

高等专科学校试用教材

1

# 新英语教程 (精读)

## 导学与测试 (第一册)

朱孝愚 主编

New College English  
Intensive Reading  
Guide And Tests

(Book 1)

同济大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是与《新英语教程·精读》同步使用的辅导用书的第一册,其特点是语言材料丰富,知识性强,词汇、语言点和语法讲解全面系统,覆盖面广。

本书按原教材课次的顺序编写,每单元包括“课文概要与背景”、“重点词汇及短语”、“课文疑难点详解”、“同义词辨异”和“同步测试”等内容。书后附有同步测试答案、课文参考译文与同义词索引。

本书为使用高等专科学校试用教材《新英语教程·精读》的教师和学生的教学参考辅导用书。

### 新英语教程(精读) 导学与测试(第一册)

朱孝愚 主编

同济大学出版社出版

(上海四平路 1239 号)

新华书店上海发行所发行

常熟市文化照相制版彩印厂印刷

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:8.5 字数:217 千字

1998 年 8 月第 1 版 1998 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—5000 定价:12.00 元

ISBN7-5608-1954-0/H·205

如遇印装质量问题,可直接向承印厂调换

地址:常熟市梅李镇通江路 21 号 邮编:215511

## 前 言

《新英语教程·精读》是由上海市高等专科英语教材编写组编写、供高等专科英语教学使用的英语教材。为使这套教材发挥更大的作用,为满足广大学生急需一套与之配套的辅导学习用书的要求,我们编写了《新英语教程(精读)导学与测试》这一套辅导书。本书的特点是语言材料内容丰富,知识性强,词汇、语言点和语法讲解全面、系统,覆盖面广。

本书按原教材课次的顺序进行编写,每单元包括以下内容:

**1. 课文概要与背景** 从课文文章的整体角度出发,给学生一些提示,以帮助他们更好地理解课文的大意和中心,了解作者的写作目的。本部分还提供了与课文有关的背景知识,从文学欣赏方面去分析某些课文的篇章结构和修辞手法,让学生在掌握语言知识的同时,提高写作能力和鉴赏水平。

**2. 重点词汇及短语** 明确在每一课中学生应掌握的词汇和短语。对某些常用单词以及考试中常出现的重要单词列出它们的同义词、近义词或反义词,以丰富学生认识单词的方法,扩大学生掌握的词汇量。

**3. 课文疑难点详解** 对课文中出现的语言要点、难点、难句,用英语释义(Paraphrase)的方法进行解释,以帮助学生正确理解课文,培养学生用多种方式表达类似内容的能力。对于例句中的生词以及某些较难理解的例句,给出中文翻译,以便于学生准确地理解单词和句子的含义,模仿和学习规范语言。本部分还对课文中出现的重要语法结构进行分析讲解,并对课文中的一些词汇列举常用的词缀和词根,以帮助学生熟悉英语单词的主要构词方法,掌握英语构词规律,扩大词汇量,养成自觉、有效地记忆英语单词的习惯。

**4. 同义词辨异** 对课文中出现的同义词和近义词进行辨异和加以例证,突出实用性,让学生对各组同(近)义词的差异之处及其惯用法从本质上加以理解和掌握。

**5. 同步测试** 使课文学习与练习检测融为一体。学生可以借助同步测试了解自己对所知识的实际掌握程度。测试的题型有一定的代表性、针对性和实用性。为提高学生的写作水平,测试中的“写摘要”练习以提问的形式,要求学生回答问题,最后将句子连成完整的段落。这种从写文章摘要入手、逐步过渡到按要求写作文的方法是学习写作的有效途径。

同时,为了提高学生学习英语的兴趣,每单元的最后还增加了若干谚语(包括名人名言)。

书后的附录部分包括同步测试答案、课文参考译文与同义词索引。课文译文力求精确,与原文保持一致,以帮助学生理解原文,并使他们在语篇的层次上摸索英汉互译的规律。

本书系第一册,主编为朱孝愚,参加编写的人员(以姓氏笔画为序)是:刘玮、刘稳良、孙志青、陈笑红、袁建平、林萍英、其其格、张郝莉、徐黎。姜荷梅参加了组织策划工作,课文参考译文由蔡伟廉翻译。

本书承蒙蒋秉章副教授审阅定稿,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,敬请使用本书的老师和同学提出宝贵意见,以使本书日臻完善。

编 者  
1998年7月

## 符 号 说 明

n.	noun	名词
a.	adjective	形容词
adv.	adverb	副词
v.	verb	动词
vt.	transitive verb	及物动词
vi.	intransitive verb	不及物动词
prep.	preposition	介词
conj.	conjunction	连词
int.	interjection	感叹词
O	Object	宾语
C	Complement	补足语
S	Subject	主语
sb.	somebody	某人
sth.	something	某事
V-ing	如 doing	动名词或现在分词
V-ed		过去分词
that-clause		that 引导的从句
phr.	phrase	短语
usu.	usually	通常
esp.	especially	尤其是
fm.	formal	正式用法
inform.	informal	非正式用法
Syn.	synonym	同义词
Ant.	antonym	反义词
pass.	passive	被动的
colloq.	colloquial	口语的
pl.	plural	复数的
Cf.	compare	比较
AmE	American English	美国英语
BrE	British English	英国英语
sl.	slang	俚语

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# Unit 1

## Active Reading

### I. 课文概要与背景(Outline & Background of the Text)

#### 1. 概要提示

阅读是我们工作、学习中获取信息和知识的一个重要途径。在阅读时,我们每个人都会自觉或不自觉地运用一定的阅读方法和技巧。但怎样才是积极有效的阅读方法呢?在阅读中,我们应该注意哪些方面呢?通过学习这一篇文章,你或许可以从中得到一些启迪。

#### 2. 背景点滴

graph: 图解, 图表。它不同于 picture 和 drawings, 它主要通过表格(table)或曲线图来反映两个变量的变化。

#### 3. 文体结构

本文是一篇说明性的文章。课文的前一部分给我们简介了阅读的重要性以及什么是积极阅读,而后作者详细介绍了积极阅读的具体步骤。

### II. 重点词汇及短语(Key Vocabulary & Phrases)

#### 1. 名词

approach	方法(Syn. method)	assignment	作业, 任务(Syn. task)
technique	技巧(Syn. skill)	summary	概要, 总结(Syn. conclusion)
preview	预习	section	部分(Syn. division, part)
clue	线索	emphasis	重点

#### 2. 动词

approach	处理(Syn. deal with)	participate in	参加(Syn. attend)
acquaint	使了解	adapt	使适应
relate	联系(Syn. connect)	differ	区别
concentrate	集中(Syn. focus)		

#### 3. 形容词

initial	最初的	efficient	有效的
---------	-----	-----------	-----

#### 4. 短语

all too often	经常, 常常	relate to	与……联系
acquaint...with	使熟悉	concentrate on	集中
get sth. over with	完成	take a role in	参加, 参与

### III. 课文疑难点详解(The Detailed Study of the Text)

#### A. 语言点解析(Language Points)

- (para. 1, L. 1) *Most of us have to read a certain amount of material for one reason or other: perhaps we are taking a course, perhaps we need to read something for work.* : In our

daily life, we always read a lot of articles, passages and other reading material for all kinds of reasons. Perhaps it is because we are studying a lesson, or because it is for our work.

1) **amount of**: a lot of, a quantity of(多和不可数名词连用)

e.g. A large **amount of** damage was done in a short time.

在短时间内造成了很大损失。

I'm doing a certain **amount of** writing. 我正在写一些作品。

2) **for one (reason) or other**: for some(reason)

**one or other**: 这一词组是用来表示你不太确定或不想说的“某个”(原因等)。

e.g. **One day or other**, I shall see you. 我会在某一天去看看你。

Surely **some friend or other** will help me. 当然会有朋友来帮助我的。

2. (para.1, L.2) **All too often we approach such an assignment ...**: We usually begin to read such reading material...

**all too often**: very often, very frequently 类似的词组还有 **all too soon**, **all too quickly**, etc.

e.g. The day passed **all too quickly**. 这一天过得很快。

The holidays were **all too short**. 这个假期太短了。

3. (para.1, L.4) **While this approach does get the reading over with, it does not encourage you to think about what you are reading—to participate actively.**: Although this method makes you accomplish your reading task, it does not help you to think about it. That is to say, to read actively.

**get over (with)**: to finish doing something unpleasant, or something you do not want to do

e.g. They **got** the work **over** as quickly as possible. 他们尽可能快地做好了工作。

As soon as Tom **gets** his exam **over with**, he is going on holiday.

汤姆一考完试,就要去度假。

4. (para.2, L.3) **If you have some idea of what is included in the material and how it is presented, you will get more out of your reading and enjoy it more.**: If you get to know something about the content of the reading material and the writing style of it, then you can absorb more knowledge and information from it and you will find it interesting.

1) **have some idea of**: know, feel

e.g. **Have** you **any idea of** what I am trying to explain?

你知道我试图要说明的是什么呢?

**I've an idea** that she likes him better than anyone else.

我想她比谁都喜欢他。

2) **get out of**: gain from, learn from

e.g. There is nothing **to be got out of** this book.

从这本书里是学不到什么东西的。

Many people spend their time on wondering what they can **get out of** others, instead of what they can give to others.

很多人花大量时间去想的是他们可以从别人那里得到什么,而不是自己可以

给予别人什么。

5. (para.3,L.1) *This introductory material will acquaint you with the main thought that ...:*

This introductory material will make you familiar with the main thought that...

**acquaint...with**: to give someone information about something

e.g. You must **acquaint** yourself **with** your new duties. 你必须熟悉你的新职责。

I haven't as yet **been acquainted with** the facts of the case.

我还没有了解这个案件的情况。

6. (para.3,L.5) *You should note anything ...:* You should pay attention to anything...

**note**: take notice of, pay attention to

e.g. She **noted** a scar on his cheek. 她注意到他面颊上的疤痕。

He **noted** certain goings and comings. 他注意到来来往往的人。

7. (para.5,L.1) *You will need to adapt your approach to fit the writing style of the author.:*

Since different authors have different writing styles, you need to change your reading method to suit different articles.

**adapt**: change so as to suit

e.g. We quickly **adapted to** the cold weather. 我们很快适应了寒冷天气。

This book is **adapted to** the needs of beginners. 这本书适合初学者的需要。

8. (para.6,L.1) *As you read try to relate this assignment to what you already know about the topic.:*

When you read your reading material, you'd better try to connect it with what you already know about the topic.

**relate...to**: connect...with

e.g. We should **relate** our study **to** society.

我们应该把我们的学习和社会联系起来。

I can't **relate** what he does **to** what he says.

我没法把他所说的和他所做的联系起来。

9. (para.6,L.2) *Does it differ from your earlier thinking on the subject?:* Is it different from what you thought about the subject?

**differ from**: to be different from

e.g. Tom **differs from** his brother in many ways.

汤姆和他的哥哥在很多方面不相同。

They **differ from** us, they stand for capitalism.

他们与我们不同,他们代表资本主义。

10. (para.7,L.5) *You may also find that reading has become more fun than work!:* You may also find that reading has given you more enjoyment than work!

**fun**: enjoyment, pleasure, amusement

e.g. We had a lot of **fun** on the beach. 我们在海滩玩得很开心。

I enjoyed our outing yesterday—it was good **fun**.

我很喜欢昨天的旅游——它很有趣。

## B. 语法结构(Grammar & Structure)

1. (para.2, L.1) People who **enjoy reading** have learned to look for clues or key ideas as they read. 喜爱阅读的人已学会边读边寻找线索和要点。

在这个句子中,动名词 **reading** 作 **enjoy** 的宾语,构成 **V + doing** 结构。在英语中,用动名词作宾语的动词还有 **acknowledge, admit, advise, appreciate, consider, deny, discuss, doubt, escape, finish, mind, permit, postpone, practise, prevent, quit, resist, save, stop, suggest, understand**, etc.

e.g. Do you **mind** my **smoking** here? 你介意我在这儿吸烟吗?

Three officers **escaped being killed** in the battle.

三个军官在战斗中幸免于死。

2. (para.7, L.2) **The better** your initial understanding of your reading, **the easier** it will be to retain and integrate the information. 阅读时,最初的理解越透彻,保存与归纳信息就越容易。

两个或两个以上形容词或副词比较级前加 **the** 构成句型 **the more..., the more...** 表示“越……越……”。

e.g. **The more** you learn, **the more** you know. 你学得越多,你就会懂得越多。

**The less** we talk about that **the better**. 那件事我们越少谈论越好。

这一结构有时采用以下变体,这时,第二分句为从句。

e.g. Pilots find that the air **thinner the higher they go**.

飞行员越往高去,他们发现空气越是稀薄。

He liked the idea **less, the more he thought of it**.

越考虑,他越不喜欢这个主意。

## C. 构词(Word Building)

### 1. 后缀-ment

(para.1, L.3) **assignment** 任务

-ment 加在动词后构成名词,表示“行为”,“过程”等。

e.g. **movement** 运动    **development** 发展    **requirement** 要求  
      **appointment** 约会    **engagement** 订婚    **advertisement** 广告

### 2. 前缀 en-

(para.1, L.5) **encourage** 鼓励

en-加在名词或形容词前构成动词

e.g. **endanger** 危害    **enlarge** 扩大    **enforce** 实施  
      **enrich** 使富裕    **enfeeble** 使衰弱    **endue** 授予

## IV. 同义词辨异(Discrimination of Synonyms)

### 1. depend on/upon, rely on/upon (v.) 依靠;依……而定

**depend on/upon** 和 **rely on/upon** 这两个动词词组都表示“依赖,依靠”的意思,但是 **depend on/upon** 更倾向于客观方面的因素,一般可翻译为“依靠,取决于”等。

e. g. They **depend** heavily **on** the weather forecast. 他们极其依赖于天气预报。

Price **depends upon** cost and demand. 价格取决于成本和需求。

而 **rely on/upon** 更倾向于主观方面的因素,一般可翻译为“信赖,相信”等。

e. g. If you need a friend, you can **rely on** me. 如果需要朋友的话,你可以相信我。

I can't **rely on** what she says. 我不能信赖她所说的话。

## 2. **concentrate, focus** (v.) 集中

**concentrate**: 集中,使集中一点 后面的宾语是具体的或抽象的东西。

e. g. The enemy **concentrated** its attack **on** the left side. 敌人把进攻集中于左翼。

My attention **is concentrated on** the subject.

我的注意力集中在这个问题上。

**focus**: 集中,焦点 本意是把光线投到一个点上,引申意与 **concentrate** 相同,但宾语一般不是具体的东西。

e. g. The spotlights **are focused on** the stage. 灯光集中到舞台上。

We must **focus** our attention **on** the main problems.

我们必须把注意力集中在主要问题上。

## V. 同步测试(Synchronous Test)

### (I) Match the words in Column A with their definitions in Column B.

A	B
1. _____ briefly	a. to take part or attend
2. _____ approach(v.)	b. to sign one's name on
3. _____ relate	c. a position or job which one is given
4. _____ participate	d. working well and without waste
5. _____ topic	e. to connect
6. _____ assignment	f. to change so as to suit new needs
7. _____ acquaint	g. a subject for talk, writing
8. _____ initial	h. to consider or deal with
9. _____ adapt	i. to make oneself or sb. familiar with
10. _____ efficient	j. for a short time, in a few minutes

### (II) Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the bracket.

1. Great \_\_\_\_\_ has taken place in Shanghai since 1980's. (develop)
2. This photograph probably won't \_\_\_\_\_ well. (large)
3. Do you know how to \_\_\_\_\_ this camera? (performance)
4. There are grammar mistakes in your homework. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ it. (do)
5. The condition in \_\_\_\_\_ Europe was much better than that of postwar. (war)
6. Grape was \_\_\_\_\_ into China about 1500 years ago. (introductory)
7. Would you read this text \_\_\_\_\_? (thorough)
8. High \_\_\_\_\_ is what we want. (efficient)

~~And~~ Do you know how many \_\_\_\_\_ from Shanghai attended the Eighth People's Congress? (par-

ticipate)

10. You need a \_\_\_\_\_ explanation when you are ten minutes late for a date. (briefly)

(III) Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Give me your telephone number \_\_\_\_\_ I need your help.  
A. whether                      B. unless                      C. in case                      D. so that
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ we get away from the earth, the \_\_\_\_\_ the air is.  
A. farther...more rare                      B. further...more rare  
C. far...rarer                      d. farther...rarer
3. Run \_\_\_\_\_ you may, you cannot catch the train.  
A. if                      B. while                      C. as                      D. no matter how
4. A home without love is \_\_\_\_\_ a home \_\_\_\_\_ a man without soul.  
A. no more...than                      B. not more...than  
C. no more...as                      D. more...as
5. An investigation was made into the accident, \_\_\_\_\_ fifty people were killed.  
A. in which                      B. where                      C. there                      D. for that
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ you came to visit our laboratory tomorrow than today.  
A. had better                      B. rather than                      C. would rather                      D. will rather
7. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that no one felt like doing anything.  
A. so hot day                      B. such hot                      C. such a hot day                      D. a such hot day
8. Everybody knows that the earth is spherical, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. doesn't he                      B. doesn't she                      C. don't they                      D. doesn't it
9. The size of the audience, \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected, was well over five hundred.  
A. whom                      B. who                      C. that                      D. as
10. The food she prepared for the party is not enough, for there are \_\_\_\_\_ more people than expected.  
A. much                      B. many                      C. too                      D. so
11. The plants would have grown all right but she \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. hadn't watered                      B. didn't water  
C. hasn't watered                      D. doesn't water
12. He angrily threw the door \_\_\_\_\_ and walked out.  
A. open                      B. opened                      C. to be opened                      D. opening
13. \_\_\_\_\_ I know the money is safe, I shall not worry about it.  
A. Even though                      B. Unless                      C. As long as                      D. However
14. "I'm sorry I spent so much money." "I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ so."  
A. haven't done                      B. didn't do                      C. hadn't done                      D. don't do
15. Most of the doors \_\_\_\_\_ he knocked seemed to be bolted.  
A. at that                      B. at which                      C. which                      D. which at

(IV) Translate the underlined sentences in the following passage into Chinese.

(1) Reading to practice English is the way most secondary school students read English. In

secondary school you did not read English to learn history. (2) You read English to learn how a sentence was put together, how the verb agreed with the subject, etc. But this is not the way you should read for the Supplementary Reading.

(3) Reading for information is the kind of reading you do in your own language. (4) You do not stop to analyze grammatical structures when you pick up a book written in your native language. (5) You understand structures without thinking about them. They are second nature to you.

(V) Write a summary of the text by answering the questions given below.

1. Is reading an article straight through the most effective method? Why? (because)
2. What do people who enjoy reading do with the reading material? (as)
3. What is the first reading step and the second step? (then)
4. What can you use as the guides to the content?
5. Why should you relate your reading assignment to what you know about the topic? (because)

### Proverbs

1. *Reading makes a full man ,  
Conference a ready man ,  
and writing an exact man .*

读书使人完美，  
交谈使人敏捷，  
作使人精确。

2. *Books are the ever-burning lamps of accumulated wisdom .*

书籍是积累智慧之永不熄灭的明灯。

## Unit 2

### Blue Jeans

#### I. 课文概要与背景(Outline & Background of the Text)

##### 1. 概要提示

文章以“蓝牛仔裤”为题,讲述了牛仔制衣鼻祖列维·斯特劳斯在加州的发家过程,即牛仔服的发明和发展过程。在牛仔服饰依然风行的今天,倘若能稍微了解一下“blue jeans”的来历及其特定背景,或者探究一下牛仔服发明人的成功之路,也许对我们不无益处。

##### 2. 背景点滴

1) San Francisco 旧金山,亦称三藩市。

旧金山是美国太平洋沿岸仅次于洛杉矶的第二大城市,西部的金融中心,最大海港和重要海军基地。1848年,旧金山东部发现金矿,华侨称其为“金山”,为区别于在此后发现金矿的澳大利亚的墨尔本,改称其为旧金山。该市风景优美,气候宜人,为夏季避暑胜地,但常有地震发生。1960年,大地震令其一度被毁,但不久又重建一新。

2) California 加利福尼亚州

加利福尼亚州是美国西南部滨临太平洋的一州,南临墨西哥,富藏石油、金等矿。1848年加州发现金矿,迅即兴起淘金热,人口激增。该州向以金品加工、电影制片等业闻名全国。主要城市和港口有洛杉矶、旧金山等。

#### II. 重点词汇及短语(Key Vocabulary & Phrases)

##### 1. 名词

jeans	牛仔裤	contribution	贡献(Syn. devotion 献身)		
teenager	青少年	adult	成年人	pants	短裤
inventor	发明者	immigrant	外来移民	salesman	推销员
string	细绳	synonym	同义词	canvas	帆布
denim	斜纹粗棉布				

##### 2. 动词

dig	挖,采,掘	measure	度量,测量
strike	发现(Syn. discover 发现)	dye	染色

##### 3. 形容词

fashionable	时髦的	popular	流行的,普遍的
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##### 4. 短语

wear out	穿破,用坏	in fact	事实上(Syn. in effect 实际上)
run out of	用光	used to do sth.	过去常做某事



### Ⅲ. 课文疑难点详解(The Detailed Study of the Text)

#### A. 语言点解析(Language Points)

1. (引言) *I just don't have time to wear out my blue jeans as much as I used to.* : I just don't have as much time to wear out my blue jeans as I used to.

1) **wear out**: to cause to be in a useless state by use; to tire someone greatly  
穿坏;令人疲惫

e.g. Her shoes **wore out** quickly because of hard training.

训练艰苦,她的鞋坏得很快。

All this talking **wears me out**. 所有这些谈话令我疲惫不堪。

**wore-out**(a.): 穿坏了的;疲惫的

e.g. **worn-out** shoes 坏鞋子

She was **worn-out** after 3 sleepless nights. 三夜未眠,她累坏了。

- 2) **used**: use(vi.)的过去式, 过去常常,过去惯常

**used to do sth.**: to do sth. regularly or habitually in the past, 过去常常做某事

e.g. I **used to** like beer, but I'm fond of wine now.

我以前喜欢喝啤酒,但是现在爱喝葡萄酒。

**used** 还可用作形容词,与 **to** 连用,作表语,表示“习惯于”。

e.g. Now he has become a man **used to** country life.

现在他已经变得习惯了乡村生活。

2. (para. 2, L. 1) *Farmers and laborers wear them to work in.* : Farmers and laborers wear them and work in them.

**in**(prep.): wearing 穿着

e.g. She went **in** a fur coat. 她是穿着裘皮大衣去的。

dressed **in** silk 穿着丝绸衣服

a girl **in** red 穿红衣服的女孩

3. (para. 3, L. 2) ... *people used the word Levi's as a synonym for blue jeans.* : ... people used the word Levi's to represent blue jeans.

**as**(prep.): in the state of being; like 作为;如同

e.g. Fight **as** men, or die as slaves!

要像男子汉一样地战斗,不然就像奴隶般地去死!

They regard her **as** clever. 他们把她看成是智慧的化身。

4. (para. 4, L. 5) *They hoped to find gold and "strike it rich."* : They hoped to find gold and get sudden wealth.

**strike**(vt.): to find (a material or place) 发现

e.g. **strike** a bed 发现煤矿(矿层)

**strike** a lead 发现矿脉

**strike** oil 钻探发现石油

**strike** it rich 暴富