

COLLEGE ENGLISH

高玉娟 主编 孔庆炎 主审

大学英语

自主学习与同步训练

修订版

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修订版前言

《大学英语》是由复旦大学、北京大学等6所大学根据国家教委审定批准的“大学英语教学大纲”合作编写的一套高等学校英语系列教材,由上海外语教育出版社出版。该系列教材曾荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖及国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。多年来被越来越多的高等学校选作大学英语基础阶段的教材,颇受广大师生的欢迎。但该系列教材有一定的难度和深度,并且练习量大。无论是教师课堂讲解,还是学生课前预习,都有较大困难。他们急需一套适合师生要求、讲解全面系统的辅导材料。为满足这一需要,1995年7月我们编写出版了《大学英语自主学习与同步训练》(精读)。本套书出版以后,深受广大大学生读者的喜爱和好评,在短短的时间内反复重印。本套书被认为是纵有深度、横有跨度、内容丰富、贴紧教材、讲解精炼、新颖实用的辅助教材。

目前深受师生欢迎的《大学英语》教材已修订出版。与之相适应,我们对《大学英语自主学习与同步训练》一套书在保持原有风格的基础上,也作了全面的、认真的修改。修订后的本套书仍由“语言要点”、“语篇理解”、“同步测试”三部分组成。

“语言要点”部分包括“必会语汇、结构举要”和“课文详释、词语例解”两个部分;其中在“必会语汇、结构举要”中将课文中需要学生掌握的列举出来,使他们明确知道应该掌握的内容。此次,依据新版《大学英语》教材,我们将本部分的有关内容做了改动。在“课文详释、词语例解”中不仅对课文中出现的要点,包括重要句型和难句、难词及短语进行列解,而且从语法结构、修辞、深刻含义及与中心的联系等方面作了详尽的解释,从而使学生更好地理解课文。修订后的此部分,还增加了多组同义词、易混词辨析等内容,所选例句更具代表性,并且贴近学生,更具实用性。

“语篇理解”部分是从作品的整体角度出发,使学生不仅理解课文的大意、中心,而且从文学欣赏方面去分析人物性格特点、作者的写作风格等,让学生在掌握语言知识的同时,提高鉴赏水平。

“同步测试”部分是前两部分的检验与运用。此部分以灵活多样的各种题型来检测学生的知识水平。通过检测,学生会找出自己的不足,从而有目的、有重点地学习。此部分试题有一定的代表性和针对性,题后给出答案,并对疑难点进行详尽注释。读后,学生们不仅知其然而且知其所以然,从中真正受益,提高应试能力。修订后的此部分增加了练习题的题型和题量,并且更换了一些阅读文章,使新换文章内容与原课文内容更接近,更具实用性。

本套书语言材料内容丰富,体裁多样,知识性强,词汇和语法讲解准确,代表性强,覆盖面广。它既可作为大、中专学生学习的辅导教材和教师教学参考书,也可作为报考研究生的考生复习考试的重要材料。同时,本套书还可作为社会成人教育、英语自学考试者学习的辅导书。我们真心地期望本套书能成为既实用、准确、翔实又能指点迷津的辅导读物,让学习者、应试者一看就心明眼亮,以便使他们避开误区,少走弯路。

英语界专家、大连理工大学孔庆炎教授应邀为本套书审稿,并提出了许多宝贵意见,在此,我们表示衷心的感谢。

我们感谢全国上百万的莘莘学子们对此书的厚爱,更殷切地期盼本套书修订版问世以后,能更多地听到反馈意见,以便不断修订,使之完善。

全套书由高玉娟策划、设计、统稿并修改。本册编写具体分工如下:第一、二、三、四、五课高玉娟;第六、七课李丹;第八李宝贵;第九课白妍苗;第十课王吉魁。

编者

1998年6月

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Unit 1

Big Bucks the Easy Way

【语言要点】

I. 必会语汇、结构举要

1. 名词

delivery 传递	insert 插页	company 连;公司
advertisement 广告	steak 牛排	grocery 零售店
deadline 截止期	employee 雇员	audience 听众
cash 现金	finance 财政;金融	minimum 最小量
stack 叠(堆,垛等)	range (听觉、视觉等的)范围	

2. 动词

inquire 询问	inform 通知,告知	quaver 颤抖
reproduce 生殖,繁殖	slide 滑	cram 把……塞进
shrink 缩(小,减)	enlist 征募	overhear 偷听
settle 结账	snarl 咆哮	insert 插
echo 回响,应声	enthuse 表现出热情	

3. 形容词、副词

plastic 塑料的	leisurely 轻松自如地	super 好极了
normally 通常	marvellous 极好的	lucrative 赢利的
sour 酸的	encouraging 鼓舞人心的	thoughtful 深思的
like 同样的,类似的	competitive 竞争的	odd 古怪的

4. 短语

- 1) pull up (使)停下
- 2) cut into 减少
- 3) settle for 勉强接受
- 4) make a dent in 有进展
- 5) a piece of cake 容易的事
- 6) have no business to do/doing sth. 没有理由或无权做某事

5. 结构

- 1) know better than to do sth. : 应该明白……而不至于做……
- 2) may/might/could as well: 不妨……, 还是……好

II. 课文详释·词语例解

1. big bucks the easy way (L. 1)

making much money in the easy way 意为“轻轻松松赚大钱。”

2. look into 的用法 (L. 1)

1) 表示“朝……里面看, 往……深处看”, 意为 look at the inside or the depth of….

—The child looked into the box and jumped back with fright.

孩子朝盒子里一看, 吓得跳了回来。

—I looked into her eyes and found them stony.

我窥视她的眼睛, 发现她的目光冷酷无情。

2) 表示“浏览(书等)”, 同 dip into or consult a book rapidly.

—Have you looked into the book? 你查过那篇文章吗?

3) 表示“调查, 研究”, 同 examine or investigate.

—The police is looking into the case. 警察正在调查这一案子。

look into the population problem 调查人口问题

3. A message printed on the bag offered leisurely, lucrative work (“Big Bucks the Easy Way!”) for delivering more such bags. (L. 4~5)

“塑料袋上印着一条消息说, 需要人投递这样的袋子, 这活儿既轻松又赚钱(轻轻松松赚大钱)。”

leisurely 意为“taking one's time; not hurry 不匆忙的, 从从容容的”, 即 easy way;
lucrative 意为“profitable 赚钱的, 赢利的”, 即 big bucks.

4. I can live with it. (L. 7)

“我可以忍受。”

it 在此指上面说的“indignity of asking for money all the time”。

* live with 的用法

表示“学会去适应, 接受, 忍受(一些令人不快的人或事)”, 同 endure, tolerate. 如:

—I don't like the noise of these high-pitched loudspeakers, but I've learned to live with it. 我不喜爱这些高音喇叭的喧闹声, 但我已经学会去适应它了。

—He can't live with the life in the countryside. 他不能适应农村的生活。

5. But it pains me to find that you both have been panhandling so long that it no longer embarrasses you. (L. 8~9)

“但我很难过, 看到你们两个人伸手要钱要惯了也不感到难为情”。

此句中 it 作形式主语, 真正主语是 to find…不定式短语, 其中第一个 that 从句为 find 的宾语。第二个 that 作 so long 的结果状语。

6. settle in 的用法 (L. 12)

1) 表示“定居,安居”,同 live in a place. 如:

—My family settled in the countryside in 1975. 我家于 1975 年在农村安家落户。

—We're a little disorganized after the move, but do come and see us when we've settled in. 我们刚搬家有些乱,等我们安顿好以后请一定来看我们。

2) 表示“安置,安身”,如:

—Once he settled himself in the comfortable bed, he was soon asleep.

一旦躺在舒适的床上,他很快就入睡了。

—The disabled man settled himself in a rolling chair. 那个残疾人安坐在轮椅上。

7. “Super!” She snapped. “Just super!” (L. 15)

“好极了!”她大声挖苦地说:“真是好极了”。

snapped 一词显然表明她带着挖苦的语气,实际上她这一天过得很糟糕。

8. pull up 的用法 (L. 16)

同 come to an end, cause to stop, 意为“停下来,使停下来”。如:

—The car pulled up at our door. 汽车在我们门口停了下来。

—The driver pulled up (his car) at our door. 司机在我们门口停了车。

比较:pull into 意为“(列车)到达;开进……”。如:

—The train pulled into the station on time. 列车准点到站。

—We pulled into the station on the stroke of six. 我们在钟敲六点时到站。

而短语 pull out 指“车从……驶出,(船)划出”等。

—The train pulled out of the station right on time. 列车准点从车站驶出。

—The lorry pulled out from behind the bus. 卡车从公共汽车后面驶出(准备超车)。

9. The first delivered four thousand Montgomery Wards. The second brought four thousand Sears, Roebucks. (L. 18~19)

“第一辆拉来了 4000 份蒙哥马利·沃德公司的广告;第二辆拉来了 4000 份希尔斯·罗伯克公司的广告。”

Montgomery Ward, Sears, Roebuck 是美国的两家百货公司的名字,在句中指这两家公司的广告。

10. What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper. (L. 23~25)

“我之所以受到谴责,原来是由于发生了一起报业工人罢工,通常夹在星期日报纸里的广告插页,必须派人直接送出去。”

it turned out 在句中做插入语,意为“结果是,原来是”;第二个 it 为 made 的形式宾语,真正宾语是 to 不定式短语。that 引导的从句作 inserts 的定语。

11. “Piece of cake!” our older college son had shouted. “Six hundred buck!” His brother had echoed, “And we can do the job in two hours.” (L. 27~29)

“这太容易了!”我们上大学的大儿子喊道。“600 美元,我们两个钟头就能干完,”

他弟弟随声附和着。

两个孩子冲口而出的话,表现出他们十分激动、兴奋及热切的心情,也说明他们没有意识到其中的难度。piece of cake 意为“sth. very easy to do 易做的事。”如:

—Translation is anything but a piece of cake. 翻译绝不是易事。

12. inform 的用法(L. 31)

1) 动词,表示“通知”、“告诉”、“告知”,常用的句型结构是 inform sb. (of sth.)/(that ...)

—Please keep me informed of the fresh developments. 请随时告诉我新的发展。

—He informed me that Tom had left for Europe. 他通知我说汤姆去了欧洲。

2) 比较 inform 与 notify 的用法:inform 是把事实、情报、知识传播给他人;而 notify 则是正式以函件、公告通知。

—The university notified him that he had passed the exam.

学校通知他考试及格。

—Please notify the matter to the authorities. 请把这事报告当局。

13. quaver 的用法(L. 37)

1) 动词,表示“颤抖”、“震颤”或“以颤抖的声音说出或唱出”。

—He spoke in a quavering voice. 他以一种颤抖的声音说。

—Mary quavered her little song. 玛丽以震颤的声音唱出她的小调。

2) 下列一组词都有“颤抖”的意思,试比较:

quaver, shake, quiver, shiver, tremble, shudder, quake

quaver:特指声音“颤抖”。

shake:是“发抖”的最普通的词,是一个概括性的词。

—The professor's hand was shaking so violently that he almost spilt his tea. 教授的手颤动得很厉害,差点把自己的茶都弄洒了。

—We were shaking with cold. 我们冷得发抖。

另外,shake 还可用于“与某人握手”,即 shake hands with sb. 或 shake sb.'s hand.

quiver:着重“颤动”的动作,可用于树叶、虫翼、人的嘴唇等的微微蠕动,直接用于人时较少。

—The butterfly was quivering its wings. 蝴蝶在摇动着翅膀。

—His lips quivered with emotion. 他的嘴唇动情地颤抖着。

shiver:用于人,特指因寒冷或恐惧而“打寒颤”。

—I stood shivering in the wind-swept street. 我站在寒风凛冽的街上发抖。

—He shivered with fear. 他怕得发抖。

tremble:用途较广,可适用于人或物,用于人时多指由于恐惧、盛怒或激动而使身体无意识地发抖。

—He trembled with rage. 他气得直哆嗦。

—We were trembling with excitement. 我们因兴奋而颤抖。

shudder: 由于看到可怕或可恶的事物, 或想到可能会发生的凶事而使身体像抽筋一般的突然打颤, 是一时性的。

—She shuddered at the sight of a snake. 她因看到蛇而毛骨悚然。

—I shudder to think that her life may be in danger.

想到她的生命可能有危险, 我很害怕。

quake: 指大地时表示“震动、颤动”; 指人时表示因极度的惊骇、激动而身体极度颤动。作名词时, 是“地震”earthquake 的缩写。

—The ground quaked under my feet. 大地在我脚下震动。

—He is quaking with fear. 他因恐惧而颤抖。

14. ...takeout restaurant in America. (L. 45)

是指那些顾客可以买了食物用塑料袋包好带出去吃的饭店。

15. Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of range of the human ear.

(L. 46~47)

Her voice kept rising, as if it could not be heard by the human ear.

“她越说声音越高, 几乎震耳欲聋。”

在此, 作者以幽默的手法, 夸张地描绘了她的声音, 表现出她的气愤。

16. Got a lunch date. (L. 50)

I have got an appointment for lunch.

“我有个午餐约会。”

17. I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so. (L. 52~53)

“我吃的牛排好极了, 但我知道还是不说为好。”

因为丈夫已知道妻子正为儿子的事大为恼火, 这一天过得很不好, 如果再把自己在外快乐的事告诉她, 相比之下, 妻子会更生气。

* **know better than to do sth.** 的用法

意为“很懂得, 很明白(而不至于)做某事”。如:

—You should know better than to go swimming straight after meal.

你应该知道饭后直接去游泳是不好的。

—You should know better than to make noise while the others are sleeping.

你应该知道别人在睡觉时你吵闹是不对的。

18. ...but all this hasn't made a dent. (L. 61~62)

“但这一切并没有什么进展。”

make a dent 意为 make progress 取得进展。

19. Obtaining an audience with son No. 1, I snarled, “I kill you if you threaten one of those kids again!” (L. 67~68)

“我跟我大儿子一通上话便吼道: ‘如果再威胁那些孩子, 我就杀了你’。”

从该句中我们可以看出作者的幽默感, “No. 1”原指一个组织中的领导人物, 作者在这里用来暗示他的大儿子是这份投递工作的最重要人物。“Obtaining”一词暗示出他的大儿子不愿意与他在电话中通话。

20. cut into 的用法 (L. 70)

意为“减少”，同 reduce, decrease。

—All the extra homework cuts into my weekends.

所有这些额外作业使我在周末都没有多少空闲时间。

—Offering a bonus to the workers will cut into the profit of the factory.

给工人发奖金会减少工厂的利润。

21. The bonus program had worked until someone demanded to see the color of cash.

(L. 79~80)

“奖金计划行之有效，但后来有人对能否兑现提出怀疑，提出把钱拿出来让大家看看。”

bonus 意为“奖金”。the color of cash 形象地指 money, dollar 即“钱，美钞”。

22. Then some activist on the work force claimed that the workers had no business settling for 5 and a few competitive bonuses while the bosses collected hundreds of dollars each. (L. 80~82)

“接着工人队伍里的一位活动家认为既然老板每人拿几百美元，工人们没有理由每人只拿五元外加一点竞争奖金”。

on the work force 是“属于工人队伍的”；while 连接两个并列的分句，表示对比，常可译成“而”。

* have no business to do sth. 的用法

意为 have no right or reason to do sth. 指“无权做某事；没有道理做某事”。也可用 have no business doing sth. 如：

—You have no business to read my books without getting my permission.

没有得到我的允许，你无权看我的书。

—The weather had no business to be so warm in winter. 冬天天气不该这么暖和。

—You have no business saying such things about me. 你无权谈论我的事情。

* settle for 的用法

表示“同意听取或接受(某事物)以代替原来所希望的、要求的東西”。如：

—Do you think she is prepared to settle for being a housewife?

你认为她甘心做家庭妇女吗？

—He had hoped to get 150 yuan for his old bike but he had to settle for 120 yuan.

他本想把他的旧自行车卖 150 元，但后来 120 元也卖了。

23. ...all the workers were entitled to \$ 5 per hour. (L. 82~83)

...all the workers have the right to get \$ 5 an hour. “所有工人都有权得到每小时五美元的工资。”

* entitle to 的用法

表示“使有资格，使有权做”。to 后既可接动词又可接名词，如：

—You are not entitled to use our school library. 你无权使用我校的图书馆。

—This ticket entitles you to a free lunch. 凭此证你可免费午餐一次。

24. 比较 agree on, agree to 和 agree with 的用法

1) agree on 意为“取得一致意见”,同 reach an agreement.

—After discussion they have agreed on the terms of contract.

经过协商,他们就合同的条款达成了协议。

—The two parties agreed on the date of delivery. 双方就交货日期取得了一致。

2) agree to 意为“答应,接受(想法、计划、建议等)”,后接事物,不接人。如:

—He agreed to the proposal put forward by the manager. 他接受经理提出的建议。

—The chairman didn't agree to my presence at the meeting. 主席不同意我出席会议。

3) agree with 意为“与某人有相同的看法”,with 后常接人。

—I agree with you that his acting is simply marvelous.

我和你有同感,他的演技简直好极了。

25. ...the huge stacks began to shrink (L. 86)

“大堆的广告开始减少。”

* shrink 的用法

意为“减少,变小”,同 become less or smaller.

—Modern communication means makes the world shrink.

现代化的交通工具使世界变小了。

—Woolen clothes often shrink when they are washed. 毛织衣物洗后常会缩水。

26. ...and a like amount for gifts (L. 89~90)

and a similar amount of money for gifts. “同样多的钱买了礼品。”

* like 的用法

除以前学过的作动词表示“喜欢”,以及作介词表示“像”以外,like 还用作形容词,表示“类似的、相同的”,如在本课中的用法。

—My sister studied hard day and night; my brother did in a like manner.

我妹妹昼夜刻苦学习,我弟弟也如此。

—Each employee received a like bonus. 每个雇员都得到了相同奖金。

27. Still, it was “enough”, as one of them put it, to enable them to “avoid indignity” for quite a while. (L. 93~94)

“虽然如此,可正如一个儿子所说,那还是足够花一阵子,使他们避免那种有失尊严的事。”

indignity 指伸手向父母要钱这一有失面子的事情。

* put 的用法

意为“说明,表白”,同 state or express. 如:

—As Chairman Mao put it, “Where there is oppression, there is struggle.”

正如毛主席所说:“哪里有压迫,哪里就有反抗。”

—The teacher put it to me in another way. 老师用另一种方法向我解释。

28. I assumed their mother had enlisted them to remove junk for a trash pick up. (L. 98~99)

“我以为他们的妈妈在指挥他们清除破烂，好让垃圾车运走呢。”

pickup 此处为名词。

29. Then you might as well make a little money from them (L. 108)

“还不如把它们卖了弄点钱呢。”

*** might/may as well 的用法**

表示“不妨，不如，何不”，后接动词原形，与 had better 相似。如：

—We may as well finish the job, now that we have got so far with it.

既然我们已经干到这个程度了，还是干完的好。

—You might as well tell me the worst. 你不妨把最糟糕的情况都告诉我。

30. odd, peculiar, queer 和 strange 的区别

odd: 表示“特别”、“奇怪”、“不寻常”，强调违反正常情况。

—It is odd that he is so late. 他这样晚，真是反常。

peculiar: 表示“独特的”、“特有的”、“专有的”，强调独特性。

—There is something peculiar about him. 他有与众不同之处。

—She wore a peculiar smile. 她脸上带着一种她所特有的笑容。

queer: 与 odd 同样强调反常，但更强调“可疑或可虑性”。

—I heard some queer footsteps. 我听到奇怪的脚步声。

—There is something queer about the way his temperature fluctuates.

他的体温时高时低，这很奇怪。

strange: 是最普通、应用范围最广的词，强调因不寻常的事物未曾见闻或新颖等而感觉奇怪的、生疏的。

—That was a strange voice. 那是一个陌生的声音。

—Don't you think his behavior is strange? 你不觉得他的行为奇怪吗？

【语篇理解】

I. 体裁 · 概要 · 主题

This is a story of what happened to the narrator's two college sons, who wanted to make money by delivering advertizing inserts. Firstly, they thought it was “a piece of cake” to get big bucks. When millions of paper inserts are brought to their home and asked to be hand-delivered by Sunday morning, they had to hire children to help and formed an assembly line. They finally managed to get the work done, and they each got \$185. The story also tells us as well as those youngsters that there is no easy way to be successful. The two boys could avoid indignity of asking for money. But what is important is that, through practice, they developed management skills such as cooperation, efficiency and business ethics, etc.

II. 语言特色

1. The author tells the story in a humorous style. For example:

1) "Obtaining an audience with son No. 1, I snarled, ..." (L. 67)

2) Investigation revealed that they were offering "for sale or rent" our entire library. (L. 102~103)

3) I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so. (L. 52~53)

2. The author writes that his wife didn't agree to what the children were doing. But her disagreement to and anger at this matter were subtly expressed by her tone and intonation(声调). For example:

1) "Super!" She snapped. "Just Super!" (L. 15) (She said sharply with a bit of anger in her voice.) 表示她声色俱厉且含有气愤。

2) Her voice was unnaturally high and quavering. (L. 37~38) (Her voice were out of normal; rather high and trembling.) 表示她声音不同寻常,高音中夹着颤抖,是因为激动,怨气很大。

3) Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of range of the human ear. (L. 46~47) (Her voice became louder, as if it could no longer be heard by human ear.) 作者用幽默加夸张的手法描绘她的声音之大,表现出妻子对丈夫怂恿孩子们干这种活特别气愤。

4) "Did you have a nice lunch?" She asked sweetly. (L. 52) 尽管她这回愤怒的高声变为柔声,但她这是在挖苦丈夫。

【同步测试】

I. Study the following groups of words and use them correctly in the given sentences.

quaver, shake, tremble, quiver, shiver, quake, shudder

1. I felt the ground _____.

2. There was a breeze, and the aspen leaves _____.

3. His hands _____ as he untied the strings.

4. I _____ when I looked at some of the exhibits attesting to the inhuman cruelty of the enemy.

5. He spoke in a voice that _____.

6. She is _____ all over with cold.

peculiar, odd, queer, strange

7. It is _____ that she is so sad today.

8. This is an expression _____ to the Sichuanese.

9. I had a _____ sensation as if a worm was creeping down my spine.

10. I found myself in a _____ land.