



清华大学 **名师指导**  
Tsinghua University

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

# 新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 模拟课堂 4

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**New Words**

accordianist /ə'kɔ:rdjənɪst/ n. someone who plays an accordion 手风琴演奏者, 手风琴演奏家  
best-selling = /'best'selɪŋ/ *adj.* very popular, that many people buy 畅销的  
e.g. He has received royalties (稿酬) of several million dollars from his best-selling autobiography.

brass /bræz/ n.  
1) wind instruments made of brass or some other metal 铜管乐器  
e.g. She plays in the brass section of the band.  
2) a yellow-colored metal made from copper and zinc 黄铜 e.g. The brass handles are made of brass and need cleaning and polishing regularly.

corresponding /'kɔ:spəndɪŋ/ *adj.* matching or connected with something you have just mentioned  
e.g. I earned a grant last year.  
earnest /'ɛnɪʃt/ *adj.* very serious and sincere 认真的, 诚挚的  
e.g. I was despite her earnest efforts, she could

player Annie happened to be the best.  
gymnasium /dʒɪm'neɪzjəm/ n. (= gymnasium) a building, room designed or equipped for indoor sports, exercise, or physical education 体育馆, 健身房  
e.g. When the kids are getting, I work out (锻炼) in the gym.

immortalize = /ɪ'mɔ:tləlaɪz/ n. make someone or something famous for a long time 使不朽, 使永垂不朽  
e.g. The poem immortalized the hero.

journalism = /dʒɜ:nəlɪzəm/ n. the activity, profession of writing for newspapers or magazines, or of broadcasting news on TV or radio 报业, 新闻工作  
e.g. She plans to go into journalism when she leaves college.

mesquite = /me'skɪ:tu:/ n. a small flying, biting and bloodsucking insect 蚊子  
e.g. 1) Mesquites spread malaria (疟疾) some parts of the world.

2) Pushing aside the mesquite net, seen from the bed and went to the washroom.  
multimedia /'mʌltɪ'mɪdiə/ *adj.* relating several media, such as video, music, and computerized images and text 多媒体的



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学名师指导

# 新编大学英语

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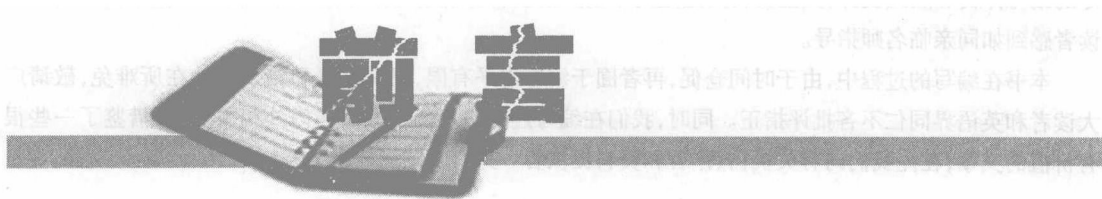
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**侵权必究**



本套丛书是根据教育部颁布的最新《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》，结合外语教学与研究出版社出版、浙江大学编写的《新编大学英语》教材进行编写的。本套丛书根据大纲规定的能力培养要求以及教学实践中遇到的问题进行讲解，其内容纲目并举，具有很强的严谨性和科学性。本套丛书由清华大学蒋隆国教授组织北京数十所高等院校的具有多年英语教学经验的一线大学教授进行编写的，其学术背景在当今教育界极具影响力，他们在教学实践中对课本反复推敲，加以经验的总结，共同完成了本套丛书的编写。因此，本套丛书无论其内容还是其编者堪称同类书的巅峰之作。

本套图书共分四册，是针对高等本科院校学生使用的英语教材配套辅导，以模拟课堂的形式着重讲解教材中的词组、短语、语法以及课文中的难点，并把知识点有机结合起来，旨在帮助学生更好的理解每一篇课文，从而提高其英语水平。

本套图书主要适用于《新编大学英语》为教材的师生和院校，是《新编大学英语》教材的必要补充和延伸，编者的目的是让学生把课堂上遗留、质疑的知识通过本书，达到自我消化、自我理解。

## 本套丛书具有以下特点：

### 一、全面性的内容

本套丛书与教材配套，内容丰富详尽，涵盖词汇、语法、课文参考译文、长难句分析、课后练习参考答案、四、六级模拟题与真题(1~2册)等多项知识结构讲解，您可以根据本套丛书全面地掌握课本中的内容。再者本套丛书与以往只注重语法分析而不注重课堂的编写方案划清了界线，编者针对学生在课堂上的学习状况，采用模拟课堂的独特视角来编著本套丛书，全面、详尽、透彻地分析了课文中的疑难杂句，把庞杂的知识点编织成行之有序的知识脉络，因此本书的价值在于它的参考性和指导性，是一套既全面又实用的参考书，配合《新编大学英语》教材在课堂上同时使用，可以达到事半功倍的学习效果。

### 二、针对性的指导

为帮助学生系统地掌握英语课本上的知识和语法，本书编者从英语教学大纲对学生的要求和学生在课堂上理解的局限性入手，再针对学生吸收知识的习惯，精心编写了本套教材辅导书。有的放矢地对某些薄弱环节进行了行之有效的知识讲解，例如，对课本的字、词、句的精辟的阐述，我们从每课挑选出来10~20个四、六级单词，对每个单词我们给出了各种详尽的短语及例句，让读者在全面了解新单词的同时，加深对词汇的理解记忆。再如对课后练习题的答案讲解中，我们不但给出了答案，而且还给出具体的分析和部分题目的译文，让读者不仅知其然，而且知其所以然。

### 三、系统性的结构

本书以模拟课堂的形式再现了课堂上的知识,让学生对每课的知识点一目了然。为了更好的突出本书科学的结构性,本书紧靠教材,其内容重点突出,我们还根据读者的需求和图书市场的反馈信息,制定了详尽的编写体例和版式设计,其主要目的还是为了给广大读者以清晰的指导,因此,我们也坚信本套丛书将使读者感到如同亲临名师指导。

本书在编写的过程中,由于时间仓促,再者囿于编者水平有限,书中疏漏和错误之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和英语界同仁不吝批评指正。同时,我们在编写过程中参阅了大量国内外相关资料,借鉴了一些很有价值的文章,在此我们向有关机构、作者和资料提供者一并致以诚挚的谢意。

编委会

2004年8月

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# Unit One

## Happiness

Human felicity is produced not so much by great pieces of fortune that seldom happen, as by little advantages that accrue everyday.

—Benjamin Franklin

人们的幸福更多地来源于日积月累的小小收获,而不是难以得到的大批财富。

——本杰明·弗兰克林



There are so many problems in the world.

这个世上烦人的问题太多了。



Why don't you do something about it?

为什么不试着去解决呢?



There's nothing I can do.

根本没有我能够做的事情。

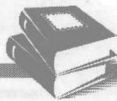


The best way to change the world is to change yourself.

改变这个世界最好的办法就是改变自己。







## 1. Stories Behind the Faces

### Sample

Story: Margaret is a compulsive bargain hunter. Every time there is a sale, she buys a lot, including things she will never use. One day, she found a boutique that offered winter clothes at a surprisingly low price. Though it was a scorching summer day, she went in without any hesitation because she found the prices irresistible and the clothes really beautiful. She spent an hour excitedly selecting the cheap but beautiful clothes. After she paid for the clothes with all the money she had on her, she left the boutique satisfied. But as soon as she stepped out of the shop, one of the shop assistants rushed out and asked her to stop. Then she found some passers-by staring at her as if she were a shoplifter. She was really astonished — she had paid for all the clothes she bought. "What happened?" she wondered. Before she became even more surprised, she was told that she was the lucky customer of the day and that she had bought her clothes free of charge. "That is really a bargain!" she exclaimed.

## 2. Happiness Test

### STEP ONE

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| A. 1. 根本不是 2. 不是 3. 不完全是 4. 无所谓 5. 差不多 6. 是 7. 完全是 | B. 得分分析          |
| a. 在大多数方面我的生活跟我的理想接近。                              | 5 - 9: 对你的生活极其不满 |
| b. 我的生活条件非常好。                                      | 10 - 14: 非常满意    |
| c. 我对我的生活满意。                                       | 15 - 19: 轻微不满    |
| d. 到目前为止, 我觉得自己运气相当不错。                             | 20: 不定           |
| e. 如果过去五年我再重新来过, 我的生活几乎不会有变化。                      | 21 - 25: 比较满意    |
|  | 26 - 30: 非常满意    |
|  | 31 - 35: 极其满意    |

### STEP TWO

#### Samples

- 1) — I'm most satisfied with the fact that I'm intelligent enough to be enrolled in a prestigious university.  
 — I'm most satisfied with my strong willpower. I have been taught never to give up even if I am faced with great difficulties.  
 — I'm most satisfied with the harmonious relationships between the members of my family. We help and learn from each other and enjoy each other's company.  
 — I'm most satisfied with my major and what I've achieved so far. Hopefully this will enable me to find a good job.
- 2) — I'm most dissatisfied with my communication ability. I'm reserved and so it's difficult for me to make friends with others.  
 — I'm most dissatisfied with my bad temper. I'm easily annoyed by anything I find unsatisfactory. So I often hurt my friends.  
 — I'm most dissatisfied with my financial situation. I'm often short of money and cannot afford to go traveling, my favorite hobby.
- 3) — I think I will become even happier after graduation because I can be economically independent and pursue my interests with the money I earn. And I'm quite sure that I will have a good family, which is also a source of happiness.  
 — I don't think every student can become happier after graduation. We are quite carefree when we are

students. After we graduate, we will inevitably meet different kinds of people and will be in different situations that we cannot predict now. I'm afraid that not all the problems of life will be solved. So probably we will feel discouraged from time to time.

## II. Listening-Centered Activities

### Listening I

Barcelona 巴塞罗那(西班牙东北 部临地中海的一个城市)	commentator <i>n.</i> 解说员, 评论员 at the medal ceremonies	ness 无意识的幸福表情 by making some observations
Spanish <i>adj.</i> 西班牙的	在颁奖仪式上	做一些观察
grin <i>n. &amp; v.</i> 露齿而笑	the brief moment 短暂的时刻	show our appreciation with a smile
profoundly <i>adv.</i> 深深地, 衷心地	the automatic expression of happi-	用微笑表示感激

#### Exercise 1

The study:

The analysis of the facial expressions of 22 Olympic gold medal winners at the medal ceremonies and its finding: They didn't smile very much at the medal ceremonies.

Conclusion: Smiling is a form of communication between individuals.

More supporting evidence from further observations: When we are all alone, we usually don't smile to ourselves when we are happy.

#### Exercise 2

- 1) What is the nationality of the researchers? B
- 2) How much of the time did the gold medal winners smile during the medal ceremonies? A
- 3) When did the athletes smile quite a lot? C
- 4) How did the gold medal winners feel during the ceremony? D
- 5) According to the passage, on which of the following occasions would we most probably NOT smile? A
- 6) Which of the four statements is true according to the passage you have just heard? D

#### Exercise 3

##### Samples

- 1) — I agree that smiling is a form of communication between individuals. We can see many commentators smiling on TV, but I never smile at them. Even if they mention something amusing or funny, I don't smile. Instead, I probably laugh.  
 — I don't think the responses from the Olympic gold medal winners are a good example. Those medallists are really very happy at heart. They are extremely excited when they realize that they have become the winners. They would probably express their excitement by crying. When the medal ceremony begins, they are perhaps no longer excited. That is the reason why they don't smile much.  
 — I sometimes smile when I read newspapers. For example, if I find a story humorous in the newspaper, I smile. But I don't think I am communicating with others. That's why I don't agree that smiling is a form of communication between individuals.
- 2) — Yes. Sometimes I will smile when I feel happy. I won't even realize it myself until someone asks me, "Why are you so happy?"  
 — No. When I feel really happy, I will either laugh or tell others or myself what happy feelings I have.

But I certainly don't smile.

3) — I always smile when I meet someone I know.

— When I feel really happy and there is nobody around me, I will smile.

— I always smile when I am watching some interesting TV programs.

— Sometimes when I feel embarrassed, I will smile in order to hide my true feelings.

— Facing a camera, I will smile.

4) Other ways to express one's happiness:

— to sing and dance; to cry; to yell; to jump; to run wildly; to go shopping; to clap one's hands; to eat a lot; to play games; to chat with others; to clean the room and put everything in order; to kiss others; to embrace others, etc.

## Tapescript

### Happiness and Smiling

Happiness is associated with smiling. But do we always smile when we are happy?

During the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992, Spanish researchers analyzed the facial expression of 22 gold medal winners at the medal ceremonies. The researchers were surprised to see that these medal winners didn't smile very much. In fact, throughout the different medal ceremonies, they only smiled about 10% of the time. But during the brief moment when the gold medal was actually put around their neck, the medal winners grinned about 70% of the time.

The researchers interviewed the athletes they had watched to find out how they felt. All the winners interviewed said that they felt intensely happy throughout the ceremony.

Despite the fact that they were profoundly happy, they didn't smile a great deal. The researchers concluded that smiling is not the automatic expression of happiness. The fact that the gold medal winners smiled much more when they were actually being given their medals can be explained because, according to the Spanish researchers, smiling is a form of communication between individuals. The happy athletes were smiling at the people who were giving them their gold medals.

Perhaps we can support the findings of the Spanish researchers by making some observations of our own behavior. When we are all alone, for example, do we smile to ourselves when we are happy? Probably not very often. If someone greets us with a friendly smile, do we respond with a smile? Yes, we probably do. When a friend gives us a beautiful present, would we show our appreciation with a smile? Yes, of course. But if we are sitting alone watching television, do we smile at a commentator who smiles at us? (286 words)

## Listening II

well-being *n.* 安宁, 幸福, 健康快乐; 福利

Sherwood 舍伍德(姓氏, 男子名)

Portugal 葡萄牙(欧洲西南部国家)

Holland 荷兰(正式名称是 the Netherlands)

lottery *n.* 彩票抽彩给奖法

temporary *adj.* 暂时的, 短暂的, 一时的

miserable *adj.* 痛苦的, 悲惨的

proportion *n.* 比例

prosperity *n.* 繁荣兴旺, 昌盛

satisfaction with one's financial situation 对某人的财务状况满意

afford the basic necessities of life 买得起基本生活用品

not necessarily 未必, 不一定

extremely poor 极其贫穷

That's a nice way of putting it. 这么解释真是恰到好处。

take the case of the United States 拿美国举例

decline from...to... 从...下降到...

### Exercise 1

1) The Interviewer's Question:

Are people in rich countries happier than people in not-so-rich countries?

Professor Sherwood's Answer: The economic wealth of a country does appear to reflect the overall well-being of its citizens.

Evidence: In Portugal, one in ten people reports being very happy.

In Holland, four in ten people report being very happy.

2) The Interviewer's Question: Are rich people in a country happier than poor people?

Professor Sherwood's Answer: In poor countries, satisfaction with one's financial situation does affect happiness. But once people can afford the basic necessities of life, having more money doesn't necessarily make them happier.

In rich places like Europe and the United States, the relationship between income and happiness is rather weak.

3) The Interviewer's Question:

Can winning a lottery bring happiness?

Professor Sherwood's Answer:

As a matter of fact, various studies show that winners only get temporary joy.

4) The Interviewer's Question:

Do people become happier as their countries become richer?

Professor Sherwood's Answer:

A steady increase in a country's prosperity does not mean an increase in its people's happiness.

Evidence: In the United States, from 1957 to 1996, the proportion of happy people declined from 35% to 30%. But during that same period, the average income per person in the country doubled.

## Exercise 2

1) Wealth is like health. If you don't have your health or if you are extremely poor, you will be miserable.

2) Happiness is wanting what we have rather than getting what we want.

3) — Yes, I agree. If people can't make ends meet, they can't be happy. They will have to worry about daily necessities and will always be thinking about ways to make money. And there'll be no chance for them to enjoy life, let alone to feel happy. But once they can support their families and save a certain amount of money every month, they should feel satisfied with their financial situation. If they love money too much, they would either be misers or risk their health to earn more. Some people even cheat others out of their money, and consequently they become criminals. Therefore, it's almost impossible for these people to be happy. So I think we have to be content with our lives. Greed and jealousy are major causes for feeling miserable.

— No. First of all, happiness is not wanting what we have. What we have is not always satisfactory. To accept it unconditionally will cause depression rather than happiness. And it is also possible that there won't be much change in our lives, which we will find boring. If all the members in a society are satisfied with what they have, there would be no progress. Second, happiness is getting what we want. The pursuit of happiness itself is a kind of happiness to us, no matter whether we find it or not. The most important thing is that we have tried. Of course, if we succeed, it will bring us a greater sense of happiness.

## Tapescript

### Wealth and Well - Being

Interviewer: Good morning, Professor Sherwood. Thank you for accepting our interview. You've been doing research on happiness for many years, so I'm sure you have some interesting information to share with our audience.

Prof. Sherwood: Good morning. Thank you for inviting me. I hope I can answer your questions.

Interviewer: I would like to start with a general question. Are people in rich countries happier than peo-

ple in not - so - rich countries?

Prof. Sherwood: Well, I would say there is a relationship between national wealth and well - being. In other words, the economic wealth of a country does appear to reflect the overall well - being of its citizens. For instance, in Portugal, one in ten people reports being very happy, whereas in Holland, four in ten people say they are very happy.

Interviewer: Does it mean that rich people in a country are happier than poor people?

Prof. Sherwood: In some poor countries, satisfaction with one's financial situation does affect happiness. But once people are able to afford the basic necessities of life, having more money doesn't necessarily make them happier.

Interviewer: What about rich places like Europe and the United States? Are income and happiness related?

Prof. Sherwood: Very little. Rich people are only slightly happier than the average citizen. People whose income increases constantly are not any happier than people whose income doesn't increase.

Interviewer: I'm always wondering whether winning a lottery can bring happiness. Is there any research on that?

Prof. Sherwood: Well, as a matter of fact, various studies show that lottery winners only get temporary joy.

Interviewer: I guess wealth is like health. If you don't have your health or if you're extremely poor, you will be miserable.

Prof. Sherwood: Yes, that's true. Happiness is wanting what we have rather than getting what we want.

Interviewer: That's a nice way of putting it. Well, in your opinion, do people become happier as their countries become richer?

Prof. Sherwood: Well, if I take the case of the United States, from 1957 to 1996, the proportion of people who said that they were very happy declined from 35% to 30%. But during that same period, the average income per person in the United States doubled.

Interviewer: So, you mean that a steady increase in a country's prosperity does not mean an increase in its people's happiness.

Prof. Sherwood: That's right.

(368 words)



## III. Reading-Centered Activities

### Enriching Your Word Power

#### 1. favor

- A. (*n.* 宠爱, 关切, 好意, 好感) 他获此职位是因为有人对他关照而非他有什么优点或能力。  
B. (*v.* 偏袒, 帮助, 关照, 支持) 布托小姐指责总经理偏袒她的对手。

#### 2. ground

- A. (*n.* 范围, 话题, 理由, 依据) 他们设法在一个很短的节目中涉及了相当多的话题。  
B. (*v.* 成为...的理由, 为...提供依据) 他的观点是以事实为依据的。

#### 3. reason

- A. (*n.* 理由, 原因) 在这种情况下, 我们有充分的理由怀疑。  
B. (*v.* 推论, 推理) 我们推断除非我们做些让步否则恐怖分子不会谈判。

#### 4. guarantee

- A. (*n.* 担保, 保证, 承诺) 联合国要求军队承诺, 不攻击运送食品的护送队。  
B. (*v.* 担保, 保证) 五十美元的押金能保证人们在时间到时归还船只。

#### 5. contrast

- A. (*n.* 对比, 对照, 反差, 差别) 他的公开陈述与他的儿子总是反差明显。

B. (v. 对照、对比以显出或强调差异)她把当时的情况与目前的危机作了对比。

6. nurse

A. (n. 护士)因为护士奇缺,病人快不行了。

B. (v. 护理,看护,照料)在他生病的所有日子里,他的母亲都在看护他。

7. divorce

A. (n. 离婚)现在许多的婚姻都是以离婚告终。

B. (v. 使离婚)他跟她离婚以便能娶她的朋友,她对此大发雷霆。

8. volunteer

A. (n. 志愿者)她现在在一所地方学校当志愿者,一周工作三天。

B. (v. 自愿去做,主动请求去做)在紧急情况下,很多员工自愿在周末坚持工作。

9. block

A. (n. 障碍物;阻塞)管道阻塞导致水流无法畅通。

B. (v. 妨碍,阻塞)我的视线被站在我前面的一个戴帽子的高个男子挡住了。

10. collapse

A. (n. 倒塌,崩溃,失败)经济不景气已经导致成千上万的小企业倒闭。

B. (v. 倒塌,崩溃,瓦解,失败)当他妻子去世时,他觉得他的整个世界都崩溃了。

11. curse

A. (n. 诅咒,咒语)故事中,一个邪恶的女巫给公主念了100年的咒。

B. (v. 诅咒;求上帝降祸于某人)被一个巫医诅咒之后,这个男人绝望了。

12. witness

A. (n. 目击者,证人)据目击者说,实施抢劫的是两个十几岁的男孩。

B. (v. 目睹,目击)多年来这所大学已经经历了许多变化。

词汇与短语

四级词汇	accompany alternative assessment capacity changeable committed confirm dispose explode exterior favor identical ignore impose inherit intimate optimistic outlook pessimist prejudice priority reflection restraint soar speculation undertake
六级词汇	contemplative correlation empower engender ethical extroverted fluctuate gloomy hunch illusion individualistic indulge introvert metropolitan morale outweigh prematurely pursuit rating supportive trait virtuous competing
惯用短语	in short 总之,简而言之 be grounded in/on/upon 以...为基础,以...为根据 not necessarily 未必 expect (too much) of sb. 对某人期望(高) deprive sb of sth. 剥夺,使某人丧失某物 reach out to 伸出 within limits 适当地 scores of 许多,大量

(1) **priority** *n.* precedence 先,前,优先;优先权;需优先考虑的事【例句】The highest priority of governments has been given to the problem of heavy traffic. 政府已经优先考虑交通拥挤的问题。The search for a new vaccine took priority over all other medical research. 在各种医药研究中,应首先解决寻找新疫苗的问题。【同根词】prior *adj.* 【短语搭配】give (first) priority to 给...以(最)优先权; take priority of 比...居先,得...优先权

(2) **pursuit** *n.* chase 追捕,追赶,追求;事务,工作,研究,嗜好,职业,爱好【例句】The pursuit of profit was the main reason for the changes. 作出这些改变主要是为了追求利润。The government is selling off the railways, in pursuit of its policy of privatization. 政府正在按照它的私有化政策出让铁路。【同根词】pursue *v.* 【短语搭

配] in pursuit of 追踪, 追求; in hot pursuit 穷追

- (3) **rating** *n.* classification, ranking 等级, 级别; evaluation, assessment, appraisal 评估, 估价; 收听率, 收视率  
【例句】This company has a good credit rating, so it is allowed to borrow a lot of money. 这家公司信誉很好, 因此它获准借贷大笔款项。Harold's rating of some of his brother's creations wasn't very flattering. 哈罗德对其兄弟某些作品的评价并不高。The Nelson Company collects several different types of ratings data for the broadcasting industry. 尼尔森公司为(无线电和电视)广播业收集几种不同种类的视听率数据。
- (4) **speculation** *n.* contemplation, meditation 思索; 构思; reasoning, conjecture or supposition 推测; gamble, venture, stockjobbing 投机; 投机买卖/事业【例句】The papers are full of speculations about who is likely to be the next prime minister. 报纸上登满了有关谁是下一任首相的猜测文章。Speculation is a dangerous way of trying to make fortune. 做投机买卖是一种很危险的谋财之道。【同根词】speculate *v.* speculator *n.* speculative *adj.* 【短语搭配】buy sth as a speculation 投机购买某物; engage in speculation 从事投机, 做投机生意; lead to the speculation 引起猜测; on speculation 投机, 碰运气地
- (5) **accompany** *v.* 陪伴; 伴随, 与...一同发生; 伴奏【例句】The well-known singer was accompanied at/on the electronic organ by his school teacher. 那位著名歌唱家的小学老师用电子风琴为他伴奏。The minister was accompanied by his secretary to the hospital. 部长由他的秘书陪同到医院去。【同、近义词】attend escort convoy【辨义】accompany 指"与人结伴, 做伴", 常含有彼此之间关系平等之意。He accompanied her to the theater. 他陪她去剧院。attend 意为"随侍"、"随从" Some students attended Prof. Jones on a field trip. 一些学生随琼斯教授去野外郊游。escort 和 convoy 意为"以警卫等身份陪伴" This merchant ship was convoyed by a destroyer. 这艘商船由一驱逐舰护航。escort 还指礼节上的"尊重或献殷勤" He escorted a lady to a party. 他陪一位女士赴宴。【同根词】accompaniment *n.* 【短语搭配】accompany sb on/at + 乐器(用...为某人伴奏); accompany sb to + 地点名词(陪某人去某地); (be) accompanied by (someone) 附有, 伴随; be accompanied with (a thing) 带着, 带有, 兼有
- (6) **reflection** *n.* meditation, speculation 反省, 沉思; inverted image 反射, 倒影; 反映, 映象【例句】I gave much reflection to the problem but still had no answer. 我对问题思考许久但仍未找到答案。Do you think this opinion is an accurate reflection of the public mood? 您是否认为这条意见准确地反映了公众的情绪? 【同根词】reflect *v.* reflective *adj.* reflector *n.* 【短语搭配】be/cast a reflection on 给人以不良印象; cast/throw reflections on 指责某人, 说破某人的丑事; on/upon reflection 经再三思考; without (due) reflection 轻率, 不经思考
- (7) **in short** 简而言之, 总而言之【例句】Things couldn't be worse financially: in short, we're bankrupt. 在财务方面已经糟得不能再糟了: 总之一句话, 我们破产了。Inflation is down and spending is up. In short, the economy is in good shape. 通货膨胀缓解, 消费增长了。总而言之, 经济状况良好。
- (8) **indulge** *v.* connive, humor, pamper 迁就, 纵容; suffice, yield to, gratify 满足, 顺从; wallow in, addict oneself to 沉溺于, 沉迷【例句】They indulge their child too much; it's bad for his character. 他们过分纵容孩子, 这对孩子的性格有不良影响。I'm really going to indulge myself tonight with a bottle of champagne. 今天晚上我可真要放纵一下自己, 喝一瓶香槟。Will you indulge my curiosity and tell me how much it costs? 你能不能满足我的好奇心, 告诉我那值多少钱? 【同根词】indulgence *n.* indulgent *adj.*
- (9) **restraint** *n.* control, check, confinement, constraint, restriction 克制, 抑制, 限制; 约束措施, 约束条件【例句】He exercised considerable restraint in not suing for a divorce. 他极力克制自己, 不提出离婚诉讼。Do you understand the restraints on the family budget of a limited income? 有限的收入对家庭开支预算的约束你能理解吗? 【反义词】incitement *n.* 【同根词】restrain *v.* restrained *adj.* unrestrained *adj.* 【短语搭配】without restraint 毫无保留地; 无拘无束地; with restraint 以克制态度; be beyond restraint 不能抑制; be under restraint 在精神病院; 在看管下, 被拘禁中; free from restraint 自由的, 无束缚的; keep/put... under restraint 束缚, 抑制; restrain sb from doing sth. 阻止某人干某事
- (10) **capacity** *n.* capability, capacitance, content 容量, 生产量; volume 容积, 体积; aptitude, faculty, talent, aptness 智能, 才能; competence, capability 能力, 接受力; status, role, identity 地位, 身份; competency, qualification 资格【例句】It is said that Li Yang often makes a speech in a big classroom with a seating ca-

capacity of over 1,000 people to promote his "Crazy English". 据说李阳经常在能容纳上千人的大教室演讲,以推广他的"疯狂英语"。I am sure that this book is within the capacity of younger readers. 我相信这本书年轻的读者也能看懂。【同、近义词】ability capability【辨义】capacity 指接受力,吸收力,接收、容纳或吸收的能力,既可指人也可指物;而 ability 和 capability 指做某事所需的身体或精神的能力,可能得到发展或应用的才能或能力,一般只用来指人。【短语搭配】capacity for/of sth. ...的能力;capacity to do ...的能力; at full capacity 以全(部)力(量),满功率,满负载; be filled to capacity/be packed to capacity 客满;挤得满满的; in one's capacity as sth./in the capacity of 作为...;以...资格/身份/职位; to capacity 达最大限度,满负载

- (11) **be grounded in** 以...为基础,以...为根据【例句】Any new policies need to be firmly grounded in careful analysis of the issues. 任何新政策都应该始终以对具体情况的仔细分析为根据。There is no doubt that all applicants must well be grounded in English. 毫无疑问,所有申请人都必须有良好的英语基础。
- (12) **trait** *n.* feature, characteristic, speciality, identity, peculiarity, attribute 特性,特点; individuality, personality, selfhood 个性; a slight degree or amount 少许,微量【例句】Two traits in the American character are generosity and energy. 美国人性格中的两大特点是豪爽和干劲十足。Thousands of years later people are still arguing vehemently against each other over whether personality traits are born or learned. 数千年后,人们依然在热烈争论,究竟个性是先天就有的还是后天习得的。【短语搭配】a trait of 一点点,少许,微量
- (13) **prejudice** *n.* bias, discrimination 偏见,成见,歧视; damage 损害,侵害 *v.* 使...抱偏见; impair 损害【例句】Her friendliness soon overcame the prejudice of her stepchildren. 她很热情,因而丈夫前妻的孩子很快就消除了对她的偏见。The judge told the jury that they must not allow their feelings to prejudice them. 法官对陪审团说他们不应该感情用事。【同、近义词】bias partiality【辨义】prejudice 指"除了私人感情以外毫无根据的判断或成见,常带有恶意见" He had a prejudice against them. 他们对他们有偏见。bias 指"依个人好恶或成见提出有偏差的意见或判断" He had a bias toward the plan. 他对这项计划有偏见。partiality 指"偏袒"或"偏爱" He had a partiality for chess. 他爱好下棋。【短语搭配】a prejudice against/in favour of 对...的偏见/偏爱; in /to the prejudice of 损害,对...不利; without prejudice to (律)不使(合法权益)受到损害;无损于,无害于; prejudice sb against 使某人对...产生偏见; prejudice sb in favour of 使某人对...产生好感
- (14) **metropolitan** *adj.* 首都的,主要都市的,大城市的 *n.* 大城市人【例句】Walking along the crowded metropolitan streets, I felt at a loss. 走在繁忙拥挤的大城市街道,我感到怅然若失。It is impossible that the population of metropolitan New York is as large as that of metropolitan Beijing. 纽约市的人口不可能跟北京市的人口一样多。【同根词】metropolis *n.*【短语搭配】metropolitan airport 首都/大城市航空站; metropolitan park 城市公园; metropolitan station 都市电台; a metropolitan country 宗主国; Metropolitan Museum of Art 大都会艺术博物馆(位于纽约的一座艺术与建筑的大博物馆,创建于1870年)
- (15) **correlation** *n.* correlativity, interrelation, mutuality 相互关联; pertinence, pertinency, relativity 相关性【例句】The research reveals a correlation between drug abuse and crime, the positive correlation between cigarette smoking and the incidence of lung cancer, and the negative correlation between age and normal vision. 这项研究揭示了吸毒和犯罪之间的相互关联,吸烟与肺癌发病的正比关系以及年龄与正常视力之间的反比关系。Research on happiness has produced the following tentative conclusion: success in life has much correlation with happiness. 对幸福这一问题的研究得出了下列初步的结论:成功的人生与幸福关系甚大。【同根词】correlate *v.* correlative *adj.*【短语搭配】correlation with sth./ correlation between A and B 与...相关/A与B的相互关系; There is close/little correlation between...and... 在...与...之间有密切的关系/没什么关系
- (16) **fluctuate** *v.* rebound 变动,波动,涨落,上下,动摇【例句】Her mood fluctuates with the weather. 她的情绪随天气波动。His feelings fluctuated between excitement and fear. 他的情绪在兴奋与恐惧之间变化不定。【同根词】fluctuation *n.*【短语搭配】fluctuate between hopes and fears 忽喜忽忧; fluctuating prices/opinions 波动的价格/变化不定的意见
- (17) **gloom** *n.* 昏暗,幽暗; 忧郁; *v.* (使)昏暗,(使)忧郁【例句】In the gathering gloom it was hard to see any-



thing distinctly. 光线越来越暗,什么东西都看不清。The outbreak of SARS and bird flu last year in Asia cast a deep gloom over the whole world. 去年 SARS 和禽流感在亚洲的爆发使全世界都笼罩着一片愁云惨雾。【同、近义词】obscurity desolation 【同根词】gloomy *adj.* 【短语搭配】in the gloom 在黑暗中

- (18) **premature** *adj.* precocious 早熟的,不成熟的; cursory, hotheaded, jerry, rough 过早的,草率的,仓促的,时机未成熟的; abortive 早产的【例句】His premature death at the age of 32 is a great loss to the scientific world. 他年仅 32 岁就早逝了,这是科学界的一个重大损失。I think your criticism of the new law is a bit premature, as we don't yet know all the details. 我认为你对新法律的批评为时过早,因为我们还不了解所有的细节。【同根词】prematurely *adv.* prematurity *n.* 【短语搭配】premature in doing sth. 仓促地做某事
- (19) **committed** *adj.* 效忠的; 忠于……的; 坚定的【例句】Thanks to so many committed doctors and nurses, many SARS patients have recovered. 多亏了有许多尽责的医生和具有献身精神的护士,许多 SARS 病人都已经恢复了健康。We should never forget those who were committed to the cause of world peace. 我们不能忘了那些曾献身于世界和平事业的人们。【同根词】commit *v.* commitment *n.* 【短语搭配】be committed to… 忠于……
- (20) **scores of** 许多,大量【例句】After scores of years, people still commemorate those who died in the war. 许多年后,人们仍然纪念战争中的死难者。It is reported that after the war broke out, scores of people attended the rally. 据报道,战争爆发后,有许多人参加了示威活动。

### 长难句分析

- 1) In later centuries, some sages have suggested that happiness comes from living a virtuous life, and others, from indulging pleasures; some that it comes from knowing the truth, and others, from preserving illusions; some that it comes from restraint, and others, from getting rid of rage and misery. (L. 7-10)

【译文】在此后的几个世纪里,一些智者认为快乐源于高尚的人生,而另一些则认为快乐来自尽情享受;一些智者认为快乐源于知情达理,而另一些则认为快乐来自一直存有的幻想;一些智者认为快乐源于自律,而另一些则认为快乐在于摆脱愤怒和痛苦。

【结构】In later centuries, some sages have suggested that happiness comes from living a virtuous life, and others, from indulging pleasures; some that it comes from knowing the truth, and others, from preserving illusions; some that it comes from restraint, and others, from getting rid of rage and misery.

主语                      谓语    宾语

主语                      宾语                      主语                      宾语                      主语

主语                      主语                      主语                      主语                      主语                      宾语

【分析】该句子中出现了三个以“some… and others”引导的并列句。而且后两个并列句的前面部分和每组并列句的后一部分都省略了谓语动词,但其结构都与第一个句子的结构相同。这样的句子结构不显冗长。注意 suggest 在此处是“认为,指出”之意,所以从句后不用虚拟语气。

- 2) Social scientists have exploded some myths about who's happy and who's not by identifying predictors of happiness and life satisfaction. (L. 13-14)

【译文】社会科学家通过辨别与人生的快乐和满足有关的因素,推翻了一些关于哪些人快乐、哪些人不快乐的错误观念。

【结构】Social scientists' have exploded some myths about who's happy and who's not by identifying predictors of happiness and life satisfaction.

主语                      谓语    宾语    状语

【分析】本句中,explode 表示“推翻、破除(一些理论、观念,揭示其谬误)”,而非“爆炸”之意;myth 表示“荒诞的说法”;explode… by doing sth. 意思是“通过…的方式来推翻”。如: The myth that eating carrots improves your eyesight was exploded years ago. 认为吃胡萝卜可以改善视力的海外奇谈,多年前已祛除殆尽。

explode 还有其它意思。如①“爆炸”: When the boiler exploded, many people were injured. 因锅炉爆炸,许多人受了伤。②“(指人口等)突然或迅速增加”: The population level in this area has