

最新

曹玲
主编

同步达标 大学英语

与单元编写
与课文学习同步
着重归纳和总结
按考纲要求
与四级考试同行
配有标准的仿真题。

第一册



English

根据最新大学英语修订本和教育部最新考试大纲调整范围编写

安徽科学技术出版社

最新大学英语同步达标

第一册

本册主编 曹 玲
编 者 李春尧 陈 鸣 沈永杰
丛书主编 许道林 李长庚 张国申 曹 玲

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前 言

《最新大学英语同步达标》是《大学英语精读》的配套辅导教材。为了帮助广大学生和使用者《大学英语精读》教材的各界英语爱好者切实可行地学习这套教材，顺利地通过大学英语四、六级考试，真正提高自己的英语水平，我们精心细致地编写了这套《最新大学英语同步达标》系列丛书，衷心希望它能成为广大青年学生和英语爱好者的良师益友。

本系列丛书最大的特点就是紧紧围绕《大学英语精读》课本的课次编写，每课内容主要包括：

1. 课文背景介绍 (Introduction)：这一部分旨在帮助学生更好地理解课文内容，了解作者的写作意图以及相关的背景知识，提高学生对文章的整体理解水平。

2. 重点词汇疑难讲解 (Words and Expressions)：这一部分旨在帮助学生词汇的综合掌握，力求简明、通俗、准确，搭配功能较强的词均列出常用搭配结构，以便正确应用。

3. 课文难句注释 (Notes to the Text)：这一部分旨在对课文中的难句从中文和英文两方面解析，对某些语法特点较突出的句子展开分析，以利学生复习和巩固语法知识，较好地掌握课文。

4. 课文练习答案 (Brief Explanations)：这一部分对每课后的各项练习均配备答案，有些练习还给予解题指导、综合比较和归类分析。

5. 写作指导 (Writing Guidance)：这一部分重点介绍了与课文有关文体的写作方法，并展开分析。

6. 补充练习 (Supplementary Exercises)：这一部分旨在测试学生对本课的词汇、课文和语法知识是否真正地掌握。它主要由词汇结构选择、完形填空和阅读理解三部分组成。

7. 同步达标题 (College English Test)：每两个单元后配有一套较全面的达标测试题，旨在帮助学生自测，提高他们的应试能力。本册书与《大学英语精读》第一册配套，供大学一年级上学期的学生使用。

本书的第一、二单元由李春尧负责编写，第三、四单元由曹玲负责编写，第五、六、七单元由陈鸣负责编写，第八、九、十单元由沈永杰负责编写。鉴于编者的水平，加之时间较紧，本书在编写过程中一定存在疏忽之处，乃至错误不当，恭请广大读者赐教指正。

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How to Improve Your Study Habits

怎样改进你的学习习惯

Introduction to the Text

本文是一篇议论文 (Argumentation), 共分 8 个自然段。作者在第一段就开门见山地点出了本文的主题——论点 (Argument Setting): “Even students of average intelligence can be top students without additional work.”。第 2 段至第 7 段均为论据 (Supporting Ideas)。最后一段为结论 (Conclusion)。

文章开门见山, 直接点题, 紧紧围绕“怎样改进你的学习习惯”这一问题进行讨论。作者借助议论方式, 阐明“即使中等智力水平的学生, 在不增加学习负担的情况下也能成为优等生”这一观点。其秘诀是, 要有好的学习方法。为此, 作者分别介绍了 6 种好的学习方法, 并鼓励学生们去发现其他行之有效的学习方法, 以改进自己的学习习惯, 提高学习效率。

Words and Expressions

1. **habit** —sb.'s settled practice, esp. sth. that cannot easily be given up 习惯 (指已养成的习惯, 可以指好习惯, 也可以指坏习惯)

例: the habit of reading 读书的习惯; the habit of smoking 吸烟的习惯。

【固定搭配用法】

be in the habit of: have the tendency of 有……的习惯, 经常爱做……。

例: Are you in the habit of rising early? 你有早起的习惯吗?

I am in the habit of reading the newspaper at breakfast. 我习惯于吃早饭时看报纸。

get (fall) into the habit of: get used to 养成 (染上) ……习惯。

例: Don't let yourself get into bad habits. 不要让你自己养成坏习惯。

He fell into the habit of going away every Saturday morning. 他养成了每个星期六早上都外出的习惯。

break away from (off) a habit: to be no longer used to 改掉一个习惯。

例: It is difficult to break away from a habit. 改掉一个习惯是很难的。

It is difficult to break off his habit of taking bromide. 很难让他改掉爱说庸俗讨厌话的习惯。

【辨析】

habit, hobby, custom, convention 的区别。

habit 指已养成的习惯, 强调个人习惯。

例: He has a habit of humming while he works. 他有一边工作一边哼歌的习惯。
hobby 指形成癖好的业余消遣和爱好。

例: Stamp-collecting is an educational hobby. 集邮是一种有教育意义的爱好。
custom 指群体、地区、国家、社会的风俗习惯。

例: Social customs vary greatly from country to country. 国家与国家之间的风俗习惯大不相同。
convention 意为“常规, 习俗, 惯例”。指公认的标准。

例: Convention requires a man to raise his hat when he meets a lady he knows. 社会习俗要求男子在遇到他认识的女子时, 要举帽示礼。

2. **average** — of the ordinary or usual standard; found by making an average 普通的, 平常的; 平均的。

例: He is only of average height. 他不过中等身材。

What is the average temperature in Hefei during August? 合肥8月里的平均温度是多少?

【固定搭配用法】

on an average: according to the average 平均起来。

例: He smoke ten cigarettes a day on an average. 平均起来他一天要抽10支香烟。

【辨析】

average, mean, medium 这三个词都有“平均的, 中等的, 适中的”的意思。

average 常指总体(或总数)中的平均数, 还可以指一般水平或中等程度。

例: The average per-mu grain output in this production team is 500 kilogrammes. 这个生产队的粮食平均亩产量为500公斤。

Tom's work at school is above the average, Harry's is below the average and Jim's is about up to the average. 汤姆在校的功课在一般水准之上, 哈利的功课在一般水准之下, 吉姆的功课刚达到一般水准。

mean 指时间、位置、顺序等方面是“居中的, 中间的”。当它表示“平均的”意思时, 与 average 同义, 可以互换使用。

例: As to this matter, we can take a mean course. 关于这个问题, 我们可以采用折衷的方法。

The mean income of American families is over 15 000 dollars. 美国家庭的平均年收入为15 000美元以上。

medium 常指在程度、尺寸、数量、价值等方面“居中”, 并强调按照一个具体或抽象的标准来说是“中等的、适中的”。

例: The boy is of medium height for his age. 就年龄而言, 这个男孩的身高属于中等。
Do you wish your eggs cooked hard, soft or medium? 你希望鸡蛋煮得老些、嫩些, 还是不老不嫩?

3. **intelligence** — (good) ability to learn and understand; news, information, esp. with reference to important events 智力, 才智; 消息, 情报(尤指与重要事件有关联的)。

例: The children were given an intelligence test. 那些孩子们接受了智力测验。

We have just got secret intelligence of enemy's plans. 我们刚刚获得敌方计划的秘密情报。

4. **top** — best, highest; highest part or point 最好的, 最高的; 顶部(点), 顶端。

例: The top doctors in the country will attend the meeting. 全国最有名气的医生将参加这次会议。

Were you driving your car in top gear? 你当时把车开到最高速了吗?

There was snow on the tops of the mountains. 山顶上存有积雪。

The output of steel has reached the all-time top. 钢产量达到了历史最高点。

【固定搭配用法】

be (feel) on top of the world: be extremely happy 高兴之极。

例: I feel on top of the world today. 我今天特别高兴。

from top to bottom: totally 彻底地, 完全地, 全部地。

例: They had the house painted from top to bottom. 他们把房子彻底地粉刷了一遍。

from top to toe: from head to foot 从头到脚。

例: She was dressed in black from top to toe. 她的衣帽鞋袜都是黑色的。

5. **case** —what has really happened, actual conditon 实情。

例: —Is it the case that you have lost all your money? 你的钱全部都丢失了, 是真的吗?

—No, that is not the case. 不, 那不是事情的真相。

【固定搭配用法】

in case: if it should happen that (常跟从句) 以防; 如果, 万一。

例: Take warm clothes in case the weather is cold. 带上保暖的衣服以防天气变冷。

In case I forget, please remind me about it. 如果我忘了的话, 请提醒我一下。

in case of: in the event of 以防, 如果, 万一。

例: I keep an umbrella here in case of rain. 我这里一直放着一把雨伞以防下雨。

In case of my not being there, ask my brother to help you. 如果我不在那儿的话, 就让我的弟弟帮助你。

in no case: in no circumstances 在任何情况下都不……。

例: In no case are you to leave your post. 在任何情况下都不要离开你的岗位。

in that case: if that happens 如果那样。

例: In that case, I have no more to say. 如果是那样的话, 我再没有什么可说的了。

6. **additional** —extra, added 附加的, 额外的。

例: It will take an additional two weeks to finish the work. 完成这项工作还需两个星期。

7. **schedule** —list or statement of details, esp. of times for doing sth. 表, 目录, (尤指) 时间表, 进度表。

例: I need a train schedule. 我需要一份火车时刻表。

What is your schedule for tomorrow? 你明天的日程安排如何?

【固定搭配用法】

ahead of schedule: in advance 提前。

例: We arrived two minutes ahead of schedule. 我们提前二分钟到达。

behind schedule: not on time 晚了, 比规定时间晚。

例: Owing to difficulty in obtaining materials, we are almost three weeks behind schedule. 由于很难搞到材料, 我们差不多比规定时间晚了三周。

on schedule: on time 准时。

例: Our aircraft arrived on schedule. 我们乘坐的飞机准时到达。

8. **fill in** —add what is necessary to, insert; fill until level or full 填写, 填入; 填平, 填满。

例: Please fill in this application form. 请填写这张申请表。

This article is long enough to fill in two pages. 这篇文章长得足以排满两页版面。

The ruts must be filled in so that traffic can pass. 车轮压出的辙迹必须填平, 以便车辆通行。

9. **commit** —promise (esp. oneself, one's property, etc.) to a certain cause, position, opinion

or cause of action; perform (a crime, foolish act, etc.) 承诺, 指定用于; 犯(罪、错等)。commit 表示犯(罪、错)时, 常跟 crime, murder, robbery, theft, suicide, error 等词作宾语。

例: The government will commit ten million yuan's worth of steel in capital construction.
政府将调拨价值 1 000 万元的钢材用于基本建设。

I have committed myself to helping him. 我已承诺帮助他。

Two years later, he committed suicide. 两年后他自杀了。

I committed an error in addition. 此外, 我又犯了一个错误。

10. decide on —make a choice or decision after consideration 考虑后选定或决定。

例: Finally, he decided on a blue coat. 最后他选择了一件蓝色上衣。

The plan decided on, the action began. 计划确定之后, 行动就开始了。

11. set aside —put on one side for future use; reserve 放着备用, 留出; 贮藏。

例: We have set aside ample reserve grain. 我们已经留出了足够的储备粮。

I set aside my overcoat and took out my summer clothes. 我把大衣放起来, 取出了夏天的衣服。

12. normal —usual 正常的。

例: The normal temperature of human body is 37°C. 人的正常体温为 37°C。

Everything is absolutely normal. 一切都很正常。

【辨析】

normal, common 这两个形容词有时均可表示“常见的”意思。normal 意为“正常的”, 多指人的身心健康方面或事物所处的状态等方面的“正常”。

例: We took the infant's temperature, and it was normal. 我们量了婴儿的体温, 发现是正常的。

This heavy traffic is normal for this time of day. 每天的这个时间, 交通拥挤是正常的。

common 意为“普通的, 常见的”, 指人或物在其同类中的共性, 强调具有某种共同点。

例: Pine trees are common in many parts of the world. 松树在世界上许多地方都很常见。

He wasn't a hero but just a common man. 他不是英雄, 只是一个普通的人。

13. occupy —take up, fill (space, time, attention, the mind) 占据(时间、空间、注意力、心意)。

例: The dinner and speech occupied three hours. 宴会和演讲占了 3 个小时。

Many anxieties occupy my mind. 许多事令我忧虑。

【固定搭配用法】

be occupied: be engaged with 有事干, 忙。

例: For three days Tom was occupied from morning till night. 汤姆一连三天从早忙到晚。

be occupied in (with): be busy with 忙于(某事), 正在做(某事)。

例: Workmen were occupied in (with) pulling down the house. 工人们正在忙于拆房屋。

occupy oneself with (in) 忙于(某事)。

例: Having retired from business, he now occupies himself with his garden. 从生意场上退下来之后, 他现在在家从事园艺。

14. aware —having knowledge or realization (of, that) 知道的, 意识到的(后跟 of 或名词性从句)。

例: We are fully aware of the gravity of the situation. 我们十分清楚形势的严峻性。

Are you aware that you are sitting on my hat? 你知道你坐在我的帽子上了吗?

【辨析】

aware, conscious 这两个形容词均有“意识到的”意思。aware 常指凭感官可及的外部事物，一般只作表语。

例：Presently she became aware of footsteps hurrying after her. 不久，她就觉察到身后有匆匆的脚步声。

It was several minutes before I was aware of what was happening. 几分钟之后，我才意识到正在发生什么事情。

conscious 一般指内心所“意识到的”事情，常强调感觉、情感等方面的知觉。它既可作表语，也可作定语。

例：He was very conscious of his shortcomings. 他深知自己的缺点。

Man is a conscious living being. 人是有感觉的动物。

15. adequate —enough; having the qualities needed 足够的；适当的。

例：Three pounds a week is not adequate to support a family. 一周3英镑维持一家人的生活是不够用的。

We should take adequate measures to prevent it happening. 我们应当采取适当的措施防止它的发生。

【辨析】

adequate, enough, sufficient 这三个词都有“足够的”“充分的”意思。adequate 常指在数量上或质量上可满足需要、要求等。

例：His wages are adequate to support three people. 他的工资足够养活三口人。

His knowledge of English was adequate for this job. 他的英语知识足够应付这项工作了。

enough 多指数量、程度，而不指质量。语气要比 sufficient 强。

例：There is enough food for everybody. 每个人都有足够的食物。

Three people are quite enough for the job. 三个人做这件事足够了。

sufficient 指数量、数目或能力等方面足够满足特定的需要。

例：Two pounds of apples will be sufficient; don't buy more. 两英镑的苹果足够了，不要多买。

We need a sufficient number of policemen. 我们需要足够的警察。

16. distraction —sth. that draws away mind or attention 干扰。

例：Noise is a distraction when you are trying to study. 当你想学习时，噪音是一种干扰。

17. concentrate on —pay close attention (to) 全神贯注于。

例：She concentrated on studying for her exam. 她为迎接考试而全神贯注地学习。

You should concentrate upon your work. 你应该专心于你的工作。

18. look over —inspect; examine 查看；检查。

例：We must look over the house before we decide to rent it. 在决定租这所房子之前，我们必须先看一下。

The teachers are busy looking over the examination papers. 老师们正在忙于批阅试卷。

19. recognize —to know again (someone or something) one has met before; be willing to accept (sb. or sth.) as what he or it claims to be or has been in the past 认出，辨认；承认，认可。

例：He glanced at the envelope and recognized his uncle's handwriting. 他看了一眼信封，认出信封上的字是他叔叔的笔迹。

They refused to recognize the new government. 他们拒绝承认这届新政府。

【固定搭配用法】

recognize as: accept as; identify as 承认是; 认出是。

例: They recognized him as the lawful heir. 他们承认他为合法继承人。

I recognized her as my neighbour's daughter. 我认出她是我邻居的女儿。

【辨析】

recognize, acknowledge, confess, admit 这四个动词都可以表示“承认”的意思。recognize 指承认某一客观事实, 或存在的现象。

例: His sacrifices for his country have at last been recognized. 他为国献身的事实最终得到了承认。

Acid rain is recognized as one of the most serious global environmental problems. 酸雨已被公认为是最严重的全球环境问题之一。

acknowledge 常指承认不好或不光彩的事实, 并含有“被迫承认”的意思。

例: He grudgingly acknowledged the truth of their statement. 他勉强承认了他们声明的真实性。

She acknowledged that she had done wrong. 她承认她做错了。

confess 多用于坦白供认自己的错误或罪行, 有主动“承认”和“忏悔”之意。

例: He confessed taking part in a plot to free the prisoner. 他承认参与了要去解救那囚犯的秘密计划。

He confessed to the priest before he died. 临死前, 他向牧师作了忏悔。

admit 指承认公开的或隐蔽的事实, 如勉强承认自己的弱点, 错误或不好的事情。

例: Mrs. Cross admits to being easily annoyed. 克罗斯夫人承认她爱生气。

He admitted his guilt to the police. 他向警察坦白认罪。

20. portion —part; share 一部分; 一份。

例: The money was divided into seven portions. 这些钱被分成7份。

A portion of the contract dealt with royalties. 合同的一部分涉及王室特权。

【辨析】

part, portion, section 这三个名词均可表示“部分”的意思。part 可指任何整体中的一部分, 也可以指代句子中的其他词。

例: The old scientist spent part of his life in the countryside. 这位老科学家一生中有一部分时间是在农村度过的。

The vase was broken into three parts. 花瓶被摔成了3片。

portion 常指各自分得的一部分, 强调(某物被分配时的)一份的量。

例: We were given a portion of pudding to eat. 我们每人都得到了一份布丁。

section 指在整体被分割后而构成的部分, 并暗示划分后的各部分之间有明显的界线。

例: She planted one section of the garden in herbs. 她把花园的一段种上了药草。

21. double

1) 作形容词, 意为“having or made up of two parts that are alike 成双的, 双人的, 双层的, 双份的”。

例: In England they have double-decker buses. 在英国有双层公共汽车。

He ate a double portion of food. 他吃了双份食物。

The baby doubled its weight in a year. 这婴儿一年之内体重增加了一倍。

2) 作及物动词, 意为“make or become twice as great 使加倍, 增加一倍”。

例: The output has been doubled in the past five years. 过去5年中产量翻了一番。

22. **improve** — make or become better 改善, 改进。

例: We should do our best to improve the living conditions of the people. 我们应该尽力去改善人民的生活。

His health is improving. 他的健康状况正在好转。

【辨析】

improve, better 这两个动词都有“改善, 改进”的意思。improve 该词用的范围较广, 主要指改进事物的质量或用途, 包括增加、扩大或提高等方面。

例: We must improve our teaching method. 我们必须改进教学方法。

better 常用在口语中, 有时可以与 improve 换用, 但该词词义较窄, 多用于改善社会或经济地位。

例: He tried to better himself by going to night-school. 他通过上夜校来提升自己。

23. **go over** — review; repeat 复习, 重温; 重复。

例: They went over their lessons together at night. 他们晚上在一起复习功课。

I didn't catch your meaning. Will you please go over it again? 我没有听懂你的意思。请你再讲一遍好吗?

24. **remain** — continue to be; stay or to be left behind after others have gone (继续) 保持, 仍然处于(某种状态); (人) 留下; 逗留。

例: Shops should remain open till later in the evening. 商店晚上应该很晚才关门。

The foreign guests remained in Beijing for two weeks. 外宾在北京逗留了两个星期。

【辨析】

remain, stay 这两个动词作为不及物动词使用时, 都有“停留”和“仍处于(某种状态)”的意思, 它们往往可以互用。remain 常指其他人或物离去或移去后, 继续留在原地。

例: All had left their seats and gone home hours ago; he remained. 几个小时之前所有的人都离开了座位回家去了, 但他还留在那里。

Only the shell of the building remained after the explosion. 爆炸之后, 只有房屋的框架残存下来。

stay 比 remain 更为常用些, 常指暂住或暂留在某地, 尤其指以客人、寄宿者的身份逗留。

例: She is going to stay with us over the weekend. 她将留下来和我们一起度周末。

这两个动词和一些名词组成短语时, 应注意它们的固定搭配。

例: stay at home, remain the same, remain a dream, remain friends

25. **lead to** — lie in such a direction as to reach; have as a result 引至, 通到; 导致, 以……作为结果。

例: This road leads to the dock. 这条路通码头。

Too much work and too little rest often leads to illness. 工作太重休息太少常导致疾病。

26. **attitude** — manner of placing or holding the body; way of feeling, thinking or behaving 姿势; 态度。

例: He stood there in a threatening attitude. 他以威胁的姿势站在那里。

What is your attitude towards this question? 你对这个问题的态度如何?

27. **permanent** — going on for a long time, intended to last 永久的, 持久的。

例: They built a permanent monument to the hero. 他们为这位英雄建立了永久性的纪念碑。

【辨析】

permanent, lasting, eternal 这三个形容词均有“永久的,持久的”的意思。permanent 强调在相同地点或条件下,长时间的不变。

例: After doing odd jobs for a week, he got a permanent position as office-boy. 做了一个星期的零工之后,他找到了一份在办公室作勤杂员的工作。

lasting 表示“持续不消失的,持久的”。

例: We wish for lasting peace. 我们希望永久的和平。

eternal 意为“永久的,永恒的”,强调“无始无终永远存在下去”,语体要比 lasting 正规,庄重。

例: The Christian religion promises eternal life. 基督教许诺永生。

28. **probably** —almost (but not quite), certainly 很可能;大概;或许。

例: I think very probably he might be cured. 我想他的病很可能治好。

He can probably tell us all the details we want. 他很可能把我们所需要的全部情况告诉我们。

【辨析】

probably, perhaps, possibly 这三个副词均表示“也许,大概”之意。probably “很可能”比 perhaps 和 possibly 这两个词的语气要强些,常含有根据迹象或经过推理作出判断之意。

例: There is probably some kind of living matter on some other worlds, but we don't know yet. 在其他星球上很可能有某种生物存在,只是我们目前还不知道。

perhaps “可能”,表示猜测,它通常被用来修饰整个句子。

例: Perhaps they wouldn't like our coming. 也许他们不会欢迎我们的到来。

possibly 和 perhaps 的意义相似,表示在一定范围内可以办到或达到的可能,常和 can 连用,起强调作用。

例: You can't possibly run a mile in two minutes. 你不可能在两分钟内跑一英里。

29. **share with** —use or have with others 共用,共有。

例: He hated having to share the hotel bathroom with a stranger. 他讨厌与陌生人共用旅馆里的同一个浴室。

【固定搭配用法】

share in: have a share or part in 分享,分担。

例: She shares in my troubles as well as in my joys. 她与我同甘共苦。

share out: divide and assign in portion 分配,分发。

例: The woman cut up the watermelon and shared it out among the four children. 那个妇女把西瓜切开,分给了4个孩子。

Notes to the Text

1. **Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence.** 也许你是一个智力一般的普通学生。

with average intelligence 是介词短语,在句子中作定语,修饰 student。(=student of average intelligence 或 =student who has average intelligence)。

【注意】

介词短语作定语时,一般放在它所修饰的名词之后。

例: A friend in need is a friend indeed. 患难的朋友才是真正的朋友。

2. **You can receive better grades if you want to.** 你要是想取得更好的分数,也还是能做到的。

本句是个省略句。在 to 的后面省略了 receive better grades,不定式中的动词原形可以省略,但符号“to”要保留。(省略的应是同一上下文中相同的成分。)

例: “Will you go home tonight?” “No, I’m going to a concert, or at least, I am planning to (go to a concert).” “今晚你回家吗?” “不,我要去听一个音乐会,或者至少,我打算去。”

At first he didn’t want to apologize, but I persuade him to (apologize). 刚开始,他是不想道歉的,但后来,我说服他道了歉。

3. **Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meeting, classes, etc.** 先把你用于吃饭、睡觉、开会、听课等这样一些非花不可的时间填上。

committed time = time committed for necessary purposes. committed 在这里是过去分词,作定语修饰 time,表示“非花不可的时间”。

4. **Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments.** 一定要留出足够的时间来完成正常的阅读和课外作业。

be sure to do sth. 意为“not fail to do sth. 必定(一定,务必)干什么”。

例: Be sure to write and give me all the news. 一定要写信告诉我所有的消息。

【辨析】

sure, certain, positive 这三个形容词都可表示“确实的,确信的”,在使用中可以互换。但 positive 语气较强,侧重于坚定的、无可置疑的信念。

例: I am positive that the boy I saw was Jack. 我敢肯定我看见的那个男孩是杰克。

The police are sure he was murdered. 警方确信他是被谋杀的。

I was certain that he had seen me. 我能肯定他当时看见我了。

但当 it 位于句首作形式主语时,其后只能跟 certain 作表语,而不能跟 sure 或 positive。

例: It is almost certain that the government will lose the next election. 几乎可以肯定政府将在下次大选中失败。

5. **Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play.** (Paraphrase: In addition, it will make you able to plan your activities so that you have enough time for both work and play.) 此外,它还能让你安排好各种活动,既有足够时间工作,也有足够的时间娱乐。

enable sb. to do sth. 意为“使某人能够做某事”。

例: The train will enable me to get there in time. 火车将能够使我准时到达那里。

so that ... 这里引导了一个目的状语从句。

例: I will give you all the facts so that you can judge for yourself. 我把所有事实都告诉你以便你自己作出判断。

6. **Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about.** 重温课堂上提到的要点,复习你仍然混淆不清的地方。

mentioned 是过去分词作后置定语,指“在课堂上提到的”。you remain confused about 是定语从句,修饰 points. confused 也是过去分词,在定语从句中作表语。remain confused about 意为“仍然混淆不清的”。

7. **The world won’t end if you don’t pass a test.** 一次考试不及格,天是不会塌下来的。

8. **Share with them some of the techniques you have found to be helpful.** 让他们分享你所发现的某些行之有效的学习方法。

这句话的正常语序应是: Share some of the techniques you have found to be helpful

with them. 但这样一来句子的宾语太长，显得头重脚轻，故把宾语放在后面。

Brief Explanations

Vocabulary

- III. 1. g 2. f 3. h 4. i 5. a 6. c 7. j 8. e 9. b 10. d
 IV. 1. enable 2. furthermore (引导与上文意思相同的内容, 提供进一步信息。) 3. aware
 4. lead to 5. solved 6. attitude 7. concentrate on 8. fill in 9. went over
 10. occupied 11. decide on 12. set aside 13. later 14. organize
 V. 1. get/be confused 2. lead to illness
 3. being so helpful 4. doesn't necessarily
 5. double my pay 6. it was not the case

Word Building

VI.

verb	noun	verb	noun
announce		manage	
	suggestion		examination
confuse		combine	
	decision		movement
complete		employ	
	production		distraction
organize		divide	
	entertainment	consider	
protect		recognize	
permit			exhibition

- VII. 1. 1) careful 2) cares 3) careless 4) care
 5) carefully 6) carelessness 7) carelessly 8) careful
 2. 1) addition 2) additional 3) add 4) additional
 3. 1) use 2) useless 3) use 4) useful 5) used 6) use
 4. 1) meaning 2) meaningful 3) means 4) meaningless 5) means
 5. 1) comfortably 2) comfort 3) comfortable 4) comfort 5) comfortable
 6. 1) probably 2) probability 3) probable 4) probably

Structure

- VIII. 1. so that I could read it when I was free
 2. so that she could receive it in the afternoon
 3. so that everyone could hear you
 4. and some eggs as well

5. and plays as well
6. and the United States as well
7. and swims and skates as well
8. give them an answer as soon as you can
9. Read over the book as quickly as you can
10. write home as often as he could

【注意】

1~3 题中用的是 so that 引导的目的状语从句。英语中引导目的状语从句的从属连词大致上可以分为两大类：

1. so that、that、in order that 这几个词引导的目的状语从句常表示“为了，以便”。如果主句是一般现在时，从句常用情态动词 may 或 can；如果主句是一般过去时，从句则常用 could、should 或 might。in order (that) 引导的从句可放在主句的前面或后面，而 so that 引导的从句只能放在主句的后面。
2. lest、for fear that、in case 引导的目的状语从句有“以防、以免”之意。lest 引导的从句一般要用 should + 动词原形，should 可省略。in case 引导的从句一般要用虚拟语气，但有时也可用陈述句。

例：The moving parts of a machine are often oiled (so) that friction may be greatly reduced. 机器的可动部件要涂上润滑油，以便大大减少摩擦。

In order that everybody should hear him, he spoke loudly. 他大声说话，为了使大家都能听得见。

They hid themselves behind some bushes for fear that enemy (should) find them. 他们躲在树丛后面，以防被敌人发现。

I shall stay in the hotel all day in case there is news of Mary. 我将整天呆在旅社里以防有玛丽的消息。

Take your umbrella in case it should rain. 带着你的雨伞以防下雨。

Cloze

Ⅹ. 做题方法

完形填空练习，就是一篇原本内容完整的文章中的一些词被出题者有意识地去掉，而代之以空格形式，读者必须通过上下文之间的联系，对这些空格作出判断，并补上正确的词，从而使文章还原成一个有意义的整体。

完形填空练习主要是训练学生的阅读理解能力，语篇结构水平和运用语言知识的能力。完形填空练习看似较难，但只要把握住以下三点，就可以变难为易了：

1. 先把文章通读一遍（跳过空格），对文章的内容有一个整体上的了解。
2. 根据文章的内容、结构和上下文词语用法提供的线索，判断该空格缺少什么成分，如缺少的是主语、宾语、谓语、定语或是状语，那么则需要填名词、动词、形容词、副词等一些实义词；如缺少的是结构词，则需要填连词、介词。通过认真分析判断，是不难找出合适的词语的。
3. 填好空格之后，带着填好的词把文章再通读一遍，如果读起来通顺流畅，那就说明填对了。

(A)

- (1) aware (2) performance (3) average (4) adequate (5) set aside
 (6) mentions (7) look over (8) commit (9) attitude (10) lead to

(B)

- (1) if. 从句法上分析，空格的前后各是一个句子，而且是主、从句的关系。从句在这里表示