but I'm beginning to get the idea of it now. 刚开

始的时候我一点也弄不明白,不过现在我已经开始理解它了。

(2) organize vt. 组织,结构

The classes were organized according to the score the students got in their entrance examination. 班级是按学生在入学考试中取得的分数组成的。

I must try to~my life a bit better. 我必须尽量使我的生活安排得更好些。

Who is organizing this year's Christmas party? 谁在组织今年的圣诞节聚会?

Your article was well organized. 你的文章组织得很好。

18. Later when you ... of these portions. 随后在你正式开始阅读时, 你就能辨认出不太重要的材料, 并且可以跳过某些章节不读。

later ad. 后来,以后

I'll tell you~. 我以后会告诉你的。

At first he denied all guilt, but he ~ made a partial confession. 起先他拒绝认罪, 不过后来他又坦白了一部分。

19. Skimming helps double your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well. 略读不仅使你的阅读速度提高一倍,还有助于提高你的理解能力。

在这个句子里,helps 和 improves 是并列谓语, double 是不带 to 的不定式作 helps 的 宾语, your reading speed 和 your comprehension 分别为 double 和 improves 的宾语。 double vt. 使加一倍

They doubled their output with the new machine. 他们使用新机器, 使产量增长了一倍。

Sales doubled in five years. 五年里销售翻了一番。

The house has doubled in value since I bought it. 这座房子自我买后已升值一倍。

20. Make good use of your time in class. 充分利用课内时间。

make (good) use of: (充分)利用

They should make good use of their human resources. 他们应该充分利用他们的人力资源。

21. Go over your notes as soon as you can after class. 课后要及早复习(课堂)笔记。

go over: review, read again; study carefully, examine 复习、温习,再看一遍; 仔细研究, 揣摩; 检查

Some of you haven't understood this lesson, so I'll go over the whole thing again. 你们中间有些人对这一课还是不懂,所以我要把它整个给你们再讲一遍。

Let's go over the new words again. 咱们把生词复习一遍。

We went over the accounts very thoroughly but couldn't find any mistakes. 我们把账目彻底检查了一遍,但没有发现任何错误。

- 22. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about. 重温课堂上提到的要点和你仍然混淆不清的地方。
 - (1) mentioned in class 是过去分词短语,作定语,修饰 points。mention vt. 提到,提及,说到

Don't~it! 不用客气!

He mentioned the plan, but gave no details. 他提到了这个计划,但没有谈及细节

Mention my name at the receptionist's desk, and they'll let you in. 在服务台提起我的名字,他们就会放你进来。

not to mention: 更不用说

It's far too late for you to go out and play football, ~ the fact that it's raining. 你现在出去 踢足球太晚了,更不用说还在下雨。

(2) as well as: in addition to 也

She works in a restaurant in the evenings as well as doing a full-time job during the day. 她白天干一份全职工作,晚上还在餐馆打工。

She was kind as well as sensible. 她既聪明又体贴。

It is a political as well as economic problem. 这既是经济问题,也是政治问题。

注意 as well as 和 as well 用法不同, "A as well as B"中, 重点强调的是 A, 即前者。

(3) remain confused 是联系动词 remain 和过去分词 confused 的系表结构。

confuse vt. 把··· 搞糊涂,弄不明白

All the changes completely confused me so I didn't know what was happening. 这一切变化把我完全弄糊涂了,所以我不明白当时到底发生了什么事。

I'm always confusing John and/with Paul — which one is John? 我老是分不清约翰和保罗——哪一个是约翰?

confused a. 迷惑的,混淆的

He gets~easily. 他很容易犯迷糊。

He is very ~ and doesn't know who to believe. 他给弄糊涂了,不知道该相信谁。

Since her fall, the old lady has remained ~ about all the outside world. 老妇人跌跤之后, 对外部世界的一切都弄不清楚了。

- 23. Regular review leads to improved performance on tests. 定期复习能提高考试成绩。
 - (1) lead to: result in 导致

All roads lead to Rome. 条条道路通罗马。

Good study habits lead to good grades. 好的学习习惯带来优异的成绩。

Throwing waste in a lake leads to water pollution. 往湖里扔废物会造成湖水污染。

(2) performance n. 成绩

Your~on yesterday's test was very good. 你昨天考试成绩非常好。

Her performance in the College Entrance Examination was rather disappointing to her parents and teachers. She is now expecting to go to the TV University. 她的高考成绩让她父母和老师相当失望。她现在就指望上电大了。

- 24. Develop a good attitude about tests. 形成正确的考试态度。
 - (1) develop vt. 发展, 形成; 开发, 研制
 - ~ an anti-pollution policy 制订反污染政策 ~ a new plane 研制新型飞机 ~ the national economy 发展国民经济 ~ business 拓展业务 ~ a close relationship

逐渐建立起亲密关系 - the land near the new airport 开发新机场附近的上地 - a good habit 养成一种好习惯 - resources 开发资源

(2) attitude n. (对待事物的)态度,看法

His ~ towards his job makes him a good worker. 他对待工作的态度使他成为一名好工人。

What is your~to politics? 你对政治是什么态度?

- 25. The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject. 考试的目的在于显示你对某一科目的掌握情况。
 - (1) purpose: n. 目的, 意图

Jack's ~ in writing to us was to let us know his new address. 杰克写信给我们的目的是让我们知道他的新地址。

What was the ~ of her visit? 她来访的目的是什么?

(2) 注意短语 learn about 中的介词 about 。 learn 和 learn about 的意思有所不同 learn a subject 是学习某一个科目或课程; learn about a subject 是对某一科目或课程具体学习了解的情况。 前文中出现过 read about, 指的是"阅读有关… 的,读到过", 具宾语可以是所读的报刊书籍上的任何主题或内容。例如:

I read newspapers every morning. But I only read about international business. 我每天早晨都读报纸。但我只读有关国际商务的消息。

- 26. The world won't end ... a single test. 一次考试不及格,世界末日不会到来,因此大可不必为个别的一次考试而过分担忧。
- 27. ... but they also let ... new knowledge permanent 但考试也让你知道自己在哪些方面还需花更多功夫钻研;另外,也能帮助你巩固所学的新知识
- 28. Share with them ... to be helpful. 让他们分享你所发现的某些行之有效的学习方法。 helpful a. 有用的,有益的;给予帮助的,肯帮忙的

a~boy 肯帮忙的男孩 a~map 有用的地图 a~friend 益友

You've been very ~ . 你帮了大忙。

Our lazy cat isn't very ~ in catching mice. 我们的懒猫没多大用处,它不捉老鼠。

四、补充练习 (Supplementary Exercises)

I. Vocabulary1. She shows a very positive _____ to her v

1. She shows a very	positive to her w	VOIK.	
A. way	B. method	C. attitude	D. system
2. After seeing all the	ne candidates we've	this one.	
A. turned in	B. selected on	C. decided on	D. chosen to
3. Here's the mail. I	've and did not f	ind any letter for you.	
A. looked into it	B. looked for it	C. looked it over	D. looked over it
4. The earnings are	to their needs.		
A. adequate	B. more	C. small	D. exact