



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

新世纪大学英语系列教材

# 综合教程 学习手册

主编 张凤春



COLLEGE ENGLISH

*A Student's Guide to  
Integrated English Course*



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

新世纪大学英语系列教材

# 综合教程

## 学习手册

A Student's Guide to Integrated English Course

主 编 张凤春

副主编 黄冬芳

编 者 (按拼音顺序)

黄冬芳 时 梅

许能锐 杨春丽

张凤春 周庭华



**W** 上海外语教育出版社  
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

综合教程. 3 / 张凤春主编; 黄冬芳等编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2009

(新世纪大学英语系列教材)

学习手册

ISBN 978-7-5446-1303-3

I. 综… II. ①张… ②黄… 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055874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: 常熟市人民印刷厂  
经 销: 新华书店上海发行所  
开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 17.5 字数 434千字  
版 次: 2009年7月第1版 2009年7月第1次印刷  
印 数: 10 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-1303-3 / H · 0532

定 价: 30.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换



“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。

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

2009年5月

# CONTENTS

<b>Unit One</b>	<b>Friendship</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Unit Two</b>	<b>Love</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>Unit Three</b>	<b>Happiness</b> .....	<b>59</b>
<b>Unit Four</b>	<b>Health</b> .....	<b>93</b>
<b>Practice Test I (Units 1-4)</b> .....		<b>128</b>
<b>Unit Five</b>	<b>Education</b> .....	<b>136</b>
<b>Unit Six</b>	<b>Intercultural Communication</b> .....	<b>171</b>
<b>Unit Seven</b>	<b>The Olympic Spirit</b> .....	<b>202</b>
<b>Unit Eight</b>	<b>Man and Society</b> .....	<b>234</b>
<b>Practice Test II (Units 5-8)</b> .....		<b>269</b>

# Unit One

## Friendship



### Get Started 开始篇

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

#### 参考答案

- 1) (Open) Some useful words and expressions: have fun; play games; hike; listen to music; see movies; go shopping; chat on the Internet; exchange gossips
- 2) (Open) Some useful words and expressions: similar in character/interests ...; kind; warm-hearted; humorous; cheerful; generous; considerate; forgiving; caring
- 3) (Open) Some useful words and expressions: companions; feel warm and cared; never lonely; share happiness and sadness; see one's strengths and weaknesses; come to immediate help; give support and encouragement



#### 名人语录

Study the following quotes about friendship. Which quote(s) do you like best? Why?

True friendship is a plant of slow growth.

— George Washington

真正的友谊是一棵缓慢生长的植物。

—— 乔治·华盛顿

repair.

— Samuel Johnson

友谊需要不断呵护。

—— 塞缪尔·约翰逊

Be slow in choosing a friend; slower in changing.

— Benjamin Franklin

择友宜慎，弃之宜更慎。

—— 本杰明·富兰克林

True friendship is like sound health; the value of it is seldom known until it is lost.

— Charles Caleb Colton

真正的友谊犹如健康，失去方觉可贵。

—— 查尔斯·凯莱布·科尔顿

A man should keep his friendships in constant



## Listen and Respond

## 边听边答

Listen to a short passage entitled "A Reason, a Season and a Lifetime". The words and phrase in the box may be of some help.

### 录音文稿

### A Reason, a Season and a Lifetime

We meet thousands of people in our life. Some come into our life for a reason, some for a season, and some for a lifetime. When you figure out which it is, you will know exactly what to do.

When someone is in your life for a REASON, it is usually to meet a need you have expressed inwardly or outwardly. They have come to help you out of a difficulty, or to provide you with guidance and support.

Then, without any wrongdoing on your part or at a certain time, this person will say or do something to bring the relationship to an end. Sometimes they die; sometimes they just walk away; and sometimes they force you to do something that you do not like.

When people come into your life for a SEASON, it is time for you to share, grow, or learn. They may bring you an experience of peace or make you laugh. They may teach you something you have never done. They usually give you an unbelievable amount of joy, but only for a season.

LIFETIME friendships are based on trust and understanding between you and your friend. Together, you have gone through good times as well as bad times. Lifetime friendships teach you lifetime lessons. And your job is to accept the lessons and love the people who teach you how to be good. So, what is a lifetime friend? It is a single soul in two bodies.

### TASK ONE

#### Focusing on the Main Ideas

Work in pairs and discuss the following questions:

### 参考答案

- 1) It's mainly about three different types of friendship in our life, i.e. friendship for a reason, friendship for a season, and friendship for a lifetime.
- 2) When people need each other, they become "friends for a reason."
- 3) It means a friend who comes into your life only for a short time.
- 4) A lifetime friend is a single soul in two bodies.

### TASK TWO

#### Zooming In on the Details

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

## 参考答案

- 1) reason; season; lifetime  
4) an experience of peace

2) figure out

5) trust and understanding; lessons; accept

3) meet a need; guidance and support



## Read and Explore

## 阅读与探索

### TEXT A

#### 一、课文概要

本文是一篇说明文，旨在论述友谊的种类并提倡基于美德的友谊。

文章首先援引古希腊著名的哲学家亚里士多德的友谊观，将友谊分为三类：基于互利的友谊；基于愉悦的友谊；基于美德的友谊。前两种友谊因缺乏牢固的根基而随时破灭，唯独立于美德的友谊因需要时间、爱和信任而达到高雅与完美。文章然后借助古罗马政治家、演说家西塞罗的观点再度论证：立足于美德的友谊因双方认同美德并为美德不遗余力而历久弥新。

文章的语言简洁有力；思想底蕴丰富，富逻辑性。文章援引名家言论，论证雄辩。

#### 二、词汇解析

**notion** /'nəʊʃən/ *n.* 概念；观念；看法：To our surprise, he still has the traditional notion that men should not learn to cook. 令我们吃惊的是，他仍然怀有男人不该学习烹调的传统观念。/ The traditional notion of marriage goes back to thousands of years. 婚姻的传统观点可追溯到几千年前。

##### 扩展

[近义] idea, concept, conception, thought

[搭配] have a notion that + clause 有……的观点，认为 / accept a notion 接受某种观念 / reject/challenge a notion 拒绝接受 / 挑战某种观念 / odd/strange notion 奇怪的想法 / a common notion 普遍的观点 / a realistic notion 切合实际的想法 / a widespread notion 广为流传的看法 / a notion about/of 有关……的看法

##### 辨析

**notion, idea, thought, concept**

这些名词均有“观念，想法”之意。

**notion** 一般指模糊的、笼统的甚至荒谬的想法或观念。例如：We should disregard the misguided notions of male superiority. 我们不应理会男尊女卑的错误观念。

**idea** 词意最为广泛，几乎适用于任何方面的思维活动。例如：Human history is in essence a history of ideas. 人类历史本质上是一部思想史。

**thought** 指明显的智力活动，特别是指经过思考和推理后得出的结论，与单纯的观察、感觉或愿望不同。例如：Language is the dress of thought. 语言是思想的外衣。

**concept** 指大范围内的成形的思想。例如：



*I understand some of the concepts of the theory but I'm not sure about its details.* 我懂得这个理论的一些概念,但对详细内容可不大清楚。

**describe ... as** state sb./sth. to be sb./sth.; call 把……叫做; 称作: *Simon describes himself as an intelligent but shy boy.* 西蒙说自己是一个聪明但脸皮薄的男孩。/ *The victim described her attacker as a tall man in his 40s.* 据受害者描述,袭击她的是一个40多岁的高个子男人。

**label** /'leɪbəl/ *n.* 标签; 标记; 〔比喻〕(用以描述人、组织等的) 称号, 外号: *Because there is no label on the can we don't know what it contains.* 因为罐子上没有标签,所以我们不知道里面装的是什么。/ *This city deserves its label as the garden of the world.* 这座城市配得上世界花园这一称号。

#### 扩展

[近义] mark, brand, stamp, tag

[搭配] address label 地址标签 / luggage label 行李标签 / price label 价格标签 / attach/put on/stick on a label 贴上标签

*v.* fix or tie a label on; describe as belonging to a particular kind or class 贴标签于; 用标签标明; 把……列为(某一类): *The doctor labelled the bottle poisonous.* 医生在瓶上标上“有毒”二字。/ *The newspapers had unjustly labelled him (as) a coward.* 报纸不公正地称他为懦夫。

#### 扩展

[近义] brand, call, categorize, classify, describe

[搭配] correctly/properly label 正确无误地贴好标签 / wrongly label 贴错标签 / label ... with 标明 / label ... as 把……称作, 把……描述成

**appropriate** /ə'prəʊpriət/ *a.* [(for, to)] correct or suitable for a particular situation or occasion [常与for或to连用] 恰当的; 合适的: *We need marketing objectives and strategies which are appropriate to the market.* 我们需要与市场相适应的营销目标与策略。/ *I didn't think her short skirt was very appropriate for a meeting with clients.* 我认为她

与客户见面时穿短裙是不合适的。

#### 扩展

[近义] fit, fitting, proper, suitable, right, apt

[反义] inappropriate, wrong, unsuitable, improper

[同根] appropriateness *n.* 合适, 恰当 appropriately *ad.* 合适地, 恰当地

[搭配] be appropriate for 对……(是)适合的 / be appropriate to 与……(是)相称的 / be appropriate to + *inf.* 做……是合适的 / consider/think sth. appropriate 认为/觉得……合适 / extremely appropriate 极恰当 / entirely appropriate 完全合适

**classical** /'klæsɪkəl/ *a.* [no comp.] based on or belonging to an old or established system of principles or methods, e.g. in art or science; traditional [无比较级] 经典的; 传统的: *Nowadays most young people prefer pop music to classical music.* 当今大多数年轻人喜欢流行音乐胜过古典音乐。/ *The classical scientific notion about light was completely overturned by Einstein.* 爱因斯坦彻底推翻了关于“光”的传统的科学观点。

#### 扩展

[近义] traditional

[反义] modern, fashionable, popular

[同根] classic *n.* 经典作品; 杰作, 名著 classicism *n.* 古典主义; 古典风格

[搭配] classical music 古典音乐 / classical literature 古典文学

**distinguish between** recognize differences between 辨别, 分清: *His lawyer argued that Philip could not distinguish between right and wrong.* 菲利普的律师辩解说, 菲利普不能明辨是非。/ *Children should learn to distinguish between good and bad at a relatively early age.* 孩子应该在年纪比较小的时候就学会分辨好坏。

**utility** /ju:'tɪləti/ *n.* [U] *fml* 〔正式〕有用, 实用, 效用: *You may dislike these insects, but they have some utility for man.* 你也许不喜欢这些昆虫, 但是它们对人类是有用处的。/ *This research project has very limited practical utility.* 这个研究项

目的实用价值很有限。

#### 扩展

[近义] usefulness, worth

[同根] utilize *v.* 利用, 使用 utilization *n.* 利用; 使用 utilitarian *a.* 有效用的, 实用的; 功利主义的

[搭配] have utility 有用途 / great/high utility 很有用 / low utility 用途不大 / social utility 社会功用 / of ... utility 有……的用途 / public utility 公用事业

**ground** /graʊnd/ *n.* [C esp. pl.] reason(s) or justification for saying, doing or believing sth. [尤作复数] 说话、做事或相信某事的原因或理由: *He had been fired from his job on the grounds of incompetence.* 他因为不称职而被解雇了。/ *Our working conditions are first-class. You have no grounds for complaining.* 我们的工作条件是一流的, 你没有理由抱怨。

#### 扩展

[近义] reason, justification

[同根] groundless *a.* 无根据的; 无理由的

[搭配] ample grounds 充分的理由 / sufficient grounds 足够的理由 / grounds for 为……的理由 / grounds to + *inf.* 做某事的理由 / on ... grounds/on the grounds of 由于……的原因

*v.* [(on)] base [常与 on 连用] 根据; 以……为依据: *The professor's theory is grounded on the results of his experiments.* 教授的理论以他的实验结果为依据。/ *Our development plans are grounded on the results of our market research.* 我们的发展计划以我们的市场调查结果为依据。

#### 扩展

[近义] base

[搭配] be grounded in/on sth. 以……为基础

**break up** come or bring to an end, esp. by separating 结束; 解散: *The party had to break up because of a sudden power cut.* 由于突然停电, 聚会不得不结束。/ *The young couple disagreed on many things. That's why their marriage broke up.* 这对年轻夫妻因为在很多事情上意见存在分

歧, 所以他们的婚姻就走到了尽头。

**pursue** /pə'sju:/ *v.* try to achieve sth.; continue steadily with; carry on 努力实现, 追求; 继续从事, 进行: *The poet has pursued fame all his life, but never experienced true happiness.* 这位诗人一生追求名望, 却从来没有感受过真正的幸福。/ *All students have to pursue a two-year course in mathematics.* 所有的学生都必须上两年的数学课。

#### 扩展

[近义] seek; continue

[同根] pursuer *n.* 追赶者, 追捕者 pursuit *n.* 追赶, 追捕; 花时间和精力的事务; 消遣

[搭配] pursue pleasure 寻欢作乐 / pursue the matter 追查某事 / pursue the argument 继续争论 / pursue one's studies 继续深造 / be not worth pursuing 不值得做 / actively pursue 积极从事 / further pursue 进一步从事/追究 / successfully pursue 成功地实现

**take pleasure in (doing) sth.** enjoy (doing) sth. 以(做)某事为乐; 喜欢(做)某事: *The boy takes pleasure in observing small animals.* 这个男孩喜欢观察小动物。/ *She took no pleasure in her work; she regarded it as a suffering.* 她不喜欢自己的工作, 认为做这份工作就是受罪。

**in so far as** to the degree that 到……程度: *This is the truth in so far as I know it.* 就我所知, 这就是事实。/ *You can use the data in so far as you believe it's accurate.* 只要你认为这数据准确无误, 你就可以使用。

**regulate** /'regjuleɪt/ *vt.*

1. control, esp. by rules; bring order or method to (尤指以规章)控制, 管理: *I must regulate my spending; otherwise I will not be able to make ends meet.* 我必须控制自己的开销, 否则我就无法维持收支平衡。/ *This section of the highway is regulated by policemen 24 hours a day.* 警察24小时管制这段公路。

## 扩展

[近义] control, govern, manage, rule, administer

[同根] regulation *n.* 管理, 控制 regulative *a.* 管理的 regulator *n.* 管理者, 调整者

[搭配] regulate one's conduct 约束行为 / regulate one's expenditure 控制消费 / closely / strictly regulate 密切/严格控制 / properly regulate 适当管制 / heavily/highly regulated 受到高度控制的

## 辨析

**regulate, control, govern, rule**

这些动词均有“管理, 控制”之意。

**regulate** 指根据规则、方法或既定的方式管理或控制某事。(例子见词汇解析中的相关例子。)

**control** 指对某人或某事物施加约束或控制, 强调以禁令、规章或命令加以控制。例如: *The teacher can't control the class.* 这个老师管不住这个班。

**govern** 指为维护社会秩序或公共福利而行使权力, 或顺应民意而统治国家、治理国家, 多含褒义。例如: *In Britain the Queen reigns, but elected representatives of the people govern the country.* 在英国, 女王是君主, 而治理国家的却是民选的代表。

**rule** 指使用专制权力进行统治, 或强制他人服从, 常含贬义。例如: *She once ruled over a vast empire.* 她曾统治过一个版图辽阔的帝国。

2. make (a machine) work at a certain speed, etc.; adjust 调校, 校准, 调节, 调整(机器): *Can you regulate this watch so that it keeps time accurately?* 你能把这块手表校准吗? / *We're freezing. Please regulate the heat for us.* 我们快冻僵了, 请帮我们把暖气调节一下。

## 扩展

[近义] adjust, alter, change, moderate

[同根] regulation *n.* 校准; 调节 regulative *a.* 调整的; 调节的 regulator *n.* 调节器

[搭配] regulate a clock 校准时钟 / regulate the temperature/pressure 调节温度/压力

as the saying goes according to a saying 正如俗

话所说, 常言道: “*There is no smoke without fire,*” as the saying goes. 常言道: “无风不起浪。”/ “*Practice makes perfect,*” as the old saying goes. 俗话说: “熟能生巧。”

**trials and tribulations** troubles and events that cause suffering 艰难困苦: *After many trials and tribulations, we finally reached our destination.* 我们经历了千辛万苦, 终于到达目的地。/ *His staff are fully aware of the firm's trials and tribulations and they won't ask for more pay.* 他的员工深知公司正经历难关, 因此不会要求加薪。

as to (used esp. when speaking of arguments and decisions) on the subject of; concerning (尤用于争论和作出决定时) 有关, 关于: *I can't answer the question as to how long the crisis will last.* 至于危机会持续多久, 我无法回答这个问题。/ *As to where we'll get the money from, let's talk about that later.* 至于我们从何处获得这笔钱, 以后再讨论。

**violence** /'vaɪələns/ *n.* [U] 暴力(行为): *Because of his frustration with the situation, he resorted to violence.* 他因对局势绝望而诉诸暴力手段。/ *Many people say that too much violence is shown on television.* 许多人都说电视上出现的暴力镜头太多了。

## 扩展

[近义] force, fierceness, attack

[反义] peace

[同根] violent *a.* 凶暴的, 狂暴的; 猛烈的, 暴烈的 violently *ad.* 猛烈地, 激烈地, 极端地

[搭配] resort to/use violence 诉诸暴力 / do violence to 危害 / an act of violence 暴力行为 / violence against 对……的暴行

**conviction** /kən'vɪkʃən/ *n.* [C; U] 坚定的信仰; 坚信, 深信: *My mother has a strong conviction that one can lead a better life by working harder.* 我母亲坚信, 一个人只要更努力地工作就可以过上更好的生活。/ *He said he wasn't frightened, but his voice lacked conviction.* 他说他不怕, 但他的声音并不坚定。

## 扩展

[近义] assurance, certainty, belief, confidence

[搭配] carry/lack conviction 具有/缺乏说服力 /  
a burning/strong conviction 强烈的信念 /  
a deep/firm conviction 坚定的信念 / a  
lifelong conviction 终身的信念

#### 辨析

##### conviction, belief, faith

这些名词均有“相信”之意。

conviction 指一种非常坚定的信念, 强调其坚定性。(例子见词汇解析中的相关例子。)

belief 常指感觉到某事是可以接受的, 并不能讲出一定道理或证实它。例如: *It is our belief that improvements in health care will lead to a stronger, more prosperous economy.* 我们相信, 卫生保健的改善将会使经济更加强大、繁荣。

faith 比 belief 相信的程度高, 表示深信不疑, 通常指充满感情的信任。例如: *I have faith in you; I am sure you will do well.* 我相信你, 我肯定你会做好的。

#### have the courage of one's (own) convictions

be brave enough to do or say what one thinks is right 有勇气去做或说出自己认为正确的事: *If they had the courage of their convictions, they might get more people voting for them.* 如果他们敢于去做自己认为正确的事情, 就有可能赢得更多人的选票。/ *It's a pity that she didn't have the courage of her convictions and failed to make the company survive the difficulty.* 她没有勇气按照自己的信念做事, 因此没能使公司渡过难关, 这很遗憾。

bond /bɒnd/ v. join (two things) securely together (将两个物体) 牢固结合起来: *It takes less than ten minutes for the two surfaces to bond.* 不到十分钟时间, 两个表面就牢固地粘贴在一起了。/ *They bonded several pieces of wood together and made a small raft.* 他们把几块木头固定在一起, 做成了一个小木筏。

#### 扩展

[近义] stick, fasten, join

[同根] bondage n. 奴役, 束缚

[搭配] bond two things together 将两件东西牢固结合起来 / bond ... to ... 把……粘贴到……上

#### 辨析

##### bond, stick, fasten

这些动词均有“粘贴”的意思。

bond 尤其指用胶水黏合。(例子见词汇解析中的相关例子。)

stick 指用/被粘性物质粘住或指一物贴在另一物的表面上。例如: *The paint was still wet and the door handle stuck to my hand.* 油漆还没有干, 门把手粘住了我的手。

fasten 指把某物用胶带、别针等贴在某一表面上或固定在另一物上。例如: *Someone had fastened a notice to my door.* 有人将一张通知贴在我的门上。

n. 1. [C often pl.] sth. that unites two or more people or groups, such as a shared feeling or interest [尤作复数] (因共同利益或感情而使人联系起来的) 纽带, 维系, 连结物, 关系: *There is a close bond between them.* 他们之间有一种紧密的关系。/ *The two countries are linked by bonds of friendship.* 这两个国家被友谊的纽带连结在一起。

#### 扩展

[近义] attachment, connection, link, tie

[搭配] a close/strong bond 亲密/密切的关系 /  
an emotional bond 情感纽带 / create/  
forge/form a bond with 与……建立联系 /  
develop a bond with 与……发展联系 /  
bonds between ……之间的联系 /  
bonds of ……的纽带

2. [C] a written agreement or promise with the force of law 契约, 盟约: enter into a bond with sb. 与某人订立契约

3. [C] 债券, 证券, 公债

possess /pə'zes/ v. [not in progressive forms] fml have as one's property, as a quality, etc.; own [不用进行式] [正式] 拥有, 占有; 具有(某种品质): *The number of nations that possess nuclear weapons has inevitably risen.* 拥有核武器的国家数量不可避免地在上升。/ *The Western Highlands possess a beauty found nowhere else in Britain.* 西部高地拥有的美景是英国其他地方都找不到的。



## 扩展

[近义] have, own, enjoy

[同根] possession *n.* 占有, 拥有 possessive *a.* 〔贬〕不愿与人分享的, 占有欲强的 possessor *n.* 拥有者 possessed *a.* 拥有……的, 具有……的

[搭配] possess property 拥有财产

**preserve** /pri'zɜ:v/ *v.* [(from)] prevent (sb. or sth.) from being harmed or destroyed [常与 from 连用] 保护; 保存(使免受破坏): *We must encourage the planting of trees and preserve our existing woodlands.* 我们必须鼓励植树, 以保护现存的林地。/ *It is every citizen's duty to preserve these historic buildings for coming generations.* 每个公民都有义务为子孙后代保存这些古建筑。

## 扩展

[近义] protect, save, conserve, defend, maintain

[反义] destroy, abolish, crush

[同根] preservation *n.* 保持, 维护; 保存, 保养 preservative *n.* 防腐剂 *a.* 防腐的

[搭配] preserve ... against/from 保护……免受…… / preserve ... for 为……保存 / preserve ... as 作为……而保护 / carefully preserve 精心保存 / beautifully/finely/well preserved 保存完好的

## 辨析

**preserve, conserve, reserve**

这些动词的词形、词义相近。

**preserve** 表示“保护; 保存”, 强调使之完好无损或质量不变。(例子见词汇解析中的相关例子。)

**conserve** 表示“保持; 保存”, 强调对能量、资源、健康等的珍惜、节用, 不指节约钱财。例如: *There are various methods of conserving electricity.* 节约用电有各种方法。

**reserve** 表示“保留”意见、权利、款项或“预订”房间、座位等。例如: *These seats are reserved for special guests.* 这些座位是留给贵宾的。

**commitment** /kə'mitmənt/ *n.* [C; U (to)] deeply-

felt loyalty to a particular aim, belief, etc.; a responsibility or promise to follow certain beliefs or a certain course of action [常与 to 连用] 忠诚; 信奉; 奉献; 承诺; 承担的义务: *The company would not have gained such profits without the commitment of the staff.* 如果没有员工的奉献精神, 公司不可能有这样的收益。/ *The company's commitment to providing quality service at a reasonable price has been vital to its success.* 这家公司致力于以合理的价格提供优质服务, 这是它成功的关键。

## 扩展

[近义] loyalty, duty, promise

[同根] commit *v.* 承担义务; 作出保证; 许诺 committed *a.* 献身的; 忠诚的

[搭配] demonstrate/display/show a commitment 显示信念 / make a commitment 作出承诺 / fulfil/honour/meet a commitment 履行义务 / have/take on a commitment 承担义务 / a total/full commitment 无私的奉献 / (a) commitment to 为……献身 / a commitment on 关于……的承诺 / a commitment to + *inf.* 做某事的承诺(义务) / a commitment that + *clause* ……的承诺(义务)

**bind** /baɪnd/ (bound /baʊnd/, bound) *v.* *usu. fml or lit* tie together; *fig* unite 〔一般正式或文〕捆, 绑; 〔比喻〕结合: *They bound his hands together tightly.* 他们把他的手紧紧地绑在一起。/ *We feel bound together by the same work experiences.* 我们因为有共同的工作经历而感到关系密切。

## 扩展

[近义] tie, fasten, combine, unite, chain

[反义] untie, loose, unbind

[搭配] bind ... to 把……绑在……上 / bind ... up 把……绑起来 / bind tightly 紧紧地捆绑 / bind together 绑在一起

**permanent** /'pɜ:mənənt/ *a.* lasting or intended to last for a long time or for ever 长久的; 永

久的: *She gave up a permanent job and worked freelance.* 她放弃了固定工作, 成为自由职业者。/ *He entered India as a permanent resident because of his marriage to an Indian citizen.* 因为他和印度公民结婚, 所以以永久居民身份进入印度。

#### 扩展

[近义] eternal, everlasting

[反义] impermanent, temporary

[同根] permanence/permanency *n.* 永久(性)  
impermanent *a.* 暂时的, 非永久性的  
permanently *ad.* 长久地, 永久地

[搭配] relatively permanent 相对长久 / permanent address 固定地址 / permanent employment 固定工作 / a permanent resident 永久居民

**unite** /ju:'naɪt/ *v.* make or form a single complete whole; join 使合为一体, 统一, 合并: *After three years in prison he was again united with his family.* 他坐了三年牢后又与家人团圆了。/ *Those two teams were united last year — that's why the new team is so powerful now.* 两个团队去年合并了, 所以新的队伍才这么强大。

#### 扩展

[近义] combine, join

[反义] separate, divide, alienate

[同根] united *a.* 团结的, 统一的 *n.* 团结, 联合; 统一, 一致

[搭配] unite for 为……而团结 / unite against 为对付……而联合 / unite in 在……方面团结 / unite into (使)团结成 / unite with 跟……联合

#### 辨析

**unite, combine, join**

这些动词均有“紧固、贴附或变得紧固、贴附”的意思。

**unite** 表示“联合, 团结”, 指人或组织为了实现一个目标而紧密结合, 强调协调性或一致性。例如: *The two governments have united to combat terrorism.* 两个政府联合起来打击恐怖主义。

**combine** 意思是“(使)结合; (使)组合; (使)综合”, 指不同的事物、思想结合在一起而共同起作用, 但仍保持自己的特性, 并可在合适的条件下重新分离。例如 *Hydrogen combines with oxygen to form water.* 氢和氧化合成水。

**join** 意思是“连接, 接合; 连结”, 指把两物连起来, 主要是外形的连接; 也用于人的结合或联合(如形成一个群体)。例如: *He joined the two pieces of wood with strong glue.* 他用强力胶水把两块木头粘起来。

**attribute** /'ætrɪbjʊt/ *n.* a quality forming part of the nature of a person or thing 特性, 属性: *Speech is a human attribute not found in other living things.* 说话是人的一个特性, 是其它生物所不具备的。/ *Organizing ability is an essential attribute for a competent manager.* 组织能力是一名称职的经理所应具备的基本素质。

#### 扩展

[近义] quality, property, character, feature

[同根] attributable *a.* 可归因于……的

[搭配] have/possess an attribute 具有某种特点 / a chief/main attribute 主要特征 / a common attribute 共同的特征 / an essential/important attribute 必不可少的 / 重要的品质 / a human attribute 人的特征 / cultural/personal/physical/social attribute 文化 / 个人 / 身体上的 / 社会的特征

**attribute** /ə'trɪbjʊt/ *v.* regard sth. as belonging to, caused by or produced by sb./sth. 认为(某事物)属于; 把(某事)归因于: *This play is usually attributed to Shakespeare.* 这个剧本通常认为是莎士比亚创作的。/ *They claim that one in twenty deaths can be directly attributed to air pollution.* 他们称每20例死亡个案中就有1例是空气污染直接造成的。

#### 扩展

[近义] owe, ascribe

[搭配] attribute sth. to sb./sth. 认为……属于; 把……归因于

### 三、课文难点分析

- 1) When we approach the notion of friendship, our first problem is that there is a lack of socially acknowledged criteria for what makes a person a friend. (Para. 1)

【释义】我们探讨友谊这个概念时，遇到的第一个问题是，没有社会公认的择友标准。

【解析】approach 的意思是“deal with 处理”，再如：Before trying to solve the puzzle, let us consider the best way to approach it. 要想解决这一难题，让我们先考虑处理它的最佳方式。socially acknowledged criteria 的意思是“established standards accepted by all 社会公认的标准”，其中 acknowledged 为过去分词，表示“承认的”，再如：a generally acknowledged fact 一个公认的事实。what makes a person a friend 是介词 for 的宾语从句。

- 2) Aristotle distinguishes between what he believes to be genuine friendships and two other forms: one based on mutual usefulness, the other on pleasure. (Para. 2)

【释义】亚里士多德将自己心目中真正的友谊同另外两种友谊截然分开。这两种友谊分别是：基于互利的友谊；基于愉悦的友谊。

【解析】distinguish between ... and ... 为固定搭配，意思是“将两个事物区分开来；识别(二者)”，这里，被区分的为 what he believes to be genuine friendships (他心目中真正的友谊) 和 two other forms。

- 3) They take pleasure in each other's company only in so far as they have hopes of advantage from it. (Para. 3)

【释义】只有当他们认为彼此有希望相互利用的时候，才会乐于待在一起。

【解析】company 的意思是“陪伴，交往”，再如：I was grateful for Jean's company on the long journey up to Edinburgh. 在我去爱丁堡的漫长旅途中琼与我做伴，我很感激她。in so far as 的意思是“to the degree that 到……程度”，引导的状语表示“他们”的友谊发展到何种程度才会乐于相处，再如：I think he will help you, in so far as he can. 我想他会尽力帮助你的。句末代词 it 指代主句中的 each other's company。

- 4) ... and their chief interests are in their own pleasure and the opportunity of the moment. (Para. 4)

【释义】……他们感兴趣的主要是自己的快乐和眼前的重要机会。

【解析】the opportunity of the moment 意思是“the opportunity that is most important at the present time 眼前的重要机会”。

- 5) That is why they fall in and out of friendship quickly. (Para. 4)

【释义】难怪他们的友谊总是迅速地开始，又匆匆地结束。

【解析】fall in 和 fall out of 是一对意义相反的短语。fall in/into 指“start doing 开始做……”，再如：I fell into conversation with some young people from New York. 我开始和一些来自纽约的年轻人聊天。fall out of 意思是“结束”。因此，fall in and out of friendship quickly 的意思是 are quick in making friends and ending friendships。

- 6) Only the friendship of those who are good, and similar in their goodness, is perfect. (Para. 5)

【释义】只有那些品德高尚而且拥有相似美德的人之间建立的友谊才是最完美的。

【解析】who ... goodness 是定语从句，修饰 those。goodness 意思是“virtue; quality of be-

ing good 美德; 善良”, 再如: In spite of the bad things he's done I still believe in his essential goodness. 尽管他做过坏事, 我仍然相信他的本质是善良的。

- 7) It is between good men that both love and friendship are chiefly found and in the highest form. (Para. 5)

【释义】 爱和友谊多半在品行高尚的人之间发生, 而且以最高雅的形式出现。

【解析】 该句使用了强调句型: It is ... + *that*-clause, 被强调的部分是 between good men. in the highest form 的意思是 of the best quality。

- 8) And no two persons can accept each other and become friends until each has proved to the other that he is worthy of love, and so won his trust. (Para. 5)

【释义】 只有当两个人互相证明自己值得爱并获得对方的信任之后, 彼此方能接受对方为朋友。

【解析】 该句使用了 no ... until (直到……才) 的结构, 再如: No student is to leave the classroom until the test is over. 只有等到考试结束学生才能离开教室。

- 9) He further defines “the good” as “those whose actions and lives leave no question as to their honor, purity, equity, and liberality ...” (Para. 6)

【释义】 他进而将“好人”定义为“那些行为和生活无损于自己的荣誉、纯洁、公平和开明的人……”

【解析】 该句中使用了两个动词短语: define ... as ... 和 leave no question as to. define ... as ... 的意思是“把……定义为……”, 再如: People define him as a genius. 人们说他是天才。leave no question as to 意思是“对……不引起任何质疑”, 再如: His eight years' service as the governor leaves no question as to his integrity and competence. 他任职州长八年, 没人对他的正直和能力提出质疑。

- 10) All human beings are bonded together in a community of shared reason. (Para. 6)

【释义】 人类生活在以共同的理性为基础的社会。

【解析】 此处 community 是指“human society 人类社会”; reason 的意思是“the ability to think, understand and form judgments that are based on facts 理性”, 再如: Only man has reason. 只有人类才有理性。

- 11) ... those who possess any superiority must regard themselves as equals of those who are less fortunate. (Para. 6)

【释义】 ……优越于他人的人必须平等地对待那些没那么幸运的人。

【解析】 equal 是名词, 意思是 a person of the same quality or with the same status, rights, etc. as another, 再如: She's the equal of her brother as far as intelligence is concerned. 论智力, 她和她哥哥不相上下。

- 12) It is virtue that creates and preserves true friendship. (Para. 6)

【释义】 美德创造友谊, 美德使友谊之树常青。

【解析】 该句使用了强调句型: It is ... + *that*-clause, 被强调部分是 virtue。

- 13) ... and they must share a commitment to the good. (Para. 7)

【释义】 ……他们都致力于崇高的事业。

【解析】 share a commitment to 意思是“共同致力于……”, 即(they) both devote themselves to ...。再如: Those top companies share a commitment to quality and customer service. 那些经营成功的公司无一不致力于产品质量和客户服务。



- 13) To perceive a friend, therefore, is to perceive oneself; and to know a friend is to know oneself. (Para. 7)

【释义】因此，认识朋友就是认识自我，了解朋友就是了解自我。

【解析】该句中 and 连接了结构完全一样的两个句子：不定式短语 + is + 不定式短语，并且重复句中不定式部分的动词。这样的句子朗朗上口，方便记忆。英文里不少谚语也采用这种结构，如：To know a person is to know his company. 知其友，知其人。/ To know everything is to know nothing. 什么都知道，一如什么都不知道。/ 样样精通，样样稀松。

#### 四、练习参考答案

### TASK ONE

#### Discovering the Main Ideas

1. Answer the following questions with the information contained in Text A.

#### 参考答案

- 1) It is because there is a lack of socially acknowledged criteria for what makes a person a friend.
- 2) They are friendship based on utility, friendship based on pleasure and friendship based on goodness.
- 3) He emphasizes the element of virtue in friendship.
- 4) Virtuous friends possess moral excellence and share a commitment to the good.

2. Text A can be divided into four parts with the paragraph number(s) of each part provided as follows. Write down the main idea of each part.

#### 参考答案

Part	Paragraph(s)	Main Idea
One	1	It's necessary to review some classical views of friendship in order to acquire a better understanding of it.
Two	2-5	According to Aristotle, there are three kinds of friendship, which are respectively based on utility, pleasure and goodness. Friendship based on goodness is perfect and totally different from friendship based on utility or pleasure.
Three	6	According to Cicero, true friendship is only possible between good men and it is virtue that creates and preserves true friendship.
Four	7	Friendship is permanent between virtuous people who share a commitment to the good or to what is morally right or worthy of praise.