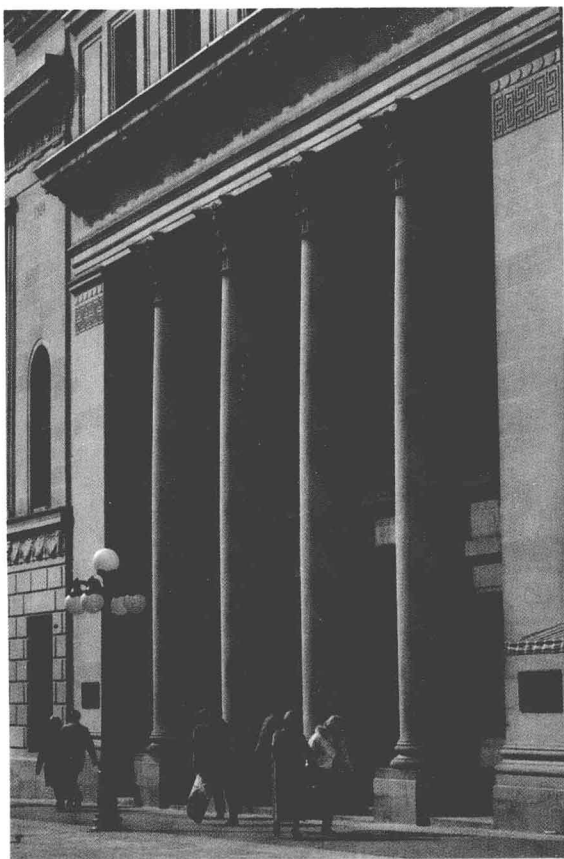


精读

学习辅导

大学英语

GUIDE *TO COLLEGE ENGLISH*



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世界图书出版公司

大学英语精读 学习辅导

第三册

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前 言

为了配合复旦大学主编的《大学英语·精读》教程最新修订版的发行、为了帮助广大学生和教师更好地学习和使用这套新教材,《大学英语学习指导丛书》编委会组织编写了一套《大学英语·精读》(1—4册)同步辅导学生用书——《大学英语·精读学习辅导》。

本书按照《大学英语教学大纲》的精神,并根据编者多年来大学英语教学的经验,紧扣最新修订的教材和各校师生英语教与学的实际情况,力争突出权威性、知识性和实用性。

本书的主要特点:

一、注重语言知识和文化背景相结合。语言是文化的载体。要想精通英语,不仅应学习语言知识,还应了解讲英语国家的文化背景知识,增强学生对文化差异的敏感性。

二、重视语篇教学。先从宏观入手使学生抓住主要信息,然后在整个语篇层次上讲解词句,深入微观的语言表达形式。

三、课文详释一律用英汉双语进行释义。使语言点的学习与语篇的学习有机地结合起来。语言能力是交际能力的基础,在基础阶段后期,侧重对学生的语用能力的培养。

四、同步测试、博采众长。每单元的补充练习使课文学习与同步训练和自我检测融为一体,以加强句子和语篇水平上的操练。练习形式多种多样,具有趣味性和时代感,注重培养学生的语用能力。练习的难度与课文内容相当。

本书由北京外国语大学、中国人民大学、北京师范大学、中国政法大学、中国金融学院、南开大学、天津理工学院等高校教师联合编写。在编写过程中,我国英语界专家郭志樵教授曾给予了大力的指导,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平与经验有限,加上时间仓促,书中难免有不足之处,希望广大读者批评指正,以便再版时修订。

《大学英语学习指导丛书》编委会

1998年9月

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Unit 1

A Brush with the Law

背景知识 (Background Knowledge)

1. The Sixties' "youth counterculture" (60 年代的“青年反正统文化”思潮)

本世纪 60 年代初,美国青年人中间兴起一股要求更多的个人自由,拒绝接受传统的社会价值观念的“反正统文化”思潮。“嬉皮士”(Hippies)就是这种思潮下的产物。由于对越南战争、对社会现实不满而找不到更为积极的抗争方式,美国国内的一些青年人变得消极颓废起来。他们一反常态,对任何事情都表现出无所谓的样子。他们中有些人蓄长发,着奇装异服,以寻求与众不同;有些人热衷摇滚音乐以宣泄内心感情;还有些人酗酒、吸毒,等等。所有这些现象在当时成为美国青年人的一大特点。这种“反正统文化”思潮很快蔓延到英国及世界其他地区,直到 70 年代末期才逐渐冷却下来。

2. 英国法院

法院可分为高等法院和初等法院。高等法院是上诉法院、高级法院以及巡回刑事法庭的合称。治安法庭和地方法院是初等法院。在英格兰,一些非重大的案件由当地的治安法庭审理。治安法庭有权处以 400 英镑以内的罚款和判 6 个月以内的监禁。在英格兰,每个镇都有治安法庭,每周至少开庭两次。如果案子严重,地方法官们不能处理,他们就仅作听证。然后,如果他们认为有足够的证据,就将此案呈报到上级法院审理。

语篇学习 (Discourse Studies)

I 课文概要 (Outline of the Text)

The author narrates his unpleasant experience of being arrested and taken to court 12 years ago. The policemen arrested him simply because they found him wearing long untidy hair and wandering aimlessly in the street, and they thought he might want to steal milk bottles from doorsteps. At that time he was actually walking in the street, just thinking of finding a temporary job to earn some money for travelling. Finally he was released from the arbitrary charge because of his “right accent”, his respectable middle-class parents, his reliable witnesses, and his very good solicitor. All these sound ridiculous, but make us realize that although law in itself is serious and sacred, the execution of the law cannot be unaffected by traditional ideas; and in a country like Britain, people always measure and judge the good and the bad, the rights and the wrong according to one's social status and education.

II 语篇欣赏(Discourse Appreciation)

本篇文章以倒叙的手法描述了作者所涉及的一场小官司。开篇作者就把此纠纷的荒唐和武断的实质告诉了读者。“What makes it rather disturbing was the **arbitrary** circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court.”接着,作者按照事情发生、发展的顺序生动、形象地描述了此事的全过程。作者恰当地、准确地运用了一些词汇及句子再现了作者被捕、出庭以及胜诉整个过程的随意和毫无事实根据,讽刺了英国的司法制度。请看下面这些词汇和句子:

1. “It *must have been* this *obvious aimlessness* that led to my *downfall*.” (Lines 13~14)
2. “I thus *appeared* to them to be quite familiar with this sort of situation.” (Lines 35~36)
3. “The *magistrate* dismissed the case after *fifteen minutes*.” (Lines 52~53)
4. “Given the *obscure* nature of the charge, I feel…” (Lines 59~60)
5. “I feel sure that if I had come from a *different* … really been *unemployed*, there is *every chance* that I would have been found *guilty*.” (Lines 60~62)
6. “You *could have been* a bit more helpful when ….” (Lines 67~68)
7. “*Presumably* that I ….” (Line 69)
8. “Then they, *presumably*, ….” (Line 72)

课文详解 (Detailed Study of the Text)

I 重点结构 (Key Structures)

1. **It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, …** (Line 29) — It so happened that there had been a lot of small thefts in the area. 事情原来是这样的, 在这一地区多次发生小的扒窃案。

turn out (to be) …: prove to be 结果是、证明是(跟形容词或名词作表语)

The rumour turned out (to be) true. 谣传结果是真的。

The general manager of the big company turned out to be a young woman of about 30 years old. 原来,这家大公司的总经理是一位大约 30 岁左右的年青妇女。

而在此“It turned out + 名词性从句”例如:

It turned out that the necklace was not made of diamond, but of glass. 人们最终发现这个项链不是钻石做的,而是玻璃做的。

I turned out that the “lost” money had been in the safe all the time. 原来“丢失”的钱一直就在保险箱里。

It turned out that the experiment was much more difficult than they had supposed. 结果证明这个实验比他们设想的难得多。

2. **Given the obscure nature of the charge, …** (Lines 59~60) — Considering the obscure nature of the charge, … 从对我指控的这种捕风捉影来看……

given adj. :considering; if one takes into account 考虑到

if allowed or provided with 已知的;假设的;作为前提的

Given health, this can be done. 假使身体健康,这是做得到的。

Given acupuncture treatment for some more time, Jack is sure to get well. 如再进行一段时间的针刺治疗,杰克肯定会好起来的。

Given enough manpower and financial support, the goal can certainly be attained. 如提供足够的人力和财力,肯定能达到这个目标。

Given his age, it was indeed a miracle that he had done so much in so short a time. 从年龄上来考虑,他在这么短的时间内完成这么多确实是个奇迹。

II 语言要点 (Language Points)

1. **A Brush With the Law**: (the title) — a minor lawsuit 一场小官司。

brush n. : a short fight or quarrel; a brief contact or encounter 遭遇战;争吵,激烈的小接触

They had a brush with the enemy. 他们与敌人的一场小遭遇战。

The Blacks had a brush with the Customs men. 布莱克一家与海关人员发生了争吵。

A narrow brush with the enemy. 差点丢掉性命的遭遇。

2. **I have only once been in trouble with the law.** (Line 1) — Only once in my life I was put in a difficult situation by the police. 我只有一次跟法律发生纠葛。

be in trouble with: have a serious problem with 与……发生纠葛,与……发生麻烦

You will be in trouble with the police if you park your car anywhere you please. 如果你乐意在什么地方停车就停在那里的话,你会与警察发生纠葛的。

The Smiths are in trouble with their neighbour. 史密斯一家与他们的邻居发生了纠葛。

3. **The whole process of being arrested and taken to court was a rather unpleasant experience of the time, but it makes a good story now.** (Lines 1~3) — I unpleasantly experienced the whole course of being seized in the name of the law and forced to answer questions in court at that time, but now I think it becomes a good story. 当时被捕和出庭的整个过程是一次极不愉快的经历,但现在却成了一篇很好的故事。

(1) **process** n.

1) 过程;进程

2) 工序;制作法

3) 工艺

The color TV I bought the year before last year is in the process of repair. 我前年买的那台彩电正在修理之中。

The wool used in the manufacture undergoes a special patent process. 生产中所用的羊毛经特殊专利法处理。

The production process of delicate watches is very complicated. 精致表的生产过程是很复杂的。

4) vt. 加工;处理

This is our processing workshop. 这是我们的加工车间。

The workers at the Children Special Hospital are processing medicinal herbs. 儿童医院的工作人员们正在给草药加工。

- (2) **take someone to court**: force someone to answer charges in a court of law 把某人送上法庭、使某人出庭

If our neighbour continues to refuse to keep his dog under control, we may have to take him to court. 如果我们的邻居继续拒绝对他的狗严加看管的话,我们就只有把他送上法庭。

In Britain, if you treat animals cruelly, you will be taken to court. 在英国,如果残忍地对待动物,你就会被送上法庭。

- (3) **make**: have the qualities of (esp. something good) 构成、成为

That event made the headlines in all the big newspapers. 那件事成了各大报纸的头条新闻。

That makes the third time he has succeeded in his experiment. 这次已是他实验成功的第三次了。

Make twos (fours)! 成两列(四列)集合!

One tree does not make a wood. 独木不成林。

4. **What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstance both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court.** (Lines 3~5) — It was the arbitrariness of both my arrest and my release that disturb me so much. 这次经历令人可恼之处在于围绕着我的被捕以及随后法庭上审讯而出现的种种武断专横的情况。

- (1) **arbitrary** adj.: based on one's own wishes or will rather than reason 任意的、武断的

The arbitrary decision made by the director caused a commotion among workers in this company. 董事长所作出的武断决定在公司的工人中间引起了一场混乱。

I didn't know anything about any of the books so my choice was quite arbitrary. 我对这些书根本不了解,因此我的选择是随意的。

- (2) **circumstances** n.: conditions, facts, etc. connected with an event or person esp. with regard to the amount of money one has 情况、环境、经济状况

He seems to be in easy (good / flourishing) circumstances since he had his pay increased. 自从他得到加薪后,他似乎就生活在富裕的环境中。

His father died when he was 15 years old. Under such circumstances he had to give up his studies and helped his mother support the family. 他15岁时,父亲死了,在这种情况下,他不得不放弃学业帮助母亲维持生计。

In no circumstances will he betray his deeply loved motherland. 他决不会背叛他深爱的祖国。

[辨析] **condition, situation, state, case**

condition; sth. needed before sth. else is possible; sth. on which another thing depends; the present state of things; nature, quality, character of sth. or sb. (在别的事物实现之前必需的)条件,目前的情况;(事物或人的)状况、状态

The people's living conditions in China have got greatly improved. 中国人民的生活条件已得到大大的改善。

Whether Jane take that job or not depends much on the working conditions there. 珍妮是否接受那份工作多半取决于那儿的工作条件。

The goods ordered have arrived at our port in good condition. 所定货物已经完好无损地抵达我港。

She was rushed to the hospital in (a) serious condition. 她病情严重被赶紧送进医院。

situation; a position or condition at the moment; state of affairs 处境、境遇、形势、局面、情况

I'm in a difficult situation and I don't know what to do. 我处境困难,不知道怎么办。

The domestic situation is very good. 国内形势一片良好。

Save the situation. 挽回局势。

[注意]“conditions”和“situation”除了不同的意思之外,两者都可作“情况”讲,与“circumstance”同义。如:economic conditions (situation),这里“conditions”意思是指象食物,工作和住房这些日常事情,而“situation”则与国际收支平衡有关。

state; condition in which sth. or sb. is (in circumstances, appearance, mind, health, etc.) (人或物在环境、外观、心情、健康等方面的)状态、情况、情形(是通用语)

The house was in a dirty state. 那房子很脏。

These buildings are in a bad state of repair. 这些房屋极需修补。

She is in a poor state of health. 她的健康欠佳。

Each matter has three states: gas, liquid and solid. 每种物质都有三种形态:气态、液态和固态。

case; instance or example of the occurrence of sth.; actual state of affairs; circumstances or special conditions relating to a person or things; person suffering from a disease; instance of a diseased condition 例证;实情;事例;病例

If that's the case, you'll have to work much harder. 如果情形是那样的话,你必须更加努力工作。

It was a case of stupidity, not dishonesty. 这是一个愚蠢而非诚实的例子。

This is a case of fever. 这是一个发烧的病例。

My case against Mr. Smith is to be heard today. 我起诉史密斯先生的案件今天将被审理。

(3) **subsequent to**: following later 随后的;后来的

In order to avoid subsequent troubles, please amend the time of delivery in the contract. 为避免日后的麻烦,请修改合同中交货日期。

Subsequent to this event, I never see or hear about him again in this city. 在此事以后,我再也没有在这个城市见到过或听到过与他有关的消息。

5. **I had left school a couple of months before that and was not due to go to university until the following October.** (Lines 6~8) — I had finished high school several months before that and was awaiting to enter university until the coming October. 事发前,我中学毕业已有几个月了,但要等到十月份才能上大学。

(1) **a couple of**: a small number of; a few; several 少量;一些;几个

I'll just have a couple of drinks and then go home. 我要喝上几杯然后才回家。

Tom married Mary a couple of months ago. 汤姆几个月前与玛丽结了婚。

(2) **due (to)** adj.: expected or scheduled to arrive or be ready; supposed (to); be paid or returned 应到达的;安排好的;应该的;应支付的;应归还的

The next train to London is due here at 4 o'clock. 到伦敦的下班火车应在4点钟到达这里。

I am due to leave quite soon now. 我很快就该走了。

I am due for an increase in pay soon. 我很快就该加薪了。

When is the rent due? 租金什么时候付?

I forgot that my research paper was due on Tuesday and my teacher would not accept late paper. 我忘了学术论文应在星期二交,且我的老师不收迟交的论文。

due to prep.: because of; caused by 因为;由……引起

His failure in exams is due to his laziness. 他因懒惰而考试不及格。

His illness was due to bad food. 他的病是因为吃了坏了的食物。

[辨析] **due to, because of**

due to 因为 due 是形容词,所以 due to 能作表语,而 because of 是介词短语,不能用作表语,只能用作表原因的状语。

His absence was due to the storm. } 他因暴风雨而缺席。
Because of the storm, he was absent. }

6. **I was looking for a temporary job so that I could save up some money to go travelling.** (Lines 10~11) — I was trying to find an odd job so as to set aside some money for travelling. 我正在寻找一份临时工作,以攒积些钱去旅游。

(1) **temporary** adj.: ...lasting only for a limited time 临时的、暂时的

Many students find temporary jobs during their summer holidays. 许多学生在暑假期间都找临时工作做。

This is our temporary office. 这是我们的临时办公室。

(2) **save up**: save money gradually over a period of time (to buy something) 积存钱(以便买……)

How long did it take you to save up for a new car? 买一辆新车,你要存多长时间钱?

We're saving up to buy the plane tickets for our holiday abroad. 我们正存钱来买到国外度假的机票。

7. **As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time.** (Lines 11~12)

— I was slow since it was a sunny day and I had nothing urgent to do. 由于天气晴朗,我又无急事可做,我便不慌不忙、慢悠悠的……。

take one's time: not to hurry; do sth. in an unhurried way 不匆忙、不慌不忙地做事

Just take your time and tell me clearly what happened at the meeting yesterday. 别忙,清清楚楚地告诉我昨天会上发生了什么事。

I like to take my time over preparing a meal for important visitors. 我喜欢不慌不忙地为重要的客人准备饭菜。

8. **When I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me.** (Lines 16~18)

— At that time I saw a man walking across the street. Obviously, he would like to talk to me. 那个时候我看到一个人正穿过公路,显然是想过来和我说话。

with the intention of ...: having the purpose of doing sth. 有做…的目的;想做…

He went to America with the intention of making money. 他去美国,是想挣钱。

He talked so much to our general manager with the intention of becoming our sale agent in Sweden. 他跟我们总经理说了那么多,就是想担任我们在瑞典的销售代理。

9. **Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence.** (Line 23) — Walking here and there in order to do something illegal. 到处游荡,企图作案。

(1) **with intent to do something**: intending to do something bad 企图做坏事

He entered the building with intent to steal. 他进入那个建筑物里企图行窃。

The man in jeans shot with intent to kill. 那个身穿牛仔褲的男子存心开枪杀人。

[辨析] **intent, intention** 都可表示意旨、目的、打算、意向

intent: [law] intending to do sth. bad 主要为法律用语,指做坏事的意图,在使用时通常不用冠词、代词等限定词,后接不定式,见上面两例。

intention: a determination to act in a certain way; a plan which one has; purpose 常用语,使用范围较大,在使用时通常用人称代词、定冠词,后接 of doing 或 to do。

If I've hurt your feeling, it was quite without intention. 如果我伤害了你的感情,那完全是无意的。

He went to Paris with the intention of learning French. 他去巴黎是为了学法语。

His intentions are good, but he seldom carried them out. 他的想法很好,但很

少付诸实现。

We thank you for your intention to push the sales of our products in your country. 对你们打算在贵国推销我方产品,深表感谢。

Intention 构成的短语:

by intention 故意地

with good intentions 好心好意地

(2) **commit vt. :**

1) do something wrong, bad or unlawful 犯(错误)

During their occupation of China, the Japanese invaders committed many horrible crimes against the Chinese people. 日本侵略者在他们侵华期间对中国人民犯下了许许多多令人发指的罪行。

Can you tell us why the famous actress committed suicide? 你能告诉我们著名的女演员为什么要自杀呢?

If we are blind to this, we shall commit the gravest error imaginable. 如果我们对此视而不见的话,我们将犯下可想象出的最严重的错误。

2) commit sb. /oneself to do/doing 使担当任务;作出保证;使表态

After serious consideration, we decided not to commit ourselves at this stage. 经过认真考虑之后,我们决定在此阶段不表态。

He refused to commit himself on a controversial subject before making due investigations. 他拒绝在做必要的调查研究之前对争论的问题表态。

3) promise (esp. oneself, one's property, etc. to a certain cause, position, opinion, or course of action 调配...供使用;指定用于...

The government can't commit any more money to improving the Nation Health Service. 政府不能调拨更多的钱来改善国家的健康服务。

The local government committed ten million yuan's worth of steel in capital construction. 地方政府调拨价值一千万元的钢材用于基本建设。

4) usu. pass. order (someone) to be placed under the control of another, esp. in prison or in a mental hospital 与介词 to 连用,通常用被动语态;把……交给,把…押交,把…判处

The parents commit their children to the care of a nursery. 父母们把孩子交托给托儿所。

He was found guilty and committed. 他被判有罪,并判了刑。

10. ... **and regarded myself as part of the sixties' 'youth counterculture'** ... (Lines 32 ~ 33) — ... and considered myself as a member of the sixties' 'youth counterculture'. 我把我自己看作是六十年代“青年反主流文化”中的一员。

(1) **regard ... as ...**; consider 把……看作

Asimov used to regard himself as highly intelligent. Later, he realized that his intelligence was not absolute. 阿西莫夫过去总认为自己非常聪明,后来他意识到他的智慧不是绝对的。

The city council regards its library as important part of public service. 市委会把它的图书馆看作是公共服务的一个重要部分。

- (2) “counter-” 是一个前缀: opposite in direction; made in answer to; corresponding 表示“反”、“逆”、“对应”,可加在动词和名词前面。

countercharge: 反诉

countermeasure: 对策

counter revolutionary: 反革命

counterpart: 对应部分

counterattack: 反击

counterculturist: 反文化者

11. ... **and it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character** ... (Lines 36~37) — ... it reinforced their belief that I was a bad man. 这使他们更加相信我是一个地地道道的坏蛋。

- (1) **confirm** v.: make certain; give proof (of) 确认; 进一步证实; 支持

Please confirm your telephone message in writing. 请用书面形式进一步证实你的电话内容。

We confirm with thanks the receipt of the October Shipment of Toys. 我们证实已收到十月份的那批玩具, 谢谢。

- (2) **confirm sb. in**: strengthen; make firmer (指在信念等方面)使人更坚定

Your behavior has only confirmed me in my opinion of you. 你的举止行为使我对你更有好评。

What he said confirmed her in the view that nobody would be trusted there. 他所说的话使她更相信那儿无人可信任。

12. **Eventually, I was officially charged and told to report to Richmond Magistrates' Court the following Monday** ... (Lines 46~47) — Finally, I was accused and told to go to the Richmond Magistrates' Court the next Monday. 最后, 我受到正式指控并告诉我下周一到里士满地方法院出庭。

charge (with) vt.

- 1) declare officially and openly (that sth. is wrong) 指控; 控告

The police are going to charge me with murder. 警察将指控我谋杀。

He was charged with neglecting his duty. 他被指控玩忽职守。

[注意] charge sb. with 与 accuse sb. of sth. 同义, 在此意义上能互换, 只是所跟介词不同。

- 2) load or fill; put a charge into 装满; 使充满(通常用一般时态)

The wire is charged with electricity. 此线有电。

The terrorists charged the bomb with an explosive substance. 恐怖分子给炸弹装满了炸药。

- 3) give as a task or duty 使担当(任务; 责任)

Isn't she rather young to be charged with the care of small children? 她来担当照顾小孩的任务难道不是太年青了吗?

How do you choose the officials who will be charged with fulfilling these duties? 你怎样来挑选履行这些责任的官员?

[提示] charge 跟介词 to/on/upon, 意思则与上面完全不一样, 它的意思是“把……归咎为”

He charged his failure in exam to self conceit. 他把考试的失败归因于自满。

They charged charged a fault upon her. 他们把过失归咎于她。

13. **But he was never called on to give evidence** ... (Lines 51~52) — But he was not required to give proof. 但法庭没有叫他作证。

call on/upon:

- (1) appeal sb. to do sth. 邀请, 请求, 号召

Dr. Smith was often called upon to speak at these gatherings. 人们常常邀请史密斯博士在这些聚会上讲话。

The president called on his people to work hard for national unity. 总统号召他的人民为祖国统一而努力工作。

I will now call on Jean for an answer. 我请詹妮来回答。

- (2) pay a short visit 访问, 拜访

Permit me to call on you next Tuesday afternoon. 允许我下周二来拜访你。

The salesman calls on the firm twice a month. 那位销售员一月去公司两次。

[提示] **on call:** ready to work at a command 则是介词短语, 意思是“随叫随到的”

a doctor on night call 值夜班的医生

The police station has policemen on call at any hour. 警察局随时都有警察可以出动。

14. **The poor police had never stood a chance** ... (Lines 53~54) — The pitiful policeman had no opportunity of speaking for themselves. 那可怜警察根本没有讲话的机会。

stand a chance: have a chance 有希望, 有机会

I would apply for the post if I were you. I think you stand a good chance. 如果我是你的话, 我会申请那份工作的。我认为你很有希望。

Do you think Mark stands a chance of being elected? 你认为马克有被选的希望吗?

[辨析] **chance, opportunity and occasion**

chance 和 **opportunity** 都有“机会”的意思, 这时这两个词为同义词, 可以互换。

I had no opportunity/chance to see him. 我没有机会去看他。

I wish I'd had your chances / opportunity. 我期望能有你那样的机会。

I had the chance / opportunity of visiting Paris. 我有过访问巴黎的机会。

但 chance 有“可能”的意思, opportunity 则没有, 这种情况就不能用 opportunity 去代替 chance。

There is a chance (=possibility) that I will see him. 有可能我会见到他。

There are chances that the famous Professor will give us lecture this semester. 很可能那位名教授在这个学期给我们讲课。

occasion 则是“场合、时间”的意思,修饰它的定语从句只能用 **when** 引导,而介词只能用 **on**。

Prof. Smith is not a stranger to us, we've met him on several occasions. 史密斯教授对我们来说并不陌生人,我们已遇到他好几次了。

On the occasions when there was mails for the old lady, the little boy from the first floor brought it up to her. 当有老太太的邮件时,总是由一楼的小男孩给她拿上来。

15. ... **my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the fact that I had a brilliant academic record** ... (Lines 62~64) — ... my solicitor's argument very clearly centered on the fact that I had a very good record as a student. 显然我律师的辩护证据是建立在“学业优异”这一事实上。

revolve around: move in circles around 围绕...旋转;

have as its center or main topic or concern. 以……为中心或主题、涉及

The earth revolves around the sun. 地球绕着太阳旋转。

A baby's life revolves around its mother. 婴儿的生活以母亲为中心。

The dispute of the moment revolves around whether we should go on with the experiment. 此刻的争议是围绕着我们是否继续进行实验展开的。

16. ... **that another young man turned against the police** ... (Lines 66~67) — ... that another young man had been made hostile or opposed to the police. 另一个青年人要和警察作对了。

turn against: cause to be hostile or opposed to 使敌对;使反对

Why did you turn against the party which had given you your first chance in politics. 你为什么反对在政治上给你第一次机会的党派。

Mary's father did his best to turn her against Jim, but without success. 玛丽的父亲尽力使她反对吉姆,但未成功。

17. ... **perhaps even taken off their caps, and let me on my way** ... (Lines 72~73) — ... maybe showed their respect for me, and let me go. 说不定还会脱帽致意,让我走开呢。

take off one's cap (or hat) to sb.: lift the hat from one's head in polite greeting or respect; express or show respect or admiration for sb. 脱帽致意以示礼貌或尊敬;致敬;佩服

I knew that my father regarded me as a woman instead of a girl, the first time he took off his hat to me when we met. 我们见面时,从我父亲第一次脱帽致意,我就知道我父亲把我看成了一名女士而不是女孩子了。

You've done a remarkably fine job. I take off my hat to you! 你们工作干得非常出色。我脱帽致敬!

同步测试 (Synchronous Test)

I Vocabulary and Structure

1. Lincoln proclaimed that the problem of setting free the black slaves should _____ immediate solution.
A. call for B. call at C. call off D. call on
2. _____ the weight and the specific gravity of a body, you can calculate its volume.
A. Giving B. Gives C. Given D. Give
3. The expansion of the library around which student life _____ is one of the most important problems to be solved.
A. turns B. goes C. gets D. revolves
4. The girl fainted and it was at least half an hour before she _____.
A. came to B. came up C. came on D. came out
5. The police admitted to having made a _____ mistake in arrested an innocent man.
A. regretted B. regrettable C. regretting D. regret
6. I had the "right" accent, _____ middle lass parents in court.
A. respecting B. respective C. respectable D. respected
7. It was the rumor that _____ Joe _____ his twin brother.
A. turned up B. turned out C. turned to D. turned against
8. Mrs. Stevenson _____ the cupboard and found there was no more coffee left.
A. looked in B. looked up C. looked over D. looked into
9. Professor Helfand is _____ lecture on American drama at 2 P. M. today.
A. able to B. due to C. welcome to D. like to
10. Betty called all the way from Los Angeles to New York _____ helping us, but she proved to be only in our way.
A. with intent to B. with attention to
C. with the intention of D. with intention to
11. Weak and Lame in one leg, Max never _____ of getting that job.
A. stood an opportunity C. took chances
B. took an opportunity D. stood a chance
12. If the police can prove to the court that Ted has committed robbery he _____.
A. will be found guilty C. will be found guilt
B. will be got guilty D. will be got guilt
13. Wilfred's remarks _____ me in my opinion that he was a reliable young man.