

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

新视野大学英语

柏嘉凝 佟玉萍 张平

导读精练





新视野大学英语导读精练

(预备1)

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前 言

《新视野大学英语》作为教育部大学英语推荐教材以及教育部普通高等教育"十五"规划教材,自问世以来受到了全国高校广大师生的欢迎,并为越来越多的院校所采用。为了充分发挥这套教材的优势,方便学生学习,我们组织多年从事大学英语教学、经验丰富的骨干教师编写出这套《新视野大学英语导读精练》丛书。

这套丛书的特点,一是完全与《新视野大学英语》教材配套,可配合教材同步使用;二是针对学生实际,全面诠释教材,能在其学习过程中遇有疑难之时给出满意解答,起到"不见面老师"之作用;三是设有若干同步强化试题,能为以后的各级考试打下坚实基础。

整套丛书共六册 (包括预备级二册), 每册均为 10 个单元。每单元的主要构成及特色如下:

- 关键词汇和重要短语 "考点"、"用法"、"记忆技巧"、"辨析"、"语法聚焦 (限于预备级)" 等栏目的详尽叙述和大量例句,十分有助于学生掌握词汇和语法知识。附加的同步训练题,则意在词汇、语法知识的进一步巩固。
- 课文导读 这部分的重点是课文中长难句的详细解析,并辅以例句,以求难点的攻克和知识的掌握。还有课文的"背景知识"、"赏析"和"课文译文"。
- 练习答案及详解 对教材中的所有习题均给出标准答案,并全部予以详细注释。
- 同步强化测试 结合单元学习内容,并针对不同层次考试的要求,给出若干模拟试题及真题,意在通过测试消化、巩固所学知识,为以后的各级考试打下坚实基础。

参加本书编写的还有杜璇英、彭敏、丁浩君等。

衷心希望本书能对广大读者有所帮助。限于水平,书中 疏漏和不足之处在所难免,恳请广大读者不吝赐教。

作者 2003年5月

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Unit 1



Alfred Nobel: A Man of Peace

一、关键词汇和重要短语

report create award	death save add	business perfect decision	continue destroy	information prize	spend wonder
trade in at last	as a result of call sb. sth.	in the field of be worried about	learn of of one's day	all over the world put down	

L. 关键词汇

report/riport/v. ● 报告 ② 报导 n. [C] 报告;报导

It has been reported that another earth satellite has been put into orbit. 有报道说另一个地球卫星被送入了轨道。

You must report the disappearance of these keys to the hotel manager. 你必须向酒店经理报告钥匙丢了。

I have received a report of the meeting. 我收到了会议的报告。

They read some newspaper reports of the accident. 他们阅读了有关此事的新闻报导。

【考点】 report 常用在下列词组中:

- 1) report for work (duty) 报到,上班,如:
 - He came to report for work very early this morning. 今天早晨他很早就来上班了。
- 2) report on (upon) 报导(某事), 如:
 - He reported on the whole event to the Prime Minister. 他把整件事向首相做了报告。
- 3) report oneself to... (到…) 报到,到…去 (见某人),如:

When you have finished the work, report yourself to Smith. 你做完工作之后到史密斯那儿报到。

【记忆技巧】 reportedly ad. 据报导,据传闻; reporter n. 记者 death/de0/n.[C, U] 死,死亡

It was a matter of life and death to them. 对他们来说这是生死攸关的事情。

There were two deaths in that accident. 在那起事故中有两人丧生。

【考点】 death 一般指人或动物的死或死亡。用作可数或不可数名词均可。在表示某种类型的死或多少人死时可用作可数名词。在比喻用法和固定短语中, death 用作不可数名词,如:as still (cold) as death 死一般的寂静(冷的要死); put to death 杀死,处死; to death 极,非常等。death 还可以表示终止、破灭,

此时 death 常用作单数名词,如:a defeat that meant the death of all my hope 一次意味着我全部希望破灭的失败

【记忆技巧】 die v. 死,死亡; dead a. 死的,无感觉的; deadly a. 致死的,致命的; dying a. 即将死亡的,快要消失的; deadline n. 最后期限; deadlock n. 僵局

business/'biznis/ n. ● [C] 事务,事 ❷ [U] 交易,生意

It's a strange business. 真是桩怪事。

We have business connections with that company. 我们和那家公司有生意往来。

【考点】 business 常用于如下短语:

1) get (go) down to business 认真,着手办事,如:

We'd better stop chatting and get down to business! 闲话少说, 言归正传吧!

2) have no business to do (doing) 无权,没有理由做某事,如:

You have no business to say such a thing. 你无权说这样的话。

3) mean business 是认真的,如:

He means business: he really will shoot us if we try to escape. 他不是说着玩的, 我们要是逃, 他真会开枪。

4) mind your business 少管闲事 (管好你自己的事), 如:

"What's happening there?" "Mind your own business.""那儿发生了什么事?" "别管闲事。"

5) on (upon) business 出差,如:

He went to Paris on business. 他因公事去巴黎。

continue/kən'tinju:/ vi. 继续(下去),持续

After a short break the play continued. 经过短暂的休息之后,话剧继续演下去。

The battle continued for several hours until darkness came on. 战斗一直持续了几个小时直到夜幕降临。

【考点】 continue 除用作不及物动词之外,也可用作及物动词,意为"继续(做某事)",如:

He continued the work day after day. 他日复一日地做这项工作。

continue 也可用作连系动词, 其意不变, 如:

The weather continued cold and wet. 天气仍然又湿又冷。

【记忆技巧】 continual a. 经久不息的、不断的; continually ad. 经久不息地、不断地; continuous a. 持续不断的; continuously ad. 持续不断地

【辨析】 continual 和 continuous 二者都有"持续不断的"含义。

continual 强调重复或持续发生,但连续之间有间断,即时断时续,如:

I'm tired of your continual complaint about it. 我厌倦了你对此事的不断抱怨。

I can't stand his continual interruption. 我再也忍受不了他不断的打扰。

continuous 指时间上、空间上无间断,如:

The continuous heavy rain of three hours damaged the road. 三个小时连续不断的大雨冲毁了道路。

The brain needs a continuous supply of blood. 大脑需要不断地供血。

information/ˌinfəˈmeiʃn/n.[U] ● 消息,情报,信息 ❷ 通知,告知

Thanks for giving me the information I wanted. 谢谢你为我提供了我想要的信息。

For your information I didn't have a single drink for the entire trip. 告诉你我在整个旅途中滴酒未沾。

【考点】 information 为不可数名词,故不能在其后加 s 构成复数,但可借助量词构成复数,如:

That's a useful piece of information. 那是一条有用的信息。

There are pieces of information about the event. 有很多消息是关于这件事的。

【记忆技巧】 inform w. 通知,常用句型为 inform sb. of sth. 通知某人某事; informed a. (人) 消息灵通的; informative a. 使人长见识的; informer n. 告密者

spend/spend/w. ● 花费(钱) ❷ 花(时间) ❸ 度过(一段时间)

The foolish boy spent all his money yesterday. 这个傻男孩昨天把所有的钱都花光了。

He doesn't spend much time on his homework. 他没花多长时间写作业。

He usually likes to spend his Sunday in London. 他通常喜欢在伦敦过星期天。

【考点】 spend 常用于下面句型:

1) spend +时间 (金钱) on sth. 如:

She always spends two hours on the housework. 她每天做家务要两个小时。

I spent 200 yuan on the dress. 我花了 200 元买这条裙子。

2) spend +时间 (金钱) (in) doing sth. 如:

I spent two weeks (in) reading the novel. 我花了两周时间读这本小说。

The Smiths spent all their savings buying the house. 史密斯一家把所有的积蓄都用来买房子。

【辨析】 spend, cost, take 三者都有"花费"之意。spend 主语为人, cost 主语为物, 而 take 做"花费"讲时, 真正主语为不定式, 但常用 it 来做形式主语, 如:

I spent \$ 10 on the book. 我花 10 美元买了这本书。

The book cost me \$10. 这本书花了我 10 美元。

It took me five days to finish the job. 完成这项工作用了我 5 天时间。

create/kri:'eit/ vt. ● 创造,建立 ② 造成,引起

An artist should create beautiful things. 艺术家应创造美好事物。

That would create a wrong impression. 那会造成一种错误的印象。

【考点】 create 是指在原有基础上进行完善以达到完美境地。最适于用来形容原料和制成品完全不同的情况,如:

God created Eve from one of Adam's ribs. 上帝用亚当的一根肋骨创造了夏娃。

【记忆技巧】 creation n. 创造物, 创造; creativity n. 创造性; creative a. 创作的, 有创造性的; creator n. 创造者

【辨析】 create vt. 创造, (见考点); invent vt. 发明 (以前不存在的东西); discover vt. 发现 (已存在 但不为人知的东西), 如:

We've created a beautiful new house from out of an old ruin. 我们在古老的废墟上建造了一座漂亮的新房。

He invented a new instrument. 他发明了一种新仪器。

Columbus discovered the America. 哥伦布发现了美洲。

save/seiv/ ut. ① 挽救 ② 节省,节约

If we buy plenty of food now, it will save shopping again this week. 如果我们现在买足够的食物,这周我们就不用逛商店了。

Good housekeeping saves money. 好的持家方法省钱 (持家有道省钱)。

【考点】 save 经常构成下列词组:

1) save face 保全面子,如:

I refused to accept the responsibility for that error just to save my face. 我拒绝承担这个过失的责任是为了保全面子。

2) save (up) for 存钱做…之用, 如:

He saved up for a new bike. 他存钱是为了买一辆新自行车。

3) save... for... 留…供…用, 如:

The boy saved some of those cakes for tomorrow. 这个男孩留了一些蛋糕明天吃。

4) save from 从…中救出, 如:

The policeman saved the children from the fire. 警察从火里把孩子们救了出来。

5) save one's life 挽救某人的生命, 如:

The man saved the drowning child from the swimming-pool. 这个男人把这个溺水的孩子从游泳池中救了出来。

【记忆技巧】 saver n. 存钱的人,省…的东西; savings n. 积蓄

perfect/'pərfikt/a. ① 最合适的 ② 完美的 ③ 十分的,完全的

The big house is perfect to our large family. 这个大房子最适合我们这个大家庭了。

Practice makes perfect.[谚]熟能生巧。

I have perfect confidence in his ability. 我对他的能力有十足的信心。

【考点】 perfect 用作形容词时, 常和 in 搭配, 如:

He is perfect in oral English. 他英语口语很好。

【记忆技巧】 perfectible a. 可改善成完美的; perfection n. 完美, 完全; perfectionist n. 完美主义者 **destroy**/di'stroi/w. 摧毀, 消灭

The forest was destroyed by the fire. 森林被大火烧毁了。

An atom bomb would destroy a city. 一枚原子弹将会摧毁一个城市。

【考点】 destroy 除了可用于摧毁具体的东西外, 宾语也可用抽象名词, 如:

What the man said destroyed her hope. 这个男人的话使她的希望破灭了。

This completely destroyed his creative ability. 这完全毁掉了他的创造力。

【解析】 damage, destroy, ruin 三个词都有"破坏"之意。

damage"损坏",一般是部分性的,有时也可以用于借喻中,如:

The crops were badly damaged by dust storm. 农作物受到沙尘暴的严重损害。

What he did damaged the prestige of the Party. 他所做的一切损害了党的威信。

destroy"毁坏",指十分彻底的破坏,常含有不能或很难修复的意味,也可用于借喻中,如:

The building was completely destroyed by fire. 那座建筑被火烧得一干二净。

This new evidence will completely destroy his argument. 这个新证据可以把他的论证全部摧毁。ruin"弄坏",多用于借喻中,在真正具体的摧毁破坏建筑物时,以不用为宜,如:

He has ruined his health through drinking. 他饮酒过多,把身体搞坏了。

My holiday was ruined by the continuous rain. 由于持续的下雨, 我的计划泡汤了。

【记忆技巧】 destroyer n. 毁灭者,驱逐舰;destruction n. 毁灭; destructive a. 有破坏性的 prize/praiz/ n. [C] ● 奖品,奖金 ❷ 宝贵的东西或人

His poem won the first prize of ten dollars. 他的诗赢得了一等奖——十美元。

To some men wealth is the greatest prize in life, and to others, fame. 对一些人来说,财富是生命中最宝贵的东西,而对其他人来说,只有名声最宝贵。

【考点】 prize 也可以用作动词, 意为"珍视", 如:

He had won the medal, he prized it beyond everything. 他赢得了奖章, 他视它高于一切。

The boy's bicycle was his most prized possession. 脚踏车是这个男孩最珍贵的财产。

【记忆技巧】 prizeless a. 未获奖的; prize fellowship (scholarship) 成绩优良奖学金; prize winner 获奖者 wonder/wʌndə(r)/vt. ① 想知道 ❷ 感到惊奇

I wondered why he was absent that day. 我想知道那天他为什么缺席。

We wondered to see him so pleased. 看见他那么开心我们感到很惊奇。

【考点】 wonder 常与 about 构成词组, 意为"对…感到惊奇 (诧异, 怀疑等)", 如:

I often wonder about why he treated his mother like that. 他那样对待他的母亲让我很诧异。

wonder 也可用作名词, 意为"惊奇, 奇迹", 常用词组为: in wonder 惊奇地, 如:

The little girl looked at the crying woman in wonder. 这个小女孩惊奇地看着这个大喊大叫的女人。 do (work) wonders 创造奇迹, 如:

This new medicine has worked wonders for my headache. 这个新药对于治疗我的头疼很有奇效。

【记忆技巧】 wonderful a. 精彩的,太好了(做表语); wonderfully ad. 精彩地

award/əˈwɔːd/ vt. ● 给予, 授予 ② 判给, 裁定 n. [C]奖, 奖品, 奖金

He was awarded the first prize. 他获得了一等奖学金。

The judge awarded her \$10,000 damages. 法官判给她一万元损失费。

She won the first award in the English contest. 在这次英语大赛中,她得了一等奖。

The award for this year's best actress went to Streep. 本年度最佳女演员奖的得主是斯特里普。

【考点】 the first (second) award 一 (二) 等奖; award a prize to sb. 授奖于某人,如:

The school awarded a prize to the best student. 校方给这个最优秀的学生颁奖。

【记忆技巧】 awardee n. 授奖者

add/əed/vt. ❶ 增加 ❷ 补充说

Add some salt to the dish! 请往菜里放点盐!

"They don't know, "he added. 他补充说:"他们不知道。"

【考点】 add 常与 up 或 to 搭配构成如下词组:

1) add to 增加、加强,如:

This adds to our difficulties. 这增加了我们的困难。

2) add... to... 往…里加…,如:

She added some sugar to her tea. 她往茶里加点糖。

3) add up to 总共有, 如:

The money he had spent added up to more than \$1,000. 他所花的钱总计超过了 1000 美元。

【记忆技巧】 addition n. 增加的人或东西,加法,增加; additional a. 附加的,另外的; in addition ad. 此外; in addition to prep. 除…之外

decision/di'siʒən/n. ① [C] 决定 ② 决断

It was probably a sudden decision. 这可能是个突然的决定。

The man lacks decision. 这个男人缺乏决断。

【考点】 make a decision 做出决定, 如:

It is time for you to make a decision now. 现在是你该做决定的时候了。

【记忆技巧】 decide v. 决定; decided a. 肯定的,明确的; decidedly ad. 明确地,无疑地; decisive a. 有决定性的,果断的; decisively ad. 决定性地

Ⅲ. 重要短语

trade in 从事…交易

They trade in fruit and vegetables. 他们做水果蔬菜生意。

He made his money by trading in corn. 他通过买卖谷物发了财。

【用法】 trade in 还有另外一个意思:"用…抵贷款",如:

He traded in an old bicycle for a new one. 他把旧自行车折价贴换成新车。

勿将该短语与"trade for"相混淆。后者意为"拿···换",如:

I'll trade my book for your watch. 我要拿我的书换你的表。

as a result of 由于…的结果

He was late as a result of the heavy snow. 由于大雪他来晚了。

He failed in the exam as a result of laziness. 由于懒惰, 他考试没有通过。

【用法】 as a result of + n./pron. 而 as a result ad. 结果 (做状语), 如:

He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he had to be away from school for two or three months. 他滑倒了并且摔断了腿,因此他不得不休学二三个月。

in the field of 在…领域

He is a leader in the field of medicine. 在医学领域他是先驱。

He is a lawyer famous in his own field. 他是一名在法律专业领域里颇有名气的律师。

【用法】 如果指在某人的专业领域里, in the field of 换成 in one's field, 其意不变。另外, 请把该词组与 in the field (现场) 区别开来, 如:

He wanted to study tribal languages in the field. 他想在现场研究部落语言。

learn of 得知

She learned of her son's success in the newspaper. 她从报纸上获得了儿子成功的消息。

They had a big party when they learned of their success. 当得知他们成功的消息时, 他们举行了盛大的晚会。

【用法】 learn of 也可说成 learn about 意为"得知, 获悉, 了解", 如:

She only learnt about (of) her son's marriage long after the event. 很久以后她才知道儿子结婚的事。 注意和 learn from 的区别。learn from 学习…,从…中学习,如:

You should learn from my mistakes. 你应该从我的错误中吸取教训。

all over the world 全世界范围地

Alfred Nobel is known all over the world. 阿尔费雷德·诺贝尔闻名于世。

·取 题址 / it 学 o' b be (1 She is all the world to me. 她是我的一切。

at last 最后,终于

I'm happy to meet you at last. 很高兴终于见到了你。

【辨析】 at last, at length, finally 都有"最后"的意思。

at last "最后,终于",强调经过努力得到的结果,即表示遇到和克服了各种障碍而渐渐达到某一目的, The money be had spent added up to more than \$1,000. 性质性的最高性的是对了2006.mt

I ni addato out of Ties a strait 33 in Tax

・ A result of in the Transfer is a

At last, man has reached the moon. 人类终于登上了月球。

After a number of experiments he succeeded at last. 经过多次实验, 他终于取得了成功。

at length "最后, 终于, 长时间地", 强调时间的延续, 即不管遇到什么困难, 只是经过长时间而逐渐达到 It was probably a sudden decision. 这可能是小类素的决定。 的意思,如:

After a voyage of three months, we at length arrived safe. 三个月的航海之后, 我们最后平安抵达。 She came to the meeting at length. 她是最后到会的。 (大文) rake a decision 促出决定。如此

finally "最后,终于",与 at last 同义,表示结局、结论,只指顺序,不带感情色彩,如: a wash and a all

He tried many times and finally succeeded. 他进行多次试验,最后终于成功了。

Finally the water felt so cold that he got out of the well. 最后他感觉水很凉, 就从井里上来了。 call sb. sth. 称呼某人为…

Don't be formal, call me Joe. 别太正式了,叫我乔吧!

We call him Iron Ox. 我们管他叫"铁牛"。

【用法】 call 除用于此句型外, call 另有其他含义: ① 打电话 ② 呼叫, 大声说, 如: 尽交 电 是 a lacet

I called him this morning, but he was out. 我今天早晨给他打电话, 但是他出去了。如此即今时间

be worried about (为…) 发愁、着急

用法 gade us 还有另外一个意思。"用一 I'm worried about how the money was spent. 对于钱是如何花掉的我很担心。 No na at below show

She didn't come back last night, her mother was worried about her safety overnight. 她昨晚没有回家,她妈 妈整夜都为她的安全担心。 11 Lade my book for your watch. 类要全食的事实所引表。

【用法】 表示 (为…) 发愁, 着急, 也可用 worry about, 二者可互换, 如:

She is worried about her health = She worries about her health. 她很为她的健康担忧。 of one's day 某人所处的时代 。 点题 导送长序的 清冽于 bus semissing nuents as maxy our in bound of

He was the most outstanding singer of his day. 他是他所处的那个时代最出色的歌手。 He is the man of his day. 他是时下的风云人物。 ball of a man of his day. 他是时下的风云人物。 ball of a man of his day.

【用法】 of one's day 中, day 指"时代, 时期", 如:《艮个三二学和不是区址社员、超了原本目录了

He passed his unforgettable collegiate days in Xi'an. 他在西安度过了难以忘怀的大学时代。 He is a leader in the field of medicines ARFAULE FIG. put down 放下

She put down several bowls on the table and then went back to the kitchen. 她在桌子上放下几个碗, 然后又 回到了厨房。 the field (观观) 对外不实

【用法】 put down 也可指"写下来,写出来";"镇压",如: an and an amount lading when a contribution of

Here is my address — put it down before you forget it. 这是我的地址, 趁你没忘赶快写下来。

He has put down several rebellions. 他已镇压了几次叛乱。

The troops were called to put down the disturbance. 部队被叫来平定骚乱。

|||. 语法聚焦

不定式主动语态表示被动意义

all over the world 全世界世界地 【说明】 英文用语态来表示施动者和受动者之间的关系。句子的主语是动作的执行者,该句用的是主动

Sir only learnt about (of) her son's marriage long Hat Whar from LIK she learn from File . M. 语态;反之就是被动语态。一般来说,两种语态所表示的含义是固定的,不可混淆。但是在个别情况下,主动语态可以用来表示被动意义。不定式主动语态在一定的条件下表示被动意义就是其中的一种。我们所说的"一定的条件"有两个。一是不定式的这种用法多见于:"主语+be+形容词+不定式"(其逻辑宾语是句子的主语)句型中。该句型也可以用"it+be+形容词+变为宾语的主语"的形式加以表示。二是上述句型中常见的形容词有: easy, hard, difficult, possible, impossible, good, comfortable 等。在这种情况下,不定式必须用主动语态表示被动意义,不可用被动语态。值得注意的是:在"主语+be+形容词+不定式"的句型中,不定式也可以是不定式短语。其类型为:动词+介词,动词+副词,动词+副词+介词,动词+名词+介词等。

【例句】

The water is good to drink. (It is good to drink the water.) 水适于饮用。

Your question is impossible to answer. (It is impossible to answer your question.)你的问题无法回答。 He is hard to work with. (It is hard to work with him.) 他难以共事。

Ⅳ. 同步训练

1.	The business him	n into a rich man.			
	A. made	B. changed	C. got	D.	had
2.	The woman was	eager to see her little daught	er.		
	A. die	B. death	C. deadly	D.	dying
3.	The twins much				
	A. have	B. get	C. share	D.	make
4.	To his great, his	s son failed to pass the exam a	again.	lare a	
	A. impatience	B. disappointment	C. promotion	D.	excitement
5.	She opened the door quie	etly so as the sleeping	child.		
	A. not disturbing	B. not to disturbing	C. not to have disturbed	D.	not to disturb
6.	The new English dictions	ary I bought yesterday	_ me almost twenty yuan.		
	A. spent	B. paid	C. cost in a dauged law	D.	owned
7.		en we their success.			
		B. learned from			
8.		the math problem.			
	A. tried to solve	B. to try solving	C. for trying to solve	D.	trying to solve
9.	He made his money by _	corn.			
	A. trading for	B. trading in	C. trading on		
0.	that stone before	you hurt your feet.	mar.sub. ()		
	A. Put up	B. Put away	C. Put down	D.	Put back
1.	We must make some inve	estigations (调查) we	e can draw any conclusion.		
	A. since	B. when	C. before	D.	until
		their favorite food.			
	A. and	B. as well	C. as well as	D.	also
3.	She worked day and nigh	at make enough mone	y to cure her mother.		
	A. in order to	B. in order that	C. for 《诗题出售言》	D.	because
	It is said that God				
	A. created	B. invented	C. discovered	D.	uncovered
	He was the most famous				
	A. of his day	B. of his days	C. in his day	D.	in his days
6.	He was asked to speak lo	uder all the other stud	dents in the classroom could	hear hi	m. domination of
	A. as	B. so as to	C. so that	D.	than
7.	Such problems air	r pollution and heavy traffic a	re becoming more and more	serious	in almost every hi

city all over the world.	RESIDENTIAL SOLUTION
A. on B. as C. for	D. of
18. She did want to go to college,, she had no money.	香州运行一" 由标识
A. however B. but C. then C. then	D. for
19. His report on the space exploration (探索) was really	是上述何望中常是
A. exciting B. excited C. excitement A. Excitement	D. excitedly
20. His English composition is well written a few mistakes in spelling.	图[1] 由"发皇不十
A. in addition to B. besides C. except	D. except for

V. 同步训练答案及详解

1. B句意:做买卖使他成了富翁。 The Maker (and dawn from or bear at 1) at warms of bear at 2.

change... into... 使…成为…。如果句中没有 into 则选 A, 句型结构为 make + 宾语 + n. (做宾补), 意 为"使…成为…",如:He managed to make her his wife. 他设法使她成了他妻子。

The water is good to dainly (It is good to dank the w

that stone before you hart your feet.

woman was eaver to see her little daughter

2. D 句意:这个奄奄一息的女人非常渴望见到她的小女儿。 dying 是形容词, 意为"即将死亡的, 快要消失的", 可做定语和表语。die 为动词"死"与 death 为名词"死 亡"均不能做定语,而 deadly 能做定语,意为"致命的",如: deadly weapon 致命的武器。

3. A 句意:这对双胞胎有很多相似之处。

have much (little) in common 为固定词组, 意为"有很多 (没有) 相似之处"。

- 4. B 句意:他的儿子又一次没通过考试,这令他很失望。 to one's disappointment 为固定词组, 意为"使…感到失望", 类似结构有: to one's amazement 使…感到惊 异: to one's amusement 使…感到有趣; to one's astonishment 使…感到震惊; to one's surprise 使…感到惊 奇。本题中 impatience 不厌烦; promotion 提升; excitement 兴奋,都不能与 to one's... 构成固定词组。
- 5. D 句意:她轻轻地打开门这样才不打扰熟睡中的孩子。 so as to + v. 以便…, 故排除 A和 B, 因为句中"以便不打扰孩子", 不能用不定式的完成时, 故排除 C.
- 6. C句意: 我昨天买的新英语字典花了我近20元。 on Inches declarated bought vesterday. 此句主语为物 dictionary, I bought yesterday 是定语从句, 因此物做主语, 谓语用 cost. spent 做谓语时, 主 语为人, 句型为 spend+时间 (金钱) on sth./in doing sth.; paid 付钱, 主语也是人, 常用句型为 pay... for...如:I paid \$500 for the sofa. 我花了 500 美元买这套沙发。owned 拥有,主语也常为人,如:She was eager to own her own car. 她渴望拥有她自己的车。 8. He went two bours the mark problem.
- 7. A 句意: 当我们得知他们成功时, 我们高兴地跳了起来。 learn of 得知, 获悉;learn from 向…学习;learn by heart 背诵;learn by 不成搭配。
- 8. D 句意: 他花了两个小时来尽量做这道题。 spend+时间+ (in) doing sth. (人) 花时间做某事。
- C. Put do 9. B句意:他通过做玉米生意发了财。 原文中 trade in 放在介词 by 的后面,应用动名词形式。故排除 D. trading in 做…买卖; trading for 拿… 换…; trading on 利用。
- is their favorite food. 10. C句意: 赶快把石头放下, 以免砸着你自己的脚。 put down 放下; put up 举手,张贴; put away 放好,收起来; put back 放回原处。
- 11. C 句意: 在我们做出任何结论之前, 我们必须进行调查。 根据逻辑关系,应先调查后得出结论。
- 12. C句意: 玉米还有土豆是他们最喜欢的食品。 此句中谓语 is 是单数, 要求主语也应是单数, 因为放在 as well as 后面的成分 (名词或代词) 不算句子的 主语,故此句主语为 com,是单数。选 C. He was the most (amous southulst
- in order to 与 in order that 都译成 "为了…"引导目的状语,但 in order to 后面接动词原形, in order that 后 面接从句,如:They arrived early in order to (in order that they might) get a good seat. 为了能够得到一个 好座位,他们早早就到了。 bus soon supposed and officer years for a not below the second of the se

- 14. A 句意:据说,上帝创造了人。
 created 创造,创建; invented 发明; discovered 发现; uncovered 揭示,揭开,揭露(未知之事、秘密),打开 ···盖子。
- 15. A 句意: 他是他那个时代最著名的科学家。 of one's day 某人所处的那个时代。
- 16. C 句意:他被要求大点声讲话,以便班里所有的其他的同学都能听清。 so that +句子,以便…,引导结果状语从句。so as to + v. 以便…,如:The test questions are kept secret, so as to prevent cheating. 这些试题必须保密,以防作弊。
- 17. B 句意:诸如空气污染和交通拥挤这样的问题,几乎在世界上每个大城市里都变得越来越严重。 such... as... 诸如…,像…这样的。如选 A,则需将原句中 such 换为 the,译为"有关… 的问题"。
- 18. A 句意:她确实想上大学,然而她没有钱。 however 然而,表转折,前后都需要用符号和其他部分隔开。如原句中, she had no money 前没有逗号,则 选 B. 因原文中存在一种转折关系,故排除 C 和 D.
- 19. A 句意:他的关于宇宙探索的报道真让人欢欣鼓舞。 exciting 使人兴奋的,常修饰物; excited 兴奋的,常修饰人; excitement 兴奋 和 excitedly 兴奋地,均不做表语。
- 20. D句意:他的英语作文除了拼写上有几个错误外,写得很好。besides 除了(包括后面的成分); except 除了(不包括后面的成分)。besides, except 可位于句首和句中。except for 除了(除去之物与句子主语不是同类之物),不能放于句首,需放句中,如:Besides him, we all went.除了他以外,我们也都去了。We all went except him.除了他没去以外,我们都去了。The room is empty except for several desks.房间里除了有几张桌子以外,显得空空荡荡的。(desk 与主句主语 room 不是同类之物。)

二、课文导读

Ⅱ. 背景知识

1. Alfred Nobel and Nobel Prize 阿尔费雷德·诺贝尔及诺贝尔奖

诺贝尔 (1833—1896),瑞典化学家、发明家、工程师和实业家。他研制的炸药比以往的炸药大大提高了安全程度。他热爱和平事业并且非常关注他发明炸药的潜在用途。为了确保他的发明对社会的进步起推动作用,他设立了诺贝尔奖,以奖励那些为人类文明、社会进步做出巨大贡献的人。诺贝尔奖包括物理学奖、化学奖、医学奖、文学奖、和平奖,在1968年又增设了经济学奖。从1901年起每年在诺贝尔逝世日12月10日颁发诺贝尔奖。

2. The North Pole 北极, 指的是地轴的北端, 是北纬 90°和 0°经线交界处, 是世界上最寒冷的地方之一。

Ⅲ. 课文赏析

Alfred Nobel 阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔以他在科学技术及促进人类社会文明进步方面所作的丰功伟绩而享誉世界。他独特的人格魅力吸引着为数众多的专家学者去研究、思索。自他去世的百余年来,有关这位著名科学家的传记和介绍文章不可胜数。本文着力叙述了诺贝尔诸多建树中较为突出的一项——他对世界和平做出的巨大贡献。科学技术无疑是实现人类社会文明富庶的巨大推动力,然而,如果使用不当也极易对人类本身造成伤害。这当然是包括诺贝尔在内的广大善良的人们所不愿意看到的。

本文是一篇人物记叙文。文章按其内容可分为三部分:第一自然段是第一部分,某报纸的报道因与 史实不符,使读者疑窦顿生。怎么回事?读者禁不住要继续读下去。第二、三、四、五自然段为第二部 分。这是文章的主干。通过对传主即诺贝尔的心理描写,说明了诺贝尔奖的由来,表现了诺贝尔为了科 学进步、文明昌盛、和平发展所做的无私奉献。最后一段对全文做了小结。文章不长,却跌宕有致,信息 含量大,是篇可读性强的好文章。