

精读  
辅导

# 大学 英语

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ENGLISH  
4

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

中国社会科学出版社

# 大学英语·精读辅导

## 第 四 册

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## 序

大学英语考试(CET)开始实施至今已有十多年了。随着它对大学英语教学的测量和指导,教学手段不断更新,教学水平一步步提高,取得的成绩和突破性进展有目共睹。

但是考试毕竟是手段,不是目的。虽然这一点在外语界乃至整个教育界都没有异议,但是不少院校重分数轻能力、以考试指导教学的应试教育倾向目前仍十分严重。中国目前学英语的人数在世界上最多,英语应试队伍最大,但教学测量管理手段和方法上的单一和滞后,在客观上造成了以应试教育为主的局面。

大学英语考试是在借鉴国外标准化考试理论和实践的基础上,结合国内实践建立起来,又随着我国英语实践教学一步步得到完善的。大学英语考试指导委员会从1995年起采取了一系列改革措施,推出了一些新题型,以期把学生的注意力转向掌握英语基础知识、训练英语基本功和获得英语语言运用的能力上来。进行深层次的调查研究,推出促使学生重视语言基础和语言运用能力的教学方法和新的测试管理方法,应该是教育管理部门和广大教师共同关心的问题。针对外语教学实践中应试教育的倾向,教育部将深入进行综合性的高教改革。外语教学由应试教育彻底转向素质教育,还有很多工作要做,有很多具体问题需要在教学实践中探索。

在20世纪的大幕即将落下时,世界各国都认识到,下个世纪面临的重大挑战是高等教育,而高等教育的关键是综合素质教育。因此不少国家已经投出巨资来加大高等教育改革的力度。随着高科技的发展,地球上不同民族、不同文化的人们之间的距离越来越小,具备外语能力已经成为下个世纪人才必备的能力。加强外语教学,促进国际交流,提高国际竞争力是高等教育的首要任务。重视外语教学已经被很多国家列入议事日程,连英国、美国这些英语国家都不例外。因此,用科学的方法指导研究外语教学,是最合理地利用教育资源,扭转长期以来高投入、低产出局面的关键。

高投入、低产出状态下的高分低能现象,是教育资源的浪费。21世纪需要的人才应该是复合型的,不但应该具有渊博的专业知识和相关学科的知识,而且还应该具有过硬的摄取知识、应用知识和创造知识的能力。这种摄取、应用和创造知识的能力当然包括综合外语能力。重视素质教育,并不是彻底抛开具有现代管理意识的标准化测试手段。素质教育离不开标准化的测量管理。多年的实践证明,标准化测试和管理并不意味着照搬国外的模式、套用全盘西化的ABCD客观性考试。在首创标准化考试的美国,有识之士对他们搞了几十年的产业可信度提出了质疑。他们的调查研究表明,标准化考试在教育界的威信正在下降。我们的实践表明,开发有利于培养学生创造力的多样化教学方法,加大鼓励学生发散性思维的主观性试题比例,这种教学和测试方法与客观化标准化的测试和教学管理并没有直接冲突。

掌握运用英语的语言能力,达到听、说、读、写、译五会,与培养必要的应试能力是两回事。辩证地讲,应试能力也是一种能力,只不过这种能力不是我们培养学生综合能力的最终目标。为了使大学生在国家四级考试前的短时间内对《大学英语教学大纲》规定的要求有进一步明确的认识,对国家四级考试标准及有关内容做到心中有数,把学到的知识系统地归纳并最大限度地运用自己的能力发挥出来,就需要立足于实际语言运用能力和应试能力相结合的理论 and 实践上的指导。中国社会科学出版社组织编写并推出这套《大学英语·精读辅导》丛书是一件有意义的事情。

该丛书包括4个分册,分别与《大学英语·精读》1~4册配套。本丛书的编写者们都是长期从事大学英语教学的高等院校教师,具有很高的理论水平和丰富的实践经验。他们从学生比较薄弱的环节出发,为了加强培养英语听读写译技能,结合国家大学英语考试大纲和考试题型对课文的重点难点都做过细致的分析和研究。特别是背景知识、语篇学习两部分不仅会帮助学生理解课文,而且对教师备课很具启发性。本套丛书是他们在实践中的研究成果总结,每个分册都具特色并有所创新。他们摸索出来的一整套行之有效的方法和技巧对提高学生英语综合运用能力和应试能力都有指导作用,相信该丛书会对在校大学生和其他英语爱好者有一定裨益。

封宗信 英语语言学博士后  
北京外国语大学语言学教授  
1999年8月

## 前 言

为了帮助广大学生更好地学习《大学英语·精读》修订本这套教材,我们编写了《大学英语精读辅导》。

本分册是与新版《大学英语·精读》第四册配套的辅导用书。本书旨在帮助学生更好地理解课文,更扎实地打好语言基础,进一步提高语言综合运用能力。

本分册共有十个单元,每单元包括五个部分:

一、背景知识:介绍与课文有关的背景知识,帮助学生了解有关的民族文化、社会习俗和风土人情,以扩大学生的知识面。

二、语篇学习:概述课文大意;分析课文的篇章结构,使学生了解课文的体裁、结构、写作特点,提高学生对课文的整体理解能力;分析课文中的人物、个性、语言特色,以提高学生的文学欣赏力。

三、课文详解:详述课文中的难点、要点、语言点。对课文中具有一定难度的句子从结构、意义上进行分析和解释,增强学生对课文的理解;对课文中的重点词、短语进行详解,辅以词义、辨析、习惯搭配、例句说明,帮助学生正确理解词义,提高遣词造句的能力。

四、同步测试:1. 词汇与语法题紧扣课文,测试每课出现的重点短语及语法结构,用以检查学生对语言点的掌握程度。2. 阅读理解题,难易适中,针对性强,以扩大学生的阅读量,提高学生的阅读理解能力。3. 写作练习,每课一题,给出题目,规定情景,以提高学生的书面表达能力。

五、练习答案:提供同步测试答案和每单元课文练习的答案。

本书内容丰富,针对性强,集知识性、趣味性和实用性为一体。书中解释重点突出,清楚易懂。本书对巩固学生的英语基础,提高学生的英语基本技能会起到积极的指导作用。

限于编者水平,书中难免有不妥之处,望读者和同行批评指正。

编 者

1999年8月

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## Unit 1

### Big Bucks the Easy Way

#### 背景知识 (Background Knowledge)

##### 1. 自立精神

在欧美(尤其在美国),一般来讲,人们普遍崇尚 Self-Reliance (自立精神)。这是一种对个人行为自行抉择、自我实践并自我承担责任的价值观。成年公民如此,即便在青少年之中,社会也鼓励这种自立精神。欧美教育体制总是鼓励青少年学会自立并授之相应能力。美国大众的观点认为,父母培养孩子的目标是使孩子在 18 岁左右能成为独立自主、自食其力,并对自我行为负责的独立的个人。年轻人上学期间喜欢自己挣点钱,甚至有些家境富裕的学生也去找份工作,半工半读。美国传统文化中的个人主义精神使美国人一直崇尚独立自由、自谋出路。在美国,自立精神是如此之强,以致不少人干脆称美国为 do-it-yourself society (自立社会)。

##### 2. 最低工资

最低工资是雇主依法每小时付给雇员的最低数额。它可以由法律规定,也可由协议或其它方法商定。在美国,最低工资法是由联邦政府、州政府和市政府共同制定的。1938 年的《公平劳工标准法案》,即《联邦工资工时法》,设立最低工资标准为每小时 25 美分。此后,在 1949 ~ 1977 年间的《公平劳工标准法案》的修正案中,最低工资标准得到不断的提高。到 1991 年,达到每小时 4.25 美元。到 1997 年 9 月,达到每小时 5.15 美元。

#### 语篇学习 (Discourse Studies)

##### I 课文概要 (Outline of the Text)

A father suggests to his two elder sons that they earn some money by delivering magazines so that they will not be embarrassed asking him for money. They reluctantly agree and he leaves home on a business trip. Because of a strike, the amount of ad inserts to be delivered is enormous and his wife is a little angry with him. The sons hire some children to help and force them to work hard. Then the employees go on strike but with the father's help their wage demand is settled. All the adverts are finally delivered, although the sons share a poor profit. However, they have learned something about management, cooperation and business ethics. The story shows that there is no easy way to make a lot of money in the world.

##### II 语篇欣赏 (Discourse Appreciation)

本篇课文最突出的特点就是作者以幽默的语言、夸张的手法,生动形象地刻画了人物,表现出了很强的喜剧效果,读来风趣自然。

##### 1. 语言夸张、幽默 (exaggeration, and humorous language)

- (1) "Did you have a nice lunch?" she asked sweetly. I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so. "Awful," I reported. (Lines 52 ~ 54) 尽管妻子降低了语调,柔声蜜



语地“体贴”丈夫,但是,很显然她在说反话,是在挖苦丈夫。他当然明白妻子的用意,所以才会“隐瞒”实情,如此这般“毕恭毕敬”地汇报。

- (2) Obtaining an audience with son No. 1, I snarled, “I’ll kill you if you threaten one of those kids again!” (Lines 67 ~ 68) 既然妻子说孩子们“扬言要揍他们不可能使他们卖力干活”,那么好不容易才与长子通上电话后便“咆哮如雷”就能奏效吗?

- (3) “In the language of diplomacy, there is movement”. (Lines 57 ~ 58)

Investigation revealed that they were offering “for sale or rent” our entire library. (Lines 102 ~ 103) 夫妻间交谈,若非存有芥蒂,何以操外交辞令,称“事情‘有所进展’”呢? 妻子对丈夫的不满情绪跃然纸上。另外,两个小儿子将家中全部藏书“出售或出租”,是经“调查”之后才获悉的则反映了作者对待知识的严肃态度。

## 2. 语气 (tone)、声调 (intonation) 渲染气氛

- (1) “Super!” she snapped. “Just super!” (Line 15) — “Super! Just super!” she said sharply with anger in her voice. 表明她声色俱厉,没有好气。

- (2) Her voice was unnaturally high and quavering. (Lines 37 ~ 38) — Her voice was rather high and trembling. 她的声音震耳欲聋,带着几分颤抖,显然是因为激动,怨气很大。

- (3) Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of range of the human ear. (Lines 46 ~ 47) — Her voice became louder and louder, as if it was going to destroy the human ear. 在这里,幽默来自夸张,是妻子夸大了孩子们“吃尽苦头”的事实,却也反映了妻子疼爱孩子们的心理,但同时也衬托出了丈夫希望他们战胜困难,从而“避免伸手要钱有失尊严之事”的愿望。

3. 本文作者在文章开头使用单刀直入的手法向孩子们提出一个维护人的尊严的大课题。在文章结尾处作者又通过两个孩子要出售或出租其父书籍一事,说明作者构思的绝妙与良苦。这种首尾呼应的写作方法虽为常见,但像本文作者运用到如此纯熟自如的程度却不多见。这也是我们应当学习的写作技巧之一。

## 课文详解 (Detailed Study of the Text)

### I 重点结构 (Key Structures)

1. **I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so.** (Lines 52 ~ 53) 我吃的牛排好极了,但现在还是不说为妙。

**know better than to do sth.:** be wise or experienced enough not to do sth. 很明智不至于做某事

She knows better than to spend all her money on dresses. 她不会蠢到这种地步把钱全花在衣服上。

You should know better than to play with fire. 你应该懂得不能玩火。

2. **As it turned out, the job was completed three hours before Sunday’s 7 a.m. deadline.** (Lines 87 ~ 88) 结果,全部工作比最后期限星期日早晨7点提前了3个小时完成。

**Still, it was “enough”, as one of them put it, to enable them to “avoid indignity” for quite a while.** (Lines 93 ~ 94) 尽管如此,可正如一个儿子所说,那还是“足够”他们花一阵子,使它们能“避免那种有失尊严的事”。

以上两种的 **as** 作连词,引导方式状语从句。例如:

Why didn't you catch the last bus as I told you to? 你怎么不听我的话, 赶乘末班公共汽车呢?  
As he predicted, the wind changed. 如他所预测的一样, 风向变了。  
I have told the story just as it happened. 我如实地讲了这个情况。

3. **Then you might as well make a little money from them.** (Line 108) 那么你还不如把它们卖了弄点儿钱。

**may/might as well** 不妨; 还是……好

There's nothing to do, so I may as well go to bed. 没什么事可做, 我还是睡觉的好。

You may as well try it again. 你不妨再试一次。

It's fine. We might as well go to school on foot. 天气真好。我们不妨步行去上学。

## II 语言要点 (Language Points)

### 1. **ought** (Line 1)

ought 是情态代词, 后面跟带 to 的不定式。它的否定形式为 **oughtn't**, 过去式要用 **ought + 完成式** 表示; 疑问形式为 **Ought...?**

You **oughtn't** to ask so many questions. 你不应该问那么多问题。

You **ought to have done it earlier.** 你应该早就做完了。

"**Ought I to go at once?**" "Yes, you **ought.**" "我应该马上去吗?" "是的, 马上去。"

### 2. **look into** (Line 2)

(1) **direct one's eyes into; try to see in sth.** 向……内看; 往……深处看

I **looked into** the room but no one was there. 我向屋子里面看, 但里面没有人。

(2) **try to find information in sth.; examine quickly or not deeply** 浏览, 查看

He makes it a rule never to **look into** a newspaper? 他为自己定了一条从不看报纸的规矩。

(3) **examine; try to find the truth about** 研究, 调查

The police are **looking into** the disappearance of the jewelry. 警察正在调查这起珠宝失踪案。

### 3. **ask for** (Line 2) — request 请求; 要求; 寻求

Do you **ask (your boss) for a pay increase?** 你请求(老板)加薪了吗?

As he was sick, he **asked for a leave of absence.** 他因病请假。

Did Comrade Shen **ask for me?** 沈同志找过我吗?

4. "**I can live with it.**" (Line 7) — "I can endure the indignity of having to ask for money all the time." 我可以忍受。

(1) **it** 指上文的 the indignity of... (Line 2)

(2) **live with**

1) **share a living place with** 与……住在一起; 相处

Powerful nations must learn to **live with each other in peace.** 大国必须学会和平相处。

2) **learn to accept (sth. unpleasant)** 接受, 忍受(不愉快之事); 适应

It's hard to **live with** the fact that you are a failure. 你是一个失败者的事实真令人难以接受。

5. **It pains me to find that you both have been panhandling so long that it no longer embarrasses you.** (Lines 8~9) — I am terribly sorry to see that you two have been asking for money all

these days and you are not even feeling embarrassed. “但看到你们两个人伸手要钱要惯了却一点也不感到难为情,使我很痛心。”

第一个 **it** 作形式主语,真正的主语是 **to find...** 不定式短语。第一个 **that** 从句是 **find** 的宾语,另一个 **that** 作 **so long** 的状语。

6. [辨析] **trip** (Line 11), **journey**, **voyage**

**trip** n.: journey, esp. a pleasure excursion 旅行;远足

a trip to the seaside 去海滨远足

a week-end trip 周末旅行

a holiday trip to Xi'an 前往西安的假日旅行

**journey** n.: (distance travelled in) going to a place, esp. a distant place (on land) 旅行;旅程  
(通常指陆上远距离的旅行)

a three days' journey 三日的行程

a journey round the world 环球旅行

**voyage** n.: journey by water(长途的)航行;航海

a voyage from London to Australia 由伦敦去澳大利亚的航行

send sb. on a voyage 派遣……去航行

go on a voyage 航海去

7. **inquire** (Line 14)

指为得到真情而详细“询问”或“打听”,含有“调查、了解”的意思。多用于正式书面语。不能以表示人的名词作为直接宾语。若必须点明人或其他对象时,后面须加 **of**。

(1) **ask to be told** 询问,问,打听

They inquired your name. 他们询问了你的名字。

He inquired how I was getting on with my study. 他询问了我学习的情况。

(2) 指明询问人或其它 **inquired** 对象时,用法为 **inquire of sb. sth.** (问……什么)

He inquired (of me) the reason for being late. 他问我为什么迟到。

You may inquire (of him) how to get to the post office. 你可以(向他)打听一下,去邮局该怎么走。

(3) 其它搭配

inquire about 查问,问明      inquire for 查购,求见

inquire after 问候      inquire into 查究,调查

He inquired about my college life. 他询问了我的大学生活情况。

He inquired after her mother's health. 她问她母亲的身体是否安好。

He inquired for a newly published book in the bookstore. 他在书店里查询是想购买一本刚出版的新书。

He inquired for the manager himself. 他们要求见经理本人。

The police will inquire into the case soon. 警察很快就会调查这个案件的。

(4) **inquire** 与 **ask** 的区别

**ask** 表示“问,询问”时,指为了解某人而提出问题,含有期望答复的意义。

May I ask you a question? 我可以问你一个问题吗?

He asked me how to get to the bus station. 他问我如何去汽车站。

## 8. pull up (Line 16) 的用法

- (1) lift; raise...by pulling 拉, 拔起(树、草等)

The climbers obtained their supplies by letting down a rope and pulling them up. 登山者放下绳子, 吊上他们的用品。

The old tree will have to be pulled up by its roots. 这棵老树必须连根拔起。

- (2) (cause to) move forward 向前移

Pull up a chair (to the table) and join the conversation. 拉把椅子过来, 一起谈。

- (3) (cause to) come to a stop (使)停下来

The car pulled up when the light turned red. 红灯亮时, 汽车停下来了。

Let's pull up at this restaurant. 我们就停在这家饭馆吧。

- (4) scold; find fault with; correct (someone) 斥责, 训斥, 纠正

The police pulled the driver up for breaking the speed limit. 这位司机因超速驾驶受到了警察的训斥。

[比较] pull into: (列车)到达; 开进

The train pulled into the station on time. 列车准时到站。

We pulled into the station on the stroke of eight. 我们8点准时到站。

pull out: (火车)从……开出; (船)从……划出

The train pulled out of the station right on time. 列车正点从车站驶出。

Suddenly the car in front of us pulled out and nearly caused an accident. 我们前面的那辆汽车突然开出来, 差点造成一起事故。

## 9. out front (Line 16) 是口语, 表示在门外; 在前列; 在观众中

They sat at the little desk out front of Professor Hill's office. 他们坐在希尔教授办公室门外的小桌旁。

10. What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper. (Lines 23 ~ 25) — I was blamed because there was a newspaper strike and thus the advertising inserts had to be delivered by hand, but normally they are included with the Sunday paper. 我之所以受到责备, 原来是由于一起报业工人罢工, 使通常靠夹在星期日报纸里散发的广告插页必须派人直接送出去。

it turned out 在句中作插入语, 意为“原来是”; 第二个 it 为 made 的形式宾语, 真正的主语是不定式短语。that 引导的从句作 inserts 的定语。

turn out: happen to be in the end 结果(是), 原来(是), 证明(是)

The accident has turned out to be a good thing after all. 此事件结果被证明是件好事。

As it has turned out, there was no need to worry. 结果已经证明, 本来不必担心的。

11. "Piece of cake!" our older college son had shouted. "Six hundred bucks!" His brother had echoed, "And we can do the job in two hours!" (Lines 27 ~ 29) — "Easy!" The older son shouted. "Six hundred dollars!" his brother followed, "It's so easy that we can finish it in two hours." "这太容易了!" 我们上大学的大儿子喊道。"600 美元! 我们不出两个钟头就能干完。" 他弟弟随声附和道。

(1) 两个孩子冲口而出的话, 表现出他们十分激动、兴奋及热切的心情, 也说明他们没有

意识到其中的难度。

- (2) **piece of cake**: sth. very easy to do 非常容易做的事

Translation is anything but a piece of cake. 翻译绝非易事。

12. **inform** (Line 31)

- (1) tell; give information to 告诉, 通知, 告知, 常用的句型结构是 inform sb. (of, about sth.)/(that)...

I informed him (about) where to go. 我告诉了他该从哪儿走。

Please keep me informed of the fresh developments. 请随时告诉我最新的发展。

He informed us that the meeting had been cancelled. 他通知我们,会议已经被取消了。

- (2) [辨析] **tell, inform, notify**

**tell** 指以口头或书面形式把事情、情况、消息等“告诉”别人。常可代替 **inform**。

**inform** 指把确定的事情、情况等正式“通知”、“传达”、“告诉”给某人。多用于比较庄重和正式的场合,书面语的意味较浓。

**notify** 则指正式函件、公告通知。试比较:

He told me that I had passed the exam. 他告诉我,我通过了考试。

The department of teaching affairs informed me that I had passed CET-4. 教务处通知我,我通过了大学英语四级考试。

Please notify the matter to the authorities. 请把这件事告诉当局。

13. **instruct** (Line 34)

- (1) give knowledge or information to 教育;指点;指导;通知

They instructed me in the best way of doing the job. 他们教了我做这件事的最佳方法。

I will instruct him whether (he needs) to come today or tomorrow. 我会通知他是要他今天还是明天来。

- (2) give orders to 命令;指示;要求

I instructed him to come to class earlier. 我要求他早点到校。

The teacher instructed us to read the third chapter. 老师要求我们去读第三章。

14. “**All this must be delivered by seven o'clock Sunday morning.**” (Line 47) — “All these inserts must be sent to the houses before seven o'clock Sunday morning.” “所有的插页都必须于星期日早晨7点钟之前递送完毕。”

**by**: 'not later than; before 不迟于,到……时(为止)

By this time tomorrow I'll have finished the job. 到明天这个时候,我就能完成这项工作了。

Be here by this time tomorrow. 明天这个时候到这里。

Do you think you'll have finished by 4 o'clock? 你在4点钟以前能完成吗?

15. **Assembly lines have been set up.** (Lines 56 ~ 57) — They started assembly lines. 他们建起了流水作业线。

**set up**

- (1) build; raise (sth.) into a fixed position 竖立;升起

Do you know how to set up a tent? 你会搭帐篷吗?

- (2) start (sth. such as an organization) 开办,设立;创立,建立

They needed the money to set up a special school for gifted children. 他们需要这笔钱为极

有天赋的孩子们建一所特殊的学校。

- (3) prepare or organize sth. (常用被动语态) 充分供给, 准备

All the arrangement has been set up for the newspapermen to meet the Queen. 报社记者采访女王的所有工作都已准备就绪。

16. “Your college sons must learn that one does not get the best out of employees by threatening them with bodily harm.” (Lines 64 ~ 66) — Your college sons must learn that if they threaten their employees they will not make them work hard. “你那上大学的儿子必须明白, 威胁雇员, 说要揍他们, 是不可能使他们卖力的。”

**get the best/most out of:** use (sth. or someone) to full advantage; try to gain as much as possible from (sth. or someone) 使充分利用(某人或某物); 从某人那里弄到某物(或探听出某事)

You will get the best out of your washing machine by never filling too full. 勿将衣物塞得太满能延长洗衣机的使用寿命。

17. **Obtaining an audience with son No. 1, I snarled, “I’ll kill you if you threaten one of those kids again!”** (Lines 67 ~ 68) — When I finally got the eldest son to talk with me in the telephone, I shouted to him that if he threatened those children again I would punish him heavily. 我与大儿子一通上话便怒吼道: “如果再威胁那些孩子, 我就要你的命。”

该句展现了作者的幽默感。No.1 系指一个组织中的领导人物, 作者这里用来暗示他的大儿子是这份投递工作的核心人物。obtaining 一词说出他的大儿子不愿意与他在电话里通话, 听他说教。obtaining 与 son No.1 前呼后应, 既幽默又真实地道出了这对父子各自对对方的态度。

18. “**But that would cut into our profits.**” (Line 70) — “But that would reduce our profits.” “但那会减少我们的利润。”

#### cut into

- (1) divide (sth.) into (parts) 切割, 分割

Cut the cake into quarters and share it equally. 把蛋糕切成四块, 人均一块分着吃。

- (2) start cutting (sth.) 动手切(开)

Mother said we could cut into the cake. 妈妈说我们可以动手切蛋糕了。

- (3) interrupt 插话, 打断(讲话等)

The children cut into the conversation with demands for attention. 孩子们插话, 想要引起我们的注意。

- (4) use part of (sth. such as money) unwillingly (不情愿地) 花去; 支出; 减少(总量)

I shall have to cut into my savings to pay for the holiday. 我将必须用我的积蓄来支付假日的开销。

- (5) 由 cut 构成的其它常见短语有:

cut across	抄近路穿过, 径直通过
cut after	急急忙忙地跟随(某人或某物)
cut at	a) 向……猛砍(击) b) 危害; 毁掉(希望等)
cut away	a) 切(剪)掉 b) 逃走; 跑开
cut back	a) 修剪(树枝等) b) 削减; 中止(契约等)

cut down	a) 砍倒	b) 减少;删节
cut in	a) 插嘴	b) (突然)插入
cut off	a) 砍掉	b) 切断(通话等)      c) 突然中止
cut short	a) 使停止	b) 缩减;截短
cut through	a) 抄近路穿过	b) 刺穿;剪断

19. **You have just worked a profound change in my personality.** (Lines 75 ~ 76) 你(的话)使我深受启迪,令我恍然大悟。

**The bonus program had worked until someone demanded to see the color of cash.** (Lines 79 ~ 81) 奖金计划行之有效,可后来有人对能否兑现表示怀疑,提出要把钱拿出来给大家看看。

**work** 在以上两个句子中的意思是不同的。在第一句中的意思是: to produce (an effect) 产生(影响)

This medicine works wonders. 该药有奇效。

**work** 在第二句中的意思是: (of a plan, machine, or moving part) to be active in the proper way, without failing 指(计划,机器,运动部分)正常运行、活动等

The clock hasn't been working since the battery was weak. 因电不足,钟已经停了。

Your idea won't work in practice. 你的观点无法付诸实践。

20. [辨析] **demand** (Line 80), **claim** (Line 81), **declare** (Line 83)

**demand:** 主语是人时,指说话人自持权威断然提出要求,要对方服从。主语是物时,含有“迫切要求/需要”之意。

The policeman demanded his name and address. 警察要他说出自己的姓名和地址。

The work demands great care. 这项工作要求特别细心。

**claim:** 根据权力而提出要求;声称;主张

Don't claim to know what you don't know. 不要强不知以为知。

It is claimed that the meeting be postponed to next week. 有人主张会议延期至下星期举行。

**declare:** 正式、明确地向公众“宣布、宣告、声明”

The judge declared him (to be) guilty. 法官宣布他有罪。

The chairman declared the meeting closed. 主席宣布闭会。

21. ...the workers had no business settling for \$5 and a few competitive bonuses... (Lines 81 ~ 82) — ...the workers had no reason to accept only \$5 and a few competitive bonuses...  
……工人们没有理由满足于每人只拿5元钱外加那么一点点奖金……

(1) **have no business doing/to do sth.:** have no right or reason to do sth. 无权做某事;没有道理做某事

You have no business to use my dictionary without getting my permission. 没有得到我的允许,你无权使用我的词典。

You have no business saying such things about her. 你无权这样谈论她。

(2) **settle for:** accept (sth. or doing sth. less than one had hoped) 同意接受(去做)某事;将就

Although he was jumping so well, he failed to win the first prize and had to settle for the second. 他尽管跳得很好,但仍未能获得冠军,只好屈居第二。

If you can't gain happiness, you may have to settle for just existing. 如果不能够生活得愉快,那就只好得过且过了。

22. [辨析] **agree on** (Line 85), **agree to**, **agree about**, **agree with**  
**agree on**

(1) have the same opinion about (usu. sth.), 同 agree about, 指“与……取得一致意见”。

After discussion they have agreed on/about the terms of contract. 经过讨论,他们就合同条款取得了一致意见。

Musicians rarely agree on/about the way a piece of music should be played. 音乐家们对如何演奏一首乐曲的观点各不相同。

(2) decide on (sth. or doing sth.) 决定(或去做)某事

We've agreed on Spain for our holiday next year. 我们已决定明年去西班牙度假。

We've agreed on fighting the evil in society, now let's do something about it. 我们已经决定与社会上的邪恶现象作斗争,那么现在就让我们行动起来吧。

**agree to**: accept; approve; promise to follow 同意,认可(某事),后接事物,不可接人。

Do you agree to my plan? 你同意我的计划吗?

The committee has agreed to your request. 委员会已经同意了你的请求。

**agree with**: have the same opinion as (someone) 与某人意见一致,看法相同。后接人,不可接事物。

I agree with you. 我同意你的看法。

I agree with you that her acting is simply marvelous. 我和你有同感,她演得的确棒极了。

23. **shrink** (Line 86)

(1) (cause to) become smaller, as from the effect of heat or water (受热、遇水后)收缩,缩小  
Washing wool in hot water will shrink it. 毛织物在热水中洗涤后会缩水。

Meat shrinks by losing some of its fat in cooking. 肉在烹饪时会因受热失去脂肪而收缩。

(2) move back and away 退缩,畏缩

The child shrinks from meeting strangers. 这孩子怕见陌生人。

Fearing a beating, the dog shrank into a corner. 怕挨打,这只狗被吓得蜷缩在角落里了。

24. ...and a like amount for gifts. (Line 90) — ...and a similar amount of money for gifts.  
……差不多同样多的钱买了礼品。

**like** 可用作动词、介词和形容词。作为形容词时的意思是“类似的,相同的”。

Each employee received a like bonus. 每个雇员得到了大致相同的奖金。

My brother studied hard day and night; my sister did in a like manner. 我弟弟昼夜刻苦学习,我妹妹也是如此。

25. **I assumed their mother had enlisted them to remove junk for a trash pickup.** (Lines 99 ~ 100) — I supposed that their mother had forced them to remove the garbage, asking for a car to pick them up. 我以为是他们的妈妈让他们清除垃圾,好让垃圾车运走呢。

(1) **assume**: suppose 猜测;以为;假如

Assuming it rains tomorrow, what shall we do? 假如明天下雨,我们该怎么办?

(2) **enlist**



- 1) obtain (help, support, sympathy) 谋取(帮助、支持和同情等)

Can I enlist your help in collecting money for the people made homeless by the flood? 我可以向你们募捐去帮助那些因洪水而无家可归的人吗?

- 2) (cause to) enter the armed forces 征募;入伍;参军

He enlisted when he was 18. 他18岁时参了军。

We must enlist more men. 我们必须招募更多的人。

26. Investigation revealed that they were offering “for sale or rent” our entire library. (Lines 103~104) — After I had asked them about it, I finally found out that they were selling or renting all our books. 经查问发现,他们正在把我们的全部图书“出售或出租”。

reveal

- (1) make known 揭示;暴露

These letters reveal him as an honest man. 这些信件显示他是一个诚实的人。

- (2) allow to be seen 展现;露出

The curtains opened, revealing a darkened stage. 幕拉开后,舞台上一片漆黑。

27. “We thought you were done with them!” (Line 105) — “We thought these books were of no use to you!” “我们以为你用不着它们了!”

- (1) 句中 **them** 指 books。作者在这里引用孩子们的话,表明他们对书的态度(You read them, and you're done with them. 你都看过了,再也不用了。)进一步引发出作者自己对书的看法(You are never “done” with books.)

- (2) **be done with** : finish; stop doing or using 做完,用毕

Are you done with the newspaper? 报纸看完了吗?

## 同步测试 (Synchronous Test)

### I Vocabulary and Structure

- Those department stores can \_\_\_\_ goods to your door.  
A. display                      B. deliver                      C. insure                      D. provide
- I felt he was to \_\_\_\_ for the accident.  
A. criticize                      B. blame                      C. punish                      D. condemn
- They decided to \_\_\_\_ into the matter.  
A. detect                      B. inquire                      C. discuss                      D. outline
- He is asked to \_\_\_\_ his accounts monthly.  
A. settle                      B. place                      C. organize                      D. inspect
- Tom \_\_\_\_ her of his decision as soon as he went back.  
A. addressed                      B. announced                      C. mentioned                      D. informed
- When he lived in the country, he used to take a(an) \_\_\_\_ walk before supper.  
A. lively                      B. distant                      C. exhausted                      D. leisurely
- We guarantee the \_\_\_\_ of goods to your door.  
A. delivery                      B. dictation                      C. reception                      D. register