



21世纪高等学校新理念教材建设工程

# 大学英语学习指导

## (第三册)

辽宁工业大学大学英语教研室 编



东北大学出版社  
Northeastern University Press



21 世纪高等学校新理念教材建设工程

# 大学英语学习指导

## (第三册)

辽宁工业大学大学英语教研室 编

东北大学出版社

• 沈 阳 •

© 辽宁工业大学大学英语教研室 2007

### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语学习指导 (第三册) / 辽宁工业大学大学英语教研室编. — 沈阳: 东北大学出版社, 2007.10 (2008.11 重印)

(21 世纪高等学校新理念教材建设工程)

ISBN 978-7-81102-438-8

I. 大… II. 辽… 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 (2007) 第 115192 号

---

出 版 者: 东北大学出版社

地址: 沈阳市和平区文化路 3 号巷 11 号

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)

E-mail: neuph @ neupress.com

http: // www. neupress. com

印 刷 者: 沈阳中科印刷有限责任公司

发 行 者: 东北大学出版社

幅面尺寸: 184mm × 260mm

印 张: 12.375

字 数: 325 千字

出版时间: 2007 年 10 月第 1 版

印刷时间: 2008 年 11 月第 2 次印刷

责任编辑: 王兆元

责任校对: 明 力

封面设计: 唐敏智

责任出版: 杨华宁

---

ISBN 978-7-81102-438-8

定价 (全四册): 50.00 元

## 前 言

本书由辽宁工业大学出版基金资助出版。

《21 世纪大学英语》是一套深受广大师生欢迎的大学英语教材，它不但在编写体系上较好地继承了我国大学英语教材传统经验，而且在编写指导思想上积极地吸收了新的学术成果。我们在教学实践中，仍深感学生还需要一套自我评估、以题代练、强化重点的自测题，也就是学生自我评估的“平台”。《大学英语学习指导》是与《21 世纪大学英语》读写教程相配套的教材。它针对“读写教程”每一单元的题材和体裁，对学生进行启发性、扩展性、深化性和巩固性的语言操练，以求更完整地覆盖大纲要求，从而使学生在更丰富的语境中培养英语语言应用能力。

本书主编：张祝祥、贾清艳；副主编：王海艳、代小兵；贾清艳执笔第一单元；代小兵执笔第二单元课文导读、阶段测试一；王海艳执笔第二单元综合练习、阶段测试二；刘秀华执笔第三、四单元；吴艳萍执笔第五、六单元；袁素卓执笔第七、八单元。

本册教材的内容和特色如下：

本册由课文导读和综合练习组成。课文导读包括：课文 A 的课文概述与背景知识、语篇分析、句词分析；课文 B 的课文概述、难句解析；书后部分习题的答案；课文的汉语译文。综合练习部分由 8 个单元练习和 2 个阶段测试组成，并配有相应的习题答案。

1. **Writing** 部分旨在提高学生的英语写作能力。

2. **Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)** 部分包括一篇快速阅读文章，字数在一千词左右。旨在提高学生在规定时间内利用阅读技巧快速查找信息的能力。

3. **Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)** 部分选择的材料均与本等级测试难度一致。旨在培养学生的阅读技巧，提高阅读理

解的准确性，并扩充其知识面。题型包括阅读填空和仔细阅读。

4. **Cloze** 部分训练并提高学生英语综合运用能力。完形填空所选短文具有很强的知识性、趣味性和可读性。

5. **Translation** 部分训练学生对课文知识点的灵活运用能力，帮助其进一步掌握课文内容，进而达到提高其英语应用能力的目的。

6. 阶段测试部分完全按照全国大学英语四级考试改革的新题型编写，旨在让学生了解并熟悉新题型，提高其英语实际应用能力。

由于时间仓促，不妥之处在所难免，恳请各位同行和读者指正。

编 者

2007 年 9 月

# 目 录

Unit One .....	1
Unit Two .....	23
Unit Three .....	46
Unit Four .....	68
阶段测试一 .....	89
Unit Five .....	98
Unit Six .....	120
Unit Seven .....	142
Unit Eight .....	162
阶段测试二 .....	183

# Unit One

## Text A How I Got Smart 我怎么变聪明的

### I. 课文概述与背景知识

#### 1. 课文概述

本文以生动有趣的笔调讲述了作者中学时代的故事：不爱上学读书成绩糟糕的“我”爱上了优等生 Debbie。为了赢得她的芳心，自卑的“我”买来了百科全书武装自己，并不失时机地向她表现自己的学识，就在“我”自以为即将大功告成时却发现 Debbie 早就心有所属，而令“我”大跌眼镜的是她喜欢的竟是成绩与“我”同样糟糕的“篮球队员”。大受打击的“我”几欲弃书学球，却已不知不觉被书的磁力吸引，从此博览群书，最后成为一名教师。通过这个故事，作者纠正了他学生的偏见——即所有的老师年少时要么是天才，要么是书虫。同时也从侧面说明了一个道理：只要有了求知的动力，知识就是一杯饮之欲醉的美酒，学习就会变为一件乐事。

#### 2. 背景知识

##### (1) 丘比特 (Cupid)

罗马的爱情之神。据罗马神话传说，丘比特是带翼的诸神信使墨丘利和爱神维纳斯的儿子，他常常带着一张弓和一筒箭，长相似长着翅膀的婴儿，他的箭射向有爱有情之人，燃起爱情之火。

##### (2) 阿留申群岛 (Aleutian Islands)

阿留申群岛位于美国阿拉斯加西南，是一串火山喷发形成的岛屿，它把白令海与太平洋主体隔开，它的气温相当稳定，多风、多雨，长久被雾笼罩，阿留申群岛上几乎没有树木，到处是茂密的茅草、芦苇和各种花木。

##### (3) 柯尔律治 (Coleridge)

英国著名的抒情诗人、评论家和哲学家。著名诗作有《忽必烈汗》、《古舟子咏》和著作《文学传记》。他与华兹华斯合著的《抒情歌谣集》开创了英国文学史上浪漫主义新时期。

##### (4) 阿伽门侬 (Agamemnon)

希腊神话中迈锡尼的国王，特洛伊战争中希腊联军的统帅。经过十年的包围之后，特洛伊沦陷，阿伽门侬返回迈锡尼，他的妻子克吕泰墨斯特拉以爱情声明迎接他的归来，但是当他洗澡时，她在她情人的帮助下杀死了阿伽门侬，他的儿子俄瑞斯忒斯在他死去七年之后杀死了克吕泰墨斯特拉及其情人，为父报了仇。

##### (5) 蒲柏·亚历山大 (Pope. Alexander)

英国奥古斯都时代的诗人和讽刺家，长于讽刺，善于使用英雄偶体，著有长篇讽刺诗作《夺发记》、《群愚史诗》等，并翻译了荷马史诗《伊利亚特》和《奥德赛》。他的诗作经常被

英国作家所引用, 许多名句已成为英语中众所周知的警句, 受到世人欢迎和传用。

## II. 语篇分析

### 1. 课文结构分析

本文为记叙文, 其叙述结构大致可分为五部分:

第一部分, 第1~2段。写的是与学生的想法恰恰相反, 现在的“我”虽然学识渊博, 但小的时候却是一个不爱上学、贪玩的孩子。

第二部分, 第3~7段。这部分讲了“我”的转变的契机: 由于“我”暗恋 Debbie, 为了让她倾心于“我”而制订了用学问向她进攻的计划。

第三部分, 第8~30段。这部分通过四个不同场景的小故事的描写, 表现了“我”如何逐步博得她的好感, 同时也赢得了老师和同学的尊重。

第四部分, 第31~33段。这部分讲的是计划搁浅, 正当“我”沉浸在爱意之中的时候, 却发现 Debbie 已另有新欢, 我大受打击。

第五部分, 第34段。这部分讲了“我”正是由于这个契机而从此爱上了读书, 并改变了一生的命运。

### 2. 写作特点

#### (1) 作者长于细节描写。

作者并不直说“我”爱 Debbie, 而仅用“My princess sat near the pencil sharpener, and that year I ground up enough pencils to fuel a campfire.”这个小小的细节道出了“我”对 Debbie 的爱恋之情。作者描写 Debbie 对“我”的态度也非常细腻, 从一开始注意到“我”对她的好感时脸上闪过一丝微笑: “she would flash a smile that radiated intelligence and quickened my heartbeat.”, 到对“我”与她搭讪表现出的博学表示惊讶: “... shaking her head in disbelief.”, “Debbie’s eyes widened in amazement.”, “... then turned to stare at me in amazement.”, 转为后来对“我”的一言一语都仔细聆听: “Debbie seemed to relish our little conversations and hung on my every word.”, 乃至最后以“我”为荣, 与“我”相视而笑: “She beamed proudly and winked back.”, 抓住了人物心理的细微变化, 使人读来觉得自然可信。

#### (2) 文中使用了一些典故。

作者写自己坠入情网时用了大家所熟知的罗马爱神丘比特的典故: “Cupid aimed his arrow and struck me right in the heart.”。写发现 Debbie 投入他人的怀抱, 自己感情受伤, 有一种被背叛出卖的感觉时借用了阿伽门侬的典故: “I felt not only hurt, but betrayed. Like Agamemnon, but with less drastic consequences, thank God.”。文章还借用蒲柏的诗句作为结尾, 点出了学无止境, 做学问决不可浅尝辄止的道理: “A little knowledge is a dangerous thing: Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.”, 作者通过这些典故的运用同时也显示了他通过阅读得到的渊博的知识。

## III. 句词分析

### 1. Who else but a bookworm, with none of the normal kid's tendency to play rather than study, would grow up to be a teacher anyway?

1) with none of the normal kid's tendency to play rather than study, 介词短语做定语修



饰 a book-worm, 句子的主干部分为 who else... would grow up...

2) normal *a.* 正常的, 通常的 (主要指精神、智力、行为方面)

— In normal circumstances, I would have resigned. 在通常情况下我会辞职的。

— Weeping is a normal response to pain. 哭泣是痛苦的正常反应。

Cf: average *a.* 正常的, 通常的 (侧重平均)

— She reacts just like the average housewife. 她的反应和一般的家庭主妇一样。

2. I've tried desperately to explain to my students that the image they have of me as an enthusiastic devotee of books and homework during my adolescence is a bit out of focus.

1) 该句是一个 that 引导的宾语从句, 从句中又有一个省略了 that 的定语从句: "the image (that) they had of me... during my adolescence". image 指心目中的形象, the image they had of me as... = they have the image of me as... 指在他们的心目中, 我是一个……样的人, 是……的形象。

2) devotee *n.* 热爱者, 迷恋者 (常与 of + 名词连用)

— Every great artist has his devotees and enemies. 每个伟大的艺术家都有自己的追随者和敌人。

— He is a devotee of Bach. 他是巴赫的敬慕者。

3) out of focus 模糊, 不清楚

— The children's faces were badly out of focus in the photograph. 照片上孩子们的脸非常模糊。

— Your personality is all out of focus. 你的性格简直叫人捉摸不透。

反义词组: in focus 焦点对准的, 清晰的

3. On the contrary, I hated compulsory education with a passion. I could never quite accept the notion of having to go to school while the fish were biting.

1) compulsory *a.* 必须做的, 有义务的

— English composition is a compulsory course in American colleges. 英文写作是美国大学的一项必修科目。

— Is military service compulsory in your country? 你们国家实行义务兵役制吗?

反义词: voluntary 自愿的; elective, optional 选择的

Cf: passion *n.* 热衷, 激情, 热情; 性爱

— Can't we talk about this with a little less passion? 我们能否少带点感情来谈论这个问题?

— The boss got into a passion then. 当时老板勃然大怒。

2) emotion *n.* 感情, 情绪; 激动, 兴奋

— His speech had an effect on our emotions rather than on our reason. 他的演讲对我们与其说是讲道理还不如说是动之以情。

4. All at once, I enjoyed going to school, if only to gaze at the lovely face in English II.

1) if only to (或 if only because), 表示“即使只是为了……, 即使仅仅因为……”; if only 但愿, 要是……就好了

— I think you should get a job, if only to stop yourself getting so bored at home. 我想你该找份工作, 哪怕只是为了不再让自己在家里感到如此无聊。

— There will be more famines, if only because the world's population is growing faster than food production. 世界人口增长速度正在超过粮食增长速度, 光是出于这个原因, 到时候也会出现更严重的饥荒。

— If only she had had more courage! 她要是更有勇气该多好啊!

Cf: gaze v. 注视, 凝视 (强调出于惊奇、感兴趣、喜好等目不转睛地注视)

— We gazed at the stranger, wondering who he was. 我们注视着那陌生人, 想知道他是谁。

2) stare v. 盯着看, 注视 (特别是因为好奇心、粗鲁、惊讶等睁大眼睛看)

— It's rude to stare at other people. 盯着别人看太无理。

#### 5. Alas, Debbie was far beyond my wildest dreams.

beyond one's (wildest) dreams 出乎某人预料的 (地)

— They promised him he would soon be rich beyond his wildest dreams. 他们向他保证很快他就会变得超乎想象的富有。

— Incomes of millions have increased beyond their dreams. 千百万人收入增加, 这是他们连做梦也想不到的。

#### 6. She was the top student in English II, the apple of Mrs. Larrivee's eye.

the apple of one's eye 非常喜欢的东西 (人), 受宠的事 (人)

— Charles is the apple of his mother's eye. 查理是他母亲的宠儿。

— The two-party system is the apple of the capitalists' eye, so far as maintaining the political control of the workers is concerned. 就维持从政治控制工人这一点上来说, 两党制是资本家最喜欢的制度。

#### 7. I schemed desperately to bridge that gulf.

1) scheme v. 策划, 图谋

— They are scheming to get her elected as leader. 他们正计划让她当上领导。

2) bridge v. 缩短 (悬殊的) 差距

— How can we bridge the gap between the rich and poor? 怎样才能缩小贫富间的差距呢?

3) gulf n. 分歧, 鸿沟

— A mediator helped bridge the gulf between the warring armies. 一位调停者帮助交战军队减少了分歧。

gulf/gap 还有如下的搭配: fill/narrow/widen the gulf/gap

#### 8. I would become Chief Brain in English II and sweep my princess off her feet with a surge of erudition.

1) sweep sb. off his/her feet 使某人倾心

— The first time he met her, he was completely swept off his feet. 他第一次遇见她, 就完全为她倾倒。

— Swept off their feet with admiration, the crowd stood and cheered the young singer. 人群为年轻的歌手所折服, 起立为他喝彩。

2) a surge of (感情等) 高涨, 汹涌; 大浪, 波涛汹涌, 涌到

— a surge of love/anger 涌上心头的爱/愤怒

— a surge of people 如潮涌来的人们

**9. I had to talk fast, so that I could get all the facts in before we reached the cash register.**

get sth. in 设法说(做)完

— I couldn't get a word in because she was talking so much. 她讲个没完, 我一句话也插不上。

— I'll try to get my suggestion in at the start of the meeting. 我会尽量在会议一开始就提出我的建议。

**10. "Why not?" said Debbie, playing right into my hands.**

play into sb.'s hands 做有利于(对手)的蠢事, 让(对手)占便宜

— By leading his man into a valley without another way out, the general played right into the enemy's hands. 将军把他的手下带入了没有其他出口的山谷, 给了敌人可乘之机。

— In the baseball game, Jerry's foul played into the opponent's hands. 垒球比赛中, 杰瑞的犯规让对手占了便宜。

**11. The fire drill was over and we began to file into the building, so I had to step it up to get the natives in.**

1) file v. 排成单行沿某方向前进或行走

— The cars filed out of the parking lot and onto the highway. 汽车一辆辆开出停车场上了公路。

— The visitors filed through the entrance. 参观者排成一队通过入口。

2) step up 增加, 促进

— The pace of the reforms is being stepped up. 改革的步子正在加快。

— The police are stepping up their efforts to fight crime. 警方正在加大力度打击犯罪。

**12. She was frowning, apparently stumped on a word.**

1) frown

a) v. 皱眉, 对……不赞成, 不以为然

— She frowns when the sun gets in her eyes, or when she is putting thread into a needle. 当阳光刺着她的眼, 或穿针引线时, 她皱起眉头。

— She frowned him into silence. 她对他皱着眉使他闭口不语。

— His parents frowned on his staying out late. 他的父母对他很晚不归颇感不快。

b) n. 皱眉(严肃或不悦时), 皱纹

— The schoolgirl looked at her examination paper with a frown. 那女生皱着眉看着自己的试卷。

— You'll develop a deep frown if you don't wear your glasses for reading. 你读书时如果不戴眼镜, 那就会留下很深的皱纹。

2) stump

a) v. (不正规用法) 把……难住, 使为难, 使困惑不解; 跺着脚走, 沉重地走

— All the candidates were stumped by the second question. 第二个问题把所有的考生都难住了。

— He stumped angrily out of the room. 他怒冲冲跺着脚走出房间。

b) *n.* 残余, 残干

— I can't get a grip on this pencil stump. 我抓不住这个铅笔头。

搭配: stump up 勉强出钱, 付钱 (特别指不愿意或有困难时)

### 13. I leaned over and asked if I could help.

lean over 弯腰, 身体向某一方向倾斜

— As Jim leaned over to pick up the pen, he felt a sharp pain in his back. 吉姆弯下腰捡钢笔时感到背上一阵刺痛。

— I sat down next to Bernard, who leaned over to me and said, "You are late." 我在伯纳德身边坐下, 他向我侧身说, "你迟到了。"

### 14. And so it went, that glorious, joyous, romantic sophomore year.

"it" 是形式主语, 真正的主语为 "that glorious, joyous, romantic sophomore year", "went" 指时间 "passed/elapsed".

Cf: joyous *a.* 非常高兴, 非常热情 (表示某事的内在本质充满了欢乐或者是产生欢乐的根源。)

— When he just came out of prison, he had a joyous sense of freedom. 他刚从监狱出来时, 有一种欢欣幸福的感觉。

joyful *a.* 高兴的, 欣喜的 (通常表示对情况、形势等在感情上的反映, 这种事或形势使人们产生欢乐感等。)

— They heard the news with a joyful heart. 他们高兴地听到这一消息。

### 15. Debbie seemed to relish our little conversations and hung on my every word.

1) 本句中的 "little" 并不指尺码、长度、年龄等的 "小", 特别当它与 nice, pretty, sweet, nasty 等词连用时, 更多的是表示一种宠爱、厌烦、欢乐等情感。

— There is a little shop around the corner that sells drugs. 附近有家小店卖药。

2) relish *vt.* 从中获得乐趣

— I don't relish having to get up so early. 我不喜欢这么早起来。

3) hang on 倾听, 注意地听

— The boy admires his teacher; he hangs on his every word. 这男孩佩服他的老师, 对他的每句话都用心聆听。

— It's so embarrassing the way he hangs on her every word as if she were some sort of goddess. 他对她言听计从的样子真令人窘迫, 好像她是什么女神似的。

### 16. I was gradually making my presence felt.

make + *n.* / *pron.* + *done* 使……/让……感觉/了解……等

— I tried to warn her but I could not make myself heard above the noise of the traffic. 我竭力警告她, 但在车辆嘈杂声中我无法使她听到。

— Such prejudice can make itself felt even if no one ever speaks of it. 这样的偏见即使无人提及, 也会让人感觉到。

### 17. I sneaked a look at Debbie and gave her a big wink.

sneak *v.* 偷偷地做 (某事) 或取 (某物)

— I sneaked a look at what he'd written after he left the office. 他离开办公室后,

我偷偷地看了眼他写的东西。

- Anne sneaked a taste of the cake's frosting when her mother wasn't looking. 安妮趁妈妈不注意时偷偷地尝了尝蛋糕上的糖霜。

**18. What I failed to perceive was that Debbie all this while was going steady with a junior from a neighboring school — a basketball player with a C+ average.**

1) go steady with sb. 和某人约会/谈恋爱

- Are Tom and Jane going steady? 汤姆和简在谈恋爱吗?

**Cf:** perceive *v.* (是指对已存在的东西) 意识到, 注意到 (不可用进行式时)

- I perceived a note of unhappiness in her voice. 我觉察出她的声音中有一丝不快。

- Bill perceived a tiny figure in the distance. 比尔注意到远处有个极小的身影。

2) conceive *v.* (指在头脑中形成而产生的) 以为, 想像, 认为, 想出来; 怀胎

- He conceived (of) a good idea. 他想出了一个好主意。

- I can't conceive of living without you. 我无法想像, 没有你我怎么活下去。

**19. I had saved enough money to buy volume II — Asthma to Bullfinch — but was strongly tempted to invest in a basketball instead.**

1) volume *n.* (一套书中的) 一册, 一卷, 一本; (不可数与 of 连用) 量, 容积, 体积; (特别指流动或泼浇) 大量 (常用复数)

- I am also to edit a volume of Irish Fairy Tales for children. 我还要为孩子们编一本《爱尔兰神话故事》。

- The box has a volume of one hundred cubic feet. 这个盒子有 100 立方英尺的容量。

- Volumes of smoke poured from the factory chimney. 大量的烟从那个工厂的烟囱中冒出来。

2) invest in 购买

- I think it may be the time to invest in a new washing machine. 我想也许我该买一台新洗衣机了。

- About 750 schools have invested in CD-ROM player. 大约有 750 所学校已购置了多媒体。

**20. I felt not only hurt, but betrayed.**

betray *v.* 出卖, 背叛

- John betrayed my trust when he told others my secret. 约翰告诉别人我的秘密, 背叛了我对他的信任。

- He was accused of betraying his country during the war. 他被指控在战争期间叛国。

**21. In time I recovered from my wounds.**

in time (经过一段时间后) 最终; 按时

- You'll learn how to do it in time. 你早晚会学会做这事的。

- Fred and Jim did not like each other at first, but in time they became friends. 弗莱德和吉姆一开始不喜欢对方, 但最后他俩成了好朋友。

- Will you be home in time to see the children before they go to bed? 你会在孩子

们睡觉前及时到家照看他们吗?

## 22. Having tasted of the wine of knowledge, I could not now alter my course.

1) taste of 主要做“有某种味道”解, 一般是 food, soup 等食品做主语。用人做主语, 做“尝到”解较少。

— She didn't want to lose the freedom she had tasted of. 她不想失去已尝到的自由的甜头。

2) alter v. 改变, 更改

— He altered his stand on birth control. 他改变了对计划生育的态度。

— She altered the mistake on the price-tag. 她更正了错误的标价。

**Cf:** change 用法最普遍, 最不正式, 可表示任何演变过程, 或轻或重, 或表面或实质。

— change the desert into farmland 把沙漠变良田

— change one's mind 改变主意

— change the way she wore her hair 改变她的发式

alter 相对指较轻微的修改, 一般在外观和用法上, 如衣服大小

— The editor altered the manuscript only slightly. 编辑只是稍微修改了一下原稿。

— Dad altered his old pants because they didn't fit anymore. 父亲把旧裤子改了一下, 因为它们已经不合身了。

## Text B Coming of Age 长大成人

### I. 课文概述

B 篇课文是作者对自己无拘无束、难忘的青春时代的回忆。课文围绕着“我”拥有的第一辆汽车展开。作者采用倒叙的手法, 一开始就描写自己将与心爱的汽车告别时的痛苦, 然后从如何得到这辆车开始说起, 选取了几件生动有趣的轶事, 讲述这辆旧车给“我”及“我”的伙伴带来的巨大欢乐, 以及人与车、人与人结下的深厚情谊。作者的叙述充满了感情, 在描写人物、场景时善于抓住主要特征和细节, 使之栩栩如生地凸现在读者眼前, 很有感染力。

### II. 难句解析

1. You can tell me a car is only so much glass and steel, but I'll never apologize for losing my cool that day.

1) so much sth. 大量的 (尤指废物, 无用的东西)

— His promises were so much meaningless talk. 他的许诺都是空话。

2) lose/keep one's cool 失去自制/保持冷静

— He really lost his cool when he heard about what happened. 他听说发生了什么事时真的失去了理智。

2. A young man's first car is less a means of transportation than a monument to his discovery of youthful freedom.

less... than... 与其是……不如是……

3. **One famous afternoon after school, I piled ten friends into the car, including Eric, who opted to ride in the trunk rather than be left behind.**

1) one famous afternoon 一个众所周知的下午

2) opt to do sth. 选择做某事

— He has opted to be on the side of the poor. 他已决定站在穷人这边。

3) ride v. 搭乘 (交通工具)

— We rode in a taxi to the airport. 我们搭出租车去机场。

4. **As far as the little boys were concerned, I was a hero.**

as/so far as... be concerned 就……而言, 在……看来, 就……的想法

— The earlier the better, as far as the committee is concerned. 就该委员会而言, 愈早愈好。

5. **My parents — furious, of course — settled on my punishment.**

settle on sth. 决定做某事

— The children could not settle on where to put their tent. 孩子们拿不定主意把帐篷搭在哪儿。

6. **On days when my friends and I would once have ridden bikes to the public pool, we drove my car along the river road to explore an old abandoned train station.**

此句中的“would have ridden”动词结构不是虚拟形式, 而是表示在说话时以前某段时间中经常做的事情。

— Occasionally she and Philip would go out and paint little pictures. 她和菲利浦偶然也常会外出画些小画。

7. **But after a few days trying out whoever was the newest, we always wound up back in my old car.**

1) try out (非正式) 试用

— Try out the brakes before you drive down a hill. 向山坡下开车之前请先试试刹车。

2) wind up (故意, 有意) 使终止, 结束

— Robbie said he'd have all his business wound up in a couple of days. 罗宾说, 他要在几天中把他的事全了了。

8. **While most of my friends invested in car stereos that could rattle windows a block away, I stuck with the old original radio that barely picked up two stations on a good night.**

1) stick with 继续支持……, 继续忠于……, 和……在一起

— We stuck with him as our candidate. 我们继续支持他为候选人。

— Stick with me until we get out of the crowd. 走出人群前你和我呆在一起。

2) pick up (收音机等) 收听到

— I don't think this thing can pick up foreign stations. 我认为这东西收听不了外国电台。

9. **We filled the musical void by arguing about girls, making up silly songs about one another, or telling stories.**

1) void n. 空白 (这里指上句中的 bored silences)

## 2) make up 编, 编造

— The story was partly true and partly made up. 这个故事一部分是真的, 一部分是杜撰的。

## 10. But the moments that truly stand out were more sober.

stand out 突出, 显眼

— In this list two names stand out particularly. 在这个名单中, 有两个名字特别引人注意。

## 11. In that old car of mine, we had stockpiled memories like firewood, knowing that someday, somewhere, we would gather as gray-haired men to relight the blaze of our friendship.

句子中用了一个明喻“like firewood”, 一个暗喻“the blaze of our friendship”。一明一暗的比喻, 生动地写出了主人公对自己车的留恋和深情, 令读者对开场白“Okay, I'll admit it. Sitting behind the wheel of my first car before it was towed off to the junkyard, I cried.”有了深刻的理解。

## Key to Some Exercises

## Text A

## Ⅲ.

- |               |           |               |                 |              |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. compulsory | 2. relish | 3. confidence | 4. consequences | 5. incentive |
| 6. henceforth | 7. invest | 8. perceive   | 9. passion      | 10. scheming |

## Ⅳ.

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. going steady with Richard                               | 2. in time                       |
| 3. played into his enemy's hands                           | 4. beyond her wildest dreams     |
| 5. hung on Michael's every word or hung on Michael's words | 6. out of focus                  |
| 7. feed on   | 8. the apple of Chris's eye      |
| 9. filed into the courtroom                                | 10. poring over their collection |

## Ⅴ.

## A.

- |             |            |              |             |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. actress  | 2. empress | 3. goddess   | 4. mistress |
| 5. waitress | 6. lioness | 7. priestess | 8. heiress  |

## B.

- |            |                          |              |               |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Goddess | 2. waitresses, actresses | 3. Lionesses | 4. mistresses |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|

## Ⅵ.

## A.

1. a person who is taking an exam 应试者
2. one to whom something is referred, esp. for decision or settlement 裁判
3. a person who is appointed to a job or position 被任命者
4. a person who has been forced to leave his country, home, etc. and seek refuge 避难所, 难民



5. the person to whom a letter, etc. is addressed 收件人
6. a person who is being trained 受训者
7. a person who has escaped from somewhere 逃脱者
8. a person who stays away 缺席者
9. a person to whom money is or should be paid 受款人

B.

1. examinee      2. trainee      3. absentee      4. refugees      5. addressee      6. escapee

IX.

1. Having too many people on the team slows our work down rather than speeding it up.
2. He wanted to make his living as a teacher rather than as a businessman.
3. In most modern societies women are treated as professional equals rather than (as) servants.
4. "Body language" refers to communication through the way you move rather than to speech.
5. He preferred to sit quietly in class rather than risk giving an answer that might be wrong.
6. Andrew is convinced that love rather than money is the key to happiness.
7. Many people nowadays communicate by e-mail rather than (by) phones and faxes.
8. Mrs. Kester made students think for themselves rather than telling them what to think.

X.

1. Many writers believe that at least one murder is necessary in a detective story, if only to attract more readers.
2. Tom would like to take advantage of the medical facilities at the university clinic, if only to have a brief check-up.
3. George knows he has to perform very well on the final exam, if only to make a good impression on his girlfriend.
4. The person who started the fire by carelessly throwing away a lit cigarette must be punished, if only to warn others about how dangerous it is to be so careless.
5. I think you should get a job, if only to stop yourself getting so bored at home.

XI.

1. Racial prejudice can make itself felt even if no one ever speaks of it.
2. Since you feel so strongly about this matter, you should make your views known to other committee members.
3. I tried to warn him but I couldn't make myself heard above the noise of the traffic.
4. You should try to learn enough of the local language to make yourself understood in everyday situations.
5. Louisa tried everything she could think of to make Anthony interested in her, but he never even glanced at her.

XII.

1. Tom (was) transferred to our school last year. He hung on Miss Young's every word in