



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书
与外研社版现代大学英语精读教材配套使用

免查词典

CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学教材全解

现代大学英语

李燕 左志军/主编

精读 1

考拉进阶《大学教材全解》编委会 编

史上最全 一书多用



课文全解+习题答疑+词汇手册
+专四专八特训+应用能力提升

深入教材，全解难点考点，应考和自学两轻松
跳出教材，拓展能力技巧，过级与应用双提升



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材配套辅导用书
与外研社版现代大学英语精读教材配套使用

CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学教材全解

现代大学英语

考拉进阶《大学教材全解》编委会 编

精读 1



主编：李燕 左志军
副主编：崔久军 苗得全 刘红梅
编委：何岩柳



东北师范大学出版社
NORTHEAST NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

小记: 考拉进阶英语教育研究院经过不断探索、调查、论证、修改,最后拿出编写方案,承蒙编委会各位资历深厚、治学严谨的一线教学教师孜孜不倦、精益求精倾力撰写,承蒙王彦彬教授(中国创新协会学习方法与创新思维研究专家、原新东方实用英语学院院长、现加拿大范莎理工学院教授)指导,承蒙郝启成教授(东北大学翻译研究所所长、东北大学和美国缅因大学(AUGUSTA)教授、《英语世界》特邀编审)及乔爱玲教授(中国海洋大学教授、中国英语教学研究会理事)两位学者长达一年多的逐字审读把关,总历时两年半时间,这套“大学教材全解系列”终于和广大读者见面了!

亲爱的读者朋友:

您好!面对市面上林林总总的教材辅导用书,您是否感觉无所适从,不知道哪一本真正适合自己,哪一本才能真正成为专四专八考试的得力助手,哪一本才能真正把我们课堂上所学教材与过级水平考试完美结合?没错,就是这本书:逐字逐词、逐句逐段、全面透彻、洞悉考试、轻松学习、无忧过级。

令人耳目一新的体例创新设计,切合读者阅读和自学需要的人性化编排,展现在您眼前的就是这样一套悉心打造的“大学教材全解系列”。那么,她有什么特点值得读者关注呢?六大“亮点”如下:

一、核心词汇 精解全拓

课本中所有词汇都按照课文中出现的自然顺序逐词逐句讲解,采用考拉进阶非常1+1记忆法设计,逼真模拟课堂教学,更对专四专八考试中的重点核心词汇精辟讲解,独创句子语境讲解法,讲解由点到线,由线到面,构建起一整个设计科学、逻辑严密的词汇记忆场。在囊括本课词汇意义用法的同时,延展出一系列专四专八考试中的重点核心高频词汇。词汇下设七个子栏目【记】【考】【串】【辨】【警】【源】【专四/八现频】,全面拓展延伸,做到融会贯通。这是一套多角度、主体化、系统化的英语词汇记忆方案,完全解除查找工具书的烦恼,熟记这些词汇,专四专八词汇不再是难题!

二、长句解析 简洁透彻

阅读理解之所以看不懂,除了词汇量的问题(可以通过以上栏目轻松解决),主要在于把握不住句子结构,看不懂长难句。为此,特设【解析】栏目,精心剖析句子结构,理清语法难点,不断培养您对长难句的感知、分析能力,从而提高阅读理解乃至翻译能力。这是目前为止市面上惟一一本全面解决您所有疑难长句之忧的宝典!

三、篇章布局 整体把握

教材中所选课文都是精挑细选的谋篇典范。能够吃透文章整体结构、把握英语行文规范也是过级考试考查的重中之重。为此,特设“语篇结构把握”栏目,从宏观与微观双向透析,洞悉全局的同时又细致入微。其中“精品段落赏析”为本书一大亮点,从微观上对文章的遣词造句、起承转合、层次推展进行剖析。这部分对您提升阅读理解通篇把握能力、解答“主旨大意”类考题、写出一篇谋篇严谨、逻辑性强的优秀作文必将大有裨益!

四、习题点拨 鱼渔双授

本部分不仅对“学生用书”的课后习题全部给出了权威、详尽的答案,而且对大部分习题(尤其是过级考试中的经典题型)进行了透彻的点拨。以最简单、最精炼的语言,不仅在知识上指点迷津,更在解题思路和方法上给予切实可行的建议,真正提高您应对过级考试的能力,可谓鱼渔双授。

五、真题现频 同步跨越

同学们都喜欢在学完一课之后,找一个题目练练手,看看离过级考试的要求还有多远。为此,我们根据不同阶段的需要,精心挑选了适合读者需要的专四专八真题及模拟题,同时附上答案和点拨,知其然更要知其所以然,使您逐步攻克过级题型,战无不胜。

六、知识索引 快速定位

为方便您进行自我检测和知识点查找,完美体现“工具书”的特点,特设“知识点导航”栏目,按照教材内容全解的先后顺序进行归纳总结,既可以在课前自我测试,又可以课后复习查找,真正的多功能、工具化、人性化设计,考点、难点、知识点迅速定位,一目了然;方法得当,事半功倍。

最后,我们想说,您一定要重视对教材本身的学习和利用。不少同学课上不学教材,却捧着专四专八词汇书啃读,其实这是本末倒置的做法,结果必将事倍功半。要知道,专四专八考试的实质是对英语专业水平和能力的综合考核,而教材本身就是体现这个要求的最好典范。它由众多英语专家严格按照考试要求进行编写,结构严谨、系统科学,旨在全面提高英语专业学生的综合素养。学透了它,英语能力自然会提升至考试要求的程度,专四专八考试就会理所当然地轻松过关。这是事实,用过这本教材全解后您就会有深刻体会。

真心希望这套教材全解能够为您所用,在考试过级的道路上成为您的得力助手,助您过关斩将,成功晋级;在英语能力提升的途中成为您的忠诚伴侣,伴您昂首阔步,通向未来!

克拉进阶英语教育研究院

“大学教材全解”编委会

2009. 8.

目录

Contents

Lesson One

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| 文化背景衔接 | (2) | 五 习题答案点拨 | (24) |
| 教材内容全解 | (2) | Text B The Edge | (31) |
| Text A Half a Day | (2) | 一 课文参考译文 | (31) |
| 一 语篇结构把握 | (2) | 二 课文内容全解 | (32) |
| 二 课文参考译文 | (4) | 语法要点归纳 | (36) |
| 三 课文内容全解 | (5) | 专四同步跨越 | (37) |
| 四 经典语句积累 | (23) | | |

Lesson Two

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|
| 文化背景衔接 | (40) | 五 习题答案点拨 | (56) |
| 教材内容全解 | (40) | Text B A Homecoming of a Different | |
| Text A Going Home | (40) | Sort | (62) |
| 一 语篇结构把握 | (40) | 一 课文参考译文 | (62) |
| 二 课文参考译文 | (42) | 二 课文内容全解 | (63) |
| 三 课文内容全解 | (43) | 语法要点归纳 | (70) |
| 四 经典语句积累 | (55) | 专四同步跨越 | (71) |

Lesson Three

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 文化背景衔接 | (75) | 五 习题答案点拨 | (92) |
| 教材内容全解 | (76) | Text B The Son from America | |
| Text A Message of the Land | (76) | | (98) |
| 一 语篇结构把握 | (76) | 一 课文参考译文 | (98) |
| 二 课文参考译文 | (77) | 二 课文内容全解 | (101) |
| 三 课文内容全解 | (79) | 语法要点归纳 | (105) |
| 四 经典语句积累 | (91) | 专四同步跨越 | (106) |

Lesson Four

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| 文化背景衔接 | (109) | 四 经典语句积累 | (127) |
| 教材内容全解 | (109) | 五 习题答案点拨 | (128) |
| Text A The Boy and the Bank Officer | (109) | Text B My Bank Account | (133) |
| 一 语篇结构把握 | (109) | 一 课文参考译文 | (133) |
| 二 课文参考译文 | (112) | 二 课文内容全解 | (134) |
| 三 课文内容全解 | (113) | 语法要点归纳 | (138) |
| | | 专四同步跨越 | (138) |

Lesson Five

文化背景衔接	(142)	Text B We Should Cherish Our	
教材内容全解	(142)	Children's Freedom to Think	
Text A Angels on a Pin	(142)	(169)
一 语篇结构把握	(142)	一 课文参考译文	(169)
二 课文参考译文	(144)	二 课文内容全解	(170)
三 课文内容全解	(145)	语法要点归纳	(177)
四 经典语句积累	(160)	专四同步跨越	(178)
五 习题答案点拨	(161)		

Lesson Six

文化背景衔接	(183)	五 习题答案点拨	(200)
教材内容全解	(183)	Text B The Monsters Are Due on	
Text A The Monsters Are Due on		Maple Street (Act II) ...	(208)
Maple Street (Act I) ...	(183)	一 课文参考译文	(208)
一 语篇结构把握	(183)	二 课文内容全解	(211)
二 课文参考译文	(184)	语法要点归纳	(216)
三 课文内容全解	(188)	专四同步跨越	(216)
四 经典语句积累	(200)		

Lesson Seven

文化背景衔接	(220)	五 习题答案点拨	(235)
教材内容全解	(221)	Text B Rite of Spring	(239)
Text A Mandela's Garden	(221)	一 课文参考译文	(239)
一 语篇结构把握	(221)	二 课文内容全解	(241)
二 课文参考译文	(223)	语法要点归纳	(244)
三 课文内容全解	(224)	专四同步跨越	(246)
四 经典语句积累	(234)		

Lesson Eight

文化背景衔接	(249)	五 习题答案点拨	(260)
教材内容全解	(249)	Text B And If Elected	(265)
Text A My Personal Manager ...	(249)	一 课文参考译文	(265)
一 语篇结构把握	(249)	二 课文内容全解	(269)
二 课文参考译文	(251)	语法要点归纳	(271)
三 课文内容全解	(253)	专四同步跨越	(273)
四 经典语句积累	(260)		

Lesson Nine

文化背景衔接	(277)	五 习题答案点拨	(295)
教材内容全解	(277)	Text B The Dark Gift	(302)
Text A Against All Odds	(278)	一 课文参考译文	(302)
一 语篇结构把握	(278)	二 课文内容全解	(303)
二 课文参考译文	(279)	语法要点归纳	(306)
三 课文内容全解	(280)	专四同步跨越	(306)
四 经典语句积累	(295)		

Lesson Ten

文化背景衔接	(309)	五 习题答案点拨	(326)
教材内容全解	(309)	Text B A Secret Lost in the Water	(332)
Text A The Green Banana	(310)	一 课文参考译文	(332)
一 语篇结构把握	(310)	二 课文内容全解	(333)
二 课文参考译文	(311)	语法要点归纳	(337)
三 课文内容全解	(313)	专四同步跨越	(339)
四 经典语句积累	(325)		

Lesson Eleven

文化背景衔接	(343)	五 习题答案点拨	(359)
教材内容全解	(343)	Text B The Night the President Met	(364)
Text A The Midnight Visitor	(343)	the Burglar	(364)
一 语篇结构把握	(343)	一 课文参考译文	(364)
二 课文参考译文	(344)	二 课文内容全解	(365)
三 课文内容全解	(346)	语法要点归纳	(372)
四 经典语句积累	(359)	专四同步跨越	(373)

Lesson Twelve

文化背景衔接	(379)	五 习题答案点拨	(397)
教材内容全解	(380)	Text B In Chelsea, Back to Sleep	(403)
Text A The Kindness of Strangers	(380)	一 课文参考译文	(403)
一 语篇结构把握	(380)	二 课文内容全解	(404)
二 课文参考译文	(381)	语法要点归纳	(413)
三 课文内容全解	(383)	专四同步跨越	(415)
四 经典语句积累	(397)		

Lesson Thirteen

文化背景衔接	(418)
教材内容全解	(418)
Text A Christmas Day in the Morning	
一 语篇结构把握	(418)
二 课文参考译文	(419)
三 课文内容全解	(422)
四 经典语句积累	(435)

五 习题答案点拨	(435)
Text B Swans Mate for Life	
一 课文参考译文	(442)
二 课文内容全解	(443)
语法要点归纳	(447)
专四同步跨越	(447)

Lesson Fourteen

文化背景衔接	(451)
教材内容全解	(451)
Text A After Twenty Years	(451)
一 语篇结构把握	(451)
二 课文参考译文	(453)
三 课文内容全解	(454)
四 经典语句积累	(467)

五 习题答案点拨	(468)
Text B A Man Who Had No Eyes	
一 课文参考译文	(473)
二 课文内容全解	(474)
语法要点归纳	(481)
专四同步跨越	(481)

Lesson Fifteen

文化背景衔接	(486)
教材内容全解	(486)
Text A Touched by the Moon	(486)
一 语篇结构把握	(486)
二 课文参考译文	(488)
三 课文内容全解	(489)
四 经典语句积累	(499)

五 习题答案点拨	(500)
Text B A Plea for Our Planet	(506)
一 课文参考译文	(506)
二 课文内容全解	(507)
语法要点归纳	(513)
专四同步跨越	(514)

1

Lesson

知识点导航

文化背景衔接

1. Naguib Mahfouz (2)
2. The Creator (2)

教材内容全解

Text A Half a Day

- 一 语篇结构把握 (2)
二 课文参考译文 (4)
三 课文内容全解 (5)
1. clutch (5)
2. throw (sb./sth.) into (6)
3. progress (6)
4. line (7)
6. make... out of sb. (7)
7. convince (7)
8. ①there is no good to be had in
doing sth. (8)
②tear away from (8)
10. hesitate (9)
11. come into view/sight (9)
12. curiosity (9)
13. sort (10)
14. ①intricate (10)
②overlook (11)
③roof (11)
15. beneficial (12)
16. misgiving (12)
17. variety (13)
18. revolve (13)
19. creator (13)
20. unclouded (14)
21. observant (14)
22. fool around (14)
23. ①rivalry (15)
②bring about (15)
③give rise to (15)
24. resort to (15)
25. there is no question of (15)
26. ①nothing... but (15)
②exertion (15)
③perseverance (16)
27. ①take advantage of (16)
②present (16)

29. trace (17)
30. ①vain (17)
②on one's own (18)
31. ①startle (18)
②halt (18)
32. invade (18)
33. find one's way to/into (19)
34. border (19)
35. ①take over (20)
②disturb (20)
36. show off (21)
37. daze (21)
38. spin (21)
39. let up (22)
40. irritate (22)
41. stretch (22)
四 经典语句积累 (23)
五 习题答案点拨 (24)

Text B The Edge

- 一 课文参考译文 (31)
二 课文内容全解 (32)
1. insist on (32)
2. ①fashion (32)
②heave (33)
3. defuse (33)
5. ①restless (33)
②venture (34)
6. conservative (35)
7. eggshell (35)
8. humbly (35)
9. casual (35)
10. sacrifice (36)
11. be big on sth. (36)
12. load (36)
13. bon voyage (36)
14. blank (36)
15. Apollo (36)

语法要点归纳

- 复合宾语 (36)
专四同步跨越
TEM-4, 1999 完型 (37)

文化背景衔接

1 Naguib Mahfouz (纳吉布·马福兹)

Naguib Mahfouz was born on Dec. 11th, 1911 in a suburb of Cairo. He began writing when he was 17. His first novel was published in 1939 and ten more were written before the Egyptian Revolution of July 1952. *The Cairo Trilogy* (《开罗三部曲》) in 1957 made him famous throughout the Arab world as a depicter of traditional urban life. Over a 70-year career, he published 34 novels, over 350 short stories, dozens of movie scripts and five plays. Other famous works include *The Children of Gebelawi* (《我们街区的孩子们》) (1959), *The Thief and the Dogs* (《小偷与狗》) (1961) and *Chitchat on the Nile* (《尼罗河上的絮语》) (1966) and so on. Many of his works have been made into Arabic-language films. In 1988, Naguib Mahfouz was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature as the first Arabic-language writer. Influenced by the political situation of his time, Mahfouz reflected a strong realism in his writing, though under allegory and symbolism. He has been described as “a Dickens of the Cairo cafes” and “the Balzac of Egypt”. The picture of the world Mahfouz depicted is very gloomy, which shows that the author’s social utopia is far from being realized.

2 The Creator (造物主)

For Christians, the first principle is that God alone is the creator of everything. According to the *Holy Bible*, God created the universe in six days. On the first day God created the Earth and divided light from darkness. On day two God separated the water from the air. On the third day God created the land and plants. On the fourth day God created the stars and the sun. On day five fish and birds were created. On the sixth day of creation, land animals and man were created. God created human-kind in his image. On the seventh day God finished his work and rested. So God blessed the seventh day and hallowed it, because on that day God rested from all the work that he had done in creation.

教材内容全解

Text A Half a Day

一 语篇结构把握

1 写作风格欣赏

文章从孩子的视角讲述了一个孩子上学第一天的经历,通过孩子平凡的生活揭示人生的深刻意义。作者使用了比喻的手法说明:人生之路就像一个孩童的一天,有不安和疑虑,也充满着丰富多彩,是一个成长、探索和收获的过程。在语言表达上,作者运用了符合儿童心理的语言来描述孩子的思想和情绪,用简单的词汇和省略句等生动地刻画了孩子第一次离家后的行为和心理变化,如

开篇作者这样描述：“All my clothes were new; the black shoes, the green school uniform, and the red cap. They did not make me happy, however, as this was the day I was to be thrown into school for the first time.”，尽管孩子们都喜欢新衣服，可是那一天，“我”却怎么也高兴不起来，因为那天“我”第一次被“扔进”了学校。throw 在这儿表达出孩子不愿上学，可又不得不去的无助的心情。

作者运用了一种常见的故事写作技巧——夸张——来描写环境的巨变；故事的主人公在短暂离开半天之后却发现一切都变得难以辨认，自己成了一个惘然迷路的老人。这种写作技巧强调了社会变化之快，深化了文章的主题。受当时的创作环境影响，作者马福兹在作品中总把时间看作变化的传递者，同时也是一种压迫力量。故事中从孩童向老人的转变正反映了作者的这种思想倾向：半日中，“我”既享受了童年的无忧无虑，也体会到了社会的竞争；这是在描述孩子上学第一天，也是在描述求学的全过程；放学后，周围景物的变化表现出了现代工业文明对过去宁静的田园生活的破坏，映射出作者对现实社会的不满。

2 语篇结构归纳

Part I (Paras. 1-7)	The boy went to school for the first time and found it difficult to be taken away from Mom and home and thought school was a punishment. 孩子初次上学，很不想离开妈妈和家，认为上学是一种惩罚。
Part II (Paras. 8-16)	The boy found that life at school was rich and colorful in many ways, though it required to obey the discipline and work hard. 孩子发现学校生活在许多方面是丰富多彩的，尽管要守纪律和努力学习。
Part III (Paras. 17-20)	The boy walked out of the school only to find that the outside world had changed beyond recognition and he became an old man. 孩子从学校出来后发现外部世界已经变得难以辨认，自己也成为一位老人。

课文概要

The boy was sent to school by his father on one morning. In the boy's eyes, it was hard to be away from home and Mom and he thought going to school was the worst punishment. Nevertheless, after getting to know better with other boys and girls, he had a happy day and had never thought life would be so colorful and interesting, though it required to obey the discipline and work hard. He had a rich variety of experience in school. When the school was over, he went out to look for his father only to be disappointed by his absence. He witnessed lots of changes beyond recognition on his way home. And at last, he found that he had become an old man after half a day in school.

一天早上，爸爸送男孩去上学。男孩极不情愿离开家和妈妈，他认为上学是一种最严厉的惩罚。然而到了学校以后，他认识了很多男孩女孩，度过了快乐的一天。他从来没有想过生活可以如此丰富有趣。虽然在学校要遵守纪律努力学习，他还是度过了丰富多彩的一天。放学后，他去校门口找爸爸，却没有找到，非常失望。回家的路上他发现一切都发生了巨大变化，难以辨认。最后，他发现自己在学校待了半天之后已经变成了一位老人。

3 精品段落赏析

We played all sorts of games. In the music room we sang our first songs. We also had our first introduction to language. We saw a globe of the Earth, which revolved and showed the various continents and countries. We started learning numbers, and we were told the story of the Creator of the universe. We ate delicious food, took a little nap, and woke up to go on with friendship and love, playing and learning.

本文虽然是记叙文，但有些段落的结构符合典型的英文写作推展特点，此段落就是一个典型。

首先,作者在段首用一个主题句把整个段落的内容总结出来。在此基础上,接下来的五个句子从论证的角度支持了主题句:孩子们在学校玩各种各样的游戏。

这一段主要描述了孩子们在学校的生活。从段落的推展步骤看,本文的叙述是符合逻辑的。本段落是按照时间的延伸而发展的。孩子的学校生活从早上的课堂开始:唱歌、语言学习、认识我们生活的地球、学习数字、宗教导入等。所有这些都是刚刚步入校门的孩子能够接触到的。透过孩子的视角,我们可以感受到他们的生活正一步一步由浅入深,从娱乐到正规的知识学习到世界观的形成,在老师的引导下孩子们开始了真正的社会生活。之后,最后一个句子用三个并列的谓语句描述了孩子们中午和午后的活动:吃饭、午睡、玩耍。醒来之后的活动则由两个现在分词来表达:playing and learning。这样,故事的叙述层层推进,完成了学校生活的描写。

二 课文参考译文

半 日

纳吉布·马福兹

1. 走在父亲的一侧,我紧紧地抓着他的右手。我全身换上了新衣服:黑鞋子、绿校服、红帽子。可是我一点儿都高兴不起来,因为今天是我第一次被送去上学的日子。
2. 母亲站在窗边看着我们缓慢地向前走,我也不时地回头看她,希望她能帮我。我们沿街走着,街道两旁是花园和田野,田野里种着庄稼,栽着梨树和椰枣树。
3. “为什么要上学?”我问父亲,“我做错什么了?”
4. “我不是在惩罚你,”父亲笑着说道,“上学不是惩罚。学校是把孩子培养成才的地方。难道你不想像哥哥们那样成为有用的人吗?”
5. 我不相信父亲的话。我不相信把我从家里拉出来,扔进那个高墙围绕的大楼里对我会有什么真正的好处。
6. 到了学校门口,我们可以看到宽敞的操场上站满了孩子。“自己进去吧,”父亲说,“加入到他们当中。脸上露出笑容,给其他的孩子做个好榜样。”
7. 我犹豫不定,紧抓着父亲的手不放,可是父亲却轻轻地把我推开了。“勇敢点!”他说,“从今天起你就要真正开始自己的生活了。放学时我会在这儿等你的。”
8. 我走了几步,看见了一些男孩和女孩。我一个都不认识,他们也没有一个认识我。我感觉自己成了一个迷路的陌生人。可是,这时有些男孩开始打量我,充满了好奇,其中一个走过来问道,“谁带你来的?”
9. “我爸爸,”我小声地说道。
10. “我爸爸死了,”他直接说到。
11. 我不知道该如何回答。这时学校的大门关上了,有些孩子突然大哭起来。铃响了,一位女士走了过来,后面跟着一群男人。那些人把我们排成几排。让我们在开阔的院子里站成一个复杂的队形,院子的四周高楼耸立。每层楼都有长长的阳台,阳台上木制顶棚,从阳台上可以看到我们。
12. “这儿是你们的新家,”那位女士说道,“这儿也有你们的爸爸和妈妈。所有能带来快乐、对你们有益的东西,这儿都有。擦干眼泪,快乐地面对生活吧。”
13. 啊!看来我的顾虑都是毫无根据的。从一开始我就结交了许多朋友,并爱上了许多女孩。我从未想到学校的生活会这样丰富。
14. 我们玩着各种各样的游戏。在音乐教室里我们唱了我们的第一首歌。我们还第一次听到对话

言的介绍。我们见到了一个地球仪,一旋转便能看见世界上的各个大洲和国家。我们还开始学习数字,老师给我们讲造物主的故事。我们吃好吃的食物,然后小睡一会儿,醒来又继续和小伙伴玩,交流感情,一边玩一边学习。

15. 然而,我们的道路并不都是快乐的、一帆风顺的。我们还必须遵守纪律,耐心听讲。学校生活不只是玩耍和消磨时光。竞争可能会带来痛苦、仇恨,甚至打架。虽然那位女士有时会笑,但也经常会对我们吼叫,大声训斥,甚至更多的时候还会体罚我们。
16. 另外,我们没有机会改变主意了,再也不可能回到天堂般的家里了。我们的面前只有努力、奋斗和坚持不懈。当机会降临时,那些有能力的人就会抓住机会,去追求成功和幸福。
17. 铃响了,宣告一天的学校生活结束了。这时大门又开了,孩子们冲向大门。告别了我的朋友和“甜心们”,我走出了校门。我四处张望,却未发现父亲的影子,他本来答应会在那儿的。于是我走到一边去等他。等了很长时间,也不见父亲来,我决定自己回家。走了几步,我吃惊地站住了。天哪!那条两边都是花园的路呢?消失到哪里去了?这些汽车是什么时候挤到马路上的?这些人又是什么时候来到街道上的?这堆积如山的垃圾又是怎样堆到街道两旁的?沿路的田地又到哪儿去了?高楼耸立,街上挤满了孩子,闹哄哄的。街上到处是杂耍艺人,或展示着他们的戏法,或是从篮子里变出蛇来。接着,乐队奏乐,小丑和举重大力士走在前面,宣布马戏表演开始。
18. 我的天啊!我脑子一片茫然,头晕目眩,几乎要疯了。这一切怎么可能就在这半天时间里发生,从上午到日落的半天?回家后,我问问父亲就知道了。可是我的家又在哪儿呢?我快步朝十字路口走去,因为我记得要回家必须穿过那条街道,可是车流穿梭不止。恼怒之极,我不知何时才能过去。
19. 我在那里站了很久,直到在街角熨衣店里工作的男孩向我走来。
20. 他伸出胳膊说道:“爷爷,我扶您过去吧。”

三 课文内容全解

写作伴随状语

1. I walked alongside my father (clutching his right hand.) (L. 1, Para. 1)

【解析】现在分词短语 clutching his right hand 在句中作伴随状语,与 walked alongside my father 是同时进行的动作,其逻辑主语是句子的主语。课文中还有类似结构的例子,如:

My mother stood at the window watching our progress. (L. 1, Para. 2)

I turned towards her from time to time, hoping she would help. (L. 1, Para. 2)

"I'm not punishing you," he said, laughing. (L. 1, Para. 4)

The bell rang, announcing the passing of the day and the end of work. (L. 1, Para. 17)

clutch /k'lʌtʃ/vt. ① seize (sth./sb.) eagerly 抓住,抓紧;攫住: The boy clutched a small tree on the slope. 男孩紧紧抓住山坡上的一棵小树。② hold (sb./sth.) tightly in the hands 紧紧抱住,握住(某人/某物): The boy clutched his dog in his arms. 那男孩把狗紧紧抱在怀里。|| n. ① 抓,握,抱: He made a clutch at the railing nearby, but failed. 他想抓身边的栏杆,但没有抓住。② 离合器: She released the clutch and the car began to move. 她松开离合器,车开始动起来。

【考】be in sb.'s clutches 在某人掌握之下 fall/get into the clutches of 遭...的毒手;陷入...的控制 fall/get out of the clutches of 免遭...的毒手;摆脱...的控制

【串】同义: clasp vt. 紧握,搂抱 grasp vt. 抓;掌握 grab vt. 抓住,抢夺 grip vt. 紧握,抓住

seize *vt.* 抓住, 逮住 snatch *vt.* 抓住, 攫住, 抢夺

同类: break *n.* 刹车 accelerator *n.* 油门 steering wheel 方向盘 switch *n.* 开关 airbag *n.* 气囊

【辨】 **clutch/ clasp/ grasp/ grab/ grip/ seize/ snatch**

这些动词均含“抓住, 紧握”之意。

clutch 指因急切、贪婪而紧紧地抓住。例: She clutched her purse tightly, fearing that a thief might snatch it. 她紧紧地抓住钱包, 生怕小偷抢走。

clasp 指紧紧用手握住或紧抱。例: The helpless mother clasped her baby in her arms. 无助的母亲把婴儿紧紧抱在怀里。

grasp 指用手指等紧紧抓住。用于比喻意义时, 则指领会、了解。例: He grasped the branch with his left hand. 他用左手紧紧地抓住树枝。Did you grasp the main points of the article? 你领会文章的要点了吗?

grab 指粗暴地抓住或抢夺, 也可表示贪心。例: He grabbed her arm and pulled her out of the room. 他抓住她的胳膊, 将她拉出房间。When her uncle died, she grabbed everything she could get her hands on. 她叔叔死后, 她把能弄到手的東西全都据为己有。

grip 指用手的最大力量来抓某物, 也可表示抽象概念, 表示“吸引…的兴趣或注意力”的意思, 语气比 grasp 强。例: The little boy gripped his father's arm and didn't let him go. 小男孩紧紧抓住爸爸的胳膊, 不让他走。

seize 指用力突然抓住某物或某人, 也指夺取某个地方或政权。例: Those who are able will seize the opportunities for success and happiness. 有能力的人能抓住机会获得成功和幸福。

snatch 指突然用力迅速地抓住某物。例: The robber on a motorcycle snatched the woman's bag. 一个骑摩托车的强盗猛地抢走了那个妇女的包。

2. They did not make me happy, however, as this was the day I was to be thrown into school for the first time. **臭要补** (L. 2-3, Para. 1)

【解析】在 make me happy 这个短语中, make 带有一个复合宾语 me happy, 其中 me 是宾语, happy 是宾语补足语。复合宾语是一个很复杂的语法现象(详见“语法要点归纳”)。be to do sth. 是表示将来的一种结构, 尤其表示在计划中或主观安排的活动或事情。例: The visiting group is to come to our campus next Tuesday. 访问团计划下周二来我校。He is very happy because he is to take part in the Olympic Mathematic Contest. 他很高兴, 因为他要参加数学奥林匹克竞赛。

throw (sb./sth.) into ①把…投进, 扔进: He threw the ball into the basket. 他把球投入篮筐。

②开始热心做(某事), 积极投身于(某事业): After a break, the students threw themselves into their study. 休息后, 学生们积极地投入学习。

【串】throw oneself at 猛然扑向 throw oneself on 依靠, 依赖; 听命于 throw away 扔掉, 抛弃 throw back 丢回, 掷回; 拒绝, 反驳 throw off 脱去; 摆脱; 抛弃, 扔掉

3. My mother stood at the window watching our progress, and I turned towards her from time to time, hoping she would help. (L. 1-2, Para. 2)

【英释】My mother was anxious to know how my father would get me to go to school, so she stood at the window watching us going forward. I looked back occasionally and hoped mother would stop my father taking me to school.

progress /'prəʊgres/ *n.* 前进; 进步; 发展: The building of the house is in progress. 房子在建造中。progress in civilization 文明的进步 progress of events 事情的进展 || /prə'gres/ *vi.* make progress 前进, 进步, 进展: The work is progressing steadily. 工作正在稳步进行。



【记】pro(向)+gress(步,走)→向前→前进→发展

【考】in progress 在进行中;在举行 make progress in 在...方面取得进步(进展) make progress towards 朝着...(目标)前进 make progress with 把...向前推进;在...(方面)取得进展;进行

【串】同族:progressive a. 前进的;(税收)累进的;进步的 progressist n. 进步分子;革新主义者
同义:advancement n. 前进,进步

4. We walked along a street lined with gardens, and fields planted with crops, pears, and date palms. (which were)

【英释】We walked along a street, along with both sides of which were gardens, fields that were planted with crops, pears and date palms.

【解析】这句话中有两处使用了过去分词短语作后置定语,lined with gardens 相当于定语从句 which was lined with gardens;planted with... 相当于定语从句 which were planted with crops, pears, and date palms.

line /lain/n. ①绳,线;线条:There is a washing line on the balcony. 阳台上有一根晾衣绳。Write on the lines of the paper. 顺着纸上的线条书写。②排,列:Lines of apple trees in the orchard came into view. 果园里一排排的苹果树映入眼帘。③运输公司:an airline 航空公司 a shipping line 海运公司 || vt. ①mark (sth.) with lines 画线,以线条标志:We saw a face lined with age and worry. 我们看到了一张因年老和忧虑而布满皱纹的脸。②form a line along (sth.) 排成行,排列:Students lined the streets to welcome the famous scholar. 学生们沿街站成一排迎接那位著名学者。

【考】(stand) in/on line 排队,排队 in line with sth. 与某事物类似或一致 out of line (with sb./sth.) 不成一直线;出格 read between the lines 找出字里行间的言外之意 take a firm line on/over sth. 采取坚定路线来处理某事

【串】同义:rope n. 绳,索 stripe n. 条纹,斑纹 thread n. 线,细丝,线索 string n. 线,细绳;一串,一行 wire n. 金属丝 streak n. 条纹;线条;条痕 row n. 排,行

5. "Why school?" I asked my father. "What have I done?" (L. 1, Para. 3)

【英释】Why are you going to throw me into school? I don't think I've done anything wrong to be punished like this.

【解析】这两句话言简意赅,既体现了“我”对上学的极端不情愿,也符合孩子的心理,流露出孩子的单纯。“Why school?”是一个省略句(Ellipsis),这种句型在日常交际中很实用。例:

Mother: I want you to clean the dishes. 妈妈:我希望你去洗碗。

Son: Why me? 儿子:为什么让我去?

“What have I done?”是一个反问句,用来表达一定的修辞效果,说话人只是表达自己强烈的不满情绪,不需要听话人给予答复。

6. It's a place that makes useful men out of boys. (L. 1-2, Para. 4)

make out of sb. 把某人变成(培养成):Many parents hope to make stars out of their boys and girls. 很多父母希望把子女培养成明星。

【串】make... from/out of sth. 用...制造出... make sth. into sth. 将...做成 make sb./sth. of sb./sth. 将某人/某物改变/转变成... make sb./sth. out 理解;了解;辨认出某人/某物 make after sb./sth. 追逐或追捕... make at sb. 逼近某人 make up for 补偿,弥补

7. I was not convinced. make up 化妆 (L. 1, Para. 5)

convince /kən'vɪns/ vt. make sb. feel certain; cause sb. to realize; persuade 使确信;使明白;说服: By avoiding responsibility, Sanlu tried to convince the public that it simply bought milk from contracted dealers—regardless of what was in it. 为逃避责任,三鹿公司企图使公众相信他们只是

虚的的

从签约供应商购买牛奶,而不管里面含有什么(这和他们无关)。



【记】con(加强)+vince(征服)→说服→使确信;使明白

【考】convince sb. of 使某人承认,使某人信服 convince oneself of 充分弄明白(清楚)

【串】同族: convinced a. 确信的,深信的;坚定不移的 convincible a. 可说服的,可使信服的 convincing a. 令人信服的,有力的 convincingly ad. 信服地,有说服力地

同义: counsel vt. 劝告,忠告 coax vt. 劝诱,哄骗 induce vt. 劝诱,促使 persuade vt. 说服,劝说;(使)相信 urge vt. 催促,力劝

【辨】convince/ counsel/ coax/ induce/ persuade/ urge

这组动词均含“劝说,劝导,劝诱”之意。

convince 指通过行动或言语使他人从主观上信服。例: He convinced me that I should study law. 他劝服我学法律。

counsel 正式用词,多用于一些较重大事情,强调事情严肃的一面。例: She counseled him to accept the lawyer's advice. 她劝他接受律师的建议。

coax 指用好话哄,好言相劝。例: She coaxed her son to take the medicine. 她哄儿子吃药。

induce 指用讲道理的方法来劝某人做某事。例: We can't induce our parents to travel by air. 我们劝父母乘飞机旅行,他们不肯。

persuade 普通用词,通过讲道理劝说对方做某事。例: He persuaded her to go to school, even though she did not want to. 即使她不想去上学,他还是劝说她去。

urge 语气较强,表达一种强烈的情绪,指通过施加影响或压力让某人做某事。例: When my old friend Brian urged me to accept a cigarette, it was more than I could bear. 当老朋友布莱恩怂恿我接受一支香烟时,我实在熬不住了。

【专四视频】

At least, that is what most men are convinced of.

[TEM-4, 2003 阅读]

【译文】至少,大多数男人都确信如此。

8. I did not believe there was really any good to be had in tearing me away from my home and throwing me into the huge, high-walled building. (L. 1-2, Para. 5)

【英释】I didn't believe that it was useful to take me away from my home and put me into the huge building surrounded by high walls.

there is no good to be had in doing sth. (= it is no good/use in doing sth.) 做某事是没有用的: It is no good to be had in crying over spilt milk. 后悔是没用的。

tear away from 使...勉强离开: He was so absorbed in the novel that no one could tear him away from the book. 他沉浸在小说中,没有人能让他把书放下。

【串】tear at 撕扯 be torn between A and B (在A和B之间)作痛苦的抉择 tear sth. down 扯下;拆除某物 tear into sb./sth. 攻击或抨击某人/某物

9. When we arrived at the gate we could see the courtyard (vast and full of boys and girls) (L. 1-2, Para. 6)

【英释】When we got to the gate, we could see the big courtyard, where a lot of boys and girls were standing.

【解析】形容词短语 vast and full of boys and girls 作后置定语,用来修饰 courtyard,相当于定语从句。例: We never bow before difficulties (great or small) 不论困难大小,我们从不低头。English is a language (easy to learn but difficult to master) 英语学起来容易,但要想精通却很难。

10. I hesitated and clung to his hand, but he gently pushed me from him. (L. 1, Para. 7)

hesitate /'hezɪteɪt/ *vi.* be slow to speak or act because one feels uncertain or unwilling 犹豫,踌躇,不愿: Today's events demonstrate that terrorist criminals will not hesitate to kill innocent citizens. 今天的事件表明恐怖分子会毫不犹豫地滥杀无辜市民。

【考】hesitate at nothing 毫不犹豫地做某事

【串】同族: hesitant *a.* 犹豫的,吞吞吐吐的 hesitating *a.* 犹豫的;支吾的 hesitative *a.* 支吾其词的 hesitation *n.* 犹豫,踌躇 **同义:** falter *vt.* 支吾地说,结巴地讲出 waver *vi.* 犹豫不决 flounder *vi.* 笨拙而错乱地说或做 pause *vi.* 犹豫 stumble *vi.* 支吾地说,踌躇

【辨】hesitate/ falter/ waver

这三个动词均含“犹豫,踌躇”之意。

hesitate 普通用词,强调优柔寡断,不能立刻做出决定或采取行动。例: He hesitated before he answered because he didn't know what to say. 他在回答之前犹豫了一下,因为不知道该说什么。

falter 指因失去勇气而踌躇。例: Our manager never falters in his determination. 我们经理的决心从不动摇。 *fall* → 失败

waver 指处于两件事之间摇摆不定。例: Many people wavered over buying a house. 许多人在买房上犹豫不决。 *wave* → 浪,摇摆

11. Then the faces of the boys and girls came into view. (L. 1, Para. 8)

come into view/sight 看得见: The woman on the bus got up from her seat (as soon as) her home came into view. 汽车上的那个妇女一看到家就从座位上站了起来。 *从*

【串】be exposed to view 看得见;暴露 **be lost to view** 看不见 **bring into view/sight** 使看得见 burst upon the view 突然映入眼帘 **come in view of** 进入视野内,走到被...看得见的地方 rise to view 出现,使看见 pass from sb.'s view 从某人眼前消失 **have/keep sth. in view** 一直注视着

12. But then some boys began to glance at me in curiosity. (L. 3, Para. 8)

curiosity /ˌkjʊəri'ɒsɪti/ *n.* ① **好奇(心)**: Children are full of curiosity. 孩子们充满了好奇心。They dine in a Chinese restaurant out of curiosity rather than for the food. 他们到中餐馆用餐是出于好奇而非为品尝那儿的食物。 ② **新奇的事物**;古玩,珍品



【记】curi (好奇的) + osity (性质,状态) → 好奇,好奇心

【考】from/out of curiosity 在好奇心驱使下 **in curiosity** 好奇地 **curiosity about sth.** 对...的好奇心 *be curious about sth*

【串】同族: curious *a.* 好奇的,求知的;古怪的 curiously *ad.* 好奇地 curiousness *n.* 好学,好奇

反义: incuriosity *n.* 无好奇心,淡漠 indifference *n.* 不关心