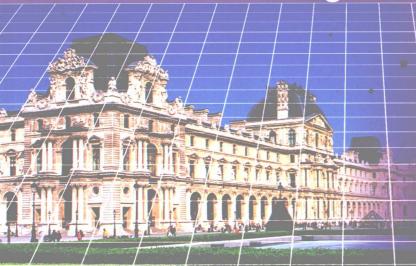


NEW WORLD COLLEGE ENGLISH

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Guiding Course





新天地高职高专英语规划教材导学教程 总主编 王万义

Guiding Course Two

导学教程2

主 编 张国通 邓 华副主编 杨东焕 陈 亮

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邮编: 110004

电话: 024-83687331 (市场部) 83680267 (社务室) 传真: 024-83680180 (市场部) 83680265 (社务室)

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前言

《新天地高职高专英语规划教材:导学教程》是《新天地高职高专英语规划教材:读写教程》一书的配套用书。为了帮助广大师生更好地使用《读写教程》,切实地培养学生的英语应用能力,我们根据教与学的需要,以《高职高专教育英语教学基本要求》(试行)为依据,以高职英语教学的人才培养目标为指导、结合《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》的相关要求编写了本套丛书。

《导学教程》是秉承"实用为主、够用为度,突出能力训练、兼具文化与趣味"的原则编写而成的,体例上充分体现了"精讲为主、讲练结合、讲解全面、重点突出"的特色,内容上紧扣"精"、"实"、"新"、"活"四字,充分体现了高职英语特色。《导学教程》共分四册,每册 10 个单元。每个单元均由文化背景知识、核心内容提示、课文导读、课后练习答案及解析、同步自测、A 级强化六大部分构成。

文化背景知识部分旨在帮助学生增强文化意识, 更好地理解课文的文化内涵。

核心内容提示部分旨在帮助学生准确地提炼要点,更好地把握课文的重点、难点。

课文导读部分由词汇、短语、难句解读及参考译文四个模块组成,讲解精要生动、例句经典活泼。

课后练习答案及解析部分给出了教材中所有习题的标准答案,对部分习题进行了详尽的解析,以求学生对所学知识的正确、全面掌握。

同步自测部分由词汇与语法选择题和适当词汇填空题两种题型组成,考点 紧扣核心词汇、核心短语和核心句型,有效帮助学生巩固所学知识,提高语言 能力。

A级强化部分讲练结合、真题演练, 讲解透彻, 范例经典, 忠实大纲, 素材鲜活。

《导学教程》在突出实用性的同时,兼具文化性、知识性和趣味性,旨在培养学生的英语应用能力和英语自主学习能力。通过对本套丛书的学习,可以使

学生更好地理解和把握教材的难点和重点, 提高 A 级应试的信心和能力。

本书为《导学教程》第2册、编写人员还有杨天、徐坤、张富良、何彬。

在成书过程中,参阅了许多相关的资料,在这里向有关作者表示衷心感谢。 此外,在编写过程中编者还得到了学院领导的大力支持、鼓励和帮助,在此一 并表示感谢。本套丛书凝聚了编者的心血与智慧,但因作者水平有限,书中若 有疏漏和错误,欢迎读者和专家同行批评指正,以利改进和提高。

> 编 者 2008年9月

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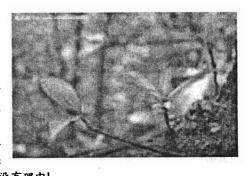
Unit 1

Life

一文化背景知识

生命的意义

笛卡尔说:"我思故我在",活着,就要表明自己的存在,表现得与死不同。你是否开怀笑过,你是否极度痛苦过?一个短暂的回忆足够让人幸福一生,痛痛快快流泪的人也是幸福的。人生在得与失、苦与乐之间不断轮回徘徊,"在一切失去时,希望依然存在"。生活不是一种负担,无论成败得失,无论悲喜哀乐,无论精彩平淡,无论贫富骄奢,只有挚爱生活才能享受其中乐趣,我们拥有的是过程的精彩而不是结果的短暂。青春不会永驻,漂亮、狂喜和生命,总有一天会消逝,而爱是永恒的。爱生活,生活就会快快乐乐,不管人生道路怎样,快快乐乐就够了,难道还需要更好的理由吗?快乐没有理由,生活没有理由!



我们没有必要羡慕别人,没有必要自怨自艾,更没有必要矫揉造作地装蒜,也许别人的幸福快乐只是一种虚伪的外表,虚伪不仅是一种负担,更是一种痛苦! 放开了,你同样快乐。幸福只是一种生活的感受,生活就是一种真实的感受,只要我们向往明天的美好,热爱生活的点滴,珍惜今天的拥有,你将拥有永恒的幸福和快乐!

○ 核心内容提示

一、核心词汇

Text A camp cease dangle edge s

attend to

stare wonder

slide survive

Text B discard figure attach slam cherish grip intend

二、核心短语

Text A finish with hold one's breath

burst into so as to take...for granted

speak of

put off hold back

add to

Text B save...for 三、核心句型

Text A with 复合结构在句中做状语

Text B. worth doing

现在分词在句中做状语 与过去事实相反的虚拟语气

独立主格在句中做状语 强调句式

即课文导读

一、Text A精讲

(一)词汇

1. camp (Para. 1)

n. ① a place where tents, huts, or other temporary shelters are set up, as by soldiers, nomads, or travelers 营

地,建造帐篷

- ① the people using such shelters 宿营者
- ③ a place in the country that offers simple group accommodations and organized recreation or instruction, as for vacationing children 乡间宿营区

【搭配】set up prisoner-of-war camps 建立战俘营 pitch a camp 扎营

【例句】Hitler set up many prisoner-of-war camps during World War II. 二战期间希特勒建立了许多战俘营。
The army pitched a camp along the river. 军队在河边扎营。

Let's go back to the camp — it's getting dark. 天黑了, 我们回营地吧。

A howl awakened the whole camp. 一声嚎叫惊醒了所有宿营者。

【其他】summer camp 夏令营

2. cease (Para. 1)

- v. ① to put an end to; discontinue 使……停止;中止
 - ② to stop performing an activity or action; desist 停止行动,停止进行某种活动或行为;停止
 - ③ to come to an end; stop 终止;停止

【搭配】cease (doing)/to do sth. 停止(做)某事

【例句】The factory ceased production. 工厂停产。

The company *ceased* trading at 6 p.m. today. 公司今天下午 6 点停止了贸易。

Most people have already ceased to obey the old custom. 大多数人已不遵守旧的习惯了。

When will it cease to rain? 雨什么时候才能停?

【其他】cease fire 停火

3. dangle (Para. 1)

- v. ① to hang loosely and swing or sway to and fro 悬荡,垂着摆动;松散地悬挂着而且来回摆荡或前后摇摆② 尾随,追逐(女人);依赖或追随他人
- 【搭配】dangle after/round/about 追求(某人),希望得到(某东西)
 dangle before (in front of) 在……面前摇晃地摆动着;(希望等)眩惑着
- 【例句】He is dangling about/after that beautiful girl. 他正在追求那个漂亮的女孩。
 She dangles before me, to show off her beautiful clothes. 她在我面前走来走去,显示她的新衣服。
 A kite dangles from a telephone wire. 一只风筝悬挂在电话线上晃来晃去。

4. edge (Para. 1)

- **n**. ① a thin, sharpened side, as of the blade of a cutting instrument 利刃; 一种薄而锋利的侧边, 如切割用具的刀锋
 - ② the line of intersection of two surfaces 缘,端;两平面相接处的交线

【搭配】 on the edge of 在……边上

【例句】What are you going to do by standing on the *edge* of the cliff? 你站在悬崖边上干什么呀? The company is on the *edge* of bankruptcy. 公司正处于破产的边缘。 He leaned against the *edge* of the table. 他靠在桌子边上。

5. stare (Para. 4)

v. to look directly and fixedly, often with a wide-eyed gaze 盯着看;直接或固定地看,常张大眼睛瞪视

【搭配】stare at 盯着看, 凝视

look/stare across at sb. 从对面看/凝视某人

be staring sb. in the face ① 就在眼前;明白可见的或显而易见

- ② 虽然最初被忽视但显而易见
- ③ 面临,紧急的或不可避免的
- 【例句】She stared at me for a moment. 她盯着我看了一会儿。

Lily looked/stared across the street at her husband who was talking with a pretty girl. 莉丽从街对面看到她丈夫正在和一个漂亮女孩谈话。

The referee stared across at his linesman before awarding the penalty. 裁判员从对面看了一眼边裁之后,

作出犯规处罚。

The moncy on the table was staring her in the face. 钱就在桌上, 摆在她面前。

The explanation had been staring him in the face all along. 这解释对他来说一直是明明白白的。

The solution is staring you in the face. 解决办法是显而易见的。

Bankruptcy now stares us in the face. 我们现在面临破产。

Defeat was staring us in the face. 我们面临失败。

【其他】stare into the distance 凝视远方

stare with astonishment 惊讶地瞪着眼睛

stare sb. up and down 上下打量某人

6. wonder (Para. 4)

- v. ① to have a feeling of surprise 惊奇;有惊奇的感觉
 - ② to be filled with curiosity or doubt 充满好奇或疑问
- n. 奇异之事, 奇观

【搭配】wonder at 对……感到惊奇

wonder about 对……感到疑惑

【例句】I wonder at his doing that. 我对他那样干感到惊讶。

It's not to be wondered at. 这是不足为奇的。

What are you wondering about? 你对什么感到疑惑呀?

The Great Wall is one of the wonders of the world. 长城是世界奇观之一。

The child is a wonder. 这孩子是个神童。

7. slide (Para. 16)

- v. ① to coast on a slippery surface, such as ice or snow 滑行
 - ② to pass smoothly and quietly; glide 溜走,潜行

【搭配】slide along/across/down 沿着……滑行

slide into/out of a room 悄悄溜进(溜出)房间

slide into a bad habit of doing sth.

slide into bad habits of doing sth. 不知不觉地染上坏习惯

【例句】The little boy slid down the sliding board alone. 小男孩独自一人沿着滑梯往下滑。

She slid into the room without being noticed. 她偷偷地溜进房间,未被觉察。

He slid out of the room to make a date with a beautiful girl. 他偷偷溜出房间,去和一个漂亮女孩约会。

He slides into a bad habit of smoking. 他不知不觉地染上了吸烟的坏习惯。

She slid into a bad habit of chatting on line. 她慢慢地养成了上网聊天的坏习惯。

【扩展】slide v. → sliding adj.

8. survive (Para. 19)

- v. ① to remain alive or in existence 活着,继续存在
 - ② to live longer than; outlive 比……活得长;幸免于;经受得住
- 【例句】Few survived after the flood. 洪水后生还者极少。

The custom still survives. 这种风俗习惯还流行着。

I love plants that can survive frosts. 我喜爱那些历经寒霜而存活的植物。

It is really a marvel that he survived all perils. 他历经危难而未死真是个奇迹。

The house survived the storm. 经过暴风雨袭击,这座房屋并未倒塌。

【扩展】survive v. → survivor n.

(二)短语

- 1. finish with stop using or doing sth.; or end the relationship with sb. 结束,完成;绝交(常用 be finished with) (Para. 8)
- 【例句】Have you finished with the dictionary? 这本词典你已经用完了吗?

Arc you finished with the scissors? 你用完剪子了吗?

Mike has finally finished with Tom after all these years. 过了这么多年之后, 迈克和汤姆绝交了。

2. hold one's breath keep from breathing because of surprise or fear 屏住呼吸 (Para. 12)

【例句】We all held our breath to see the moving film, 我们都屏住呼吸看这部感人的电影。

Most students held their breath to listen to the sad story. 大多数学生都屏住呼吸听这个悲伤的故事。

【辨析】catch one's breath 喘息

save one's breath 不做声, 沉默

lose one's breath 喘不过气来,呼吸困难

get one's breath (again) 恢复正常状态

waste/spend one's breath 白费口舌

take sb.'s breath away 使某人大吃一惊

take breath 歇口气, 歇会儿

3. burst into go somewhere quickly and suddenly 冲进, 闯入 (Para. 14)

【例句】Most students burst into the classroom when the bell rang. 大多数学生听到铃声就冲进教室。

A stranger burst into a bank waving a gun at a woman. 一个陌生人冲进一家银行,用枪对准了一个女人。

4. so as to/so that in order to, for the purpose of 为使,以便于 (Para. 16)

【例句】She got up early so as to catch the train. 她起得很早以便于赶上火车。

He worked day and night so that he could pass the exam. 他为了通过考试日夜奋战。

5. speak of seem to prove that sth. exists or sth. is true 说明,标明;提及 (Para. 19)

【例句】We have heard him speak of it. 我们听到过他谈及此事。

Her rich collection of books speaks of her interest in reading. 她丰富的藏书说明她很爱读书。

【辨析】talk of 谈到,表示要

learn of 听说, 得知

hear of 听说

know of 了解

(三)难句解读

1. And when he opened his eyes, finishing with a short, quick presto from Mozart, the Master was looking at him. (Para. 8)

【译文】当结束莫扎特的急板乐章的时候,沙勒克睁开了眼睛,看到大师正看着他。

【解析】该句中"finishing with a short, quick presto from Mozart"是现在分词短语,在句中做伴随情况状语。例如:

She came in, holding a baby in her arms. 她抱着孩子进来了。

She wrote to him, telling him that she had passed the test. 她写信告诉他,她通过了考试。

2. After that night, and for many nights afterward, the Master and Salek played the Corelli duet, with the music coming from that thin air. (Para. 12)

【译文】此后的许多个晚上,大师和沙勒克演奏克莱利的二重奏,音乐就来自那薄薄的空气。

【解析】 句中"with the music coming from that thin air"是 with 复合结构,在句中做状语。

with 复合结构的构成及用法:

构成:"with + 名词/代词 + 分词/形容词/副词/介词短语"

用法:

做定语:

Here comes a woman with a baby in her arms. 一个抱着孩子的女人走过来了。

He found a wallet with a lot of money in it. 他发现了装有许多钱的钱包。

做状语:

He stood there with a gun on his shoulder. 他站在那里, 肩膀上扛着枪。

With the girl leading the way, we had no trouble in finding the house. 有女孩带路,我们不费劲就找到了那座房子。

3. Salek walked out of the barracks and into the cold dark night, his soul rising to heaven. (Para. 18)

【译文】沙勒克走出了集中营,走进了寒冷黑暗的夜里。他的灵魂升上了天堂。

- 4 -

【解析】句中"his soul rising to heaven"是独立主格在句中作状语,表示伴随情况。

独立主格结构的构成及用法:

构成:"名词/代词 + 分词/形容词/副词/介词短语"

用法:在句中做状语,表示时间、原因、伴随、条件。例如:

Spring coming in, trees turned green. 春天来了,树变绿了。

It being Sunday, the library is closed. 因为是周日,图书馆关门。

He came in, book in hand. 他拿着书进来了。

Time permitting, we will go to the cinema. 时间允许的话,我们去看电影。

Notice: 分词短语与独立主格的区别:

分词短语:句中的主语就是分词的逻辑主语。

独立主格:分词有自己的逻辑主语,与句中主语无关。例如:

Being ill, he has to stay at home. (分词短语)他因为病了,不得不留在家里。

Mother being ill, he has to stay at home. (独立主格)妈妈病了,他不得不留在家里。

(四)参考译文

为了音乐, 请留下来

- 1在波兰的一个集中营,有一位叫沙勒克的小提琴家。在集中营的日子里,尽管没有小提琴,也没有琴弓,但他从未间断过练习。在痛苦和漫长的日子里,他把腿从床边垂下来,抬起下巴,摆出合适的姿势,然后伸出双手,演奏着舒曼、勃拉姆斯和莫扎特的乐曲。
 - 2虽然周围的人都听不到空中的音乐,他却能听到。
- 3一天早晨,有一群人被赶进了集中营。令人难以置信的是,被赶到沙勒克房间的人当中,有一位竟然 是他在布拉格听过其演奏的小提琴大师。这不可能,但却是真的。
- 4 沙勒克从对面盯着他。自己曾多少次听过他的音乐呀!沙勒克知道自己永远也不可能演奏出大师那样的音乐。这音乐让他对上帝的赐福感到惊奇,上帝宠幸这位大师,才让他能够像上帝那样将音乐融入到自己的气息中。
 - 5 第二天夜里,沙勒克坐在自己的平台床上,从对面叫道:"大师!"但大师没有回应。他又叫道:"大师!" 6 还是没有回应。
 - 7他又试着再叫,大师仍然没有回应。
- 8 第三天夜里,沙勒克没有再叫,而是开始演奏。当演奏完莫扎特的急板乐章的时候,沙勒克睁开了眼睛,看到大师正看着自己。
 - 9大师听到了音乐!
- 10 第四天夜里, 大师和沙勒克面对面坐在两侧。他们把腿从床边垂下来, 抬起下巴, 摆出合适的姿势, 然后伸出双手, 演奏着科菜利的二重奏。
 - 11 周围的人都听到了音乐!
- 12 此后的许多晚上,大师和沙勒克演奏科莱利的二重奏,音乐就来自那薄薄的空气。营房里的所有人都为这音乐而惊异,他们屏住呼吸,闭上眼睛,享受着奇妙的音乐。
- 13 沙勒克总能听到大师的音乐更加响亮,更加美妙,那是一种受到上帝宠幸的音乐家才能够演奏得出的音乐。
 - 14 一天夜里,卫兵们冲进集中营,一个接一个地点着他们所要的囚犯的编号。
 - 15 当卫兵叫到最后一个编号的时候,沙勒克从对面看着大师有文身的手臂,正是大师的编号。
- 16 大师叹息着,抬头看着上天,然后开始从自己的台式床上下来。但是沙勒克的动作更快。他马上从床上下来,站在大师的下面,抓住大师的胳膊做出演奏的姿势。
 - 17"请留下来,"他低声说道,"请为了音乐留下来。"
 - 18沙勒克走出了集中营,走进寒冷黑暗的夜里。他的灵魂升入了天堂。
 - 19总有一天,集中营会获得解放,而大师将会生存下来。
- 20 他的生命还会延续许多年,他将会举行许多场音乐会。他的音乐将向人们讲述希望,讲述对和平的热爱,讲述这个古老疲惫的世界上快乐、美好的一面。

二、Text B 精讲

(一)词汇

1. discard (Para. 1)

- v. to throw away; to reject 丢弃,抛弃
- n. one that is discarded or rejected 被抛弃的东西(或人)
- 【例句】The man who discarded his wife finally came to a bad end. 那个遗弃妻子的家伙最终下场很悲惨。

 He discarded prejudices and made good friends with that black boy. 他放弃了偏见, 与那个黑人小男孩

He is the discard of society. 他是个被社会所抛弃的人。

Tom finally threw drawing into the discard. 汤姆最后放弃了做画。

2. figure (Para. 1)

- n. ① the shape or form of a human body 身材;人体的形状
 - ② a number 数字
 - ③ a person, especially a well-known one 人物,名流,名人
- v. ① to calculate with numbers 用数字来计算
 - ② to make a likeness of; depict 使像……,描绘
 - ③ to consider or regard 认为,考虑
- 【搭配】figure on/upon 依靠;把……估计在内;期望;计划

figure out 发现或决定;解决或破译

【例句】Every girl wants a slender figure. 每个女孩都想拥有苗条的身段。

Today my teacher asked me to practice the pencil sketch of a half-length *figure*. 今天老师让我练习画半身像的素描。

Can you tell us the name of this famous historical figure? 你能说出这位著名的历史人物的名字吗?

Chairman Mao is the great figure of history. 毛主席是历史上的伟大人物。

Not every person of figure is proud. 不是所有地位高的人都很骄傲。

We figured on your support. 我们就指望你的支持了。

I figured on an hour's delay. 我估计要延迟 1 小时。

We figure on leaving at noon. 我们计划中午走。

Let's figure out a way to help. 让我们来找出帮助的办法吧。

Can you figure out this puzzle? 你能找到谜底吗?

3. attach (Para. 1)

- v. ① to fasten or join one thing to another 缚上, 系上, 贴上
 - ② to adhere, belong, or relate 属于;黏合;从属或相联系
- 【例句】If you want to send your luggage to your house, you should attach labels to it. 想把行李邮寄到家你得把标签系在行李上。

Attach a recent photograph to your application form. 把你近期的照片贴在申请表上。

You'd better attach a document to a letter. 你最好将文件附在信中。

The web was only attached to the leaf by one thread. 网址和网页是单线连接的。

The hospital is attached to that university. 这家医院附属于那所大学。

【扩展】 attach $v. \rightarrow$ attachment n.

4. slam (Para. 1)

- v. (pt, pp: slammed, pres p: slamming) to shut with force and loud noise 砰然关上;用力关;发出很大的声音;猛力打击;碰撞
- 【例句】She was very angry and slammed the door. 她气极了,砰地一下关上了门。

He drove the car and slammed into a truck. 他开车撞到了一辆卡车上。

He said nothing and slammed into his work. 他什么都没说, 使劲干起活来。

5. cherish (Para. 2)

- v. look after someone or sth. because one loves them very much 珍爱,怀抱(希望等)
- 【例句】A successful man must cherish his family. 一个成功的男人必须要爱自己的家庭。

I cherish the friendship between us. 我珍惜我们之间的友谊。

I cherish this memory, 我怀念这一段过去的记忆。

6. grip (Para. 3)

- v. (pt, pp: gripped, presp: gripping)
 - ① hold sth. tightly 紧握;紧夹
 - ② to hold the interest or attention of 吸引住;吸引……的兴趣或注意力
- n. ① a tight hold; a firm grasp 紧握,抓牢
 - ② intellectual hold; understanding 掌握,理解
- 【例句】The little boy gripped his new toy, smiling. 小男孩紧握着新玩具,微笑着。

This is a wonderful scene that gripped the entire audience. 这场戏非常精彩,吸引了整场的观众。

A drowning swimmer is now safely in the grip of a lifeguard. 溺水的游泳者现已被救生员牢牢抓住。

He has a good grip on French history. 他对法兰西历史掌握得很好。

In fact his wife has the power in her grip. 实际上是他的妻子大权在握。

You haven't a good grip of this problem. 你没有深刻了解这一问题。

7. intend (Para. 4)

v. to have in mind; plan 意欲;计划

【搭配】intend to do/doing sth. 打算做某事

It is intended that... 按计划……

intend sb. to do sth. 让某人做某事

【例句】We intend to go. 我们打算去。

I intend to get there as soon as possible. 我打算尽可能早到那里。

Kate had fully *intended* returning home on Sunday, but she could not get a flight. 凯特本打算周日回家,但是她买不到机票。

They intend going. 他们要去。

It is intended that all new employees will receive training. 按计划所有新人都要接受培训。

I didn't intend her to see the painting until it was finished. 我想让她等画完成之后再去看。

(二)短语

- 1. save...for to keep sth. for a special purpose or use 储备,留作未来之用 (Para. 1)
- 【例句】Will you please save a seat for me? 请给我留个座位好不好?

Please save some money for the future. 请为将来攒点钱。

- 2. attend to ① deal with sth. 关照, 照顾 (Para. 1)
 - ② pay attention to sth. 专心,注意
- 【例句】The nurses attended to the wounded day and night. 护士们日夜护理伤员。

His mother is ill; he must attend to her day and night. 他妈妈病了, 他必须日夜照顾她。

He is ill; however, he attends to his work. 他病了,然而他还在专心做自己的工作。

The shoppers should carefully attend to the advice and criticisms of customers. 售货员应该倾听顾客的意见和批评。

- 3. take...for granted expect sth. always to happen or exist in a particular way, and not think about any possible problems or difficulties 想当然地认为 (Para. 3)
- 【例句】Many students take it for granted that their parents should support them. 许多学生想当然地认为父母就应该养育他们。

You can not take it for granted that they will help you. 你不能想当然地认为他们一定会帮你。

- 4. put off delay doing sth., especially when someone does not want to do it 推迟 (Para. 3)
- 【例句】The manager put off the meeting till Sunday. 经理把会议推到周日。

Don't put off until tomorrow what can be done today. 今日事今日毕。

5. hold back keep sth. (especially emotions) under control 抑制,控制;阻止 (Para. 4)

【例句】No one can hold back the wheel of history. 谁也无法阻止历史车轮的前进。

【辨析】hold sb. back from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事。例如:

Her mother held her back from going out at night. 她妈妈阻止她晚上出去。

His girlfriend holds him from chatting on line. 他女友不让他上网聊天。

6. add... to/add to put things together so as to increase the number, size, importance 增加, 增添 (Para. 4)

【例句】Fireworks added the attraction to the festival night. 烟火使节日之夜更加生色。

Beautiful pictures added the charm to the book. 漂亮的图片增加了书的魅力。

We should add to the achievements and correct the mistakes. 我们应该发扬成绩,纠正错误。

He works hard to add to the income of his family. 他努力工作来增加家庭收入。

(三)难句解读

1. If it's worth seeing or hearing or doing, she wants to see and hear and do it now! (Para. 3)

【译文】如果值得看、值得听或值得做, 凯蒂就会现在就看、就听、就做!

【解析】be worth doing:值得做,接动词的主动形式。

be worthy of:值得做,接动词的被动形式。例如:

This film is worth seeing. 这部电影值得看。

This film is worthy of being seen. 这部电影值得看。

2. She is not sure what her sister would have done, had she known that she wouldn't be here for the tomorrow everyone takes for granted. (Para. 3)

【译文】如果姐姐知道她明天将会离开的话,她会做什么呢?凯蒂不清楚。

【解析】句中"had she known"是与过去事实相反的虚拟语气条件句,省略了"if",构成了倒装形式。 虚拟语气的三种基本形式如下:

	从句	主句
与现在事实相反	If+主语+动词过去式(be 过去式一律用 were)	主语 + would/should + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	If+主语+had+动词过去分词	主语 + would/should + have + 动词过去分词
与将来事实相反	a. If + 主语 + 动词的过去式(be 过去式一律用 were) b. if + 主语 + should + 动词原形 c. if + 主语 + were to + 动词原形	主语 + would/should + 动词原形

注意:

如果条件句的谓语动词有 were, had 或 should, 可以把 if 省去, 而把 were, had 或 should 移到主语前, 构成倒装形式。例如:

Were I you, I would do the same. 如果我是你,我也会这样做。

Had you come yesterday, you would have met him. 如果昨天你来了,你就会见到他了。

3. It's those little things left undone that would make her angry. (Para. 4)

【译文】就是那些未做的琐碎事也会让凯蒂生气。

【解析】这是一个强调句。

强调句式的构成:

It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他。例如:

It was she who telephoned my mother yesterday. 是她昨天给我妈妈来的电话。

It was at the gate that she told me the news. 她是在这个门口告诉我这条新闻的。

It was the school that I want to go to. 我想去的就是这所学校。

善待自己

1.杰里拉开琳达衣橱最底部的那层抽屉,拿出一个薄纸包的包裹。"这是一件贴身内衣",杰里说着,扔掉了纸,然后将内衣递给凯蒂。这件内衣很精致,丝绸质地,手工制成,装饰着网状的蕾丝花边,标有一个天文数字的价签仍系在上面。"我们第一次到纽约时琳达买的,至少是八九年前了。她从来没穿过,要留到特别的场合再穿。唉,我想现在就是穿它的场合了。"他从凯蒂手上拿过内衣,把它放在床上,和其他要拿给殡仪员的衣服放在一起。他的手在内衣柔软的布料上摩挲了一会儿,然后使劲把抽屉关上,转过身对凯蒂说,"不要把任何东西留到特别的场合,你活着的每一天都是特别的。"在整个葬礼上,以及以后的日子里,凯蒂都他和外甥女料理琳达意外死亡后的所有令人伤心的杂务时,凯蒂都记着这些话。在从琳达家所在的中西部小镇返回加利福尼亚的飞机上,凯蒂在考虑这些话,凯蒂在考虑她所未看过、未听过和未做过的事情,还有那些她做过,却未意识到很特别的事情。

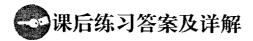
2 直到现在,凯蒂还在考虑杰里的话,它们改变了凯蒂的生活。凯蒂看书看得多了,卫生打扫得少了;和家人及朋友团聚的时间多了,开会的时间少了。只要有可能,人们都应该去品味生活,而不是忍受生活。凯蒂要尽力认识、珍惜人生中的这些时刻。

3"某一天""总有一天"这两个字眼在凯蒂的词汇中失去了主导地位。如果值得看、值得听或值得做,凯蒂就会现在就看、就听、就做!如果姐姐知道,自己明天将离开的话,她会做什么呢?凯蒂不清楚。她可能会打电话给自己的亲戚朋友。她可能去外面吃她最喜欢的中餐。但现在永远也不可能知道了。

4一些未做的琐碎事会让凯蒂生气。凯蒂生气是因为要写的信没写;凯蒂生气和懊丧是因为凯蒂没有常常告诉丈夫和女儿她是多么爱他们。凯蒂努力不去推迟、阻止或存放那些能给生活增添笑声和光彩的东西。

5每天早晨,睁开眼睛,凯蒂都告诉自己,今天是特别的。

6每一天、每一分钟,实际上,每一次呼吸,都是给自己的一份礼物。



Ι.

- 1. Because the life was painful and boring.
- 2. No. No one but him could hear the music he played.
- 3. It was something given by God.
- 4. Yes. They all enjoyed their music.
- 5. Because he believed that the Master could make better music than he to express the human world and life.

II.

2. boredom 1. cease 3. platform 4. master 5. duet 7. slide 6. wonder 8. whisper 9. liberate 10. survive II. 1. souls 2. platform 3. unbelievably 4. violinist 5. camps 6. whispered 7. Nonetheless 8. ceased 9. breathe 10. edge N.

1. B 2. A 3.C 4. D 5. B 6. A 7.C 8.D 9. D 10. A

【解析】1) 2 题中的 go crazy 意为"发疯", boredom 意为"厌倦"。四个选项中 impatient or dissatisfied feeling 与其同义。interest 意为"兴趣", joy 意为"快乐", unhappiness 意为"不幸福"。

- 2) 7 题中的 liberate...from 意为"从……中解放出来"。take...away 意为"移开, 带走", bring...into 意为"引入, 带来", set...free 与 liberate...from 同义, give...the right not to do 与之无关。
- 3) 9 题中的 nonetheless 意为"虽然如此,但是"。so 意为"因此", even if 意为"即使", nothing but 意为"除……外别无选择", however 与 nonetheless 意思接近。

4) 10 题中的 to one's astonishment 意为"令……吃惊的是", surprise 意为"惊奇, 吃惊", 与其同义。wonder 名词意为"奇观", fear 意为"恐惧", worry 意为"担心"。

v . ·

1. at 2. of 3. for 4. to 5. into 6. by 7. for 8. with 9. at 10. across 【解析】1) 3 题考查 love 的用法, 名词 love 常与 for 连用。fail to do sth. 意为"做某事未成功,失败"。

2) 10 题考查短语, look/stare across at 意为"从……对面看"。

VI.

1. drinkable 可以喝的 2. bearable 承受得住的,可忍受的 可支付的,应支付的 可懂的,可理解的 3. payable 4. understandable 5. fashionable 流行的,时髦的 6. lovable 可爱的, 讨人喜欢的 7. agreeable 惬意的,令人愉快的 8. perishable 易腐的,易枯萎的 9. believable 可相信的,可信任的 10. honorable 荣誉的,光荣的

【解析】后级-able的用法如下:

- ① 加在动词后面构成形容词, 意为"可……的, 易……的"。
- ② 加在名词后面构成形容词,描述某人或某事所具有的性质。

VI.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. D

- 【解析】1) 2 题中考查 can't help doing 的用法,意为"禁不住做某事",故选择 crying。
 2) 8 题中考查 objection/object to 的用法, to 为介词,要求接名词或动名词作宾语,故选择 to
 - 2) 8 题中考查 objection/object to 的用法, to 为介词, 要水接名词或动名词作兵语, 故选择 to spending。
 - 3) 9 题中考查 prefer 的用法, prefer 常见的结构有: prefer sth. to sth.; prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.; prefer doing sth. to doing sth.。 故选择 spending; earning。
 - 4) 10 题中考查动词 need, require, want, deserve 后, 用动名词的主动形式表示被动意义。故选择 studying。

WI.

- 1. He had no textbook and he had no pen, but he practiced writing words on sands every day.
- 2. Alice knew that she could never make such beautiful music that her father made.
- 3. He did not go home after school. Instead, he went to the library.
- 4. The students went by the teacher one by one, handing in their homework.
- 5. Students should take notes so as to make revision easier.

IX.

- 1. 在痛苦和漫长的日子里, 他把腿从床边垂下来, 抬起下巴, 摆出合适的姿势, 然后伸出双手, 演奏着舒曼、勃拉姆斯和莫扎特的乐曲。
- 2. 一天早晨,有一群人被赶进了集中营。令人难以置信的是,被赶到沙勒克房间的人当中,有一位竟然是他在布拉格听过其演奏的小提琴大师。这不可能,但却是真的。
- 3. 上帝宠幸他,才让他能够像上帝那样将音乐融入到自己的气息中。
- 4. 当演奏完莫扎特的急板乐章的时候,沙勒克睁开了眼睛,看到大师正看着自己。
- 5. 营房里的所有人都为这音乐而惊异,他们屏住呼吸,闭上眼睛,享受着奇妙的音乐。

Χ.

My School Life

My school life is busy and enjoyable. Every day, I have to go to classes which are mostly in the morning. In the afternoon, I usually go to the classroom to study by myself. I have to finish the homework of the day and get ready for the coming classes. In the evening, I spend much time on my English because it is so important to learn English well. I enjoy my busy life at school because I am making progress. Even though it takes a long time and great energy, I am sure I can have great achievement in my study.

XI .

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

【解析】1) 1 题根据第 1 段第 8 句"... She was saving it for a special occasion.", 故选择 B。

— 10 **—**