总主编 罗德芬 主审 赵蓉



全新版大学英语 综合教程讲析

(第二版)



全新版

大学英语综合教程

讲析(第二版)

第1册

总 主 编 罗德芬

副总主编 刘飞兵 沈金华

本册主编 张新民 易来宾

编 者 (以姓氏笔画为序)

王 武 邓联健 刘庆元

刘晋红 陈典平 杨常倩

稂建中 廖冀湘

主 审 赵 蓉

北京交通大学出版社

内容简介

《全新版大学英语综合教程讲析》是根据上海外语教育出版社出版的普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材《(全新版)大学英语综合教程》而编写的教与学参考书。

本书与教材同步,分为四册,每册按照课文单元顺序编写,内容包括:课文概要、课文结构分析、课文精读、练习注释、练习答案、课文译文、与课文相关的名言警句以及四套同步测试题。

本书可供高等院校师生以及广大英语爱好者使用。

版权所有, 侵权必究。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全新版大学英语综合教程讲析. 第 1 册/罗德芬主编;张新民,易来宾分册主编.—2版.—北京:北京交通大学出版社,2009.8

ISBN 978 - 7 - 81123 - 732 - 0

I. 全… Ⅱ. ①罗… ②张… ③易… Ⅲ. 英语-高等学校-教学参考资料 Ⅳ. H31 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 135000 号

责任编辑:章 剑

出版发行: 北京交通大学出版社

电话: 010 - 51686414

北京市海淀区高梁桥斜街 44 号 邮编: 100044

印 刷 者: 北京泽宁印刷有限公司

经 销:全国新华书店

开 本: 787×960 1/16 印张: 14.25 字数: 307千字

版 次: 2009 年 8 月第 2 版 2009 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-81123-732-0/H•160

定 价: 22,00元

本书如有质量问题,请向北京交通大学出版社质监组反映。对您的意见和批评,我们表示欢迎和感谢。 投诉电话: 010-51686043,51686008;传真: 010-62225406; E-mail: press@bjtu.edu.cn。

全新版

大学英语综合教程

讲析(第二版)

总 主 编 罗德芬 副总主编 刘飞兵 沈金华

《全新版大学英语综合教程讲析》(第一册) 分册主编 张新民 易来宾

《全新版大学英语综合教程讲析》(第二册) 分册主编 沈金华 柳晓辉

《全新版大学英语综合教程讲析》(第三册) 分册主编 罗德芬 肖志伟

《全新版大学英语综合教程讲析》(第四册)
分册主编 刘飞兵 侯民吉

编写说明

《全新版大学英语综合教程讲析》是根据全国高等院校通用教材《(全新版)大学英语综合教程》(上海外语教育出版社出版)而编写的具有实用价值的教与学参考书。

本套书与教材同步,分为四册。依据教材体例,每册按照课文单元顺序编写。每个单元 包括以下部分:

- 一、课文概要(Outline of the Text)
- 二、课文结构分析(Text Structure Analysis)
- 三、课文精读 (Reading-centered Activities)
 - 1) 词汇 (Words)
 - 2) 词组和短语 (Phrases and Expressions)
 - 3) 课文注释 (Notes to the Text)
- 四、练习注释 (Notes to the Exercises)
- 五、练习答案 (Key to the Exercises)
- 六、课文译文 (Translation of the Text)
- 七、与课文相关的名言警句 (Proverbs Related to the Text)

每两个单元后有一套同步测试题,紧扣相应课文中的词汇、语法以及难点与重点。本书特色:

- 1. 按篇章、单词、词组、句子的顺序编写,线索清楚,使语言的学习与篇章有机地结合起来。
- 2. 词汇部分包括词性、词义、同义词、反义词、搭配、辨析、构词等,并附有英汉对照的例句,为单词的使用提供了范例。
- 3. 书中搜集了与课文内容相关的名言警句,便于使用者结合课文进行背诵,既可学习语言,增强语感,又能从中得到思想启迪和教育。
- 4. 同步训练与课文融为一体,既可帮助学生巩固所学内容,自测学习效果,又可方便教师检查学生学习的进展情况,亦可对大学英语自学者提供有益的帮助。

本套书总主编罗德芬。本书为第一册,本册主编:张新民、易来宾;参加本册编写的人员有:王武、邓联健、刘庆元、刘晋红、张新民、杨常倩、陈典平、易来宾、稂建中、廖冀湘。

复旦大学外国语学院赵蓉老师认真仔细地审查了全书,并提出了许多宝贵意见;北京交通大学出版社为本书的出版给予了积极支持,谨此一并表示敬意和感谢。

由于我们的水平有限,错误、疏漏之处,祈望同行及读者批评指正。

新潮大学英语编写组 2009年7月

器[] eluctuce

Unit 1	
一、课文概要	(1)
二、课文结构分析	(1)
三、课文精读	(2)
四、练习注释	(21)
五、练习答案	(21)
六、课文译文	(25)
七、与课文相关的名言警句	(28)
Unit 2	
一、课文概要 ·····	(29)
二、课文结构分析	
三、课文精读 ······	(29)
四、练习注释 ······	(45)
五、练习答案	(45)
六、课文译文	(48)
七、与课文相关的名言警句	(52)
Test Paper I	(53)
Unit 3	
一、课文概要 ······	
二、课文结构分析	
三、课文精读 ·····	
四、练习注释 ·····	(79)



大学英语综合教程讲析 (1)

五、练习答案	(80)
六、课文译文	(83)
七、与课文相关的名言警句	(85)
Unit 4	
一、课文概要	(86)
二、课文结构分析	
三、课文精读	
四、练习注释	
五、练习答案	
六、课文译文	(102)
七、与课文相关的名言警句	(106)
Test Paper II · · · · · ((107)
Unit 5	
一、课文概要 ((117)
二、课文结构分析 (117)
三、课文精读 (117)
四、练习注释 (131)
五、练习答案(132)
六、课文译文 (135)
七、与课文相关的名言警句(138)
Unit 6	
一、课文概要(139)
二、课文结构分析 (139)
三、课文精读(139)
四、练习注释(152)
五、练习答案(153)
六、课文译文(156)
七、与课文相关的名言警句(160)
Test Paper III	161)

Contents 自录



T 7	-	٠	4	-
1	111	п	T	4

	一、	课文概要		(170)
	二、	课文结构分	分析	(170)
	三、	课文精读		(170)
	四、	练习注释		(180)
	五、	练习答案		(181)
	六、	课文译文		(184)
	七、	与课文相关	长的名言警句	(188)
		_		
Uı	ait	8		
	→,	课文概要		(189)
	<u> </u>	课文结构分	}析	(189)
	\equiv ,	课文精读		(189)
	四、	练习注释		(201)
	五、	练习答案		(202)
	六、	课文译文		(206)
	七、	与课文相关	的名言警句 ·····	(209)
Te	st Pa	per IV ···		(210)

Unit 1

-、课文概要 (Outline of the Text)

When we are writing, we are often told to keep our readers in mind, to shape what we say to fit their tastes and interests. But in this text, the author gave us a quite different idea. He was once bored by everything associated with English courses, including essay writing. One day, in his third year in high school, the essay teacher gave them a series of topics to write about. He found himself attracted by one particular topic and wrote about it for his own joy. To his surprise and joy, the teacher thought highly of the essay and read it in front of the whole class. This experience helped him discover his talent for writing and realize what he wished to do in his life. From this experience, the author also wants to tell us that when we are writing, we should write about real life, write for ourselves instead of for assignments.

我们常常被告诫,写作时心中要有读者,所写的东西要符合读者的口味和兴趣。但是本文作者却表达了完全不同的观点。他曾经讨厌所有与英语有关的课程,包括写作。高中三年级的一天,老师给了他们一组题目要他们写作。他被其中一个特别的题目吸引住了,并把它写了下来,仅仅是想自得其乐。使他惊喜的是,老师对他的作文给予了高度评价,并当着全班同学的面朗读了他的作文。这次经历使他发现了他的写作才能并认识到了他将来的奋斗目标。从自身的经历,作者还想告诉我们,我们写作时要写真实的生活,要为自己而写而不是为完成作业任务而写。

二、课文结构分析 (Text Structure Analysis)

本文由三部分构成。作者按照时间顺序,首先介绍他高中三年级之前如何对包括写作在内的所有英语课程感到厌烦,然后讲述他为自己的快乐而写作的经历,最后揭示这次经历对他的重要意义:他意识到了自己的写作潜能,明白了"为自己而写"才是写作的精髓所在。本文作者注重细节描写,在语言上采用反复的方式使读者更易理解且印象深刻,但同时使用大量同义词或近义词避免重复。



三、课文精读 (Reading-centered Activities)

Text A Writing for Myself

(一)单词(Words)

- 1. **bore vt.** ①使(人)厌烦《同》tire《反》interest ②钻(孔),开凿(洞、井、隧道等)《同》drill, punch, puncture, pierce n. 令人讨厌的人或事;麻烦《同》trouble (Para. 1)/We are all bored with his lengthy speech. 我们都对他的冗长的演讲感到厌倦。/It's a bore having to go out in such a cold day. 在这种寒冷的天出去真令人烦心。/This new model of drilling machine can bore through solid rock ten meters deep. 这台新型钻机能钻透十米厚的坚固岩石。
- 【搭配】bore sb. to death/tears 令某人极度厌烦; bore sb. with sth. 或 bore sb. by (doing) sth. 令某人对(干)某事感到厌倦/The continual rainy days almost bored me to death. 这连绵不断的雨天真使我烦死了。/I was much bored by/with the endless model examinations. 我对这无休止的模拟考试非常厌倦。
- 【构词】boring a. 无趣的,单调的,乏味的 bored a. 感到无聊的,心烦的 boredom n. 厌烦,厌倦
- 2. **associate vt.** (在思想上)把……联系在一起,使联想,使结合在一起〖同〗connect, join, recall, relate, combine, unite, ally〖反〗dissociate 把……分开,使脱离 vi. 交往,结交,与 ……来往 n. 合伙人,同事.伙伴〖同〗partner, colleague, companion a. 准,副的 (Para. 1)/ People often associate spring with green grass and colorful flowers. 人们常常把春天跟鲜花和青草联系起来。/Don't associate with dishonest boys. 不要和不诚实的孩子结交。/He became an associate professor at the age of 26. 他 26 岁就成了副教授。
- 【搭配】associate sb. /sth. with sb. /sth. 将某人/事与某人/某事联系起来; associate with sb. 与某人交往或打交道; associate oneself with sth. 声称或表示自己赞同某事物/A healthy life is frequently thought to be associated with the open countryside and homegrown food. 健康的生活往往同广阔的乡村和自家产的食物联系起来。
- 【辨析】associate, ally, colleague, companion, company, partner/associate "伙伴", "同事", 指基于选择、机缘或需要的利害关系密切的一种关系。如: He is an associate in this crime. 他是这一罪案的同案犯。/ally "伙伴", "盟友", 指由于共同的目的、为了对付某一共同的敌人而组成的联合体。如: The two members were enemies on questions of domestic affairs, but allies on foreign policy. 那两位议员在国内问题上是敌对的, 而在外交政策上是盟友。/colleague "同事", 指对于一般职业上的同事关系的正式称呼。如: The judge was highly respected among his colleagues. 这位法官在他的同僚中深受尊敬。/companion "伙伴""侣伴", 指相互间没有密切的共同点, 没有急切的利害关系的伙伴, 或指偶然邂逅的陪伴者。如: When playing with their companions, they become positive vulgar. 在和伙伴们一起玩时, 他们变得十分粗俗。/company "伙伴", "朋友", 集合名词, 指一群伴侣, 常常是指为同一目的集合起



来的人群。如: You know a man by the company he keeps. 看他与什么人往来,你就可以知道他是个什么样的人。/partner "同伴","搭档","伴侣",可用于个人,也可用于团体,常指一种合作关系,还可指一双或一对中的彼此关系。如: I am quite proud of having you for a partner. 我为能有你作搭档而深感荣幸。

- 【构词】associable a. 可以联想的,联想得到的 association n. 联系,联合,联想,交际,协会 associationism n. 联想主义 associationist n. 联想主义者 associative a. (倾向于)联合的,联想的
- 3. assign vt. ①分配,给予,布置《同》give, distribute, allocate, allot ②指派,委派,选派《同》appoint, choose, elect ③指定(时间、地点),确定(原因)《同》arrange, fix, decide, set (Para. 1)/The hardest work was assigned to the strongest laborers. 最繁重的工作分配给最强壮的劳力。/The monitor was assigned to take notes for the meeting. 班长被指派作会议记录。/The two governments assigned a day for the next negotiation. 两国政府确定了下一轮谈判的日期。
- 【搭配】assign sth. to sb. 分配给某人某一东西或某一工作/任务; assign sb. to sth. /to do sth. 指定(选派)某人做某项工作/The teacher assigned us a lot of homework in our winter vacation. 老师给我们布置了许多寒假作业。
- 【构词】assignable a. 可指定的,可委派的 assignment n. 指定的任务或职责
 - 4. anticipate vt. ①预期,期待,预料《同》expect, await, foresee, prepare for ②占先,抢先《同》precede, forestall (Para. 2)/I'm anticipating a large crowd of people at the meeting this evening. 我预计今晚一定会有很多人出席会议。/He hadn't anticipated that the heavy rain would strand him at the bus stop. 他没料到大雨会把他困在车站。/Everyone anticipates seeing the film. 大家都盼望着看这部电影。/We anticipated our competitors by getting our products onto the market first. 我们赶在竞争对手之前,先把产品推向市场。
- 【辨析】anticipate, expect, predict/anticipate "预料","预期","期望",指以愉快或恐惧的心情期待所向往的事发生,或预料到某事并采取应付的措施,只表示对将来的向往。后接名词,动名词或 that 从句。如:I anticipate great pleasure from my visit to Paris. 我预期巴黎之行将非常愉快。/expect "预期","预料",强调有一定的根据,对所预期的事情的发生较有把握,较有信心。后接不定式或宾语十不定式以及 that 从句。如:He's expected here about the middle of May. 他大约5月中旬可到这里。I expect to read the book with great interest. 我怀着极大的兴趣期望能读到这本书。/predict "预言","预料","预测",强调先入为主,预先说出来让人知晓。如:It is impossible to predict who will win. 要预测谁将获胜是不可能的。
- 【构词】anticipation n. 预料, 预期, 预测 anticipant a. 预期的, 期望的(of) n. 预期者, 期望者 anticipative a. 有所期望的, 有所期待的 anticipatory a. 期待着的, 提早发生的, 〖语〗先行的 anticipator n. 期望者; 抢先者, 占先者
 - 5. tedious a. 乏味的,冗长的,令人厌倦的〖同〗dull, lifeless, cheerless, lengthy, boring, monotonous, dry, tiring, uninteresting, tiresome〖反〗exciting, interesting (Para. 2)/We



had to sit through several tedious speeches. 我们只得坐在那里听着几个乏味的演讲。/This is a tedious job. 这是一项烦人的工作。

- 【辨析】tedious, boring, dull, tiresome 这几个词都有"单调的","乏味的"意思。/tedious 指单调、沉闷、缺乏活力而使人感到压抑,使身体感到不舒服;也指因说话或文章太长、太多,节奏太慢而使人厌烦。如: The months I spent confined to a hospital bed was so tedious that I couldn't wait to get back to work. 我在医院的病床上度过的那几个月实在太无聊,太难受了,巴不得马上就上班。/boring "无趣的",指单调、沉闷、无聊,也指因厌倦、不满或精神麻木而导致的冷漠。如: That play was so boring that we could hardly sit through the first act. 那出戏太乏味了,简直连第一幕都难看完。/dull "单调的","无聊的",指人或事物因缺乏变化、兴致、想像力、吸引力、情趣而显得"单调的","枯燥乏味的",也可指人"反应迟钝的"、"呆笨的",与 boring 同义。如: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. 〖谚〗只学习,不玩耍,聪明孩子也变傻。/tiresome "令人厌倦的",语气强烈,指毫无情趣或因太劳累而容易使人厌倦。如: Working in the garden all day is very tiresome. 整天在花园里干活是令人厌倦的。
- 【构词】tediously ad. 乏味地,冗长地 tediousness n. 单调,乏味,冗长
 - 6. **reputation n**. 名声,名誉,名气,声誉〖同〗fame, honor, name, popularity〖反〗dishonor (Para. 2)/This university has a fine reputation for her long history. 这所大学因其历史悠久而享有声誉。/This carpenter has a reputation for being lazy. 这个木匠以懒惰出名。
- 【搭配】have a reputation for sth. (= have the reputation of) 因……而著名,以……闻名; live up to one's reputation 不负盛名; 名副其实; compromise/lose/ruin one's reputation 损害、败坏某人的名誉; establish/build up/make a reputation (for oneself)(为自己)树立声誉,博得名声; stake one's reputation on 拿名誉打赌; make an evil reputation for oneself 弄得声名狼藉; of great/good/high reputation 很有声望的,享有盛名的; of no reputation 声名狼藉的/He made a reputation for himself by publishing this book. 出版这本书使他为自己树立了名声。/ Charles Chaplin was of high reputation in American movie industry. 查理士·卓别林在美国的电影业享有盛名。
- 【辨析】reputation, fame, honor/reputation "名声","名誉","声望",指公众对某人/物的看法,强调其在人们心目中的形象。如:You will get a bad reputation from consorting with the wrong people. 同坏人沆瀣一气会败坏你的名声。/fame"名声","名望",指因某种具体原因(如品质、能力、业绩等)而获得长期的、传播范围较广的名声,强调其知名度,形容词为 famous。如:Some remains of the monument may still be seen, and the fame of the brave men who died for their country will live forever. 纪念碑的残迹仍然可见,为国捐躯的勇士们的美名将永世长存。/honor "名誉","荣誉",指人的言语行为、道义、信用方面享有的声誉,可指具体的奖章、称号等。如:I deem it an honor to accept your invitation. 我认为接受你的邀请是一件荣幸的事。
- 【构词】reputable a. 声誉好的,有名望的,受尊敬的 repute v. 普遍称为或当作是(某人/某物) n.



- 名声,名誉,名气 reputed a. 一般认为的,普遍认为的;名誉好的,有……名气的,号称的
- 7. **inspire vt.** ①激励,鼓励《同》encourage, prompt ②给……以灵感,启示,启迪《同》motivate, arouse, stimulate (Para. 2)/His noble example inspired the rest of us to greater efforts. 他那高尚的榜样激发我们大家更加努力。/The falling leaves inspired her with sadness. 落叶触动了她的伤感。/The beautiful scenery of the country inspired me to write that beautiful poem. 美丽的乡村风景激发了我的灵感,让我写出了那首美丽的诗。
- 【搭配】inspire sb. to sth. 赋予某人灵感(尤指写作、绘画、作曲); inspire sth. in sb./inspire sb. with sth. 使某人产生某种感情; 激发某人的某种感情; inspire sth. into sb. 把某种思想灌输给某人; inspire sb. with hope 激起某人的希望/We should inspire patriotism into the students. 我们应该向学生灌输爱国主义思想。
- 【辨析】inspire, arouse, encourage, stimulate/inspire "鼓励","激励","激发",指感发、兴起,用于勇气、信心、希望和情绪等。如: Your deeds inspired me with admiration. 我很佩服你的行为。/arouse "激励","激发",指使某人醒悟,以便对某情况或意见有所认识,并使其行动。如: His surreptitious behavior naturally aroused suspicion. 他那鬼鬼祟祟的行为自然引起了旁人的疑心。/encourage "鼓励","怂恿",指对意志薄弱、缺乏信心、胆小怕事的人予以勇气,给以鼓励,打气。如: Mr. Smith encouraged me to learn German. 史密斯先生鼓励我学德语。/stimulate "鼓励","激励","刺激",指人或物因外界因素而受到刺激;也指激励人从懒散、心灰意冷中振作起来;还指启发、激起人对某物产生兴趣或奋发向上的情绪。如: The first success stimulated even more new discoveries. 首次成功激励他获得更多的新发现。
- 【构词】inspiration n. 灵感,鼓舞或激励人的人或事物 inspirational a. 启发灵感的,鼓舞或激励人的 inspired a. 有创作力的,有雄心壮志的,受灵感启示的 inspiring a. 鼓舞人的,使人感兴趣的,吸引人的
 - 8. **formal** a. ①刻板的,拘谨的《同》rigid, prim, stiff ② 正式的,正规的,合乎礼仪的《同》orderly, structural, customary, regular ③形式上的,表面的《反》informal (Para. 2)/The headmaster is always very formal, he never joins in a joke. 校长总是一本正经,从不跟他人一起开玩笑。/Business letters are usually formal, but we write in an informal way to family members or friends. 商业信件通常都是讲究格式的,但我们给家人或朋友写信就比较随便了。/The job does not require any formal training. 做这种工作不需要任何正规训练。/There is only a formal resemblance between the two systems, they are in fact radically different. 这两种体系只是在表面上有某种相似之处,其实根本不同。
- 【构词】form v. 形成,构成 n. 形式,外形 formalism n. 形式主义 formality n. 规范,正统;手续 formalize v. 使(计划)成为正式的(尤指形成文字) formation n. 组织,构成,结构 formative a. 对某人的性格形成有重要的长期影响的
 - 9. **rigid a**. ①严格的, 呆板的, 僵硬的〖同〗stiff, strict, severe, hard, unchanging, prim ②坚硬的, 刚性的〖同〗firm, unyielding, unbending, stubborn〖反〗yielding, flexible, bending, elastic (Para. 2)/Her face was rigid with terror. 她吓得目瞪口呆。/We should get rid of the

大学英语综合教程讲析(1)



rigid old forms and habits. 我们应该废除那些呆板的旧形式和旧习惯。/Metals are more rigid than most plastics. 金属比多数塑料更具有刚性。

【构词】rigidity n. 刚强,坚硬,严厉 rigidly ad. 严格地,僵硬地

- 10. **severe a.** ①朴素的,无装饰的《同》simple, plain《反》luxurious ②严厉的,严格的,苛刻的《同》stern, strict, rigid, firm《反》easygoing, indulgent ③严重的,严峻的,剧烈的《同》serious, sharp, hard, intense《反》mild, tempered (Para. 2)/Her plain black dress was too severe for such a cheerful occasion. 她穿着黑色连衣裙,在这种欢乐的场合未免太素了。/Was the judge too severe on the thief? 法官对小偷是不是太严厉了? /The drought in this area is becoming increasingly severe. 这个地区的旱灾日趋严重。/This is a severe competition for climbers' stamina. 这是对登山者耐力的严峻考验。
- 【搭配】be severe on/with sb./sth. 对某人/某事要求严格 /We should be severe with ourselves and lenient towards others. 我们要责己严而待人宽。
- 【辨析】severe, grave. serious/severe "严肃的", "严重的", 指面孔的严肃, 疾病发作时的严重, 法律的严厉, 强调严厉性, 没有丝毫温情的意味。如: His wound was severe. 他的伤势很严重。 His parents are severe. 他的父母很严厉。/grave "严重的", "庄重的", 语气强烈, 使用范围小。指紧急、重要、需要重视,需要严肃、认真思考, 可能会造成毁灭或致命结果而令人担忧的事物; 也指在容貌、行为、态度方面严肃、庄严而不愉快, 使人感到有压力。如: He has grave responsibilities in the accident. 在那次事故中, 他应负重要责任。A grave look on his face showed that something was bothering him. 他脸上沉重的表情说明有什么事正烦扰着他。/serious "严肃的", "严重的", "庄重的", 普通用语, 指情况的紧急、严重, 需要认真思考, 不能轻率对待, 语气比 grave 和缓; 也表示人的表情、态度、言语的严肃、庄重; 指物时, 表示 因可能的危险或伤害而性质严重。如: Believe me, I had to look at her to make sure she was serious. 真的, 我不得不观察她, 以便弄清她是否在开玩笑。 Europe is threatened with a serious fuel shortage. 欧洲受到了燃料严重短缺的威胁。

【构词】severity n. 严格,严厉;严重,凛冽,激烈; severely ad. 严格地,严重地

- 11. **tackle vt**. ①处理,应付,解决《同》deal with, overcome, cope with, manipulate, undertake ② 拦截,擒抱《同》seize ③向某人交涉《同》bargain, negotiate (Para. 3)/The question set by the teacher was so difficult that the pupils did not know how to tackle it. 老师提的问题是那样难,以至于学生们不知道怎么解答。/He was tackled before he had a chance to shoot. 他刚有机会起脚射门就被对方截住了。/He's always playing his radio at full blast; it's high time we tackled him about it. 他常常把收音机的声音开得很大,现在是我们就此事和他谈谈的时候了。
- 【搭配】tackle sb. about/over sth. 与某人交涉,向某人提起(尴尬之事)/Are you going to tackle the boy about his work? 你打算和这个孩子谈谈他的学习吗?
- 12. **distribute vt.** ①分发,分配,分送《同》allocate, divide, assign《反》collect, assemble, gather ②分布,散布《同》spread, scatter (Para. 3)/Apples were distributed among the children



thronging around the lorry. 苹果发给了群集在卡车周围的孩子们。/The teacher distributes the duplicated notes to the class at the end of each lecture. 每次讲课结束时,老师把复印的讲稿发给全班同学。/These plants are widely distributed. They are found in many parts of the world. 这些植物分布很广,在世界上很多地方都可以找到。

- 【搭配】distribute...over...把……配给到(分配到,散布于)……; distribute sth. to/among sb./sth. 把某物分(配,发)给……/In a cooperative profits are distributed among the workforce. 在合作社中,利润是在全体劳动者中进行分配的。/Our chain stores are distributed all over the country. 我们的连锁店遍布全国。
- 【辨析】distribute, allocate, assign, divide 这几个词都有"分配"的意思。/distribute 指"将某物分成一定的部分或数量,通常各份的数量不一定相等,然后分给某些人或地方,自己不在分配之列"。如: This year the company decided not to distribute dividends to its shareholder. 今年公司决定不发股息给股东。/allocate 指"为某目的配给,拨给"。如: The municipal government allocated \$ 200 000 for the new swimming-pool project. 市政府拨出 20 万美元来建造这个新游泳池。/assign 指"根据一定的原则或计划把工作、任务分配给某人或把某人分派到某工作岗位去",含较多的"指定"意味。如: Two soldiers were assigned to guard the gate. 两个士兵被派去守大门。/divide 指"把整体分为若干部分,有时也含分配之意,常暗示平均分配"。如: The equator divides the earth into two hemispheres. 赤道把地球分成两个半球。
- 【构词】distribution n. 分发,分配,分送,分布 distributor n. 分发者,分配者;配电器,配电盘 distributive a. 关于分布的,分布的,个别的 distributively ad. 个别地,分布地
- 13. scan vt., vi. ①细看,审视《同》examine, inspect, look at ②浏览,粗略地看《同》skim, look through, browse ③扫描,扫掠 n. 扫描 (Para. 3)/The shipwrecked sailor scanned the horizon anxiously every morning. 这位遭船难的水手每天早晨焦虑地注视着海天相接之处。/He scanned the newspaper while having his breakfast. 他在吃早饭的时候浏览了一下报纸。/ The flashlight's beam scanned every corner of the room. 手电筒的光束扫遍屋内各个角落。
- 【辨析】scan, skim 两个词都有"浏览"的意思。/scan 指粗略地浏览某篇文章,以寻找特定的目标信息。如:I scanned the newspaper while waiting for the train. 在等火车时,我把报纸大略地翻了一下。/skim 指快速地扫视一遍文章,以便领会文章的主要内容。如:He only skimmed (through/over) the letter but signed it anyway. 他只很快地看了看这封信的大意,但还是签了名。

【构词】scanner n. 扫描仪

- 14. **sequence n**. ①连续,接续,一连串《同》series ②次序,顺序《同》order (Para. 4)/The manufacturing processes are essentially a sequence of operations. 制作过程实质上是相关联的一系列操作。/Arrange the names in alphabetical sequence. 按字母顺序排列这些姓名。
- 【搭配】in sequence 按顺序 in sequence of 按……顺序(次序)in rapid sequence 接二连三地,纷至沓来

大学英语综合教程讲析(1)



- 【辨析】sequence, series, succession/sequence "顺序",指时间的先后顺序,也可指各事物之间的因果或逻辑关系。如:The heater is put into operation in a definite sequence. 加热器按一定的顺序开始工作。/series "连续","系列",常指性质相似或彼此相关的,按一定顺序排列在一起的事物。如:He suffered a series of misfortunes. 他遭到了一连串的不幸。/succession "连接","连续发生",常指一个接一个连续发生的动作或事件,如:Reports of victory came in quick succession. 捷报频传。
- 【构词】sequent a. 随着(某事)发生的,连续的 sequential a. 相继发生的,随之而来的
- 15. **image n.** ①形象,印象,声誉《同》appearance, likeness, representation, impression ②(图)像,映像,肖像,偶像《同》picture, vision, reflection, resemblance (Para. 4)/The mayor has a very bad image among people. 那位市长在人民中的形象很差。/I have this image of you as always being cheerful. 在我的印象中,你总是兴高采烈的。/The splendid image of Lei Feng will forever live in the hearts of the people. 雷锋的光辉形象永远留在人民的心里。/This novel is the image of rural life. 这部小说是农村生活的生动写照。
- 【搭配】be the (very/living/splitting)image of sb. /sth. 极像某人/某物/He is the (very) image of his father. 他活像他的父亲。
- 【构词】imagery n. 形象化的描述,像,偶像(总称) imaginable a. 可想像的 imaginary a. 想像中的, 虚构的,幻想的 imagine v. 想像,设想 imagination n. 想像力,想像 imaginative a. 富于想像力的,爱想像的
- 16. **recall v.** ①回想/忆起,记起《同》recollect, remember, review ②召回, 叫回《同》call back, summon ③收回,撤销《同》withdraw, cancel, abolish n. ①召回, 唤回 ②记忆力,回忆《同》memory (Para. 4)/Though I beat my brains the whole night, I still could not recall the word. 我苦思一夜,这字仍然想不起来。/The ambassador was recalled from abroad to report to the government. 大使奉召回国述职。/The motor factory has recalled a lot of unsafe cars. 这家汽车厂已将许多不安全的车收回了。/Events of the past are beyond recall. 往事已被忘却。
- 【搭配】recall sb. to sth. 使人重新注意到或意识到; beyond/past recall 想不起来的,不能取消的 / The danger recalled him to a sense of duty. 这危险的事唤起了他的责任感。
- 【辨析】recall, remember/recall 指"回忆,追忆,回想",强调有意识的努力思考,或受到启发,有所感触而唤起对过去事情的记忆。如:Tears choked her voice as she recalled the past. 她回首往事,泣不成声。/remember 指"还记得或记住了过去发生的事",强调事物自然出现在记忆中,不含意志和努力。如:I suddenly remembered that I had left my door unlocked. 我突然想起我没锁门。I remember her face, but I can't recall where I met her. 我记得她的面孔,但是想不起在哪儿见过她。
- 17. **argument** *n*. ①论据,论点,理由《同》reason, contention ②争论,争吵,辩论《同》discussion, debate, quarrel (Para. 4)/This argument, however, does not hold water. 但是,这种观点是站不住脚的。/There are strong arguments for and against capital punishment. 对于执行死刑,赞成与反对的双方都有强有力的论据。/The argument among the two parties was blown



up by the press. 双方的争论被新闻界夸大了。

- 【搭配】argument (with sb.)(about/over sth.) 与某人就某事争论、辩论; argument for/against sth. 赞成/反对某事的论据、理由; It is beyond argument that... ……是无可争辩的,不容争辩的是……/get into/have an argument with the referee (about his decision)与裁判员争辩(他所作的裁判)/There are many arguments against smoking. 有许多理由反对吸烟。/It is beyond argument that this island has been part of China from of old. 这个岛屿自古以来就是中国的领土,这是无可争辩的事实。
- 【构词】argue v. 争论,争辩,争吵 argumentation n. 立论,论证,辩论 argumentative a. 爱争论的,好辩论的
- 18. **violate vt.** ①违背,违反《同》break, disobey《反》keep, observe, obey ②干扰,侵犯,妨碍《同》disturb, interfere ③亵渎 (Para. 5)/The soldiers violated the church by using it as a stable. 士兵们把教堂当马厩用而亵渎了它。/The sound of guns violated the usual calm of Sunday morning. 炮声破坏了平常星期日早晨的宁静。/He violated the rule by speeding. 他超速行车违反了交通规则。
- 【构词】violation n. 违反,违背,干扰,亵渎 violator n. 违反者,违背者,侵扰者,亵渎者
- 19. **compose** vt. ①创作,作曲〖同〗write, construct, create, devise, make ②组成,构成〖同〗make up, consist, comprise, constitute ③使平静,使镇静〖同〗quiet, calm, comfort〖反〗discompose (Para. 6)/She began to compose songs at an early age. 她年轻时就开始创作歌曲。/The play is composed of five short scenes. 该剧由 5 个短场组成。/Mary soon composed herself. 玛丽很快就使自己镇定下来。
- 【搭配】be composed of 由……组成/The committee was composed mainly of teachers and parents. 该委员会主要由教师和家长组成。
- 【构词】composed a. 组成的,构成的;镇静的,克制的 composer n. 创作者,作曲家 composition n. 作品,创作,作文; [U] 组成,构成 n. [C] 组成部分,成分,零部件
- 20. **command n.** ①命令,指令〖同〗bidding, direction, instruction, order ②控制,指挥〖同〗control, authority ③掌握,运用能力〖同〗mastery vt. ①命令,指挥〖同〗bid, order, ask, direct, instruct ②控制,掌握,掌管〖同〗master, control ③值得,应得,博得〖同〗deserve (Para. 6)/A general is a man who commands large number of soldiers. 将军是统率众多士兵的人。/Einstein was really a great man who is able to command everyone's respect. 爱因斯坦的确是位伟大的人物,他能博得人人的尊敬。/This island country commands immense natural resources. 这个岛国有极其丰富的自然资源。/The army is under the king's command. 军队由国王直接统率。/She has a good command of the French language. 她精通法语。/The officer commanded his men to fire. 军官命令士兵开火。
- 【搭配】at/by sb.'s command 奉某人之命,受某人指挥; at sb.'s command 听候某人吩咐; have a good/no command of sth. 有/无使用或控制某事物的能力; under (the) command of 由……指挥,在……指挥之下; have sth. at one's command 能充分掌握/He has enormous funds at his