

A Handbook of Modern English Course (J.R)

主审 赵国杰  
主编 赵振春

# 现代英语教程

精

读

## 学习手册

# 3

江西高校出版社

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## 学习手册 3

A Handbook of Modern English Course (IR)

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# 前 言

《现代英语教程(精读)学习手册》第3册系为配合《现代英语教程》精读教材(江西高校出版社出版,赵国杰总主编)第3册而精心编写的教学参考书。

《现代英语教程(精读)学习手册》在内容编排上与《现代英语教程》精读教材的内容同步,其主要内容有: I . **Phrases and Expressions from Text A**,除了列出课文(A)中的词组和短语外,主要是通过例句进一步说明该词组和短语的用法; II . **Notes to Text A**,先列出被注释的句子或短语等,并给出相应的汉语译文,对背景知识作适当介绍,并对被注释的内容中的重点词或词组通过例句说明它们的用法,对常用的同义词或同义词词组进行适当的辨异分析; III . **Question Answering**,仅给出参考答案; IV . **Question Discussion**,所给出的答案仅供组织讨论时参考; V . **Useful Phrases and Expressions from the Exercises**,列出了练习中出现的常用词组和短语,通过适当举例来说明它们的用法; VI . **Grammar Review**,凡是教材中出现的语法复习内容,都作专项讲解; VII . **Writing**,只给出一篇范文,其写作内容与练习中的写作内容相似,旨在通过模仿范文,使学生能够独立完成教材中的作文; VIII . **Notes to Text B**,其主要内容与 **Notes to Text A** 相同。

本书由赵振春任主编,郭志丽、郭小丽任副主编,赵国杰教授任主审。本书编写分工如下:赵振春编写全书的 I、II、V、VIII 章节;郭志丽编写全书的 VI、VII 章节;周丽萍编写全书的 III、IV 章节;郭小丽编写两套自测题以及答案注释。本书由赵振春设计编写纲目,并统稿,郭志丽协助主编做了部分总纂工作。

本书的编著出版,得到了江西高校出版社领导的大力支持,更得到了魏文清副编审的具体指导,为此,谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

疏阙之处,谨请识者指正。

编 者

1999年6月

# Contents

Unit 1 .....	(1)
Text A    Play It Again, Dad	
Text B    Weed It and Reap	
Unit 2 .....	(14)
Text A    How to Deal with Difficult People	
Text B    Ways to Win	
Unit 3 .....	(26)
Text A    Another Hump in the Road, But Is It Legal?	
Text B    Don't Just Stand and Deliver	
Unit 4 .....	(36)
Text A    Americans: A Definition	
Text B    America Today	
Unit 5 .....	(50)
Text A    Are Big-time Sports Outwearing Their Welcome?	
Text B    Taking the Strain in Their Stride	
Unit 6 .....	(61)
Text A    Imparting Wisdom to the Next Generation	
Text B    Uplifting the Underclass	
Unit 7 .....	(73)
Text A    Spring Time for Tonya	
Text B    Fanfare for an Uncommon Man	
Unit 8 .....	(90)
Text A    Enemy in Space	
Text B    Is Someone Out There?	
Unit 9 .....	(98)
Text A    The Information Gap	
Text B    Nabbing the Pirates of Cyberspace	
Unit 10 .....	(105)
Text A    Buy by Wire	
Text B    Where There's Smoke	
Test Paper I .....	(111)

Test Paper II .....	(120)
Key to Test Paper I .....	(129)
Key to Test Paper II .....	(133)

Contents

(1) .....	Unit 1	Text A	Play It Again, Dad
		Text B	Weed It and Reap
(14) .....	Unit 2	Text A	How to Deal with Unethical People
		Text B	Ways to Win
(26) .....	Unit 3	Text A	Another Hangup to the Hoop, But Is It Really?
		Text B	Don't Just Stand and Deliver
(36) .....	Unit 4	Text A	Answers: A Definition
		Text B	American Today
(50) .....	Unit 5	Text A	An Britain Speaks (Interviewing Their Weblogs)
		Text B	Halting the Span in Their Stride
(61) .....	Unit 6	Text A	Imparting Wisdom to the Next Generation
		Text B	Lifting the Underclass
(73) .....	Unit 7	Text A	Spare Time for Foreign
		Text B	Fantasy for an Inconsonant Man
(90) .....	Unit 8	Text A	Ending on Space
		Text B	Is Someone Out There?
(98) .....	Unit 9	Text A	The Information Gap
		Text B	Nabbing the Pirates of Cyberspace
(105) .....	Unit 10	Text A	Big by Wire
		Text B	When There's Smoke
(111) .....	Test Paper I		

## Unit 1

### Text A

## Play It Again, Dad

### 再来一次,爸爸

#### I. Phrases and Expressions from Text A

#### 1. lead off (P. 1, L. 12) begin, start 开始

a. He *led off* the conversation by telling us a story of his personal experience. 他先给我们讲了一个亲身经历的故事,这样大家就谈了起来。

b. The singer *led off* with a popular ballad. 歌唱家首先唱了一首流行的民歌。

#### 2. long to (P. 1, L. 16) feel a strong desire 渴望(跟不定式)

a. Ever since then I have been *longing to* meet him face to face. 自从那时起,我一直渴望当面见到他。

b. She *longed to* be back in England. 她渴望回到英格兰。

#### 3. go on (P. 1, L. 21) carry on; continue an activity; (time, etc.) pass; take place, happen; approach 继续下去;做下去;(时间等)过去;发生,进行;接近

a. They will *go on* fighting so long as there are colonies there. 只要那里还有殖民地,他们就将继续战斗。

b. Mother *went on* cooking, I *went on* with my schoolwork. 妈妈继续做饭,我继续做功课。

c. As the years *went on* the young plant in our court grew into a tall shady tree. 一年年过去了,院子里的树苗长成了一株绿荫如盖的大树。

d. Harvesting was *going on* in the south. 南方正在收割庄稼。

e. She is six, *going on* seven. 她6岁多,快7岁了。

#### 4. show up (P. 2, L. 3) be present; be easily visible; become increasingly vivid or obvious 出席;显而易见;变得更鲜明、更醒目

a. Three of those we invited to the party didn't *show up*. 我们邀请的人中有3个没有出席聚会。

b. At times like these the true character of the man *shows up*. 在这样的时期,这个人的真面目就容易看出来。

c. The dark-toned furniture *shows up* well against the light walls. 那深色的家具在浅色墙壁的衬托下,变得更鲜明悦目。

#### 5. make up for (P. 2, L. 23) compensate for, atone for 补偿,弥补

a. They *made up for* their inexperience by careful preparation for each lesson. 他们每课都仔细准备,以此弥补自己的经验不足。

b. They demanded a raise in their wages to *make up for* the increased cost of living. 他们要求增加工资以弥补生活费用的上涨。

c. His lost eyesight was more than *made up for* by his ever sharpening sense of hearing. 他那越来越灵敏的听觉大大弥补了他已衰退的视觉。

## II. Notes to Text A

1. From second grade on, there was one event I dreaded every year: the piano recital. 从小学2年级开始,有一件事每年都使我感到畏惧:钢琴独奏会。

(1) **grade** *n.* [美](中小学的)年级,在美国,小学和中学是义务教育阶段,义务教育年限9—12年,各州不一。有两种学制,即“8·4”制和“6·3·3”制,即小学8年,初、高中为4年或小学6年,初、高中各为3年。无论采用那种学制,均从1年级排到12年级,英文为 first grade — twelfth grade or grade one — grade twelve。美国人也称小学为 the grades = grade school。

**grade** *v.* [美]给……评分;给……分等级

a. Aural tests are objective and can be *graded* mechanically. 听力测验是客观的,可以机械地评分。

b. In what order would you rank or grade these papers? 你将按什么顺序把这些文件分类排列?

**grader** *n.* ① [美](中小学)……年级学生: a fourth *grader* 4年级学生 ②把东西分类的人或机器: a hard *grader* 评分严格的教师/an apple *grader* 苹果分等机

(2) **event** *n.* 作为“事件”,一般指历史上的重大事件、国家和社会的事件,如: the chief *events* of 1976 1976年大事件;也作“活动”,如: He will undertake more outdoor *events*. 他将多搞一些户外活动。还有“比赛项目”之意,如: track and field *events* 田径比赛项目

此处作者对自己童年经历的 piano recital,用 event 一词以表明该项活动对自己产生的巨大影响。作者在此巧用一词多义,同时也为父亲退休后也参加此活动埋下伏笔。

2. It also meant wearing a crinkly crinoline dress and enduring the bright lights of a movie camera as I swished across the church stage. 我还得穿上皱折圈环裙,登上教堂的舞台时连衣裙窸窣作响,还要忍受电影摄影机耀眼的灯光。

(1) **crinoline** *n.* 圈环裙(一种用硬环扩张的裙子)

(2) **dress** *n.* 连衣裙

(3) **movie camera** [美]电影摄影机, = cinecamera; 摄像机英文为 video camera。

(4) **swish** *v.* (衣裙等)发出的窸窣声: Her long skirt *swished* as she came in. 她进来时长裙窸窣作响。本句中 swish 是作者穿的演出服——皱折圈环裙在走动时发出的响声,但因作者一直畏惧钢琴独奏会,所以此处用“*I*”替代“crinkly crinoline dress”。

3. And each year he'd say no, muttering something about building self-confidence and working toward a goal. 而每年他都说不行,嘟哝什么要树立信心啦,要有奋斗目标啦。

(1) **mutter** *v.* ①小声而含糊不清地说;嘟哝: *mutter to oneself* 喃喃自语 ②小声抱怨(against, at): Don't *mutter* against her. 不要抱怨她。与 **mutter** 同义的词有: **grumble, mumble, murmur, whisper** 等。

(2) **work toward/towards**: strive to reach or achieve 努力设法达到或获得: We are all *working toward* peace. 我们都在为和平而努力。



(3)辨析: **goal, purpose, aim, object, objective** 都可作名词,都表示“目的、目标”。

**purpose** 可指为某一结果而进行的坚决的、经过深思熟虑的活动,也可指所向往的结果本身: *filled with high purpose* 抱有很高的目标/*a cruel act done on purpose* 故意进行的残酷的行为。在这组词中 **goal** 的意思与 **purpose** 最接近,是指经过考虑而选择的、只需花费努力就能达到的目标: *sticking stubbornly to his goal of prison reform* 顽固坚持他的监狱改革目标。该词对选择权的强调比 **purpose** 要恒定。**purpose** 可能是由他人提供的,但 **goal** 指个人的决定: *a tutorial system whose purpose was to let each student realize his own educational goal* 导师制的目的是让每个学生都知道自己的教育目标。

**aim** 若是单数,所指的选择比 **goal** 所指的要具体而且能够清楚、简洁地加以说明。用于指所向往的目标时, **aim** 比较适合于指小的、短期的 **goal**。

**object** 和 **objective** 似乎很相像,难以区分,但每个词都有自己比较适用的场合。这两个词比这组词中的其余词要正式,常指非个人的、抽象的或一般的自然计划: *an improvement in conditions for old people as the object of the legislation* 这项法规的目的是改善老年人的条件/*economic objectives of the second five-year plan* 第二个五年计划的经济目标。

**object** 最适合于指用一些话就能说明的 **aim** 或 **goal**; **objective** 是指比较一般的、难以确定的、包含有许多无法估量的事物的一些 **goals**。

4. For a moment after my father sat down at the keyboard to play he simply stared down at his fingers, ...  
爸爸在琴键前坐下准备弹奏,好一会儿他只是低头盯着自己的手指。

辨析: **stare at, glare at** 这两个短语动词都有“看”的意思,但具体涵义不同。

**stare at** 是“凝视(*fix one's eyes on*)”,表示由于惊奇、羡慕或恐怖而睁大眼睛,目不转睛地注视。这种注视可能有意无意地表现出无礼或粗鲁的态度。例如:

a. Don't stare at me. 不要盯着我。

b. It's rude to stare at other people. 盯着别人看是不礼貌的。

c. The old man stared at us without saying a word. 老头儿注视着我们,一句话也没说。

**glare at** 是“怒视(*look in an angry way*)”,表示凶狠地或恐吓地注视,强调敌意或威胁的态度。有时其介词 *at* 可用 *on* 代替。例如:

a. Don't glare at her. 别向她瞪眼。

b. They stood glaring at each other. 他们站着互相怒目而视。

5. But she had every intention of coming, and also invited my sisters and me as well as my dad's three golfing partners who, much to his dismay, showed up. 她不仅一定要去,还邀集了我们姐妹们,更令爸爸沮丧的是,连他的3个高尔夫球球友也应邀到场了。

(1) **have intention of** 意图,本来的想法

a. I doubt whether he has any intention of marrying her. 我怀疑他是否有和她结婚的打算。

b. She had intention of visiting her native land. 她想访问自己的祖国。

(2) **golfing** 是 **golf** 的变体, **golf** 为 **green** 绿(指绿色草坪), **oxygen** 氧气, **light** 阳光, **foot** 脚力这4个英文单词的首字母缩略而成,“一词道破”了将大自然、娱乐和运动融为一体的体育活动的内涵。

(3) **much to his dismay** 是插入语,意指家人的到场已使作者的爸爸沮丧,而他的打高尔夫球球友的出现就更令其沮丧了。

6. His sense of dignity, a precious commodity at any age, was on the line. 这将危及他的尊严, 尊严对任何年龄的人都是十分珍贵的。

(1) **sense** *n.* 感觉; 观念; 见识

a. The extra lock on the door gave him a *sense* of security. 门上又加上一把锁, 给他一种安全感。

b. *Sense* comes with age. 见识随年龄而增长。

(2) 辨析: **sense** *vt.* 与 **feel** 都有“感觉”的意思。

汉语的“感觉(到)”, 不管指感官知觉, 还是情感或想法, 都可用 **feel** 来表达。如:

a. The child must *feel* hungry now. 孩子这会儿准饿了。

b. I *feel* (that) there is some difference between the two. 我感到二者之间有些不同。

**sense** “隐约感到”, 后面一般不接“冷、饿、快乐”等名词。如:

a. The moment I entered the house, I instinctively *sensed* danger. 我刚一进屋就本能地感到有危险。

b. From the tone of the last letter from my father, I *sensed* that my mother was critically ill. 从我父亲最近来信的口气里我感觉到我母亲病危了。

(3) **commodity** *n.* ①商品; 货物; 农产品; 矿产品: a *commodities* fair 商品展销会(或交易会)/ *heavy commodities* like pig iron, cement, brick, glass, etc. 份量重的货物, 诸如生铁、水泥、砖、玻璃等 ②有用的东西, 用品: The cabin was stocked with all kinds of *commodities*. 舱里堆满了各种物品。/ He had become a most precious political *commodity*. 他已成为政治上奇货可居的人物。

(4) **on the line** 为副词短语, 是美国俚语。①意为“处境危险; 孤注一掷; 竞相争夺”: The whole season's *on the line* this ining. 本季度的胜负就拿这一局来压宝了。②商业界俚语, 意为“马上, 立即”: lay (the price or payment) *on the line* 马上付款 ③又因决斗者之间以线为界, 可能是该短语的语源。

7. ... remembering those split seconds decades ago when my mind would go blank and my fingers would freeze. 这使我想起了几十年前我演奏前脑子一片空白、手指僵硬的那一瞬间。

(1) **go blank** 在 **go** 等用作连系动词的词后面接形容词时, 意为“变得, 变成, 成为”等, 表示进入某种状态, 较多的是不好的状态。如: **go bad** 坏了/ **go blind**(人)变瞎/ **go green** 变绿/ **go mad** 发狂; 疯了/ **The milk went sour**. 这牛奶发酸了。/ **My fingers have gone numb** with cold. 我的手指都冻僵了。

(2) **freeze** *v.* (使)结冰; 变呆板或僵硬; 用冷冻保藏(食物)等。除了掌握上述含义外, 更要了解该词在美国口语中的含义。请看一则美国的新闻报道: 1992年10月31日晚, 正当美国人民狂欢一年一度的 Halloween 之夜时, 一位在美国学习的日本留学生同她的美国朋友穿着自做的怪服, 也兴致勃勃地赶往她们的 Halloween Party。途中一位老妇因受惊而尖叫救命, 她的丈夫听到叫声便拔出手枪, 高叫“**freeze**”。这位日本留学生因刚来美不久, 听不懂“**freeze**”在此语境中的含意, 不但没有站住, 反而拔腿便跑。于是老人开了枪, 这位年仅16岁的日本少女便倒在了血泊之中。

Halloween(基督教)万圣节前夕, 即10月31日之夜; Halloween Party 万圣节前夕晚会, 为化妆晚会, 常搞恶作剧, 该夜儿童可以纵情玩闹。

**freeze** 美国口语的含义是“站住！不许动！”。如：The cop hollered to him to *freeze* right there. 警察喊他原地站住不许动。那位日本女孩不明不白地成了文化差异的牺牲品，而与她同行的美国女孩因站住不动而安然无恙。

8. ... focus on the music and pretend the rest of us aren't there. 集中精力演奏，就当我们其余的人都不在场。

(1) **focus** 使聚焦；调节焦距；集中(注意力)

a. A near-sighted person cannot *focus* accurately on distant objects. 一个近视的人不能精确地调节眼睛来看远处的物体。

b. Many firms are *focusing* on increasing their markets overseas. 很多公司都在集中精力扩大他们的海外市场。

(2) 辨析：**pretend, pretend to**

**pretend** 作及物动词时，其后可跟名词、不定式或 **that** 从句作宾语，表示“假装，借口”的意思。如：

a. He *pretended* ignorance. 他佯装不知。

b. We mustn't *pretend* to know what we don't know. 我们不要不懂装懂。

c. He *pretended* that he was sick. 他假装生病了。

**pretend to** 中的 **pretend** 是不及物动词，与 **to** 一起构成短语动词，其后接宾语，意思是“声称应该享有(权利、所有权等)”或“自称有(才能、知识、学问等)”。如：

a. Both Steele and Freeman *pretended to* the post of general manager. 斯蒂尔和弗里曼都说自己该得到总经理的职位。

b. There do not seem to be many people who *pretend to* a perfect understanding of that theory. 似乎并没有多少人自称已完全理解那个理论。

9. ... it's not the end of the world. 天不会塌下来(或：世界末日不会来临)。

此句也可改为：The world won't end.

10. My dad made it through "Melody" and sailed through Burgmuller's "Arabesque". What he lacked in precision, he more than made up for in feeling. 爸爸成功地弹奏了“主题曲”，顺利地演奏了布尔德格·繆勒的“芭蕾舞曲”。尽管弹奏得不精湛，但他动情的演奏差不多弥补了其不足。

(1) **make it** ①[口语]达到预定目标；办成，做到；成功：*make it* through college 如愿念完大学/

The charts showed we had *made it*, and big. 图表显示我们成功了，大大地成功了。/He wants

to *make it* as a writer. 他想当作家而一举成名。②及时抵达；赶上：He won't be able to *make*

*it* home at Christmastime. 圣诞节时他到不了家。/There's some time before the train leaves. I

think we shall *make it* if we hurry. 离火车开车还有些时间，我认为如果抓紧，我们能赶上。

③(病痛等)好转；得救：The doctor knew that the patient was unlikely to *make it*. 医生知道那个病人没什么希望了。

从上述的例句中，我们不难发现 **it** 为模糊宾语。**it** 作为模糊宾语，也有人称其为虚义 **it**，是英语学习者感到棘手的问题。现简述如下：

A. 模糊宾语 **it** 的位置

英语各种句子成分在句中的位置是相对固定的，但是由于语法或修辞方面的需要，句子成分从一个位置变换到另一个位置的现象，也是经常发生的。而通常用于口语、俚语、

习语或惯用语中的模糊宾语 *it*, 其位置则是绝对固定在动词或介词之后, 而不变换的。如: *You'd better hurry home. You'll catch it from mother if you're late.* 你快回家吧, 要是回去晚的话, 你会挨妈妈骂的。/ *We had a good time of it.* 我们过得很快乐。

### B. 模糊宾语 *it* 的功能

具有转换词性, 构成成语和加强语气 3 种功能:

通常具有把名词、形容词转换成动词的功能; 把不及物动词转换成及物动词, 把带单宾语的及物动词转换成带复合宾语的及物动词的功能。如: *bus* → *to bus it* 坐公共汽车去 / *rough* → *to rough it* 过艰苦生活 / *to come* → *to come it* 尽本分 / *to draw* → *to draw it fine* 区分得过于琐细, 等等。

和某些常用动词、常用短语动词一起, 构成成语。这个成语既无法用别的词语去代替, 又不能望文生义或按字面去推理, 它往往具有与常用动词、常用短语动词的不同意义。如: *to beat* 打 → *to beat it* 快跑 / *to go* 去 → *to go it* 快干 / *to break up* 拆开、破裂 → *to break it up* 别打架了 / *to put on* 穿戴 → *to put it on* 假装生病等 / *to play on* 演奏 → *to play it on* 用卑鄙手段欺骗, 等等。

常用来加强语气, 如 *of it* 用于名词或最高级之后, 表示加强语气。如: *Leave it to him, he'll make a job of it.* 把这项工作交给他, 他会处理好的。/ *From the start, he had the best of it.* 他一开始就占了优势。

### C. 模糊宾语 *it* 的意义

其意义总的来说是模糊的, 其具体表现是: ①毫无意义, 确无所指, 一般来说, 带有模糊宾语 *it* 的短语, 其逻辑意义是不及物的, 它只是具有某种语法功能。如: *I had to foot it home.* = *I had to go home on foot.* 我只得步行回家。②意义模糊, 似指非指, 如果带有模糊宾语 *it* 的短语, 其逻辑意义是及物的, 那么从上下文或一定的语言情景中, 我们可以悟出或找出这个 *it* 的意义及其所指, 有的比较笼统, 有的比较具体, 但都难以替换。如: *Fansworth finally kicked it; he's in good shape.* *kick it* 是美国俚语, 意为“戒除(吸烟、酗酒、吸毒等)嗜好”。因此戒除的是什么呢? 是抽烟、酗酒还是吸毒? 从这个句子来看, 读者无从知道。这就是说, *it* 在句中的意义是笼统的。How do you like it here? 句中的 *it* 指的是 here, 但该句子却不能改为: *How do you like here?* 因为 here 是副词, 副词在英语中是不能作宾语的。③尽管确有所指, 但不能用所指的词语去代替 *it*。有的模糊宾语 *it*, 读者从上下文或一定的语言情景中, 可以悟出其意义, 找出其所指。如: *Believe it or not, he walked 10 miles to get help for you!* 句中的 *it*, 指的就是 *he walked 10 miles to get help for you*, 但却不能用其代替 *it*。

(2) *more than* 副词 *more* 和 *than* 连用, 可修饰形容词、分词或动词。表示所修饰的词分量轻重或含义不够, 而加以说明。如:

a. *That's more than enough.* 那是够多了。

b. *I was more than surprised; I was astonished.* 我不止吃一惊, 我大吃一惊。

c. *He more than hesitated (= almost refused) to promise that.* 他差不多拒绝答应那件事。

11. *It would be like Dr. Spock taking up baseball at 90.* 就像斯波克博士那样, 90 岁高龄开始学打棒球。

(1) *Spock, Benjamin McLane* (1903 — ) US pediatrician and writer on child care. His *Common*

*Sense Book of Baby and Child Care* 1946 urged less rigidity in bringing up children than had been advised by previous generations of writers on the subject. He was also active in the peace movement, especially during the Vietnam War. 美国儿科科学家、作家。他撰写的儿童保育著作，特别是《婴幼儿保健常识》(1946)一书，影响了第二次世界大战后的一代父母。该书极力要求父母对婴幼儿要有理解和灵活性，出版后成为空前畅销书之一，从而使他的名字家喻户晓。所以该文作者的儿子——11岁的杰夫，像其他美国儿童一样，都熟知斯波克博士。60年代后期他致力于反战运动，1972年为和平主义的人民党的总统候选人。

(2) **take up** ① enter upon (a business, a profession, a subject of study, etc.) 开始从事(一种生意、一种职业、一项研究等): He *took up* blacksmithing like his father. 像他父亲一样，他也做起铁匠来了。/ She *took up* the piano when she was five. 她5岁开始学钢琴。② pick up, lift, raise 拿起, 举起: The whole nation *took up* arms against aggression. 全国人民拿起武器反抗侵略。/ He *took up* a weekly and began to read. 他拿起一本周刊读了起来。③ occupy (space, time, attention, etc.) entirely and exclusively 占去(地方、时间、注意力等): The only exit was *taken up* with bicycles. 唯一的出口被停放的自行车堵住了。/ He is completely *taken up* with his work. 他的全部精力都放在工作上了。

12. My father may not have reached his peak musically, but as far as his grandson is concerned, he's at the top of the mountain. 父亲在音乐上也许还没达到顶峰，但就他的孙子而言，他已经在山顶上了。

(1) **as far as...be concerned** 就……而言，对……来说。这是 **as far as** 的用法之一。**as/so far as** 有几种用法：

① 表示“直到……地方或距离”，“像……那么远”：I will go with you *as far as* Beijing. 我得伴随你到北京。/ She walked *as far as* the gate. 她一直走到大门口。

② 表示“直到……程度”：I will help you *as far as* I can. 我将尽可能帮助你。/ He went *as far as* to disregard the discipline. 他竟然到了无视纪律的地步。

③ 作“就……而言”讲时，后面常跟动词 concern, go, know 等：We don't want to fight even for a single day *as far as* our desire is concerned. 就我们的愿望来说，我们连一天也不愿意打。/ Air pollution may help to cause some diseases of the heart and lungs, but it is not the most serious problem today *as far as* it goes. 空气污染可能会导致人们的心、肺患病，但就其本身现状来说，空气污染还不是当今最严重的问题。/ *As far as* we know, there is no life on the planet of Venus. 据我们所知，金星上没有生命。

(2) **he's at the top of the mountain** 其内涵是祖父为孙子树立了勇攀高峰的榜样。

### III. Question Answering

1. The author dreaded the piano recital every year as a child.
2. A piano recital meant she had to play a boring piece of music in front of strangers who, she was sure, knew the music much better. It also meant to her wearing an uncomfortable dress and bearing the bright lights of a movie camera.
3. When she wanted to cancel the recital, her father would refuse her request and persuade her to build

- self-confidence and work toward a goal.
4. She thought it was with great satisfaction to watch her father play the piano at his first recital.
  5. Her father played his first recital at the age of 68.
  6. Because he could not stand being mocked by other boys.
  7. Her father's church music director, Charles Staples, took him as a student after he retired.
  8. No, he didn't. He told the author that he thought her father could play best then and even though he was not in his best condition.
  9. Jeff is the author's son. He advised his grandfather not to be worried and lost confidence if making a mistake, which may probably not be noticed.
  10. Yes, her father's piano recital was successful. For her father had concentrated himself in the music and completed playing the music successfully. Also he could make up his shortcoming with his emotion and feeling.
  11. Jeff admired his grandfather's courage to give his piano recital at the age of 68. And also he wanted to learn from his grandfather. He regarded him as a hero.

#### IV. Question Discussion

1. Facing so many familiar people, his father felt upset and was worried they would expect much more from him and made him lose dignity.
2. Knowledge is endless, it needs us to explore, to learn, and to master it all our lives. We have ability to learn and master new knowledge if we persist in trying our best. It is never too late to learn new things. There are many successful scientists and artists who began their careers very late. But after making unremitting efforts, they have gained great achievements.

#### V. Useful Phrases and Expressions from the Exercises

1. **in succession** (P. 7, L. 4) 连续的(地), 接连的(地): He has been awarded first prize (for) three years *in succession*. 他已连续3年获得一等奖。
2. **aim at** (P. 7, L. 12) 对……瞄准, 对……打击; 一心想; 以……为目的: He *aimed at* the boar and fired. 他瞄准野猪开了枪。/ The boy *aims at* becoming an agriculturist. 男孩一心想成为农学家。/ This dictionary *aims at* explaining the most common mistakes in word use. 本词典旨在说明用词上最易犯的通病。
3. **can not but** (P. 7, L. 16) 不得不: I *can not but* do so. (= I cannot help doing so.) 我不得不这样做。
4. **give in** (P. 7, L. 25) 让步; 投降; 认输: With justice on our side, we will never *give in*. 正义在我们这边, 我们决不让步。/ Both sides argued with reason, and neither would *give in*. 双方都振振有词地辩论着, 谁也不服谁。
5. **much to one's regret** (P. 7, L. 29) 非常遗憾, 非常抱歉: *Much to my regret*, I must leave you now. 非常抱歉, 我得向你告别了。

6. **ring up** (P.7, L.35) 打电话(给);鸣铃启(幕): If I get any further information, I will *ring you up*. 如果我得到任何进一步的消息,我会打电话给你的。/Last evening I was *ringed up* by an old friend whom I had not heard of for years. 昨晚一位老朋友打电话给我,我多年来没听到他的消息了。/ring up the curtain at the begining of a play 演出开始时鸣铃启幕。
7. **make a reservation/reservations** (P.7, L.35) 预订;预订的房间(或座席): I've *made you a dinner reservation* for seven thirty. 我已给你在餐馆订好 7:30 的晚饭座席。/My travel agents have *made all the reservations* for my journey. 旅行社已为我预订好全程的车船(机)票。
8. **depend on/upon** (P.8, L.37) 依靠;信赖;依……而定;取决于: We must *depend mainly on* our own efforts in accomplishing the task. 我们必须主要依靠自己的努力来完成这项任务。/He is a man to be *depended on*. 他是个可靠的人。/The word "class" can be singular or plural, *depending on* whether you think of it as a body or as a group of individual people. "class"这个词可以是单数,也可以是复数,这要看你是把它当作一个整体还是当作一群个人。
9. **leave alone** (P.9, L.16) 不管,不理睬,不惹动: *Leave that box alone*. 别管那箱子。/Are you going to *leave me alone*? 你不管我了吗?
10. **rise to one's feet** (P.9, L.27) stand up 站起来: With great effort, he *rose to his feet*. 他费劲地站起身来。

## VI. Grammar Review (Uses of "As")

1. 用作从属连接词,引出时间、原因、方式、比较、让步状语从句
- Light waves weaken *as* they spread out from a source. 光波从光源扩散时,强度减弱。(时间)
  - As* liquids and gases flow, they are called fluids. 由于液体和气体能流动,因此称为流体。(原因)
  - Light waves are different in frequency just *as* sound waves are. 正如声波一样,光波也有不同的频率。(方式)
  - A digital computer employs numbers, *as* we usually do in paper and pencil calculations. 数字计算机使用数字,正如我们通常用纸和铅笔计算时使用数字一样。(方式)
  - It is well known that wood is not as strong *as* steel. 大家知道木材的强度不如钢。(比较)
  - The various losses in a machine, great *as* they are, do not in any way contradict the Law of Conservation of Energy. 机器中的各种损耗,尽管很大,但这与能量守恒定律一点也不矛盾。(让步)
  - Complicated *as* the problem is, the electronic brain can solve it in a short period of time. 尽管那个问题很复杂,电脑能在很短的时间内把它解出。(让步)
  - Light *as* it comes from the sun is a mixture of light of many different colors. 来自太阳的光是由许多不同颜色的光混合而成的。
  - The metals *as* (they are) discussed in Lesson Two are not pure metals but alloys. 第二课中讨论的那些金属不是纯金属,而是合金。
2. 用作介词
- (1) 与一些动词,如 consider, use, describe, define 等搭配,引出主语补足语或宾语补足语

- a. Engineering is considered *as* an applied science. 工程学被认为是一门应用科学。
- b. One kind of heat engine uses atomic energy *as* a source of heat. 有一种热机用原子能作为热源。
- c. The atom of any element is pictured *as* resembling the solar system. 任何元素的原子都可描绘成像太阳系一样。

(2)表示“作为”的意思,引出的短语一般说明主语

- a. Electricity is especially convenient *as* a source of mechanical power. 电作为机械的动力源,特别方便。
- b. *As* a “machine tool”, the laser beam has been found useful in cutting, drilling, and welding metals. 激光束作为一种“工作母机”,在切割、钻孔和焊接金属方面已发现是非常有用的。

3. 用作关系代词,引出定语从句

(1)*as*代表主句中的某个名词,与主句中 *such, the same* 或 *as* (副词)连用,在从句中 *as* 做主语、宾语或表语

- a. This is *the same* material *as* is used in building the bridge. 这和建造那座桥所用的材料是一样的。
- b. A proton or a neutron has about *the same* mass *as* a hydrogen atom. 质子或中子的质量和氢原子的质量大致相同。
- c. *Such* a complex machine *as* the diesel engine is simply a combination of simple machines. 像柴油机那样复杂的机器只不过是简单机械的组合。
- d. In processing petroleum, *as* many fractions *as* are contained in it are to be separated from each other. 炼油过程中,要把油里所含的馏分全都分馏出来。

(2)*as*代表整个主句

- a. *As* was discussed before, copper seldom is used in its pure form except in the electrical industry. 如前所述,除电气工程外,很少使用纯铜。
- b. *As* has been pointed out, transistors are devices that can be used instead of vacuum tubes. 正如已指出的那样,晶体管是可用来代替真空管的器件。
- c. The material is elastic, *as* is shown in the figure. 如图所示,这种材料具有弹性。

4. 用作关系副词,引出定语从句

- a. Electromagnetic waves travel at the same speed *as* light. 电磁波传送的速度和光速相同。
- b. Sound is conducted through steel in the same manner *as* through air. 声音在钢中传播的方式与在空气中传播的方式相同。

5. 由 *as* 构成的常用短语

*as a rule* 通常,一般说来/*as a result* 作为结果,因此/*as a result of* 作为……的结果,由于/*as a whole* 作为一个整体;整个看来/*as (so) far as*…至于,就/*as follows* 如下/*as (so) long as* 只要/*as though (as if)* 好像/*as such* 作为这样的事、物或人;以……资格,身份;因而/*so as to* 为使,以便;结果使,以致/*so…as to* 如此地……以致/*such…as to* 这样的……以致/*as well* 也,又/*as well as* 除……之外(也);和/*as of* [美]自……起/*as for (as to)* 至于/*as it is* 事实上(用于句首);按照现状(用于句末)/*as it were* 仿佛,好像/*as regards* 至于,关于/*as soon as* 一……就/*as usual* 像平常一样,照例/*as yet* 到目前为止/*according as* 依照



## 6. as 多项选择题难点讲评

(1) 第一小题答案为 A。Try as you will = However hard you may try 不论你多么努力,……这是由连词 **as** 引出的让步状语从句,所以从句中某些成分要倒装: Cold **as** it is, the children play outdoors. / Much **as** I respect him, I cannot agree to his suggestion. / Teacher **as** Michael is, he is not capable of teaching all subjects.

(2) 第 8 小题答案为 D。as...as 词组如果涉及数量,我们可以用 **as much...as** 或 **as many...as** 加一个名词: I haven't got **as much** money **as** I thought. 我没有得到原来想象的那么多钱。/ We need **as many** records **as** possible. 我们需要尽可能多弄到一些唱片。句中 **As** 也可写作 **A's**, 意为学业优秀,后面的 **s** 为复数,如: She got four **A's** in English this semester. 这学期,她英语课程得了 4 个优。

(3) 第 9 小题答案为 A。**as of** 为美国英语,意为“自……起”,如: The new contract takes effect **as of** July 1. 新合同 7 月 1 日起生效。

## VII. Writing

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Population Control**. You should write no less than 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

### Population Control

1. 科学的进步和生活条件的改善导致了世界人口的迅速增加。

2. 但是人口过份增长会对人类社会的存在构成威胁。

3. 为了保证人类社会的稳定发展,……

### Population Control

Progress in science and the improvement of living conditions have led to the rapid growth of the world population. Modern medicine, for example, has made it possible for babies to grow up healthily and for people to live longer. With improved living conditions, particularly in the countryside, people tend to have larger families. As a result, the world population has increased so rapidly that it has now exceeded 5 billion.

But the overgrowth of population presents a threat to the existence of human society. A large population demands a great deal of food supply and shelter space. However, the limited productivity and scarce natural resources can hardly meet the needs of the ever-increasing population. Thus, in the long run, the overgrowth of the world population will only harm mankind.

To guarantee the steady development of human society, mankind must realize the consequences resulting from a fast population growth and carry out a family planning programme. Only by adopting effective measures can human society develop steadily and have a bright future.