

21

世纪 高职高专规划教材

Comprehensive Course for College English

大学英语综合教程

(第一册)



主 编 倪 华

副主编 秦咏兰 李光怡 黎彦辰 王作生

Book 1



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内 容 提 要

本套教材是专门为高职高专大学英语教学量身订做的综合教程。教材在科学性、新颖性和实用性等方面均有所突破,给现行的高职高专公共英语教学提供了一套重点突出、选材新颖、编排合理、内容翔实、难易得当的精品教材。

本教材兼顾了对学生英语运用能力的培养和英语过级考试这两个方面的实际需要,在听与说两个板块专门配置了内容丰富的听说材料。为了加强学生的阅读理解能力,解决三级考试中遇到的阅读难点,无论是精读,还是泛读,总体选材上做到了题材广泛、深浅得当、篇章合理。

教材在篇章结构中巧妙插入了“谚语学习”等模块,旨在拓展学生的视野,丰富学生的知识。

本书附赠 MP3 听力光盘。

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前 言

高职高专教育直接面向人才市场,培养和造就适应生产、管理、服务和技术第一线的高技术应用型人才,这就客观上要求我们必须高度重视教材建设和改革。英语作为高职高专学生的重要必修课和基础课,教材建设刻不容缓,但目前大部分高职高专院校使用的通用英语教材不大适应学生入学时的英语水平和就业后的工作需要,还有些教材的难易度把握不好,没有很好地考虑高职高专学生参加大学英语三级考试并获取过级证书的需要等等。

《大学英语综合教程》(Comprehensive Course of College English)是一套综合性英语教程,供高职高专公共英语教学使用。该教材是在众多英语教学专家的悉心指导下,经许多具有丰富教学经验、并长期在大学英语教学第一线的老师共同努力下编撰而成,本教材有以下特点:

1. 选材新颖、内容丰富

本套教材的所有材料都选自最新的报纸、杂志和互联网,文章的可读性强,饶有趣味,形式活泼,内容充分体现了时代特征,涵盖了经济、旅游、网络、名人传记、历史故事、职业规划、校园生活、娱乐、家庭、新能源等,是真正的“活”英语。

2. 学用结合、考学兼顾

本套教材充分考虑了高职高专学生参加大学英语三级考试(高等学校英语应用能力考试 A 级)的客观需要,设计了多种有针对性的专项练习和仿真题型,有利于学生在掌握英语基础知识和语言运用技能的同时,获得高校英语应用能力等级证书。

3. 针对性强、实用性强

近年来,虽然也见到一些各具特色的供高职高专英语教学的教材,摆脱了采用本科英语教材作为替代品的尴尬局面,但距专科层面的英语教学模式,以及需要达到的教学目标尚有些距离,有些地方尚待商榷。为了解决这方面的现实问题,我们采取补漏填缺的方式,博众家之长,参阅了现有的各类英语教材,根据高职高专英语教学的特点,编撰出这套实用性较强的英语教材,希望这套教材的面世,能对专科层次的英语教学起到积极的促进作用。

4. 综合教程、板块结构

本套教材在听说训练方面注重学生日常交流能力的培养,精读和泛读的内容围绕一个主题训练学生的综合技能,在写作部分则注重写作方法、写作技巧和日常应用文的练习,使听、说、读、写及英语综合运用能力得以同步提高。

5. 注重衔接、强化体验

本套教材的另一个显著的特点,就是要解决和满足学生对英语听力和英语口语的需求,解决哑巴英语长期困扰着学生的难题。我们分别在每个单元设置了听力理解(Listening Comprehension)和口语理解(Speaking Comprehension)两个板块。尤其是每个口语理解,设置了两段情景各异,内容丰富,便于学生开展口语练习的会话板块。另外,为了提升学生对英语阅读的理解能力,课文的精读部分以及补充阅读,涉猎面宽,题材丰富,内容贴近现实生活,

让学生有一种亲切感和体验感。

本套教材分三册进行编撰，供高职学生一年半（共计三个学期）使用。基本结构为：

Part One Listening

听力部分由辨音、歌曲欣赏、专项训练、对话、短文等部分构成，难度由浅入深。听力内容多样化，多数为贴近学生生活或热门话题。

Part Two Speaking

口语部分选材新颖，内容为学生感兴趣的话题。两个紧扣主题的对话为学生提供了谈论主题的样例；两个交际任务和对话后提供的要点提示激发学生“有话想说”的欲望。实用句型（Useful Sentences）部分在每个单元给学生补充与主题相关的句型结构以及表达方式，使学生掌握更多的口语表达。谚语（Proverbs）部分介绍 2~3 个相关谚语，扩大学生知识面。

Part Three Intensive Reading

精读部分以杂志、报纸等可读性很强的文章为主，短而精，还设计了针对性很强的练习题。课后练习部分包括了对文章的理解、单词短语的运用、句型结构的操练以及中英混合翻译，主要培养学生听、说、读、写、译的综合能力。

Part Four Grammar

语法部分主要由语法点的讲解和练习组成。所选语法点都为常用语法，也是英语三级考试相关语法点。练习题主要针对英语三级考试内容，选自历年英语三级考试真题。

Part Five Supplementary Reading and Writing

补充阅读部分主要培养学生课外阅读的能力，阅读文章之后设计了相关练习以及生词短语注解，帮助学生更好地理解文章内容。写作部分包括与单元主题相关的作文写作和应用文写作。前者侧重培养学生的 Essay-writing 的能力，后者培养学生模拟套写在实际交际环境中的常用应用文写作能力。

第一册的内容，主要是同高中英语教学的程度相衔接，起到一个循序渐进的作用，让学生有一个既新奇，又熟悉的感觉，有助于学生学习台阶的提升。对于语法的分布、课文内容的设置，以及各大板块的配置，我们均作了充分的考虑。第二册起到承上启下的作用，语法练习的程度有所加深，范围有所扩大，课文的深度在第一册的基础上有了一定程度的加深。第三册是本教材的最后一册，为了使学生顺利通过大学英语三级考试，我们特定配置了三个部分的综合练习，安排在相关的单元后面，方便学生在学习的过程中见识到三级考试的难度和内容。这部分练习均是从历年考试的全真试题精选而成，内容丰富，涉及面广，针对性强。学生分阶段做这类练习，分散了学生负担集中，时间不敷的困难。同时，为了提升学生学习的兴趣，扩大学生的英语知识面，我们分别设置了“英语谚语”、“开心一刻”、“新鲜活泼的英语成语”以及“知识典故”和“世界珍闻”等板块。学完这套教材，学生的知识层面和英语水平都可得到相当的提高，可以满足学生应对“三级考试”和毕业后的工作需要。

本教材的编写，既是我们多年从事一线大学英语教学经验的总结，又是我们教材建设过程的一次创新的尝试。教材编写是一项艰巨而复杂的工作，同时一部好的教材，需要在教学实践中不断完善，反复修订，长此以往，方能有持久的生命力。在此我们恳请各位专家、老师、学生在使用过程中随时提出宝贵的意见和建议，并将相关意见和建议及时反馈给我们，我们衷

心期待从事高职高专英语教学的专家和教师共同努力，以促进本教材的进一步修订和完善。

同时，也对为参与本套教材编写工作付出辛勤劳动的全体编委会成员表示衷心的感谢，他们是：黎彦辰、李光怡、王作生、秦咏兰、陈佳、陈颖、巨敏莲、罗翠红、黎文博、刘泽波、邱爽、谭维杰、王淼、于琇、杨晓花、杨思月。

我们真诚希望本教材的问世能够对我国现有的高职高专英语教学改革起到积极的推动和促进作用。我们相信，这套《大学英语综合教程》系列教材以其自身的特色，一定能为当前百花齐放的大学英语教材增添一朵奇葩，增添一份风采。

倪华

2011年7月

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Module 1 College Life



Part One Listening

Activity One: Basic Listening Practice

Direction: Choose the word you hear from each of the group. Mark the corresponding letter with a tick (✓).

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. A. poor | B. pool | C. poll | D. per |
| 2. A. low | B. now | C. no | D. new |
| 3. A. leaf | B. live | C. life | D. knife |
| 4. A. sing | B. see | C. thing | D. say |
| 5. A. fill | B. full | C. few | D. fear |
| 6. A. glass | B. class | C. grass | D. glance |
| 7. A. die | B. tie | C. pie | D. guy |
| 8. A. best | B. pest | C. past | D. desk |
| 9. A. safe | C. save | C. solve | D. soft |
| 10. A. same | B. sum | C. them | D. theme |

Activity Two: Conversations

Direction: Listen to the conversations and fill in each of the following blanks with the missing information.

Conversation 1

M: It's _____ (1).

W: Yes, it is.

M: It looks like _____ (2).

W: Yes, and I hope that it does.

A: Why is that?

W: I really love _____ (3).

- M: Me too. It always smells so fresh after it rains.
 W: Yes, but I love the night air _____ (4).
 M: Really?
 W: Because _____ (5).
 M: I really hope it rains today.
 W: Yeah, me too.

Conversation 2

- M: I would like to _____ (6) the beach this weekend.
 W: That would be fun. _____ (7)?
 M: The forecast says that it will be warm on the weekend.
 W: Is that true for the beach?
 M: It sounds like it will be.
 B: The weather in California _____ (8). I really hope it doesn't get cold.
 M: _____ (9), I want to go so badly.
 W: It would be nice if the weather would never change.
 M: That would be great, then we could plan things sooner.
 W: True. Predictable weather would _____ (10).

Activity Three: Passage

Direction: Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

Fishing is my _____ (1) sport. I often fish for hours without catching anything. But this does not worry me. Some fishermen are unlucky. _____ (2) catching fish, they catch old boots and rubbish. I am even less lucky. I never catch anything — not even old boots. After having _____ (3) on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. "You must give up fishing!" my friends say. _____ (4). But they don't realize one important thing. I'm not really interested in fishing. I am only interested in _____ (5).



Part Two Speaking

Dialogue I

On Campus

- A: Hi, man, it seems that we haven't seen each other for a long time.

- B: Yeah. What have you been doing recently?
- A: Don't mention it. In fact I also wonder what I have been doing, it appears busy everyday, but it comes out nothing.
- B: Me too, college life is totally different from high school life, isn't it?
- A: Exactly true.
- B: I used to say when I began a college life, I would make full use of my college time.
- A: That's true. Students should be self-conscious about their study.
- B: I wish I could return to high school !
- A: Oh, we have to face the reality and adapt ourselves to the new environment.
- B: You're right.

Notes

come out 出来; 出现

be different from... 和……不同

make full use of 充分利用

environment 环境

Phrases and Sentence Patterns

We haven't seen each other for a long time. 我们很久没见了。

Don't mention it. 别提了。

I wish I could ... 我希望我可以……

We have to face the reality. 我们得面对现实。

Dialogue II

About Lecture

- A: Hey, Peter, have you ever been to Mr.Wang's lecture?
- B: Yes, of course.
- A: What do you think of his lecture?
- B: It is great! Since I first came to this college, I've heard that Mr.Wang's lecture is very popular among the students.
- A: Oh, really?
- B: Yeah. He is so interesting and, of course, special! So would you like to go to his lecture with me tomorrow morning?
- A: I'd love to! I've been waiting for such a chance for a long time!
- B: There are lots of other characteristics in him! See you tomorrow.
- A: I can't wait to!





Notes

lecture 讲座；演讲

characteristic 特征；特性



Phrases and Sentence Patterns

Have you ever been to... 你曾经去过……？

What do you think of... 你认为……怎么样？

Would you like to ... 你想要……吗？

See you tomorrow. 明天见。

Activities

I. Direction: Answer the following questions from your own experience.

1. How is your college life?
2. What will you do as a college student?

II. Direction: Create dialogues with your partner.

Student A is confused with his college life, he is planning to take a discussion with his friend

B. Student B had made a very clear view about college life. Now they are communicating with each other.

Useful sentences

1. How is your college life? 你的大学生活怎么样呢？
2. In my opinion ... 我认为……
3. You need to ... 你应该……
4. You'd better ... 你最好……
5. What do you think of... 你认为……怎么样呢？
6. Take part in ... 参加……
7. There are ... 有……
8. It is necessary for us to ... 我们有必要做……
9. It might be difficult to... 或许做……是困难的
10. Keep your mind focus on... 集中注意力到……

Proverbs

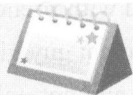
All roads lead to Rome.

条条大路通罗马。

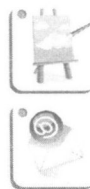
Friend is easier lost than found.

得朋友难，失朋友易。





Part Three Intensive Reading

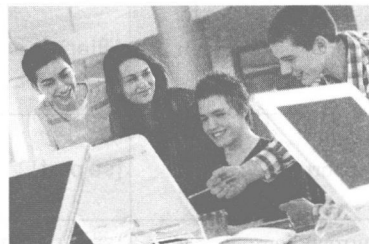


A. Lead-in questions

1. *In your opinion, what does college life like?*
2. *Do you like your college life? Why?*
3. *What do you think the purposes of college life are?*

College Life

If life were a colorful drawing, college life would be one of the brightest colors. If life were a meaningful poem, college life would be one of the most beautiful words. College life is an especially important period of time. If you make good use of your golden time in college, you will learn a lot of things not only in the textbooks, but also outside the textbooks; not only in theory, but also in practice.



When you become a college student, it means you begin to lead another new life, and learn to support yourself. You need to be used to the new surroundings. You must try everything by yourself. You must learn to stand on your feet with no walking stick.

College is just like a small society. Living under the same sun, we need to be sociable. So it is necessary for us to communicate with others. Social communication is not easier to learn than other skills. If you can keep smiling, others will also be more ready to help you. Speaking also plays an important role in communication. "Handle them carefully, for words have more power than atom bombs." said one wise man.

As a small society, college is of course full of competition. As a college student, you will face hunting for your job very soon. College students try to exercise before entering the big society. The purpose is to test both their knowledge and ability. When you see them working hard to get good academic scores and taking part in all sorts of activities to sharpen their ability, how can you stand in the same place? Some students even find some part-time jobs to practice themselves and get more and more social experiences.

What can we do? We must get more and more knowledge and learn techniques to deal with the new situation. "Time and tide wait for no man!" We must treasure every minute of our college life. If you want to be successful in the near future, you should get involved not only in school subjects but also in outside class activities.

College life is regarded as the most memorable, funny and careless time of the life. It is time when students make new friends and spend the majority of their time on parties. In college, the



students gain the necessary skills and experiences. And if a person is too preoccupied with friends and own image of a cool guy/girl he gains no knowledge. And some people say that great guy/girl is not a profession. Thus, one should remember that college life must contain study and not only some fun.

College is a mountain of treasures. If you pay attention to your college life, you will pick up a lot of precious stones named knowledge, goodsense, cooperative spirit and determination.

B. Vocabulary and Expressions

meaningful	adj.	[min:nɪŋfəl]	having a meaning or purpose	有意义的；意味深长的
make use of				利用
theory	n.	['θiəri]	an organized system of accepted knowledge to explain a specific set of phenomena	理论；原理
support	n.	[sə'pɔ:t]	to provide the necessities of life for (a family, person, etc)	支撑；维持；供养
surrounding	n.	[sə'raʊndɪŋ]	closely encircling	环境；周围的事物
sociable	adj.	['səʊjəbl]	inclined to companionship with others	随和的；好交际的；友善的
communicate	v.	[kə'mju:nikeit]	interchange information or ideas	交流；沟通
play... role in				在……方面起作用
handle	v.	['hændl]	deal with	处理；应付；对待
atom bomb				原子弹
hunt	v.	[hʌnt]	search for sth.	搜寻；寻找；追捕
academic	adj.	[,ækə'demik]	belonging or relating to a place of learning, esp a college, university, or academy	学术的；学院的；普通文化课的
take part in				参加；参与
sharpen	v.	['ʃɑ:pən]	to make or become sharp or sharper	（使）提高；（使）改善
technique	n.	[tek'ni:k]	a practical method, skill, or art applied to a particular task	技术；技巧
deal with				处理；安排
treasure	v.	['treʒə]	a thing or person that is highly prized or valued	珍爱；珍惜
be preoccupied with				使全神贯注于……；被……所占据

pay attention to				注意; 重视
cooperative	adj	[kəu'ɒpəreɪtɪv]	willing to cooperate; helpful	合作的; 协力的
determination	n.	['dɪtə'mi'neɪʃən]	the act or an instance of making a decision	决心; 果断

C. Text Understanding

I. Understanding of the main idea: use some specific words in the text to fill in the blanks.

College life is an especially important period of time. When you become a college student, it means you begin to lead another new life, and learn to (1) yourself. College is just like a small society. Living under the same sun, we need to be (2) . So it is necessary for us to (3) with others. As a small society, college is of course full of competition. As a college student, you will face (4) for your job very soon. Therefore, you need to (5) all sorts of activities to (6) your ability. College is a mountain of treasures. You must pay attention to your college life.

II. Answer the following questions with the information you got from the passage.

1. What will you learn if you make good use of your golden time in college?

2. Why does the college life mean you begin to lead another new life?

3. What should we do as college is just like a small society?

4. Can we say college is full of competition? And why?

5. What can we do to deal with the new college life?

III. Reading Comprehension

1. If you make good use of your time in college, you will learn a lot of things. Here "the things" refers to .

A. knowledge in the textbooks

B. knowledge outside the textbooks

C. theory and practice

D. all of the above

2. In the first line of second paragraph, what does "it" refers to .

A. a student

B. a college student

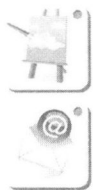
C. college

D. college life

3. According to the passage, if you can keep smiling, others will .

A. easy to help you

B. smile to you



- C. communicate with you D. laugh at you
4. In this text, the purpose of exercise before entering the big society is to _____.
 A. communicate with others B. take part in all sorts of activities
 C. hunting for the job D. test their knowledge and ability
5. According to this text, which of the following is not included in author's opinion?
 A. We need to take part in all sorts of activities as much as possible.
 B. Other skills are much difficult to learn than social communication.
 C. Some students even find some part-time jobs to practice themselves and get more and more social experiences.
 D. We must cherish every minute of our college life.

D. Exercises

● Language focus

I. Multiple-choice: choose the best one from A, B, C, and D.

1. Last year the advertising rate _____ by 20 percent.
 A. raised B. arose C. arouse D. rose
2. His answer was so confused that I could hardly make any _____ of it at all.
 A. explanation B. meaning C. sense D. interpretation
3. You should have your eyes tested every year in case the _____ of your spectacles need changing.
 A. lenses B. glasses C. sights D. crystals
4. The school committee hoped that their choice of play would be _____ with the students and their parents.
 A. recognized B. popular C. favorable D. fascinated
5. By cutting down trees we _____ the natural home of birds and animals.
 A. harm B. hurt C. injure D. damage

II. Please complete the sentences with the proper form of the given word.

meaning meaningful mean

1. Whatever does he _____?
2. Did you catch my _____?
3. Life is only _____ when it faces uncertainty.

theory theoretical theoretically

1. _____ is something, but practice is everything.
2. It's not an article _____, it's a piece of complaining.
3. Universities, when it is functioning well, should offer both _____ knowledge as well as professional training.

sociable social society

1. _____ customs differ from country to country.
2. He has never really been the _____ type.
3. With the development of _____ the demand of fabulous designer is growing.

sharpen sharp sharpness

1. He told me with regret that his truck had been out of control at the _____ bend.
2. The sounds were individualized by _____ and tone.
3. We have to _____ our edge to succeed.

cooperative cooperate cooperation

1. They decide to break up their _____ relationship.
2. How many countries will be _____ in the Olympic Games?
3. The Program for the Development of Chinese Women is aimed at further promoting women's _____ in government and political affairs.

III. Put an appropriate preposition or adverb into each blank in the following sentences.

1. We must guard ourselves _____ making the same mistakes again.
2. I asked her to drop me _____ at the airport, but she stayed till I boarded the plane.
3. The little baby was very excited _____ the sight of his mother.
4. Many people believed he died _____ working too hard.
5. I was not conscious _____ being alone in the room until I finished reading the book.
6. _____ this day, I still have fresh memories of my life in that small, quiet town.
7. He had put the hat _____ and taken it off again three times.
8. Her family strongly disapproves _____ her marrying the young man.
9. He has five children and a wife to provide _____.
10. The policeman insisted _____ seeing what I had in my bag.

● **Structure****I. Direction: Rewrite the following pairs of sentences in the style of the example.****Examples:** We need to communicate with others.

Communicating with others is necessary.

→It is necessary for us to communicate with others.

1. We need to read widely. Reading widely is important.

2. You are so kind. You think so much of us.

3. We need to learn to look at things from all sides. Learning to look at things from all sides is necessary.



4. We needn't to do so. Turning down the proposal is unwise.
5. I may not finish the book in two days. Finishing the book in two days is difficult.

● Translation

Direction: Translate the following sentences into Chinese or English.

1. If life were a colorful drawing, college life would be one of the brightest colors.
2. Living under the same sun, we need to be sociable.
3. If you want to be successful in the near future, you should get involved not only in school subjects but also in outside class activities.
4. 你应当注意交通标志。(pay attention to...)
5. 暑假期间我们将参加社会实践。(take part in)
6. 他们学会了和各种人打交道。(deal with)



Part Four Grammar

构词法

分清词类是学好英语的一个重要环节。词类与各个句子成分有密切联系。

名词或代词多用作主语或宾语，如：I have many *friends* in this city.

动词多用作谓语，如：I *think* that he is right.

形容词多用作定语或表语，如：She is a very *kind* woman. The actress is really *pretty*.

副词多用作状语，如：Everyone likes Jane because she acts so *wonderfully*.

有许多词是由同一词根演变而来的，学习时要把相关的词联系来记，以便举一反三，帮助记忆和使用。例如：use, useful, useless, usefully, uselessly, usefulness, uselessness, used, unused, disused, misuse, user.

英语新词的构成主要有三种：

