

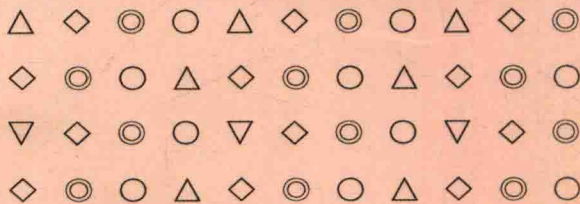
成人高等教育财经专业精品教材系列

李
毅
莫振银
主编

大学英语

(本科
下)

College English II



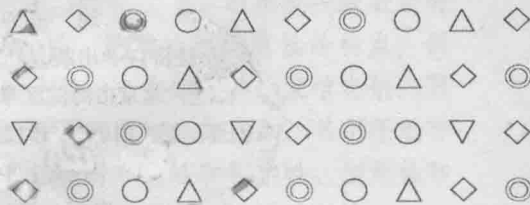
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李毅 莫振银 主编
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李 毅 莫振银 主 编

王 璐 王 朋 马宏伟 副主编

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电子邮箱: [dbts@esp. com. cn](mailto:dbts@esp.com.cn))

前 言

在“十二五”即将结束、“十三五”面临开局之际，为适应国家提升高校教学水平和创新能力、大力发展继续教育、推动普通高校继续教育改革发展的要求，山东财经大学在原有山东省成人高等教育品牌专业特色课程系列教材的基础上，组织编写了这一新的成人高等教育财经专业精品教材系列。

该系列教材立足大众创业、万众创新，建设创新型国家的经济社会发展需要，紧扣财经类专业课程设置和教学大纲，科学、系统地涵盖了专业教学的基本内容，其中主要包括专业基础课和专业主干课程教材。这些教材适用于经济、管理学科，尤其是经济学、会计学、金融学等专业成人教育的教学，对指导和帮助学生获取本专业的基础理论和专业知识具有较强的针对性。

该系列教材的编写依托雄厚的学科专业实力和师资资源，主编、副主编及参编人员均为长期从事高校继续教育教学、科研和管理的专家、教授及一线教学骨干，教材在内容的设计方面较好地体现了实践性、应用性和对策性等特点，同时，该系列教材注重创新，力求把最新的理论发展、专业知识和政策信息纳入其中，内容上融入了编撰者多年来从事专业理论教学研究的优秀成果，其中不乏许多获省部级以上奖励的成果，从而较好地实现了教材系统性和科学性、创新性和实践性的有机结合。该系列教材在使用范围和地域上，具有广泛的适应性。

《大学英语》（本科下）是成人高等教育财经专业精品系列教材之一。经济全球化、文化多元化和信息网络化时代的来临，对作为成人高等教育必修课程之一的英语课程教材建设提出了新的、更高的要求。据此，我们针对成人学习英语的困难与特点编写了这套《大学英语》（本科）成人高等教育通用英语教材，以供成人教育非英语专业的本科学生学习使用。教材以成人高等教育本科英语教学大纲为指导，按照循序渐进、突出重点、注重操练的编写原则，把人文教育与英语教育融为一体，充分体现英语学习和教学的规律性，全面传授英语语言知识，重点培养阅读与翻译能力，使学习者掌握基础的、实用的英语语言知识和技能，具备阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的基本能力，并为进一步提高英语应用

能力打下较扎实的基础。

本教材内容新颖丰富、题材广泛、体裁多样,注重反映当代社会的新知识、新发展,便于学生将英语学习和了解社会现实结合起来,提高英语学习的兴趣,促进其英语水平的提高。教材同时注重中国社会经济发展和中国传统文化的介
绍,为学生在学习英语的同时熟悉中国文化,并在今后的学习和工作中传播中国文化打下良好基础。

本套教材分为上下两册,每册十二个单元,每个单元包含 TEXT A 和 TEXT B 两篇课文。其中 TEXT A 为教学重点,课文篇幅适当,语言精练。课后练习集中体现对阅读、词汇、语法和翻译能力的培养。附录中配有 TEXT A 译文和练习参考答案,方便教师教学和学生自学。

本册教材具有以下三大特色:

- 选文均为 800~1 200 字短文,语言精练,难易适度,题材广泛,体裁多样。题材既涵盖当代社会政治、经济、教育、环保与高科技,也涉及中西方传统文化精华;体裁既有记叙文和说明文,也包含名人演说、人物传记和先哲遗训等。

- 每单元精讲课文注释详尽,便于教学。既对文中出现的重要语言点和长难句子讲解透彻,也对作者、相关历史文化背景知识和专有名词(名人、地名、出版物、组织等)进行了全面介绍。

- 练习形式丰富多样。既有针对课文的阅读理解题和汉英句子翻译练习,又有词汇测试、阅读技巧讲解与练习、英汉翻译技巧讲解与练习。

本书共有十二个单元,每单元内容由课前思考讨论问题、课文、词汇表、注释、练习、阅读技巧讲解与练习或英汉翻译技巧讲解与练习、课后阅读材料七部分组成。具体内容如下:

1. 课前思考讨论问题 (Pre-reading Questions)。一般是 2~3 个与课文内容密切相关的问题,旨在引导学生快速进入课文内容的学习与理解。

2. 课文 (TEXT A)。该篇文章是教师课堂精讲内容,选文语言规范,时代感强,尽可能反映当代社会文化与生活的各个侧面,使学生在语言学习的同时了解当代社会文化状况。

3. 词汇表 (Words and Expressions)。该表中每个生词均根据权威词典标注中英文释义,短语标注汉语释义,对用法较难掌握的单词和短语给予适当解释,便于学生理解和掌握。

4. 注释 (Notes)。主要包括文中出现的重要语言点与长难句子的解释,以及作者、相关历史文化背景知识和专有名词(名人、地名、出版物、组织等)的介绍,旨在加深学生对课文内容的理解与掌握。

5. 练习 (Exercises)。每篇精讲课文后附练习, 包括针对课文的阅读理解题、词汇测试以及运用课文中出现的重要单词和短语进行汉英句子翻译。通过练习使学生掌握本单元所学内容, 扩大词汇量。

6. 写作技巧、汉英翻译技巧与练习 (Writing Skills or Chinese-English Translation Skills)。第一、三、五、七、九、十一单元讲解写作技巧, 并附有写作技巧练习; 第二、四、六、八、十、十二单元讲解汉英翻译技巧, 并附有汉英翻译练习, 旨在进一步提高学生的写作能力与汉英翻译能力。

7. 课后阅读材料 (TEXT B)。每单元除一篇精讲课文 (TEXT A) 外, 另有一篇 800~1 200 字的辅助阅读材料, 难易程度与精讲课文相当, 并附有英汉双解的词汇表和课文阅读理解题, 供学生课后阅读。辅助材料与精讲课文为同一体裁, 但内容涉及的多为中国社会文化。辅助阅读材料旨在增加阅读量, 培养学生用英语介绍中国文化有关内容的基本能力。

本套教材由山东财经大学外国语学院院长李毅教授拟定总体编写原则、选材框架并总审定稿。主编人员由山东财经大学外国语学院长期从事英语专业教学, 具有丰富理论和教学经验的教授、副教授组成。本册教材以山东财经大学李毅教授、莫振银副教授为主编, 王璐教授、王朋副教授、马宏伟副教授为副主编; 其中王璐教授负责编写第一、二、三、四单元课文内容、王朋副教授负责编写第五、六、七单元课文内容和词汇测试练习, 马宏伟副教授负责编写第八、九、十、十一、十二单元课文内容, 莫振银副教授负责编写写作技巧、汉英翻译技巧与相关练习。

本套教材力图体现当代先进的教学理念, 融知识性、实用性、可读性和科学严谨性于一体。我们参阅并借鉴了大量的外文文献资料, 并得到有关部门的大力支持, 在此一并表示诚挚的感谢。鉴于编者的水平有限, 编写过程中难免出现疏漏和错误之处, 恳请学界专家和读者批评指正。

编者

2016 年 1 月

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UNIT ONE

TEXT A

Disney World

Pre-reading Questions:

1. How do you know about Walt Disney?
2. Have you ever visited Disneyland or Walt Disney World? If so, please share your experience with your classmate.

[1] One day Walt Disney had a vision. It was a vision of a place where children and parents could have fun together. The more Walt dreamed of a “magical park”, the more imaginative and elaborate it became.

[2] The original plans for the park were on 8 acres next to the Disney Studio lot on Hyperion Avenue in Burbank where his employees and families could go to relax. However, the amusement parks of the 1920's and 30's were tawdry, dirty, sleazy places. Other parks across the country were no better. As Walt Disney sat at a bench, at an amusement park, watching his daughters play, he noticed how ragged and filthy the small amusement park was. He also observed people's reactions to different rides, and noticed how children's parents had nothing to do. They would be anxious to go home, while their children were still having fun, and playing.

[3] This is where Walt was conjuring, and planning a new type of amusement park; one that would be clean, and would have attractions for parents and children together. He dreamed and hoped of building a “little family park” where parents could take their children for a day of fun—for both kids and adults. Still, Walt felt that it was possible to build a different kind of park...a “themed” park that had fun attractions and a beautiful atmosphere...a park that wouldn't decline into an ugly, gaudy, cheap place...a

park that “would never be completed—as long as there is imagination in the world.” The Second World War had a devastating effect on the Disney Studios. With no money, Walt shelved his ideas for the time being. However, during the war, Walt had time to come up with new ideas, and creations for his magical park. Disneyland in Los Angeles opened to a star-studded fanfare on July 17th, 1955. Construction of “The Happiest Place on Earth” was completed in one year, a tremendous engineering and planning success that is still to be admired. Its opening was a media event that even as late as the 1990’s, has rarely been exceeded for glitz, glamour, excitement, and drama.

[4] Nowadays, the entertainment giant has Walt Disney Parks and Resorts in five different places around the world. They are the Disneyland Resort in Los Angeles, Walt Disney World in Florida, Tokyo Disney Resort, Tokyo Disney Sea, Disneyland Resort Paris and Hong Kong Disneyland respectively. *The Wall Street Journal* reported on January 9, 2009 that Disney and the Shanghai government had signed a proposal outlining the legal and financial framework for its first theme park in mainland China, targeting one of the largest and most prosperous markets in Asia. Now the proposal is waiting for being approved by the central government. This is really a sensation among Chinese children and their parents.

[5] Among the exciting Disney parks and resorts, Disney World in Florida is the biggest amusement resort, twice the size of Manhattan. It was opened on October 1, 1971, five years after Walt Disney’s death. It attracts people of most tastes and most income groups, and people of all ages, from toddlers to grandpas. Within Walt Disney World Resort there are 4 Theme Parks, 2 Water Parks, 2 shopping, dining and entertainment areas and one world-class sports complex. The central attraction of the resort is the Magic Kingdom. This theme Park features enchanting entertainment and classic attractions across seven whimsical lands. Tourists can meet beloved Disney Characters, watch parades and spectacular fireworks and see how fairytale dreams can come true. Almost everywhere you go, there are models of people and animals. Besides, they move and talk most realistically. There is, for example, the Hall of Fame, which displays models of all the American Presidents since George Washington. The Presidents talk, using the actual words they once used as living Presidents. There is much else to see: Adventureland, Frontierland, Fantasyland, Tomorrowland, New Orleans Square, and Toontown. Each of the original lands has been altered—and had new attractions added—over the years.

[6] Disneyland near Los Angeles has a lot of wonderful things to see and do, but Walt Disney World in Florida has a huge number of wonderful things to see and do. The two places are almost incomparable. If you had a single day to spend at a Disney theme park you would choose Disneyland without a passing thought. If you have a week, though, you'll go to Walt Disney World. In fact, in one full week it's not possible to see everything at the Florida complex.

[7] Even though Walt Disney wasn't able to see how his park prospered and grew into the 21st Century, his legacy still lives on with us. Throughout Disneyland and throughout the entire world, he will always be there. "The Happiest Place on Earth" will always be there, too. (805 words)

Words and Expressions

acre ['eɪkə] *n.* a unit for measuring area, equal to 4,047 square meters 英亩

amusement [ə'mju:zɪmənt] *n.* the process of getting or providing pleasure and enjoyment 娱乐

amusement park 游乐园

attraction [ə'trækʃ(ə)n] *n.* something interesting or enjoyable to see or do 有趣之物; 有魅力之物, 诱惑物

Burbank ['bɜ:bæŋk] *n.* 伯班克 (位于美国加利福尼亚州洛杉矶县, 毗邻好莱坞市)

complex ['kɒmpleks] *n.* a group of buildings that are close together, or a large building containing smaller buildings that are used for the same purpose 综合建筑群 (由众多大楼或一座主楼和诸多辅楼组成)

conjure ['kɒndʒə] *vt.* make something appear as if by magic 使某物如变魔术般凭空出现

devastating ['devəsteɪtɪŋ] *adj.* destroying or badly damaging something 毁灭性的, 破坏力极强的

elaborate [ɪ'læb(ə)rət] *adj.* containing a lot of small details or parts that are connected with each other in a complicated way 精心制作的; 详尽的; 复杂的

enchancing [ɪn'tʃɑ:ntɪŋ] *adj.* very attractive 可爱的; 令人着迷的

fanfare ['fænfə] *n.* a gaudy outward display 炫耀; 大张旗鼓的宣传

feature ['fi:tʃə] *v.* to include something new or unusual, used especially in advertisements 以……为特色 (尤用于广告)

- filthy** [ˈfɪlθɪ] *adj.* extremely dirty 十分的肮脏, 污秽的
- gaudy** [ˈɡɔːdi] *adj.* (clothes, colors etc) too bright and look cheap (衣服、颜色等) 俗丽的
- glamour** [ˈglæmə] *n.* the attractive and exciting quality that something has because it is connected with wealth and success (由财富与成功产生的) 魅力, 诱惑力
- glitz** [ɡlɪts] *n.* the exciting, attractive quality which is connected with rich, famous and fashionable people (与富人、名人、时髦人士有关的) 魅力; 富丽堂皇
- imaginative** [ɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv] *adj.* good at thinking of new, interesting ideas, and at forming pictures in one's mind (人) 想象力丰富的
- incomparable** [ɪnˈkɒmp(ə)rəb(ə)l] *adj.* so good, beautiful etc that nothing else can even be compared to it 无可比拟的, 举世无双的
- outline** [ˈaʊtlaɪn] *vt.* to describe something in a general way, giving the main points but not the details 概述; 提出……纲要
- prosper** [ˈprɒspə] *vi.* to be successful and become rich; to grow and develop in a healthy way; thrive 成功; 兴旺, 发达, 繁荣; 健康成长; 顺利发展, 蓬勃发展
- ragged** [ˈræɡɪd] *adj.* torn and in bad condition 破旧的; 衣衫褴褛的
- realistically** [ˌriːəlɪˈstɪkli] *adv.* in a practical way and according to what is actually possible 现实地, 实际地
- resort** [rɪˈzɔːt] *n.* a place where people often go for holidays 度假胜地
- respectively** [rɪˈspektɪvli] *adv.* each separately in the order mentioned 分别地; 各自地
- ride** [raɪd] *n.* a large machine that people ride on for pleasure at a fair (游乐场中) 供人乘坐 (娱乐) 的装置
- sensation** [senˈseɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* extreme excitement or interest, or someone or something that causes this 轰动, 激动; 引起轰动的人 (事)
- shelve** [ʃelv] *vt.* to decide not to continue with a plan, idea etc, although you might continue with it at a later time 将 (计划、意见等) 搁置
- sleazy** [ˈsliːzi] *adj.* dirty and cheap 肮脏廉价的
- spectacular** [spekˈtækjʊlə] *adj.* very impressive and exciting 壮观的, 精彩的, 引人注目的; unusually great or large 巨大的, 辉煌的
- star-studded** [ˈstɑːstʌdɪd] *adj.* including a large number of famous performers 明星荟萃的; 众星云集的; 星罗棋布的

- tawdry** ['tɔ:drɪ] *adj.* cheaply and badly made 廉价的, 不值钱的, 制作粗糙的
- toddler** ['tɒdlə] *n.* a very young child who is just learning to walk 刚学走路的孩子
- tremendous** [trɪ'mendəs] *adj.* very big, fast, powerful etc. 巨大的; 极快的; 强有力的
- whimsical** ['wɪmzɪk(ə)l] *adj.* unusual or strange and often amusing 古怪的; 异想天开的
- come up with** 提出; 想出; 追上
- dream of** 梦想; 向往; 渴望
- for the time being** 暂时
- media event** 重大新闻事件; 媒体焦点事件
- without a passing thought** 不假思索地

Notes

1. Walt Disney (1901 ~ 1966): 华特·迪士尼, 美国著名的动画制作人, 成功的企业家, 著名动画形象“米老鼠”的创作者, 一生获得 27 项奥斯卡奖。他于 1955 年投资创建的迪士尼乐园是全世界儿童梦寐以求的地方, 它满足了童年对世界的幻想。如今迪士尼乐园已经在世界五个地方落户, 在中国上海的迪士尼乐园也即将落成启用。

2. **The more** Walt dreamed of a “magical park”, **the more** imaginative and elaborate it became. (**Para. 1**)

此句是“越……越”(the more...the more) 结构。整个句子译成汉语为：“华特对这个‘魔幻公园’憧憬得越多, 它就越发令人向往, 越发精致可人。”

3. Disney Studio: 迪士尼影视制作公司, 是迪士尼公司的影视部门, 始建于 1939 年, 位于加利福尼亚的班伯克, 也是迪士尼公司的总部。

4. Toontown: 米奇卡通城。

Exercises

I. Text Comprehension

1. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the text.

(1) What impelled Walt Disney to have the idea of building his “magical parks”?

A. The tawdry, dirty, and sleazy amusement parks of the 1920s and 1930s

B. His daughters' love for "magical parks"

C. His own love for "magical parks"

D. Americans' love for "magical parks"

(2) What does the third paragraph mainly talk about?

A. Because of lack of money, Walt shelved his ideas for the time being during the Second World War

B. What Walt's amusement parks look like

C. The Second World War had a devastating effect on the Disney Studios

D. The opening of Disneyland in Los Angeles was a media event

(3) So far, how many Walt Disney Parks have been opened around the world?

A. 3

B. 2

C. 5

D. 4

(4) In which city of the mainland China will the Disney World be opened very soon?

A. Beijing

B. Guangzhou

C. Shenzhen

D. Shanghai

(5) Among the existing Disney parks and resorts, which one is the biggest?

A. Walt Disney World in Florida

B. Disneyland Resort in Los Angeles

C. Hong Kong Disneyland

D. Tokyo Disney Resort

(6) In Walt Disney World in Florida, you can see all of the following except

A. Adventureland

B. Fantasyland

C. Tomorrowland

D. Living American Presidents

2. Judge, according to the text, whether each of the following statements is true or false.

(1) Disneyland in Los Angeles opened on October 1, 1971. ()

(2) Nowadays, the entertainment giant has Walt Disney Parks and Resorts in five different places around the world including San Francisco, Florida, Tokyo, Paris, and Hong Kong. ()

(3) Compared with the previous amusement parks, Walt's amusement parks are clean and have attractions for both parents and children. ()

(4) The central attraction of Walt Disney World Resort is the Magic Kingdom. ()

(5) In comparison with Walt Disney World in Florida, Disneyland in Los Angeles is much smaller. ()

(6) When Disney World in Florida was opened in 1971, Walt Disney had already passed away. ()

II. Vocabulary Tests

1. Fill in the blanks with the words which best complete the following sentences.

(1) If this kind of fish becomes _____, future generations may never taste it at all.

- A. minimum B. little C. scarce D. seldom

(2) To speed up the _____ of letters, the Post Office introduced automatic sorting.

- A. treatment B. delivery C. transmission D. departure

(3) A commission was appointed to _____ into the alleged illegal payments by the football club.

- A. bounce B. inquire C. render D. deceive

(4) The president explained that the purpose of taxation was to _____ government spending.

- A. finance B. expanded C. large D. budget

(5) Mr. Smith asked his secretary to _____ a new paragraph in the annual report she was typing.

- A. inject B. install C. invade D. insert

(6) If you've worked for one employer for two years before leaving to have your baby, you may be _____ maternity pay.

- A. drawn on B. entitled to C. settled for D. rested on

(7) Tons of food was laid out on the big table and crates of beer were _____ ready for consumption.

- A. reserve B. expended C. generated D. stacked

(8) Inside, in the warm living room, with a glass of wine to drink and Mozart to listen to on the CD, she was far from the tiredness she had _____ earlier.

- A. advocated B. conceived C. claimed D. accumulated

(9) Eating too much fat can _____ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.

A. attend to B. attribute to C. contribute to D. devote to

(10) Because a degree from a good university is the means to a better job, education is one of the most _____ areas in Japanese life.

A. sophisticate B. competitive C. considerate D. superficial

2. Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word from the box. Change the form if necessary.

survive	exception	tunnel	permanent	battery
moderate	federal	fade	scholar	substitute

(1) With the _____ of Mary, all the girl students are eager to go to the party.

(2) Although the traffic is not busy, she likes to drive at a _____ speed.

(3) All the memories of his childhood had _____ from his mind by the time he was 65.

(4) This river is so wide that it is impossible to build a _____ under it without modern technology.

(5) My cell phone is almost out of _____, so I cannot power it on again.

(6) Can I _____ milk for cream to make this cake?

(7) With the help of the government, a large number of people _____ after the flood in 1991.

(8) In the United States, the foreign policy is decided by the _____ government, not by each state.

(9) He works in our university as a visiting _____, not as a formal faculty member.

(10) When you fill in the application form, please use your _____ address so that we can contact you easily later.

III. Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or expressions given in the brackets.

1. 暴力似乎是他所有作品的主要特色。(feature)

2. 市长概述了他清理整顿该市形象的计划。(outline)

3. 该饭店每天都有一位不同的厨师会像变戏法似的做出美味的菜肴。(conjure up)