



21世纪

**大学英语
学习手册**

(读写教程 第四册)

丁莉主编 Alan Nasraya 审校

中国建材工业出版社

21 世纪大学英语

学习手册

(读写教程第四册)

主 编 丁 莉
副主编 唐翠云
编 者 丁 莉 韩艳辉 唐翠云
张书卿 王 玮 王贺轩 杨联平
审 校 Alan Nasraya

中国建材工业出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

21 世纪大学英语学习手册(读写教程第四册)/丁莉主编.-北京:中国建材工业出版社,2003.5

ISBN 7-80159-305-7

I. 2... I. 丁... 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(2003)第 014457 号

21 世纪大学英语学习手册(读写教程第四册)

丁莉 主编

*

中国建材工业出版社出版

(北京海淀区三里河路 11 号 邮编:100831)

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经销

北京鑫正大印刷有限公司印刷

*

开本:787mm×960mm 1/16 印张:15.75 字数:330 千字

2003 年 4 月第一版 2003 年 4 月第一次印刷

印数:1~3000 册 定价:19.80 元

ISBN 7-80159-305-7/G·058

前 言

《21 世纪大学英语》是一套时代感很强的大学英语教材,在内容上具有趣味性、信息性、可思性和前瞻性;在语言上具有规范性;在文体上具有多样性等特征。由于该教材涉及的知识面广,并且绝大多数课文选自 20 世纪八九十年代出版的英美报刊书籍,故学生在使用时感到其难度较大,学习起来有一定的困难。为了帮助广大学生和英语自学者更好地学习和理解这套教材,我们编写了其配套辅导材料——《21 世纪大学英语学习手册》。全书共四册,分别针对原教材的第一至四册编写而成。

本手册按原教材的课次进行编写,每单元均由以下六个部分组成:

1. 课文相关背景知识:将课文中出现的一些人名、地名、典故用英文加以注释。这样既可扩大学生的知识面,又能培养学生的英文阅读能力。

2. 词汇/语法/短语:在词汇部分中,将课文中出现的新词汇加以注释,并配以例句,这样既可帮助学生更好地理解课文,又减少了他们查字典的烦恼;同时我们还列出了这些词汇的主要词性变化,这样更有利于扩大学生的词汇量;另外,对于那些在历年大学英语四、六级考题中出现过的词汇,我们都将考题搜集整理出来,附在词条后面,并给以详细解释,这样不仅帮助学生辨析同近义词,而且有利于备考四、六级;对于一些不易辨析的同近义词,我们也列举在词条之后,进行辨析,并辅以例句。语法部分主要是对课文中的难句进行详解,每句话均有英文解释和中文翻译,旨在帮助学生更透彻地理解原课文。短语部分是对课文中出现的短语进行讲解,并附有典型例句。

3. 反馈测试:共分三部分——多项选择、完型填空、改错。多项选择主要针对本单元出现的重点词汇和习语的用法;完型填空和改错主要是巩固学生的语法知识,并提高学生的应试能力。

4. 试题详解:对反馈测试中的各题进行详细解答。

5. 课文练习答案:对原教材中的练习给出了答案。对于词汇练习部分出现的一些生词,给出了汉语翻译。

6. 课文翻译:将每单元三篇课文全部译成汉语。译文在注重准确性的基础上,力求通顺、流畅、易懂,有助于学生更好地理解课文。

本手册的编写人员都是工作在教师岗位上、有多年教学经验的大学英语教师,因此在内容上针对性很强,且难易适度,语言清晰流畅。我们希望,本手册能够得到广大读者的欢迎和喜爱。

目 录

Unit 1	(1)
一、课文相关背景知识.....	(1)
二、词汇/语法/短语.....	(1)
Text A Who Is Great?	(1)
Text B How to Be a leader	(7)
Text C The Greatest People in the World	(13)
三、反馈测试.....	(16)
四、试题详解.....	(18)
五、课文练习答案.....	(19)
六、课文翻译.....	(21)
Unit 2	(26)
一、课文相关背景知识.....	(26)
二、词汇/语法/短语.....	(26)
Text A The Gratitude We Need	(26)
Text B Why Manners Matter	(32)
Text C Courtesy: Key to a Happier World	(36)
三、反馈测试.....	(40)
四、试题详解.....	(41)
五、课文练习答案.....	(43)
六、课文翻译.....	(44)
Unit 3	(49)
一、课文相关背景知识.....	(49)
二、词汇/语法/短语.....	(49)
Text A How to Change Your Point of View	(49)
Text B Lateral and Vertical Thinking	(54)
Text C Common Types of Problem Solving	(57)
三、反馈测试.....	(60)
四、试题详解.....	(61)

五、课文练习答案·····	(63)
六、课文翻译·····	(65)
Unit 4 ·····	(70)
一、课文相关背景知识·····	(70)
二、词汇/语法/短语·····	(70)
Text A How to Become Gifted ·····	(70)
Text B The Truth About College Teachers ·····	(75)
Text C We're the Retards ·····	(79)
三、反馈测试·····	(81)
四、试题详解·····	(83)
五、课文练习答案·····	(84)
六、课文翻译·····	(86)
Unit 5 ·····	(92)
一、课文相关背景知识·····	(92)
二、词汇/语法/短语·····	(92)
Text A Prison Studies ·····	(92)
Text B Reading for Life ·····	(98)
Text C Moon on a Silver Spoon ·····	(102)
三、反馈测试 ·····	(105)
四、试题详解 ·····	(107)
五、课文练习答案 ·····	(108)
六、课文翻译 ·····	(110)
Unit 6 ·····	(116)
一、课文相关背景知识 ·····	(116)
二、词汇/语法/短语 ·····	(116)
Text A The EQ Factor ·····	(116)
Text B What's Your Emotional IQ? ·····	(123)
Text C A Classic Study of Environmental Influence ·····	(126)
三、反馈测试 ·····	(130)
四、试题详解 ·····	(132)
五、课文练习答案 ·····	(133)
六、课文翻译 ·····	(136)
Unit 7 ·····	(141)
一、课文相关背景知识 ·····	(141)

二、词汇/语法/短语	(142)
Text A Running a Successful Company: Ten Rules that Worked for Me	(142)
Text B The Jeaning of America-and the World	(146)
Text C The Purest Treasure	(150)
三、反馈测试	(153)
四、试题详解	(155)
五、课文练习答案	(157)
六、课文翻译	(159)
Unit 8	(164)
一、课文相关背景知识	(164)
二、词汇/语法/短语	(164)
Text A My Father's Son	(164)
Text B An Open Letter to a Young Person with an Enemy	(169)
Text C My Brother's Day	(171)
三、反馈测试	(172)
四、试题详解	(174)
五、课文练习答案	(176)
六、课文翻译	(177)
Unit 9	(184)
一、课文相关背景知识	(184)
二、词汇/语法/短语	(185)
Text A Get Ready for Some Wild Weather	(185)
Text B Study Finds Good Effects of El Nino	(191)
Text C What's Wrong with Our Weather	(193)
三、反馈测试	(195)
四、试题详解	(197)
五、课文练习答案	(199)
六、课文翻译	(201)
Unit 10	(206)
一、课文相关背景知识	(206)
二、词汇/语法/短语	(207)
Text A My Graduation Speech	(207)
Text B The Four Marks of Leadership	(212)

Text C Inaugural Address	(214)
三、反馈测试	(215)
四、试题详解	(217)
五、课文练习答案	(219)
六、课文翻译	(221)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题	(228)
模拟试题答案与解析	(237)

Unit 1

一、课文相关背景知识

1. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769~1821)

Napoleon Bonaparte, French general and emperor from 1804 to 1815, is one of the most celebrated figures in history. He revolutionized military organization and training and brought about reforms that permanently influenced civil institutions in France and throughout Europe. He fought in the French Revolutionary Wars and was promoted to brigadier general in 1793. In 1799 he installed a military dictatorship (军事独裁), with himself as First Consul. The formation of coalitions of European countries against him led Napoleon to declare France a hereditary (世袭的) empire and to crown himself emperor in 1804. His power declined after the setbacks of several wars and he was forced to abdicate (退位) in 1814. He was decisively defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 and was sent into exile (流放) on a remote island, where he died six years later.

2. George Washington (1732~1799)

George Washington is the first President of the United States and the first commander and chief of the United States Army. For his great service to the nation both during the Revolutionary War and in the period of the early Republic, he has been called "The Father of His Country". He led his men who turned America from an English colony into a self-governing nation.

二、词汇/语法/短语

Text A Who Is Great?

A. 词汇

1. **surveyor** — *n.* 测量员; 视察员

He has been working as a surveyor of highways for more than 10 years. 他已经做了十多年的公路视察员。

【词性变化】survey—*vt.* & *n.* 纵览; 审度; 测量勘察; 鉴定

a. The old woman surveyed the would-be son-in-law from head to foot [from top to bottom].

老太太把未来的女婿从头到脚[从上到下]打量了一番。

b. The President surveyed the current world situation at the beginning of his speech. 总统在发言中首先概述了当前的国际形势。

c. The course gives a general survey of English American literature. 这门课对英美文学进行了概述。

2. **unspectacular**—*a.* ordinary 不引人注目的; 不出色的

a. His success in sport was unspectacular compared with that of his teammates. 作为运动员他的成绩与队友相比并不引人注目。

b. The display of fireworks at the opening ceremony of the ongoing national sports was by no means unspectacular. 本届全国运动会开幕式上燃放焰火的场面蔚为壮观。

【相关词语】spectacular—*a.* [反] 壮观的, 引人入胜的; spectacle—*n.* 奇观, 壮观; to make a spectacle of oneself 使自己出洋相; spectator—*n.* 观众, 旁观者

3. **carve**—*v.* 雕, 刻, 雕刻成; 获得, 创造, 开辟

a. He was rather annoyed to find so many names carved on the wall of the ancient castle by some tourists. 见到古城堡的墙上有许多游客所刻的名字, 他感到非常恼火。

b. They finally carved out a way through the enemy. 他们最终从敌阵中杀出一条血路。

c. I am determined to carve out a career for myself as a politician. 我决心要为自己开创一个政治家的前程。

4. **compose**—*v.* 创作(音乐, 歌剧, 诗等); 使镇静, 使平静; 调节争端

a. Liszt, the famous Hungarian pianist led a miserable life by composing and teaching music.

匈牙利钢琴家李斯特生前靠作曲、教音乐过着贫困的生活。

b. I was nervous at first but soon composed myself before the large audience. 看到这么多观众, 我开始有些紧张但很快就镇静下来了。

c. It is of vital importance that the two leaders compose their differences soon

and improve the bilateral relationship. 两国领导人尽快消除分歧,改善双边关系至关重要。

5. **unrelenting**—*a.* continuous, 持续的, 不放松的
- a. Children in the Summer Camp were fascinated by the unrelenting activities. 孩子们被夏令营中接连不断的活动迷住了。
- b. An unrelenting drive to success made him face bravely all kinds of difficulties. 一种坚定不移地追求成功的动力使他勇敢地面对各种困难。
6. **endow**—*vt.* 捐赠(金钱,财产等);(通常用于被动)给予,赋予
- a. The rich businessman endowed a school in that mountain area with half his fortune. 这位富商把自己一半财产捐赠给了那个山区的一所学校。
- b. This country is endowed with rich soil and plentiful rain. 这个国家土地肥沃,雨量充沛。
- c. The girl is highly endowed by nature with literary talent. 这个女孩有很高的文学天赋。
- 【词性变化】**endowment**—*n.* 捐赠,捐款;基金;天资
- a. Owing to the endowment from an unknown PLA man, he was able to finish his education in the college. 多亏一位不知名的解放军的捐助,他才得以完成大学学业。
- b. A good sense of humor is a natural endowment. 幽默是一种天赋。
7. **morale**—*n.* 士气,信心
- a. The morale of the enemy troops was sinking lower everyday after the last retreat. 上次撤退之后,敌军的士气日益低落。
- b. Nothing including defeat can rob the army of its morale. 没有什么,甚至包括失败,能使这支军队丧失斗志。
- c. Not only the doctor but also the family members should try every means to tone up the morale of the patient. 不光是医生,家属也应该尽全力增强病人的信心。
8. **evacuate**—*v.* 撤离,把(人)撤离(某地);疏散
- a. The firemen are evacuating the residents from the building on fire. 消防队员正在把居民从失火的大楼里撤出来。
- b. During the war hundreds and thousands of women and children were evacuated from the industrial area to the countryside. 战争时期,成千上万的妇女儿童被从工业区疏散到农村。
9. **innate**—*a.* in one's nature, possessed from birth 天生的,天赋的

- a. Do you think that language is an innate ability in human beings? 你认为语言是人类生来就有的本能吗?
- b. The old man is quite popular among the children in the neighborhood because of his innate sense of humor. 这位老人天生幽默,在这一地区孩子们中非常受欢迎。
10. **landslide**—*n.* 山崩,塌方; 竞选中以压倒多数获胜
- a. A landslide in a coalmine can be disastrous. 煤矿内发生塌方是灾难性的。
- b. Two mountaineers were dead in the landslide. 两名登山队员在这次山崩中丧生。
- c. This time, the Republicans won in a landslide victory. 这次,共和党人赢得了压倒性的胜利。
11. **obsession**—*n.* [+with/about] fixed idea 着迷,萦绕于心的事,成见
- a. He cannot get rid of the unhealthy obsession about committing suicide. 他无法摆脱自杀这种不健康的念头。
- b. What set Albert Einstein apart from ordinary people was his obsession with work. 使阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦与众不同的是他对工作的痴迷。
- 【词性变化】**obsess**—*v.* [+by/with] (一般用于被动) 不断困扰; 使着迷,使全神贯注
- a. Having been laid off, she is completely obsessed by the fear of unemployment. 下岗之后,她完全被失业的恐惧所困扰。
- b. The little girl is obsessed with the desire to become a pop music star. 这个小姑娘一心想成为一名歌星。
- obsessive**—*a.* of or being an obsession 着迷的; 缠住不放的; 过分的
12. **intrinsic**—*a.* 固有的,本质的,内在的
- a. The intrinsic value of a coin is usually lower than its face value. 钱币的内在价值通常低于面值。
- b. He admitted her intrinsic goodness, but added that she was not right for him. 他承认她本性善良,但又补充说她对他不合适。
- 【相关词语】**extrinsic**—*a.* [反] 非固有的; 外来的; 外在的
13. **submit**—*vt.* 提出,呈递; 使(自己)受别人控制,服从,屈服于; 投降
- a. The question will be submitted to the commission for consideration. 问题将被提交到委员会审议。
- b. That student failed to submit his paper to his tutor on time. 那个学生没能按时把论文交给导师。

- c. In old China, wives were supposed to submit themselves to their husbands. 在旧中国,人们认为妻子就应该顺从丈夫。
- d. People all over the world would never submit to terrorism. 世界人民不会屈服于恐怖主义。

【词性变化】 submission—*n.* 屈服;服从;谦恭;提交(物)
 submissive —*a.* 顺从的;谦恭的

B. 语法

1. **The young Napoleon Bonaparte was just one of hundreds of artillery lieutenants in the French Army.** — When Napoleon Bonaparte was a young man, he was only one of the large numbers of ordinary artillery lieutenants in the French Army.

汉译:拿破仑·波拿巴年轻时只是法国陆军中一名普通的炮兵中尉。

解析:此句中的定冠词 the 用于人名前对此人表示限定,特指是青年时期的拿破仑。类似的例子还有;the teenage George Washington ——少年时代的华盛顿。

2. **A lot of women achieved great things or were influential but went unrecognized.** — Many women had made great contributions, or had a lot of influence on the way people thought and behaved, but they were not considered to be important.

汉译:许多女性取得了伟大的成就,或者颇具影响力,但却没有得到承认。

解析:go unrecognized—ed 分词用于 come, go, stand 等动词之后,做主语补足语。也可理解为状语。

- a. His prophecy about the end of the world goes unbelieved by all sorts of people. 没有人相信他关于世界末日的预言。
- b. All, especially the children, stood fascinated by the toys and ornaments on display. 所有的人,尤其是孩子们,被展出的玩具和饰物给迷住了。

3. **Thrust into office when his country's morale was at its lowest, Churchill rose brilliantly to lead the British people.** — Churchill was made the Prime Minister when the British people were in a low spirit, and he turned out to be an excellent leader.

汉译:丘吉尔在全国士气最为低落的时候被推上台,挺身而出地领导了英国人民。

4. **If you took George Washington and put him in the 20th century he would go**

nowhere as a politician. — If you could make George Washington come to 20th century, he would not make a successful politician.

汉译:如果你把乔治·华盛顿放在 20 世纪,他作为一位政治家将一事无成。

解析:此句使用了虚拟语气。go/get nowhere—to have no success; to make no progress, to do no good 无成绩,无进展,无好处。例如:

- a. One hundred Yuan can go nowhere today. 现在 100 块钱买不了什么东西。
- b. Your proposal is good, but it will go nowhere without permission from the authority. 你的建议是好的,可上级部门不同意也是枉然。

C. 短语

1. **make history**—创造历史;影响历史的进程;做出永垂青史的事情
 - a. What we have done here and now will make history. 我们此时此地所做的将创造历史。
 - b. Though he had passed away, George Washington's deeds had already made history. 乔治·华盛顿虽然去世了,但他的所作所为已改变了历史。
2. **rise above**—to become successful or outstanding 取得成功;出类拔萃;升起在...之上
 - a. Her oral English rises above the ordinary level. 她的英语口语出类拔萃。
 - b. He can rise above himself in face of danger. 面临危险时他能够舍己为人。
3. **come out of**—to develop from; to derive from 从...中获得;从...发展而来
 - a. This book comes out of the pooled wisdom of all my classmates. 这本书是我班同学集体智慧的结晶。
 - b. Standing on the stage, Elizabeth said her success came out of the support and encouragements of her parents. 站在舞台上,伊丽莎白说她的成功来自父母的支持和鼓励。
4. **take charge**—to take control; to be responsible for 掌管;负责;主管
 - a. Last week my uncle was sent to a western province to take charge. 上周我叔叔被派到一西部省区去主管工作。
 - b. Who will take charge of this project while Alan's away? 当艾伦不在时,谁来主管这项工程?
5. **come up with**—find (a solution, an answer) 发现(解决办法、答案)
 - a. Experts will have to come up with new methods of defending the country from terrorist's attack. 专家们将不得不找出新的办法,防止这个国家受到

恐怖分子的袭击。

b. Scientists are expected to come up with a new way of increasing the world's food supply. 人们希望科学家们能找到增加世界粮食供应的新办法。

6. **set... apart**—使显得与众不同,使显得突出

a. The boy's special gifts in music set him apart from his fellow students. 这个男孩子在音乐方面的天赋使他在同学们中间显得出类拔萃。

b. It was his obsession with his work that set Einstein apart from the rest of the world. 正是他对工作的痴迷使得爱因斯坦与众不同。

7. **put up with**—tolerate or bear (sb./sth.) 忍受,容忍

a. There are many inconveniences that you have to put up with when you are living abroad. 旅居国外得忍受很多不便。

b. I wonder how you can put up with her insolence for so many years. 我不明白这么多年来你怎么能一直忍受她的无礼。

Text B How to Be a leader

A. 词汇

1. **convey**—*vt.* 传达,表达;让与,转让土地、财产等

a. The electricity is conveyed from power stations to houses. 电从发电厂送到各家。

b. Please convey my best wishes to your parents. 请向你父母转达我的祝愿。

c. The factory will not be conveyed to you until the agreement has been signed. 协议签字以后,这家工厂才能转让给你。

【词性变化】conveyor—*n.* 传达者,传送装置

conveyance—*n.* conveying 传达,传送,让与,转让

2. **attain**—*vt.* succeed in getting sth. (经努力)达到

a. More and more women attain positions of power in public life. 越来越多的妇女从政获得了职位。

b. He attained his ambition of being an excellent entrepreneur. 他实现了成为优秀企业家的抱负。

【词性变化】attainable—*a.* that can be attained 可获得的,可实现的

attainment—*n.* success in reaching 达到,实现

【同义辨析】get, acquire, gain, obtain, attain

1) get“得到,获得”,是口语中最普通的用词,有时含积极地、攻击性地获得某东

西的意味,但多指不经过痛苦或努力而获得。例如:I went from one place to another but got the same answer everywhere. 我走过了一处又一处,但得到的回答是一样的。

- 2) acquire“获取,获得”,指依靠自己的努力,通过漫长的过程而逐渐获得,如智力、能力等,一经获得,终生受用。例如:You must work hard to acquire a good knowledge of a foreign language. 要获得很好的外语知识,你必须努力。
- 3) gain“赢得,获得”,指凭借相当的努力,如通过劳动、竞争、斗争等才能得到如财产、报酬、利益、权利等有一定价值,尤其是物质价值与好处的东西。例如:I hope you will gain greater success. 我希望你们能获得更大的成就。
- 4) obtain“赢得,获得”,指凭借努力,要求或恳请或借他人的努力而得到或如意地达到目的,或得到所希望的东西,强调达到目的,为书面语。例如:He obtained the rare book through a collector. 他通过一个收藏家得到了这个珍本。
- 5) attain“获得,达到”,指成功地实现或达到一定目的或结果,尤指达到完美的地步,也含有经努力而获得的意味,较庄重。例如:Such a condition is very difficult to attain. 这样的条件是很难达到的。

3. dignity—*n.* (品质)高贵; 尊严

- a. He faced cruel torture of the enemy with dignity and courage. 他面对敌人的酷刑不失尊严和勇气。
- b. Some people think it beneath their dignity to apologize to others. 有些人认为向别人道歉是件丢面子事。
- c. She didn't stand on her dignity and treated us as her own sisters. 她没有端架子,对我们象亲姐妹一样。

【词性变化】dignify—*vt.* 使某事物显得有尊严; dignified—*a.* 有尊严的,高贵的; indignity—*n.* [反]侮辱,轻蔑

【相关短语】beneath one's dignity 有失身份; stand on one's dignity 保持尊严,摆架子

4. rally—*vi.* [+around/from] 团结在…周围重新努力; 集合; (疾病)恢复,复原

- a. If the whole family rallies around, we can help Tom to tide him over. 如果我们全家人同心协力,就能帮助汤姆度过难关。
- b. When his mother's life hung in the balance, the children all rallied around. 当他母亲生命垂危时,孩子们都来到她的身边。
- c. He soon rallied from the stroke of the failure. 他很快从失败的打击中振作

起来。

5. **stir**—*vt.* move slightly 微动; [+in/to]把…拌进去; 激励
- a. The wind stirred the leaves. 风吹动了树叶。
- b. She stirred the milk in the cake mixture slowly. 她慢慢地把牛奶搅到做蛋糕的混合料中。
- c. Discontent stirred the men to rebel. 不满情绪造成了造反。
- 【词性变化】stirring—*a.* very exciting 令人兴奋的
6. **console**—*vt.* 安慰, 抚慰; console oneself with 以…聊以自慰
- a. Nothing could console the old man when his son died. 他儿子死后, 什么事都不能使他宽慰。
- b. At least we can console ourselves with the fact that no one was injured. 至少让我们感到好受一点的是没有人受伤。
- 【词性变化】consolatory—*adj.* comforting 安慰的, 慰问的
consolation—*n.* 安慰, 慰问
7. **fake**—1) *vt.* 伪造, 捏造
- a. He faked his boss's handwriting to get money from the company. 他伪造老板的笔迹从公司里取走了钱。
- b. Tom faked illness in order to flee from school. 汤姆装病为了逃学。
- 2) *adj.* 假的, 伪造的
- a. He was a fake policeman and finally was arrested. 他是一个冒牌警察, 最后被逮捕了。
- b. It turned out to be a fake jewelry that cost him a lot of money. 这件珠宝花了他很多钱, 居然是假的。
- 【典型考题】Some criminals were printing _____ dollar bills when they were arrested.
A) decent B) fake C) patent D) suspicious (1998. 01 CET6)
汉译: 当那些罪犯被逮捕的时候他们正在印假钞。
解析: 答案为 B。B) 假的, 伪造的; A) 体面的; C) 专利的; 显著的; D) 可疑的。
8. **coherent**—*a.* 易于了解的, 连贯的
- a. The professor gave us a coherent analysis. 教授给我们进行了有条理的分析。
- b. He is not coherent on his speech. 他的讲演前后缺乏一致。
- 【词性变化】cohere—*vt.* be consistent 连贯, 前后一致