

大学 英语 精读

3

College
English

STUDY
STABILITY
PROGRESS

Intensive Reading 3

韩 晗 陈培良 编
西北工业大学出版社

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韩 晗 陈培良 编

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【内容简介】 本书是为文理科大学生学习《大学英语》(精读3)编写的。全书共10个单元,每单元内容设有课文学习、语言要点、短文欣赏、同步练习等栏目,同时还配有三套自测题,最后提供答案。学生通过学习、巩固、提高,可有规律地掌握语言要点,打好语言基础,提高语言应用能力和应试能力,为四、六级考试做好准备,同时,本书对学生的分析总结能力、语篇理解能力及语言修养的提高均有帮助。

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前 言

本书是根据《大学英语》(精读3)最新修订本编写的,旨在辅导大学生进一步学习、熟练、掌握原教材的内容和要求,并在此基础上拓宽知识面,为四、六级考试做好准备。

本书依国家教委审定的《大学英语》(修订本)教材按每个单元的顺序编写,内容安排上以有利于学习、巩固、提高为准绳,有详有略、重点突出、内容全面,以多方位、多层次提供了集知识性、趣味性及实用性为一体的丰富的辅导材料。学生使用本书能循序渐进地有规律地掌握语言重点,通过讲练结合打好语言基础,提高语言应用能力。

本书的独特之处突出体现在以下几点:

1. **课文学习:**该部分有语言短小精悍、生动活泼的课文背景与导读,以使学生对课文产生亲切感;有“中心思想(Main Idea)”对课文的总结概括及对文体、写作风格的简要分析,以使学生会分析总结,培养语篇能力;有“提纲(Outline)”对课文语篇层次进行分析,以使学生达到语篇理解,提高阅读分析能力。

2. **语言要点:**该部分对每单元的重点词、短语及搭配和难句进行了详实例解与释疑,内容涉及同义词辨析、惯用法、构词、语法重点等,是准确掌握和灵活运用语言的必读材料。

3. **短文欣赏:**每单元配有名著段落、名人演讲等范文,并且体裁多样,思想寓意深刻,文辞优美、洗炼,但又不乏抒情浪漫,难度和篇幅比精读1,精读2(本套书)略有增加,是增强语感、提高语言修养的阅读甚至可背诵的文选。

4. **同步练习:**该部分每单元配有标准化试题和写作练习,对重点词、短语及搭配和语法进行全面训练。每单元的写作练习与教材配合,由段落写作发展到篇章写作。同时全书配有三套自测题进行总结练习,其中第三套自测题加入了“简短回答问题(Short Answer Questions)”。整套练习的难度和水平向四级统考靠近,旨在加强学生语言应用能力的同时,提高应试能力。

此外,每单元末配有一条中英文对照的名人名言,以激发学生的智慧火花,促其奋发向上。

本书1—5单元及测试1,测试3由韩晗编写,6—10单元及测试2由陈培良编写。全书由韩晗统稿。

书中难免疏漏或不确之处,诚请读者斧正。

编 者

1999年6月

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原文学习 (Text Study)

一个年轻人在街上漫步, 试图找份临时工作。然而, 他却卷入了一场流氓案件。他被捕了, 并被带到警察局。最后, 他被释放了。整个过程显得荒谬可笑, 让人读后感到气愤。作者通过这个故事, 提出了一个问题: 但法律的执行者究竟能不能公正地运用法律呢? 作者的经历给我留下了深刻的印象。

1. 中心思想 (Main Idea)

The author tells a story about a young man who was looking for a temporary job. His whole process of being arrested and taken to court was arbitrary, and his release was not based on the facts. His story leaves us a question: are the laws really just? Before the law are all the policemen and the magistrates, the court, the judge, and the jury.

2. 段落 (Paragraphs)

(1) I came to a brush with the law: but what seemed of my arrest and trial in my mind was arbitrary.

(2) The process of my arrest and court trial

(3) The arbitrary in my arrest

(4) In the policeman's eyes, I

- (a) was looking with intent to steal
- (b) quite indifferent with the situation
- (c) unemployed

In fact, I

wandering to kill Lord's job with long
but I tried to be good and worldly

(5) arbitrary in court trial

(6) I considered me innocent for
the night's account

(7) my respectable middle-class parents
(8) my being able to afford a very good solicitor

Unit One

A Brush with the Law

课文学习 (Text Study)

一位年轻人在街上漫步,试图找份临时工作。然而,这却惹出了一场法律官司。从他被捕到审判直至最后无罪释放,整个过程显得荒唐可笑,但又透着悲哀。在法律面前应人人平等,但法律的执行者究竟能不能公正地运用法律呢?作者的经历给我们留下了深深的思考……

1. 中心思想 (Main Idea)

The author experienced a brush with the law twelve years ago when he was strolling along the streets looking for a temporary job. The whole process of his being arrested and taken to court was arbitrary, and his release was not based on the fact. His story leaves us a question: are all people really equal before the law? are all the policemen and the magistrates the representatives of justice?

2. 提纲 (Outline)

(1) Comment on my brush with the law: the whole process of my arrest and trial in court was arbitrary.

(2) The process of my arrest and court trial.

a) arbitrary in my arrest

In policemen's eyes, I	In fact, I
(a) wandering with intent to steal (b) quite familiar with the situation (c) unemployed	wandering to look for a job with long hair, tried to be cool and worldly

b) arbitrary in court trial

Court considered me innocent for

(a) my right accent

(b) my respectable middle-class parents

(c) my being able to afford a very good solicitor

- (d) my brilliant academic record
(3) Embarrassed situation of the policemen.

语言要点 (Language Points)

1. 重点词 (Key Words)

Verb: wander, regard, confirm, charge, conduct, dismiss, award, apologize

Noun: brush, circumstance, defence, release

Adjective: arbitrary, subsequent, due, temporary, respectable

(1) wander *vi.*

- a) move without a purpose or direction 漫游, 闲逛

I spent the vacation wandering through Europe.

我的假期是在欧洲到处漫游中度过的。

- b) move away from a place; (thoughts/talk) get away from topic 走岔, 迷路; (思想/谈话) 离题

The climbers wandered off in the mountains. 那些登山者在山中迷路了。

I'm sorry, my mind was wandering. What did you say?

对不起, 我的脑子跑神了, 你刚才说什么来着?

(2) regard

- a) *vt.* think or consider in a particular way 把……看作……, 认为

I regard him as the best tennis player in China.

我认为他是中国最棒的网球选手。

- b) *n.* respect, attention on consideration for or towards someone or something 对某人或某事敬意、注意或关心

People have high regard for the new policy. 人们对新政策评价很高。

He has little regard for the feelings of others. 他不关心别人的感情。

- c) *n.* greeting, good wishes 问候, 致意

Please give my best regards to your family. 请代我向你的家人问好。

短语搭配: as regards 关于, 至于

with/in regard to 关于, 至于

in this regard 关于这一点

(3) confirm *vt.*

- a) show that something is definitely true by providing proof 查证, 证实; 确认

He confirmed the rumor. 他证实那些谣言是真的。

The president confermed that he would visit France the following month.

总统证实他将于下个月访问法国。

- b) make an idea or feeling stronger or more definite 坚定, 牢固(决心、意见等)

常用句型: confirm sb. in sb.'s belief/opinion/view

The expression on his face confirmed me in my suspicions.

他脸上的表情加重了我的疑虑。

说明: 这个句型也可以带同位语从句 confirm sb. in sb.'s belief that....

构词: confirmation *n.* 确定, 确证

There is still no official confirmation of the report.

报道还未得到官方证实。

易混淆的词: conform *vi.* (对规则、风俗、社会规范) 遵从; 一致 (+to)

(4) charge

a) *vt.* state officially that someone is guilty of a crime 控告, 谴责

The manager was officially charged. 经理受到官方指控。

辨析: charge, accuse

charge 和 accuse 都表示“指控”, “控告”, “谴责”之意, 但是两个词的搭配不同: charge sb. with sth.; accuse sb. of sth.

The police charged him with speeding. 警察指控他超速行驶。

The police accused him of theft. 警察控告他偷窃。

b) ask sb. a certain amount of money for sth. sold 向某人收取费用(+for)

He charged me \$5 for a cup of tea. 他一杯茶就收了我5块钱。

构词: overcharge *vt.* 多收(钱)

The boy walked one mile to return the customer one cent he had overcharged.

那个男孩走了一英里去还给顾客多收的一分钱。

短语搭配: free of charge 免费

in charge of 负责管理, 照料

(5) conduct *vt.*

a) carry out, manage, direct 进行, 实施; 经营

The company conducted a survey to find out the reaction to the leisure center.

公司进行了一次调查, 以了解人们对休闲中心的反映。

conduct business 经营/处理业务

conduct experiment 做实验

conduct defence 作辩护

b) allow heat or electricity to travel along 导热, 导电

Plastic and rubber won't conduct electricity, but copper will.

塑料和橡胶不导电, 但铜导电。

(6) dismiss *vt.*

a) remove sb. from employment or service 解雇, 免职

Three workers were dismissed for being lazy. 三名工人因怠惰而被解雇。

同义词: fire 解雇, 开除

b) (of a judge) stop (a court case) (法官) 驳回, 不受理(诉讼案件等)

The case was dismissed owing to lack of evidence.

这个案子由于缺乏证据而被驳回。

c) refuse to consider an idea, opinion, etc. 摒弃(想法), 丢开

He dismissed the suggestion as ridiculous. 他认为那个建议过于荒唐, 不予考虑。

d) send sb. away or allow to go 解散, 打发走

The teacher might dismiss the class early today because of snow.

老师可能因今天下雪提早放学。

(7) **award** *vt.*

a) officially give sb. sth., such as prize 授予(某人奖赏); 给予, 颁发

The judges awarded the first prize to her for her picture.

评委们把她的画评为头等奖。

辨析: award, reward

award 表示经审查或仔细考虑后正式给予、授予, 后接双宾语。reward 表示因做某事而得到回报, 常用搭配为 reward sb. with sth.。

The university awarded her a scholarship. 大学授予她奖学金。

His effort was rewarded with remarkable success.

他的辛勤努力获得了辉煌的成功。

b) give payment by a decision in a court of law (法律)裁定(对受害人的赔偿)

After seven years of litigation, he was awarded \$100,000 compensation.

经过7年的诉讼, 法院判给他100 000美元的补偿。

(8) **apologize** *vt.* say one is sorry for doing sth. wrong 道歉

He apologized to me for stepping on my foot. 他为踩到我的脚而向我道歉。

构词: apology *n.* 道歉, 谢罪

(9) **brush**

a) *n.* brief encounter or fight 小冲突, 小接触

It's my first brush with the problem. 这是我第一次触及这个问题。

b) *n.* an object made with hairs and bristles and for cleaning 刷子

hairbrush 发刷; toothbrush 牙刷

c) *vt.* touch sth. by chance when passing 轻擦

The taxi brushed the bumper of my car.

那辆出租车疾驰擦过我车子的保险杠。

短语搭配: brush away/aside 刷去, 掸掉; 不理, 漠视

brush off 刷去, 掸掉; 把……打发掉, 除去

(10) **circumstance** *n.* (*usu. pl.*) conditions that affect a situation, action, event, etc.

情况; 环境

Circumstances permitting, we will go outing this weekend.

情况许可的话, 我们这个周末出游。

短语搭配: under/in the circumstances 在这种情况下

under/in no circumstances 无论如何不; 决不

(11) **defence** (*AmE defense*) *n.*

a) the act of protecting from attack or criticism 保卫, 保护

national defence 国防

Hundreds of people gave their lives in defence of freedom.

千百人为捍卫自由而献出了生命。

说明: in defence of 是常用词组。

b) the act of defending in court the person who has been charged 在法庭辩护

The judge permitted her to join the defence of the accused man.

法官允许她参加为被告辩护。

构词: defend *vt.* 保卫, 防御; 为……辩护

(12) release

a) *vt.* let sb. /sth. go free; stop holding 释放; 松开

The boy released the bird from its cage. 那个男孩将鸟放生。

The robber finally released her arm. 强盗最后松开了她的胳膊。

b) *vt.* make news or information public 发布; 公开

The results of the discussion was not released until yesterday.

讨论结果直至昨天才公布。

c) *vt.* get rid of feelings such as anger or worry 解除, 解脱

Physical exercise is a good way of releasing tension.

体育活动是解除紧张的好方法。

d) *n.* the act of being allowed to go free 释放; 排放

Simon has obtained an early release from prison. 西蒙获得提前释放。

e) *n.* feeling free from worry 解除, 解脱

She had cancer, and death was a happy release for her.

她患了癌症, 死对她来说是一了百了的解脱。

(13) arbitrary *adj.* decided or arranged without any reason or plan, often unfairly 任意的, 武断的, 随心所欲的

Management in the shirt factory is weak, and punishment is arbitrary.

衬衫厂的管理乏力, 惩罚也是随心所欲。

I have no idea what to learn, so my choice of the subjects is rather arbitrary.

我不知道学什么, 所以选的科目也很随意。

(14) subsequent *adj.* coming after sth. else 随后的, 后来的

The story will be continued in subsequent issues of the magazine.

小说将继续在以后的几期杂志上连载。

短语搭配: subsequent to 继……之后的; 在……之后的

辨析: subsequent, consequent

subsequent 强调连续性和顺序, 意为“接下去的, 接续的”; consequent 强调结果, 表示“作为……结果的”, “随之发生的”。

This incident was not without impact on the subsequent development of events.

这一事件对以后的事态发展不无影响。

The farmers suffered a severe drought and there was a consequent shortage of food

in the market. 农民们遭受了严重干旱, 结果造成粮食市场上食品匮乏。

(15) **due** *adj.*

a) expected to happen or arrive at a particular time 预定应到的, 预定的; 到期的

The flight from Beijing is due at 9:30. 北京来的飞机9:30到。

My library books are due next Friday. 我借图书馆的书下周五到期。

b) owed to some; to be paid or returned 欠的, 应支付或归还的

You are due three weeks holiday this year. 今年你应休三周假。

This letter is 5 cents due. 这封信欠资5分钱。

短语搭配: due to 因为, 由于(一般用作表语)

(16) **temporary** *adj.* lasting for only a limited period of time 临时的, 暂时的, 短暂的

More and more students take temporary jobs or part-time jobs during the vacations. 越来越多的学生假期做临时工。

说明: temporary 的反义词是 permanent, 意为“永久的”。

构词: temporarily *adv.* 临时地

(17) **respectable** *adj.*

a) deserving respect 值得尊敬的, 可敬的

Enid is a respectable teacher—she is highly respected by her colleagues as well as her students. 埃妮德是一位可敬的老师, 不仅受到学生而且得到同事们的尊重。

b) socially acceptable and approved of 体面的, 正派的; 有身分的

They are from a poor family. Their parents were poor but respectable.

他们出身穷苦。他们的父母贫穷但清白正派。

She didn't want to go to the party because she couldn't find a respectable dress.

她不想去参加晚会, 因为找不出一件像样的衣服。

辨析: respectable, respectful

respectable 强调“受人尊敬的”, “令人接受的”, 有被动含义。respectful 强调“恭敬的”, “表示尊敬的”, 无被动含义。

The soldiers bowed their heads in respectful silence as the funeral procession went by.

送葬队伍经过时, 士兵们低头鞠躬, 恭敬地保持沉默。

Children should be respectful toward grown-ups. 孩子应当尊重大人。

2. 短语及搭配 (Phrases and Collocations)

save up,	a couple of,	take one's time,	turn out,
call on/upon,	stand a chance (of),	revolve around	

(1) **save up** put away or set aside money, keep as savings 储蓄, 存钱

The young couple decide to save up to buy a new house.

小两口决定攒钱买一幢新房子。

说明: 表示此意的短语还有 set aside.

(2) **a couple of** two things or people; a small number of things 两个, 一对; 两三个,

几个

There's a couple of girls waiting for you outside. 外面有两个女孩等你。

Every week I spend a couple of hours playing football.

我每周都要花几个小时踢足球。

辨析: a couple of, a pair of

a couple of 指两个或几个人或东西; a pair of 指成套、成对使用的东西, 一起工作的两个人, 意为“一双”。

如: a pair of shoes/trousers

I've found a couple of socks but they are not a pair.

我找到两只袜子, 但它们不成双。

说明: 指关系长久或有婚姻关系的人用 couple, 不能用 pair。

(3) take one's time not hurry 不慌不忙, 从容

Just take your time and tell us clearly what has happened to them.

别着急, 说清楚他们发生了什么事。

(4) turn out

a) have a particular result 产生……的结果, 结果是

The rumor turned out (to be) true. 那谣言后来证明是真的。

It turned out that two travelers had been killed. 结果是有两名旅客丧生。

b) (people) go out to see what happens (人们)出来, 去

Crowds of people turned out to welcome the heroes back.

人们倾城而出欢迎英雄凯旋而归。

c) produce or make 生产

The factory turns out 1,000 micro-wave stoves a day.

工厂日产微波炉1 000台。

说明: It turns out that... 是常用句型, 意为“结果, 原来”。

(5) call on/upon

a) visit sb. for a short time 拜访, 访问

I will call on your sister when I am in Shanghai.

我在上海期间要去拜访你姐姐。

b) formally ask sb. to do sth. 请求, 要求(某人做某事)

The UN has called on both sides to observe the cease-fire.

联合国要求双方遵守停火协定。

用法: call on sb. to do sth. 或 call on sb. for sth.

(6) stand a chance (of) have a possibility or opportunity; be likely to do or get sth.

很可能; 有可能做或得到

You'll stand a better chance of getting a job with a degree.

有了学位, 你就有可能找到一份工作。

用法: chance 前可加形容词修饰: stand a good/fair/little chance (of doing)。

说明: 表达此意的短语还有 stand a good/fair/little hope (of doing)。

(7) revolve around

- a) have sth. as a main subject; be based on 围绕(主题)进行; 基于

The story revolves around a young girl who runs away from home.

故事是以一位离家出走的女孩为中心展开的。

- b) move in circles around sth. 绕……旋转

The moon revolves around the earth. 月亮绕着地球转。

3. 难句释疑(Explanations for Difficult Sentences)

- (1) The whole process of being arrested and taken to court was a rather unpleasant experience at the time, but it makes a good story now.

被捕和上法庭的整个过程在当时是非常令人不开心的事情,但是现在倒成了一篇很好的故事。

- a) **take sb. to court**: make sb. be judged in a court 对某人提出诉讼

David was taken to court for attacking a policeman. 大卫因袭击警察被提出诉讼。

- b) **make**: have the qualities needed for (sth. good) (有素质)成为,能成为

This piece of cloth will make a skirt. 这块布料可以做条裙子。

She will make a good teacher. 她会成为一名好教师。

- (2) “Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence,” he said.

“到处闲逛,伺机作案,”他说道。

重述: You are walking about without a purpose, intending to commit an offence which is serious enough to be arrested.

辨析: intent, intention

两者都可表示“意旨,目的,打算,意向”。intent 多为法律用语,侧重“不法之意图”。intention 是常用词,意为“意图,意志,意向”。

Jack was charged with intent to damage common property.

杰克企图破坏公共财产受到指控。

They went to town with the intention of visiting their aunt.

他们进城,打算看望他们的姑姑。

短语搭配: with intent to do sth. 意图,企图

with intention of doing sth. 意图,打算

- (3) We went along that Monday armed with all kinds of witnesses, including my English teacher from school as a character witness.

我们带了各种证人,包括我学校的英语教师,做我的品行证人。

arm (sb.) with (sth.):

- a) provide weapons to prepare for a fight 以……为武装,武装起来

They armed themselves with knives and guns. 他们以刀枪为武装。

- b) have sth. to prepare for sth. difficult 配备,加强

She came to the meeting armed with all the facts and figures to prove us wrong.

她带来所有事实和数据参加会议,以证明我们错了。

character witness: witness who proves the personality of sb. 品行证人

(4) My 'trial' didn't get that far.

我的‘审判’没有到那一步田地。

重述: My 'trial' didn't come to that stage when witnesses would be asked to give evidence.

far *adv.* to a certain degree or extent 到一定程度

We can't get very far in this project without their help.

若得不到他们的帮助, 这个计划难望有很大进展。

She speaks English far better than I. 她的英语说得远比我好。

短语搭配: by far 远为, ……得多(与比较级、最高级联用)

far from 远离; 远非, 一点也不

go so far as to do 甚至, 竟然

so far 到目前为止

(5) But what was most shocking at the time was the things my release from the charge so clearly depended on.

当时最令人震惊的显然是导致我无罪释放的那些证据。

my release from the charge so clearly depended on 是 things 的定语从句。things 指下文的 my right accent, respectable middle-class parents, reliable witness and the fact that I could afford a very good solicitor.

(6) Given the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that if I had come from a different background, and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty.

从给我指控的模糊性来看, 倘若我出身另一种家庭, 并真失业了的话, 我肯定会被判为有罪。

given *prep.* taking into account; considering 考虑到; 如果有, 假定是

Given his support, I think we'll win the election.

如果获得他的支持, 我想我们会赢得这次选举。

Given that there was so little time, I think they've done a good job.

考虑到这么少的时间, 我想他们也算干得不错了。

there is every chance that... it's quite possible that... 很可能

There is every chance that he will release the secret, for he is always talkative.

他很有可能会泄密, 因为他总是喋喋不休。

(7) ..., one of the policemen who had arrested me was gloomily complaining to my mother that another youngster had been turned against the police.

……, 其中抓我的一名警察正沮丧地对我母亲抱怨, 说又有一个年轻人要跟警察作对了。

turn (sb.) against (sb./sth.) cause to oppose or to be hostile to 反对, 使与……作对

He is so bad tempered that even his wife has turned against him.

他的脾气太坏, 即便他的太太也反对他了。

短文欣赏 (Passage Appreciation)

Civilization

To us, "civilization" meant Europe and Europe's offspring. Although we knew that the great Asian countries had ancient and impressive traditions and that Japan had entered the war as one of the modern nations, civilization as a concept was actually confined to the Graeco-Roman (希腊罗马的) tradition in government and the Hellenic (古希腊的), Judeo-Christian (犹太教和基督教共有的) tradition in religion, philosophy, and science. "Democracy" covered a wide range of hopes: freedom from tyranny, freedom from slavery, freedom of thought and enquiry, freedom of religion, and freedom of opportunity for all. But we actually did not yet think of the world as a whole. There was the European tradition, of which Americans were a part; there was the tradition of freedom from tyrannical monarchical and colonial regimes, which the countries of South America shared with those of North America; and there was the belief that the overthrow of the Czar (沙皇) in the Russian Revolution was a harbinger (先驱) of freedom for the Russian people.

Perhaps most important of all, I did not have any doubt then that the world was changing, that change was in the very air we breathed, absolutely unpreventable and absolutely necessary. I think this too is part of the quality of life, that human beings must have a chance to learn to cherish the past, act in the present, and leave the future.

From *Reflection on the Human Condition*

By Margaret Mead

问题 (Questions):

1. What did "democracy" cover, according to the author?
2. What tradition did South America and North America share with Europe?
3. What was civilization confined to in government and in religion?
4. How did the world change?
5. What does the author think of the change?

同步练习 (Simultaneous Exercise)

1. Choose the Best Answer

- (1) I don't think Jackson will _____ of winning the race.
A. get out of the way B. stand in the way
C. use a chance D. stand a chance
- (2) _____ from the pain came as the medicine began to take effect.
A. Release B. Relief C. Assistance D. Decrease
- (3) As had been expected, the Senate debated _____ whether the new airport should be built or not.