



书博士英语专业教材系列辅导

A Guide to Contemporary College English

现代大学英语 全程辅导

● 精读

5

● 主 编: 宋兴蕴

辽宁师范大学出版社

A Guide to Contemporary College English

现代大学英语全程辅导

精读 5

主 编:宋兴蕴

副主编:边 娜 国永荣 李丙奎

编 委:宋俊英 崔 林 国 * 华



辽宁师范大学出版社

· 大连 ·

©宋兴蕴 2006

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

现代大学英语(精读)全程辅导 5./ 宋兴蕴主编. —修订本. —大连:
辽宁师范大学出版社, 2006.6(2007.8 重印)

ISBN 978-7-81103-104-1

I. 现... II. 宋... 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(2006)第 027015 号

版权所有 侵权必究

举报电话:0411—84259910

出版人: 程培杰
责任编辑: 徐华东 陈伟荣
封面设计: 方力颖
版式设计: 张 环
责任校对: 张晓华

出版者: 辽宁师范大学出版社
地 址: 大连市黄河路 850 号
邮 编: 116029
电 话: 0411—84206854
印刷厂: 大连海大印刷有限公司
发 行 者: 辽宁师范大学出版社

幅面尺寸: 178mm×230mm

印 张: 15.5
字 数: 400 千字

出版时间: 2006 年 6 月第 3 版
印刷时间: 2007 年 8 月第 5 次印刷
印 数: 25001—35000 册
书 号: ISBN 978-7-81103-104-1

定 价: 19.90 元

前言

《现代大学英语(精读)》(外语教学与研究出版社)是由北京外国语大学英语系编写的一套供大学英语专业学生使用的精读教材。在使用过程中,广大师生普遍反映起点高、难度大。为了帮助广大师生及英语自学者更好地学习和理解这套教材,我们组织了6所高校具有丰富教学经验的教师精心编写了这套《现代大学英语(精读)全程辅导》(1~6册)。

本套书的编写是在透彻理解和准确把握国家教育部最新颁布的《高校英语专业教学大纲》和《高校英语专业四、八级考试大纲》精神的基础上进行的,全套书力求全方位、多角度、大容量地诠释《现代大学英语》教材的词汇、句型、课文、练习等内容。本套书讲解细致、透彻、准确,设计科学、合理,使用方便,助考得力。

本套辅导与教材同步,每课包括以下五部分:

一、课文导读

(一) 内容梗概:从全局的角度简洁概述 Text A 的课文大意,剖析作者的观点和写作目的,以帮助学生学习和理解课文。

(二) 背景知识:介绍与课文相关的典型背景知识,帮助学生透过语言材料了解与课文有关的人物、事件、地理、文化、政治、社会等知识,拓展知识面。

二、词汇与短语

(一) 词汇:注有音标、词性、英汉释义、重要词语的同义词、反义词、派生词,以帮助学生更好地理解词义。对于重要词汇列出其常用的词义,并在每个义项后配以例句及译文。

(二) 短语:对课文中出现的重要短语给以英汉释义及例句,以帮助学生加深对短语要点的理解。

三、课文注释

对课文中出现的语言要点加以英汉解释;对典型语言点加以归纳总结;对语言理论加以简洁、实效的介绍;对难句加以结构分析,解决对语言背景、修辞手段、写作意图、写作风格等理解的问题。

四、课文译文

给出课文的参考译文,便于学生理解文章、认清结构、明确主题,从中学到语言知识,提高理解与运用的能力。

五、练习答案及详解

对阅读、理解、词汇、语法等进行准确的详解、总结及示例,帮助学生准确掌握知识,突破难点。

在本套书的编写中,我们得到了有关专家的热情指导和大力帮助,美国专家 Bob. M. Livingston 审阅了书中的英文部分,在此我们深表谢意。

我们相信,本套书对学生准确把握教材内容,提高自身英语素养并顺利通过英语专业四、六级考试会大有裨益,希望本套书能成为广大师生的良师益友,也希望广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编者

2004.12

Contents

Lesson One	1
Where Do We Go from Here?	1
一、课文导读	1
二、词汇与短语	2
三、课文注释	10
四、课文译文	16
五、练习答案及详解	21
Lesson Two	24
Two Kinds	24
一、课文导读	24
二、词汇与短语	25
三、课文注释	32
四、课文译文	39
五、练习答案及详解	45
Lesson Three	49
Goods Move. People Move. Ideas Move. And Cultures Change.	49
一、课文导读	49
二、词汇与短语	50
三、课文注释	54
四、课文译文	59
五、练习答案及详解	63
Lesson Four	66
Professions for Women	66
一、课文导读	66
二、词汇与短语	67
三、课文注释	72
四、课文译文	76
五、练习答案及详解	78
Lesson Five	82
Love Is a Fallacy	82
一、课文导读	82

二、词汇与短语	83
三、课文注释	87
四、课文译文	90
五、练习答案及详解	97
Lesson Six	100
Life Beyond Earth	100
一、课文导读	100
二、词汇与短语	101
三、课文注释	108
四、课文译文	112
五、练习答案及详解	117
Lesson Seven	120
Invisible Man Chapter 1 (Battle Royal)	120
一、课文导读	120
二、词汇与短语	121
三、课文注释	125
四、课文译文	128
五、练习答案及详解	134
Lesson Eight	139
The Merely Very Good	139
一、课文导读	139
二、词汇与短语	140
三、课文注释	144
四、课文译文	146
五、练习答案及详解	150
Lesson Nine	153
The Way to Rainy Mountain	153
一、课文导读	153
二、词汇与短语	154
三、课文注释	158
四、课文译文	162
五、练习答案及详解	165
Lesson Ten	168
Before and After September 11	168
一、课文导读	168
二、词汇与短语	169

三、课文注释	173
四、课文译文	176
五、练习答案及详解	179
Lesson Eleven	183
An Iowa Christmas	183
一、课文导读	183
二、词汇与短语	184
三、课文注释	189
四、课文译文	195
五、练习答案及详解	199
Lesson Twelve	203
How News Becomes Opinion and Opinion Off-limits	203
一、课文导读	203
二、词汇与短语	204
三、课文注释	209
四、课文译文	215
五、练习答案及详解	218
Optional Reading	221
Lesson One	221
Literally	221
一、课文译文	221
二、同步测试	223
Lesson Two	225
How I Edited an Agricultural Paper	225
一、课文译文	225
二、同步测试	227
Lesson Three	229
Territorial Behavior	229
一、课文译文	229
二、同步测试	232
Lesson Four	234
The National Coalition	234
一、课文译文	234
二、同步测试	237

Lesson One

Where Do We Go from Here?



一、课文导读

(一) 内容梗概

该演讲发表于1967年,被收录在*Where Do We Go from Here: Chaos or Community?* (New York: Harper & Row, 1967)一书中。

这是马丁·路德·金博士继他1963年最具盛名的演讲《我有一个梦想》和1964年荣获诺贝尔和平奖答谢辞之后的又一篇传世之作。金博士以“我们向何处去”开篇,用史料、统计数字及近白描的手法勾勒出美国黑人备受歧视的社会现状,然后切入主题,探究“我们向何处去”,即如何改变美国黑人的现状,营造美好的未来。金博士指出黑人首先要自尊自爱,然后要在政治经济上增强实力。他重申非暴力主张,坚信非暴力是黑人在争取平等公正的斗争中最有效的武器。此外,他又重申要以爱为本,爱是解决人类问题的惟一途径,继而引导黑人对所存在的问题提出质疑,并犀利地指出种族问题、经济剥削及战争是美国社会的三重罪恶,引出美国已病入膏肓,无药可治,必须重生。最后金博士用排比句“Let us be dissatisfied until...”淋漓尽致地表达了他对未来社会的热切企盼,但同时也清醒地告诫他的同胞,前面的斗争不仅会有艰难险阻,而且还会有流血牺牲。他用一位著名黑人诗人的一首民权诗来鼓舞士气,并以一首民权歌曲来结束他的演讲,表现了他的革命乐观主义精神和对胜利的极大自信。

(二) 背景知识

1. Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King Jr. (born on January 15, 1929, assassinated on April 4, 1968) was a vital figure of the modern era. His lectures and dialogues stirred the concern and sparked the conscience of a generation. The movements and marches he led brought significant changes in the fabric of American life through his courage and selfless devotion. This devotion gave direction to thirteen years of civil rights activities. His charismatic leadership inspired men and women, young and old, in the United States and around the world.



Dr. King's concept of “somebodiness”, which symbolized the celebration of human worth and the conquest of subjugation, gave black and poor people hope and a sense of dignity. His philosophy of non-violent direct action, and his strategies for rational and non-destructive social change, galvanized the conscience of this nation and reordered its priorities. His wisdom, his words, his actions, his commitment,

and his dream for a new way of life are intertwined with the American experience.

2. Civil Rights Movement

The modern civil rights movement has been one of the century's historic events. Emerging in the 1950s and reaching a peak in the 1960s, the civil rights movement prompted the federal government to enact sweeping reforms that toppled Jim Crow, virtually eliminated public assertions of white supremacy, a mainstay of the American cultural and intellectual tradition, and boosted black pride. In addition to altering race relations in the United States, especially in the South, the civil rights movement sparked other liberation struggles in America and abroad, from the women's liberation movement to the drive to overcome apartheid in South Africa. Indeed, even though the civil rights movement did not achieve all of its goals, nearly a half century after Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a segregated bus in Montgomery, Alabama, it continues to have an impact on the course of history, serving as an agent and as a model of the quest for human rights.

3. Vietnam War

Vietnam War, conflict in Southeast Asia, primarily fought in South Vietnam between government forces aided by the United States and guerrilla forces aided by North Vietnam. The war began soon after the Geneva Conference provisionally divided (1954) Vietnam at 17° N lat. into the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam). It escalated from a Vietnamese civil war into a limited international conflict in which the United States was deeply involved, and did not end, despite peace agreements in 1973, until North Vietnam's successful offensive in 1975 resulted in South Vietnam's collapse and the unification of Vietnam by the North.

4. Counter-culture Movement

Americans were moved by the Vietnam War, racial injustice, fear of nuclear annihilation, and the rampant materialism of capitalist society. Many were inspired by leaders such as John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. Small groups staged sit-ins at schools, local lunch counters, and other public facilities. Masses gathered in the nation's cities to protest what they saw as America's shortcomings.

Many members of the counterculture saw their own lives as ways to express political and social beliefs. Personal appearance, song lyrics, and the arts were some of the methods used to make both individual and communal statements. Though the specifics of the debates were new, arguments for personal freedom, free speech, and political reform go back to the foundations of American society.



二、词汇与短语

(一) 词汇

① abhor./əb'hɔ:/v.

to feel hatred and disgust for sb./sth. 憎恨;厌恶 【同义】hate; detest

—to abhor terrorism 憎恨恐怖活动

【派生】abhorrence *n.* 憎恨;厌恶 abhorrent *adj.* 讨厌的;可恶的;可恨的

② affirmation /,æfə'meɪʃən/n.

stating sth. as truth firmly and forcefully 肯定;断言 【同义】assertion; declaration 【反义】denial

—affirmation of human dignity 对人的尊严的确认

—He nodded in affirmation. 他肯定地点了点头。

【派生】affirmable *adj.* 可断言的;可肯定的

③ allegiance /ə'li:dʒəns/ *n.*

(*fml*) allegiance to sb./sth. : support of or loyalty to a government, ruler, cause, etc. (对政府、统治者、事业等的)拥护,忠诚 【同义】duty; obligation; loyalty 【反义】treason; treachery

—to swear (an oath of) allegiance to the Queen 宣誓效忠女王

④ anemic /ə'ni:mik/*adj.* also anaemic(*BrE*)

1) lacking vigor; weak 缺少活力的;虚弱的

—an anemic economy 萧条的经济

2) suffering from or showing the symptom of anemia 患贫血症的

—She looks anemic in my opinion. 我看她像有贫血症。

【派生】anemia *n.* 贫血症

⑤ assert /ə'sɜ:t/ *v.*

1) to make others recognize (sth.) by behaving firmly and confidently 坚定而有信心地使别人认识到(某事);坚持 【同义】affirm 【反义】controvert; contradict; deny

—to assert one's authority/independence/rights 坚持自己的权威/独立性/权利

2) to state (sth.) clearly and forcefully as the truth 清楚而有力地表明(某事)为事实;声称;断言

—She asserted her innocence/that she was innocent. 她坚称自己很清白/她是无辜的。

【派生】assertion *n.* 有力的主张或陈词;坚持;断言 assertive *adj.* 表现出刚毅与自信性格的;坚定而自信的

⑥ audacious /ɔ:'deɪʃəs/ *adj.*

1) showing a willingness to take risks; daring; fearless 有冒险精神的;大胆的;无畏的 【同义】bold; daring 【反义】cowardly; contemptuous; feckless

—an audacious plan/scheme, etc. 大胆的计划/设计等

2) impudent; recklessly bold 厚颜无耻的;鲁莽的

—an audacious remark 放肆的话

【派生】audacity *n.* 大胆;无畏;鲁莽;创新性

⑦ authoritarian /ɔ:,θɔ:ri'teəriən/*adj.*

favoring complete obedience to authority (esp. that of the State) before personal freedom 权力主义的(主张绝对服从权威,尤指政权,高于个人自由)

—The school is run on authoritarian lines. 这所学校走的是权力主义路线。

【派生】authoritarian *n.* 权力主义者 authoritative *adj.* 有权力的;有权威的;官方的

⑧ blatant /'bleɪtənt/*adj.*

very obvious; unashamed; flagrant 非常明显的;厚颜无耻的;明目张胆的

—blatant disobedience/disrespect/insolence, etc. 明目张胆地抗拒/怠慢/侮辱等

【派生】blatancy *n.* 明显;厚颜无耻;明目张胆

⑨ blot /blɒt/ *n.*

1) spot for stain made by ink, etc. 污点;污迹 【同义】stain; blemish

—a blot on sb.'s/the escutcheon 名誉上的污点

2) act or quality that spoils sb.'s good character or reputation (品性、名誉上的)污点;耻辱

【同义】dishonour; disgrace

—a blot on the landscape 破坏风景/声誉的东西或人

⑩ buoyancy /'bɔɪənsɪ/ *n.*

1) the ability of prices, a business etc. to quickly get back to a high level after a difficult period; a feeling of cheerfulness 上升的倾向;乐观

—His buoyancy gave us courage. 他的乐观情绪给我们以勇气。

2) the power of a liquid to make an object float 浮力

—Salt water has greater buoyancy than fresh water. 咸水的浮力比淡水的大。

【词根】 buoy *v.* 使漂浮;使振作

⑪ chastity /'tʃæstɪti/ *n.*

state of being pure, virtuous, virgin 纯洁;正派;贞洁

—vows of chastity 贞操誓言

⑫ collision /kə'lɪʒən/ *n.*

1) strong disagreement; conflict or clash of opposing aims, ideas, etc. 抵触;(相反的目的、看法、意见等的)冲突

—Her political activities brought her into collision with the law. 她的政治活动触犯了法律。

2) (instance of) one object or person striking against another; (instance of) colliding; crash 相撞,碰撞;撞坏

—The two ships were in/came into collision. 两艘轮船相撞了。

【词根】 collide *v.* 相撞;冲突

⑬ compelling /kəm'peliŋ/ *adj.*

1) that one must accept or agree with 强制性的 【同义】 irresistible; forceful 【反义】 coaxing

—compelling advice 使人不得不接受的忠告

2) extremely interesting and exciting so that one has to pay attention 激发兴趣的;有强烈吸引力的

—He remains a compelling figure in politics. 他在政坛上仍是一个引人注目的人物。

【词根】 compel *v.* 强迫;强求

⑭ confront /kən'frʌnt/ *v.*

to face (sth.) defiantly 对抗或面对

—A soldier often has to confront danger. 士兵常常要身临险境。

—to confront sb. with sb./sth. 使某人面对或正视令人不快、令人头疼等的人/事

【派生】 confrontation *n.* 对抗

⑮ conspire /kən'spaɪə/ *v.*

1) to make secret plans, esp. to do wrong 密谋(尤指干坏事) 【同义】 complot; intrigue

—to conspire with others against one's leader 与他人共谋反对上司

2) (of events) to seem to act together; combine disadvantageously for sb./sth. (事情)似乎同时发生对某人/物不利

—events that conspired to bring about his downfall 导致他垮台的种种事件同时发生

【派生】 conspiracy *n.* 阴谋;共谋 conspirator *n.* 阴谋家 conspiratorial *adj.* 阴谋的

⑯ dastardly /'dæstədli/ *adj.*

(old-fashioned) very cruel or evil 卑怯的;残暴的

—a dastardly plot 卑怯的阴谋

⑰ dedicate /'dedɪkeɪt/ *v.*

1) to dedicate oneself/sth. to sth. : to give or devote (oneself, time, effort, etc.) to (a noble cause or purpose) 将(自己、时间、精力等)奉献给(崇高的事业或目的)

—She dedicated her life to helping the poor. 她毕生致力于帮助穷人。

2) to dedicate sth. to sb. : to address (one's book, etc.) to sb. as a way of showing respect, by putting his name at the beginning 在(自己所著的书等的)前部题献词

—She dedicated her first book to her husband. 她把自己的第一本书献给了丈夫。

【派生】dedicated *adj.* 有献身精神的; 专心致志的 dedication *n.* 忠诚; 奉献

18 degenerate /dɪ'dʒenəreɪt/

1) *v.* to pass into a worse physical, mental or moral state than one which is considered normal or desirable 衰退; 堕落; 恶化

—The situation degenerated into chaos. 形势变得一片混乱。

2) *adj.* having lost the physical, mental or moral qualities that are considered normal or desirable 衰弱的; 颓废的; 堕落的

—a degenerate art/society/age 堕落的艺术/社会/时代

【派生】degeneration *n.* 衰退; 堕落; 蜕化 degenerative *adj.* 衰退的; 堕落的; 蜕化的

19 despise /dɪ'spaɪz/ *v.*

to despise sb. /sth. (for sth.) : to feel contempt for sb. /sth. ; to consider sb. /sth. as worthless 鄙视、藐视、看不起某人(某事) 【同义】contemn; scorn 【反义】like; admire

—Strike-breakers are often despised by their workmates. 破坏罢工的人常为其工友所不齿。

20 dire /daɪə/ *adj.*

1) (*informal*) extreme 极端的

—We're in dire need of your help. 我们太需要你的帮助了。

2) (*formal*) dreadful; terrible 可怕的; 极糟的

—The firm is in dire straits and may go bankrupt. 这家商行已陷入岌岌可危的境地, 可能要破产了。

21 dislocation /ˌdɪslə'keɪʃən/ *n.*

1) spoiling the way in which a plan, system, or service is arranged, so that it cannot work normally 扰乱(计划, 制度等) 【同义】disruption; disorder; disturbance

—The storm caused considerable dislocation of air traffic. 那场暴风雪给航运带来了相当大的混乱。

2) injury of a joint 脱臼

—The doctor treated her for a dislocation and muscle strain. 医生为她治疗脱臼和肌肉扭伤。

【词根】dislocate *v.* 扰乱; 脱臼

22 edifice /'edɪfɪs/ *n.*

(*formal* or *joc*) large or imposing building (文或谚) 高大的或宏伟的建筑物

—He had high ideals in his youth but gradually the whole edifice crumbled. 他年轻时曾有过崇高的理想, 但渐渐地他的全部希望都破灭了。

23 etch /etʃ/ *v.*

to cut lines on a metal plate, piece of glass, stone, etc. (fig) not to forget sth. and think of it often 蚀刻; (喻) 铭刻; 铭记

—The incident remained etched on her memory for years. 那次事件多年来一直铭刻在她的记忆中。

24 ethereal /i'tθiəriəl/ *adj.*

very delicate and light, in a way that does not seem real 飘渺的; 难以琢磨的; 稀薄的
— ethereal beauty of a butterfly 蝴蝶飘逸的美

25 formula /'fɔ:mjələ/ *n.* 复数为 formulae /'fɔ:mjuli:/

1) expression of a rule or relationship in algebraic symbols 公式

— the formula for converting gallons into litres 加仑与升的换算公式

2) fixed arrangement of words, esp. as used on social, legal or ceremonial occasions 客套语; 惯用语

— “How do you do” and “Excuse me” are social formulae. “你好”和“对不起”是社交中的客套语。

【派生】formulaic *adj.* 有固定用词格式的 formulate *v.* 将(某事物)形成固定格式

26 incarcerate /ɪn'kɑ:səreit/ *v.*

(*fm*) to put sb. in prison 将某人监禁

— He was incarcerated in the castle dungeon for years. 他被监禁在古堡的地牢里多年。

【派生】incarceration *n.* 监禁

27 integrated /'ɪntɪgreɪtɪd/ *adj.*

with various parts fitting well together 各部分配合好的; 综合的; 完整的

— an integrated transport scheme 综合联运计划

— an integrated personality 综合性格

【词根】integrate *v.* 构成整体; 使融合

28 legitimate /lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət/ *adj.*

1) in accordance with the law or rules; lawful 合法的 【同义】legal; lawful 【反义】illegitimate; unreasonable

— I'm not sure that his business is strictly legitimate. 我说不好他的生意是否绝对合法。

2) that can be defended; reasonable 正当的; 合理的

— Politicians are legitimate targets for satire. 政客们理所当然是讽刺的靶子。

【派生】legitimacy *n.* 合法(性); 合理(性) legitimately *adv.* 合法地; 合理地

legitimize *v.* 使合法、正当或有合法地位

29 majestic /mə'dʒestɪk/ *adj.*

having or showing majesty; stately; grand 威严的; 壮丽的 【同义】lofty; dignified 【反义】base; squalid

— majestic views 壮丽的景色

【派生】majesty *n.* 威严; 庄严

30 manacle /'mænəkl/ *n.*

one of a pair of chains or metal bands for binding the hands or feet 手铐; 脚镣 【同义】fetter; shackle

— to put sb. in manacles 给某人戴铐

31 manhood /'mænhud/ *n.*

1) state of being a man (男子的)成年; 成人

— to reach manhood (男性)长大成人

2) qualities of a man, e. g. courage, virility, etc. 男子的气质(如勇气、活力等)

— to have doubts about one's manhood 对某人的男子气质有所怀疑

32 meander /mi'ændə/ *v.*

1) (of a river, etc.) to follow a winding course, flowing slowly (指河流等)蜿蜒缓慢流动

—From the lake a flat river meandered down to the sea. 一条浅水河从这个湖泊蜿蜒流向大海。

2) to wander aimlessly 漫步; 闲逛; 漫谈 【同义】 stroll; wind

—The discussion meandered (on) for hours. 讨论会漫无边际地进行了几个小时。

③3 menial /'mi:niəl/ *adj.*

(of work) suitable to be done by servants; unskilled (工作) 适合仆人做的; 非技术性的

【同义】 servile; mean; base 【反义】 noble; dignified

—menial chores like dusting and washing up 擦桌子、洗碗这些仆人做的杂务

③4 metropolis /mɪ'trɒpəlɪs/ *n.*

chief city of a region or country; capital 大都市; 首都; 首府

—a great metropolis like Tokyo 像东京一样的大城市

【派生】 metropolitan *adj.* 大城市的; 首都的 *n.* 大都市人

③5 oppress /ə'pres/ *v.*

1) to rule or treat (sb.) with continual injustice or cruelty 压迫; 压制(某人)

【同义】 depress; persecute 【反义】 unburden; liberate

—The people are oppressed by the military government. 人民受军政府的压迫。

2) to make (sb.) feel worried, uncomfortable or unhappy 使(某人)担心、烦恼或不幸

—oppressed with anxiety/worry/poverty, etc. 因焦虑/忧虑/贫穷等而烦恼

【派生】 oppressed *adj.* 受压迫的; 受压制的 oppression *n.* 压迫; 压制 oppressive *adj.* 不正义的; 暴君的; 难以忍受的 oppressor *n.* 压迫人的人; 暴君

③6 perpetuate /pə'petʃueɪt/ *v.*

to cause to continue 使永久、永存或持续 【同义】 preserve; immortalize; eternalize

—These measures will perpetuate the hostility between the two groups. 采取这些措施势必使那两个集团永远对立。

【派生】 perpetual *adj.* 永久的; 持续的 perpetuity *n.* 永久; 永恒

③7 potent /'pəʊtənt/ *adj.*

1) having great power; having a strong effect 威力大的; (药物等)效力大的 【同义】 powerful; strong 【反义】 weak; impotent

—potent weapons 威力大的武器

2) strongly persuasive; convincing 说服力强的; 令人信服的

—potent arguments/reasoning, etc. 有说服力的论证、推理等

③8 preserve /prɪ'zɜ:v/ *v.*

1) to keep or maintain (sth.) in an unchanged or perfect condition 保护; 维护 【同义】 conserve

【反义】 forgo; lose

—Efforts to preserve peace have failed. 维护和平的努力已经失败了。

2) to avoid losing; to retain 使不受损失; 保持

—It is difficult to preserve one's self-respect in that job. 做那样的工作很难保持自尊。

【派生】 preserve *n.* 果脯; 专供私人狩猎的保留区; 某人所专有的特长、爱好 preservation *n.* 保护; 维护; 保存 preservative *adj.* (用来)保护的; 保存的 *n.* 保护剂; 防腐剂

③9 prevalence /'prevələns/n.

the state of existing or happening generally; widespread 普遍; 盛行

—They were very surprised by the prevalence of anti-government sentiments. 他们对普遍存在的反政

府情绪感到吃惊。

④ representation /ˌreprɪzən'teɪʃən/ *n.*

1) [U] act of representing or state of being represented 代表; 代表权

—The party increased its representation from 20 to 38 delegates. 该党代表由 20 名增至 38 名。

—to make representation to sb. about sth. 就某事向某人提出抗议/呼吁

2) (*fml*) thing, esp. a picture, sculpture or play, that represents sb./sth. 表现某人/物的事物, 尤指图画, 雕塑, 戏剧

—stained-glass representation of saints 彩色玻璃的圣徒画像

【派生】representative *adj.* 有代表性的 *n.* 有代表性的人/物

④ segregate /'segrɪgeɪt/ *v.*

1) to separate (esp. a racial/religious group) from the rest of the community and treat them unfairly 将(尤指某种族或宗教团体)与社区其他人隔开并进行不公平对待 【同义】isolate; dissociate

【反义】unite; associate; blend

—a segregated society 有种族隔离的社会

2) to put sb./sth. in a place away from the rest; to isolate 把某人/物隔离; 分离; 分开

—to segregate cholera patients 把霍乱病人隔离开

【派生】segregation *n.* 隔离

④ setback /'setbæk/ *n.*

thing that hinders the progress of sth. 妨碍发展的事物

—Hopes of an early end to the strike received/suffered a severe setback yesterday. 希望罢工早些结束这一愿望昨日受挫。

—Defeat in the by-election is a major setback to the ruling party. 在补缺选举中落选对执政党是一大挫折。

④ strain /streɪn/ *v.*

1) to make the greatest possible effort; to use all one's power, energy, etc. (to do sth.) 竭力; 尽全力(做某事) 【同义】exert; stretch

—to strain (one's ears) to hear a conversation 聚精会神地听别人交谈

2) to injure or weaken (esp. a part of the body) by stretching too much or trying too hard 因过度伸展或用力而损伤(尤指身体某部位)

—to strain one's eyes/voice 损害视力/喊哑嗓子

【派生】strained *adj.* 不自然的; 勉强的; 紧张的 *strainer n.* 过滤器

④ unassailable /ˌʌnə'seɪləbl/ *adj.*

1) that cannot be questioned or refuted 不容置疑的; 无可辩驳的 【同义】irrefutable; indubitable

【反义】dubitable; dubious

—Her argument is unassailable. 她的论点是无懈可击的。

2) that cannot be attacked or conquered 攻不破的; 不可征服的

—Liverpool have an unassailable lead at the top of the First Division. 利物浦队高居甲级队之首, 所向无敌。

④ upset /ˌʌp'set/ *v.*

1) to disrupt (a plan, etc.) 打乱; 扰乱(计划等) 【同义】displace; depose

—Our arrangements for the weekend were upset by her visit. 她一来把我们周末的安排给打乱了。

2) (to cause sth.) to become overturned or spoilt, esp. accidentally 打翻; 弄翻(某物)(尤指无意地)

【同义】overthrow; defeat 【反义】steady; stabilize

A large wave upset the boat. 一个巨浪把那只船给打翻了。

46 whimsical /'wɪmzɪkəl/ *adj.*

unusual or strange and often amusing; unpredictable 离奇的; 古怪的; 反复无常的

— a whimsical story for children 稀奇古怪的儿童故事

— the whimsical moods of the Alpine sun 阿尔卑斯山区瞬息万变的太阳

【词根】whimsy *n.* 怪念头; 离奇的想法

(二) 短语

① to stand up

to withstand (后常接副词或介词短语)经得起

— Will this car stand up to winter conditions here? 这辆汽车经得起这儿冬天的气候条件吗?

— It was brave of her to stand up to those bullies. 她能挺身反抗那些恃强欺弱的人,真是很勇敢。

② to rise up

to rebel 反叛; 造反; 起义

— to rise (up) against oppression 反抗压迫

— They will rise (up) and overthrow the military government. 他们会起来推翻军政府。

③ white lie

harmless or trivial lie, esp. one told in order to avoid hurting sb. 无害的或无关紧要的谎话(尤指为避免伤及某人而说的)

— Doctors sometimes have to tell white lies. 医生时常得说些善意的谎言。

④ black sheep

person regarded as a disgrace or a failure by other members of his family or group 害群之马

— My brother is the black sheep of the family. 我弟弟是我们家的害群之马。

⑤ the status quo

situation or state of affairs as it is now, or as it was before a recent change 现状; 原来的状况

— to upset/restore/preserve the status quo 打破/恢复/维持现状

⑥ off base (US *informal*)

1) mistaken 错误的

— You're way off base there. 你大错特错了。

2) unprepared 毫无准备的

— Her reply caught him off base. 她的答复令他不知所措。

⑦ devoid of sth.

without sth. ; completely lacking in sth. 没有或毫无

— a criminal utterly devoid of conscience 一个丧尽天良的罪犯

⑧ against odds/against all the odds

despite strong opposition or disadvantages 尽管极为不利或遭强烈反对

— Against all the odds she achieved her dream of becoming a ballerina. 她冲破重重困难,终于实现了当芭蕾舞演员的梦想。

⑨ on the part of sb. /on sb. 's part