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根据教育部最新大纲精神编写
与《新编大学英语》第一册同步

新编 大学英语 学习手册

主编 王迈迈

A HANDBOOK OF NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH



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新编大学英语学习手册

(第一册)

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前 言

王迈迈老师主编、审订的大学英语系列辅导用书,承蒙广大读者厚爱,畅销近十年不衰。为了更好地服务广大读者朋友,该丛书最近又一次新增品种、修订完善。

本次修订的《最新大学英语(精读)学习手册》,在原“单元精要”、“疑难详解”、“反馈测试”、“试题评讲”、“练习答案”、和“参考译文”的栏目上,又增添了“课文导读”和“达标词汇”两栏。其目的是想更全面、更详细地辅导课文,力争为同学们解决学习中遇到的一切问题。“课文导读”主要涉及文章的背景知识,尽量减小同学们预习课文时的难度;“达标词汇”则更加贴近大学英语四级考试的实际。如每个词条中设立的“典型考题”,就是编者对四级考试试题的预测。“典型考题”之后,还配有该题的详细解答;此外,“达标词汇”的内容还包括同义辨析、习惯搭配和记忆技巧。在“练习解答”部分,不仅提供了参考答案,还对习题配上了汉语译文和解题分析,以便使同学们能更加透彻地理解题意。

为了帮助同学们更好地掌握《新编大学英语》、《大学英语(修订本)泛读》、《大学英语(修订本)快速阅读》和《大学英语(修订本)精读》教材,我们还编写了《新编大学英语学习手册》(王迈迈主编)、《大学英语泛读学习手册》(刘四平主编)、《大学英语快速阅读学习手册》(王迈迈主编)和《大学英语(精读)词汇通》(何世杰等主编)。该丛书分别和《泛读》、《快速阅读》和《精读》课本配套使用。

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欢迎同学们提出宝贵意见。联系地址:武汉市江大路18号 武汉现代外国语言文学研究所。邮编:430010,电话:027-87391986,87381439。

编 者

1999年9月

UNIT 1 LOVE

Preparation

1. Getting to Know Each Other

Hello, my name is Li Ming. I came from Wuhan City, Hubei Province. I graduated from high school attached to Wuhan University. I have several hobbies, such as playing chess, stamp-collecting, fishing and reading. But I like watching TV the most. I think in the future, we will be good friends.

2. Getting to Know the Members of the Family

This is Sarah's family tree. The couple on the first line are her grandparents. Then let's see the three couples on the second line. The first couple are her aunt and uncle, and the second are her mother and father. The third are her mother-in-law and father-in-law. There are four couples on the third line. The first are her cousins. The second are her sister-in-law and brother. The third couple are Sarah herself and her husband, and the last are her sister-in-law and brother-in-law. Now on the next line, the first two persons are Sarah's niece and nephew. The next couple are her daughter-in-law and son. The third couple are her daughter and son-in-law. Finally, on the last line are her granddaughter and grandson.

3. Talking about Someone You Love

The person I love most is my father. My father is a teacher. To me he is not only a great helper but also a good listener. But he is always busy with his work and his students. You can never find my father angry. He is always patient, gentle and tender, and he is a person easy to get along with. Finally I will tell you a secret: My father is a good cook.

Reading-Centered Activities

A. 课堂阅读

A Good Heart to Learn On

一、课文内容提要

本文讲述的是一对父子之间的故事。儿子对父亲的残疾引以为耻,不想被别人看到自己与父亲在一起走路,而父亲以一颗善良的心来指导儿子如何做人,如何走好人生之路。可惜当儿子终于体会到父亲的良苦用心时,当儿子终于产生了对父亲的愧疚之情时,父亲已作古而去,儿子只能在心里留下无尽的悔恨,终生的遗憾。

二、四级词汇详解

1. activity [æk'tɪvəti]

n. ① being active or lively 活动性,活力

② specific thing or things done; action; occupation 所作的事情,活动,工作

例如: Her activities include tennis and painting. 她的活动包括打网球和绘画。

【记忆技巧】1) 词缀 act 表示动,动作,运动 2) 同源派生词: act [ækt]

v. 行动,演出; action [ækʃən] n. 行动,动作,活动; active ['æktɪv] adj.

积极的,活跃的; actor ['æktə] n. 男演员; actress ['æktɪs] n. 女演员

【典型考题】The house has been full of _____ all day.

A. active B. act C. actions D. activities

答案 D。句意: 房子里整天都很热闹。active 积极的,形容词; act 行动,动词; action 行动,动作,与题意不符; activity 活动,热闹,活跃,符合题意。

2. adjust [ə'dʒʌst]

v. ① alter (sth.) by a small amount so that it will fit or be right for use; regulate 校正,调准

例如: The brakes need adjusting. 制动器需要调节了。

② become or make suited (to new conditions); adapt 使适合(新环境),适应

例如: The body quickly adjusts (itself) to changes in temperature. 身体迅速(自行)调节以适应气温的变化。

【记忆技巧】同源派生: adjustable adj. 可调节的,可调整的; adjustment n. 调节,调整

【常用短语】adjust (oneself) to sth. 使(自己)适合,适应 / adjust to sth. 适应于某事

【典型考题】The former soldiers have difficulty in _____ to civilian life.

A. achieving B. attaching C. adjusting D. admiring

答案 C。句意: 退伍军人很难适应平民生活。adjust 校准,调整; achieve 实现,完成; attach 附加,把……连在……上面; admire 佩服,欣赏

3. bother ['bɒðə(r)]

v. ① cause trouble or annoyance to sb. 打扰, 添麻烦

例如: I'm sorry to bother you, but could you tell me the way to the station? 对不起打扰一下, 请问去车站怎么走?

② take the trouble or time (to do sth.) 添麻烦, 费工夫

例如: He didn't even bother to say thank you. 他甚至连说一声谢谢都不肯。

n. trouble, inconvenience 麻烦, 不便

例如: Did you have much bother finding the house? 你找到这所房子费劲吗?

【记忆技巧】形近词: brother *n.* 兄弟; both *prep. & adj.* 两者, 两者都

【常用短语】bother oneself/one's head about sth. 为某事物焦虑, 操心 / can't be bothered to do sth. 嫌麻烦而不做, 偷懒 / bother sb. about/with sth. 因某事打扰某人

【典型考题】Does the pain from your operation _____ you much?

A. borrow B. bother C. brother D. brook

答案 B。句意: 你手术后疼得很难受吗? bother 打扰; borrow 借, 借用; brother 兄弟; brook 小溪。

4. complain [kəm'plein]

v. say that one is dissatisfied, unhappy 抱怨, 诉苦, 发牢骚

例如: You're always complaining! 你总是发牢骚!

【记忆技巧】1) 词形相近: complete [kəm'pli:t] *v.* 完成, 结束; compliant

[kəm'plaɪənt] *adj.* 顺从的; complicate ['kɒmplikeɪt] *v.* 使复杂化 2)

同源派生: complaint [kəm'pleɪnt] *n.* 抱怨, 怨言

【常用短语】complain to sb. about/at sth. 向某人抱怨某事 / complain of sth. 诉说

【典型考题】She _____ to me about the food.

A. complained B. pretended C. regretted D. complaint

答案 A。句意: 她向我抱怨饮食。complain 抱怨, 述苦; pretend 假装; regret 后悔; complaint 为名词, 抱怨

5. content [kən'tent]

adj. satisfied with what one has not wanting more, happy 知足, 满足, 满意

【记忆技巧】词形相近: content ['kɒntent] *n.* 内容, 容量; contend

[kən'tend] *v.* 竞争, 争夺; contest [kən'test] *v.* 争论, 驳斥; contest

['kɒntest] *v.* 比赛, 竞赛; context ['kɒntekst] *n.* 上下文

【常用短语】be content with 满足于…… / to one's heart content 尽情地 / be content to do sth. 满足于做…… / content oneself with 满足于, 对……感到满足

【典型考题】Are you _____ with your present salary?

A. content B. context C. satisfy D. glad

答案 A。句意:你对你现在的薪水满意吗? content 常和 with 连用,表示满意,满足;context 指上下文,前后关系;satisfy 指符合自己的心愿或实现愿望而高兴,用法为 be satisfied with 对……心满意足;glad 高兴的,喜欢的,但用法为 glad about sth., glad to do sth., 没有 be glad with 这种用法。

6. **envy** ['envi]

n. feeling of discontent caused by sb. else's good fortune or success, esp. when one wishes this for oneself 忌妒,羡慕

例如:He couldn't conceal his envy of me. 他掩饰不住对我的忌妒。

v. feel envy of (sb.) or at (sth.) 忌妒或羡慕

例如:I have always envied your good luck. 我一直羡慕你运气好。

【典型考题】I am in _____ at your making progress ideologically.

A. jealously B. every C. envy D. jealous

答案 C。句意:我羡慕你在思想上有所进步。envy 用于褒义,指对他人的成功的羡慕,多与 at (sth.) 或 of (sb.) 连用;jealousy 指猜忌,妒意,害怕别人夺走自己的东西而不能容许别人在某一方面同自己竞争而产生的妒忌;every 每个;jealous 是形容词,词义也不符合题目要求。

7. **fortune** ['fɔ:tʃən]

n. ① person's destiny or future; fate 运气,命运

② large amount of money 大笔的钱,财产

例如:He made a considerable fortune selling waste materials. 他靠卖废料发了大财。

【记忆技巧】同源派生:fortunate ['fɔ:tʃənɪt] *adj.* 幸运的;fortunately ['fɔ:tʃənɪtli] *adv.* 幸运的,幸亏

【常用短语】a large fortune 一大笔钱 / make a fortune 发财 / seek one's fortune 外出找出路 / try one's fortune 碰碰运气

【典型考题】_____ knocks once at everyone's door.

A. Luck B. Chance C. Fortune D. Destiny

答案 C。句意:机遇人人有,来了莫放手。fortune 指对人有重要影响的机遇和运气;luck 不期而遇的机遇,具有很大的偶然性;chance 指偶然或后果无法推测的运气;destiny 指一种预先注定的命运,有天命之意,本句中并非指预先注定的命运。

8. **impatient** [im'peɪənt]

adj. unable to deal calmly with sth./sb. or to wait for sth.; not patient 不耐烦的,无耐性的

例如:Don't be so impatient, the bus will be here soon. 别那么不耐烦,公共汽车马上就来了。

【记忆技巧】同源派生:impatience [im'peɪəns] *n.* 不耐烦;impatiently *adv.* 不耐烦的;patient [peɪ'fənt] *adj.* 有耐心的;patience [peɪ'fəns] *n.* 耐心

【常用短语】be impatient with sb./of sth. 对某人(某事)不耐烦,不能容

忍 / be impatient to do sth. 热切地要做某事

【典型考题】You are too _____ with her, she's only a child.

A. patient B. impatient C. glad D. satisfied

答案 B。句意:你对她太缺乏耐心,她只不过是孩子。be impatient with sb. 对某人没有耐心;patient 有耐心的,与题意不符;glad 高兴的;satisfied 满意的;均不合题意。

9. kid [kid]

n. child or young person 小孩,年青人

例如:How are your wife and kids? 夫人和孩子们都好吗?

v. deceive (sb.), esp. playfully 戏弄,取笑

例如:You're kidding! 你这是开玩笑!

【记忆技巧】词义相关:infant n. 婴儿;baby n. 婴儿,小孩子;child n. 儿童;teenager n. 青少年;naive adj. 天真的;mature adj. 成熟的

【习惯用法】no kidding 难怪(用于对听说的事表示诧异)

【典型考题】The boy was not really hurt, he was only _____.

A. joke B. fun C. kidding D. laughing

答案 C。句意:那孩子并没有真的受伤,他只是在开玩笑。kid 欺瞒,开玩笑

10. lean [lin]

v. ①be in a sloping position, bend 倾斜,弯曲,屈身

例如:Just lean forward for a bit, please. 请稍向前弓一下身子。

②rest on sth. in a sloping position for support 倚靠在某物上

例如:There is a ladder leaning against the wall. 那儿有一架靠墙放的梯子。

【记忆技巧】1)词形相近:leak n. 裂缝;learn v. 学,学习;leap n. & v. 跳,跳跃 2)同源派生:leaning n. 倾向,爱好

【常用短语】lean against /up/on sth. 倚靠在……上 / lean on sb. 威胁,恐吓某人 / lean on sb. for sth. 依靠某人(做)某事

【典型考题】He leaned _____ the view that we started off at once.

A. towards B. over C. on D. upon

答案 A。句意:他倾向于立即出发。lean towards/to a view 倾向于某种观点;lean over 俯身在……上;lean on (against)倚着,靠着

11. occasion [ə'keɪʒən]

n. ①particular time (at which an event takes place)(事情发生的)时刻,时候,场合

例如:I've met him on several occasions 我见过他几次。

②suitable or right time, opportunity 时机,机会

例如:This is not an occasion for laughter. 这不是笑的时候。

③special event or celebration 特殊的事件,庆典

例如:The wedding was quite an occasion. 该婚礼是一盛会。

【记忆技巧】同源派生:occasional [ə'keɪʒənl] adj. 偶然的,偶尔的;oc-

casionally *adv.* 偶尔的, 不时的

【常用短语】give occasion to 引起 / improve the occasion 因势利导 / on occasion 间或, 有时 / on the occasion of 在……时候

【典型考题】Steven took the _____ to satisfy his desire for revenge.

A. occasion B. occasional C. choice D. chance

答案 A。句意: 史蒂文抓紧时机进行报复。occasion 指时节, 恰当时机, 极为有利的条件; choice 选择; chance 机会, 机遇, 指无法把握的天意或命运安排, 强调偶然性。

12. **participate** [pɑ:'tisipeit]

v. take part or become involved (in an activity) 参加, 参与

例如: She actively participates in local politics. 她积极参与本地政治活动。

【记忆技巧】1) 同源派生: participant [pɑ:'tisipənt] *n.* 参加者; participation [pɑ:'tisipeiʃən] *n.* 参加 2) 词形相近: partiple [pɑ:'tisipl] *n.* 分词

【常用短语】participate in sth. 参加

【典型考题】How many countries will _____ in the Olympic Games?

A. participate B. play C. pass D. participant

答案 A。句意: 有多少国家要参加奥林匹克运动会? participate 参加, 参与; play 玩, 运动; pass 通过; participant 是名词, 参加, 参与

13. **severe** [si'viə]

adj. ① strick or harsh in attitude or treatment, imposing stern discipline 严格的, 严厉的

例如: The old man was severe with his son. 那位老人对儿子很严。

② very bad, intense, difficult 严重的, 紧张的, 困难的

例如: The drought is becoming increasingly severe. 旱灾日趋严重。

【记忆技巧】同源派生: severely [si'viəli] *adv.* 严重地, 严厉地; severity [si'verəti] *n.* 严格, 严厉, 严重

【常用短语】severe looks 严肃的神色 / severe discipline 严格的纪律 / a severe winter 严冬 / severe pain 巨痛

【典型考题】The pace of race was too _____ to be maintained for long.

A. slow B. far C. severe D. bad

答案 C。句意: 比赛的速度极快, 很难持久。severe 严格的, 可引申为要求高的, 快的; slow 慢的, 不会因为比赛速度慢才难以持久。

14. **trifle** ['traɪfl]

n. thing, question or activity that has little value or importance 小事, 微不足道的事情

例如: It's silly to quarrel over trifles. 为鸡毛蒜皮的小事争吵真不

值得。

【记忆技巧】同源派生:trifling ['traɪflɪŋ] *adj.* 不重要的,琐碎的;trifler ['traɪflə] *n.* 轻视别人的人

【常用短语】a trifle 稍微,有点 / trifle with sb./sth. 轻视……

【典型考题】This dress is _____ short.

A. trifle B. with trifle C. trifling D. a trifle

答案 D。句意:这件连衣裙稍稍短了点。a trifle 等于 slightly,稍微,有点;trifle 小事;trifling 不重要的

15. urge [ə:dʒ]

v. ① drive forcibly or hurry in a certain direction 驱赶,驱策

例如:She urged her mare to jump the fence. 她策马跳过障碍物。

② try earnestly or persistently to persuade sb. (诚恳或持续地)催促,鼓励

例如:“Don't give in now,” she urged. “先别认输”她鼓励道。

n. strong desire or impulse 强烈的欲望或冲动

【记忆技巧】同源派生:urgent ['ə:dʒənt] *adj.* 紧急的,急迫的;urgency [ə:'dʒənsi] *n.* 紧急的事

【常用短语】urge sb. on (to do sth.) 鼓励某人做某事 / urge sb. into doing sth. 敦促某人做某事

【典型考题】The doctor _____ an X-ray test, and then, he could make a conclusion.

A. urged me to have

B. urged me having

C. urged against

D. urged on me

答案 A。句意:医生敦促我做 X 光检查以便好做诊断。urge sb. to do sth. 或 urge sb. into doing sth. 敦促某人做……;urge on sb. 向某人强调;urge against 强烈反对

三、四级词组用法

1. **break out:** (of violent events) start suddenly (指激烈事件)突然发生

例如:Fire broke out during the night. 夜间突然发生了火灾。

【典型考题】Rioting broke _____ between rival groups of fans.

A. in

B. down

C. out

D. through

答案 C。句意:双方球迷之间发生了骚乱。break out 突然发生,爆发,多用主动态;break in 强行进入屋内;break down 失败,垮掉;break through 突破,强行穿过

2. **engage in:** take part in or be occupied in sth. 参加或从事某事

例如:be engaged in politics 从政

【典型考题】I have no time to engage _____ gossip.

A. for

B. upon

C. with

D. in

答案 D。句意:我可没时间闲聊。engage in 从事,参与;engage for 担保,

对……负责;engage up 开始(某种职业);(be) engaged with 和……有关,从事……

3. **let on**: reveal a secret 泄露秘密,常用于 let on about sth. 或 let on to sb. 句型

【典型考题】I'm getting married next week, but please don't _____ to anyone, will you?

A. let up B. let down C. let off D. let on

答案 D。句意:下周我就要结婚了,但请不要泄露给任何人。行吗? let on 泄露秘密;let up 减少,放松;let sb. down 让某人失望;let sb. off 不惩罚某人

4. **now that**: because of the fact that 由于,既然

例如:Now that you mention it, I do remember the incident. 经你一提,我想起那件事了。

【典型考题】_____ you have passed the test, you can drive on your own.

A. Now that B. Until C. When D. Because of

答案 A。句意:既然你驾驶考试已经合格,就可以独自开车了。now that 既然,可引导原因状语从句;until 直到……,和 when 当……时候均不符合题意;because of 不引导从句。

5. **see to it that**: make sure that 一定注意到……,务必……,确保……

例如:See to it that you're ready on time! 到时候你千万要准备好!

【典型考题】He saw _____ it that all of them would take part in the meeting.

A. over B. to C. through D. about

答案 B。句意:他确保每个人都参加会议。see to it that 确保;see over sth. 仔细检查;see sb. through 满足某人的需要;see about sth. 处理或照看某事物

6. **subject sb./sth. to sth.**: ①cause sb./sth. to experience or undergo sth. 使某人(某物)经历或遭受某事物;②subject sb. to abuse 使某人遭辱骂

【典型考题】She was repeatedly _____ to torture.

A. faced B. used C. subjected D. occupied

答案 C。句意:她不断地受到折磨。subject to 遭受;face 面对,面临;be used to 习惯于;occupied 占据,均不如 subject 符合题意。

四、疑难词语辨析

1. **occasion, opportunity and chance**:

这三个词都表示 a time possible to do sth. 有可能做某事的时候,但区别在于:①occasion 指社交上从事活动的合适时机,例如:A wedding is a occasion to celebration. 婚礼是欢庆的时刻。②opportunity 和

chance 指有做某事所必需的实际环境,例如:I took the opportunity of visiting my aunt while I was in Birmingham. 我利用在伯明翰的机会探望了我的姨母。/ I hope you get a chance to relax. 希望你有机会放松一下。

2. now that 与 since:

now that 与 since 以及 because, for, as 等从属连词都可以引导原因状语从句,例如:It must be very late, because/for the street are quite deserted. 现在一定很晚了,因为街上已经没有人了。Now that/Since/As we are all here, the meeting can begin. 既然我们都到了,就可以开会了。但下面的句子就不能用 now that: Since/As I was in the same class as George, I know him well. 因为我过去与乔治同班,所以很了解他。此句分句为过去时,主句为现在时,不能用 now that,因为它有时间概念。当用 not that 引导时,一般主句与分句都用现在时,偶尔也可用过去时。

五、课文重点详解

1. **If he ever noticed or was bothered, he never let on.** : I didn't know whether he noticed my embarrassment or not, because he never told me about it. 我不知到父亲是否注意到我的尴尬,反正他从未说过什么。
2. **He went to work sick, and despite nasty weather.** : Even if he was sick, he would go to work. The bad weather couldn't stop him, too. 不管是生病还是天气恶劣,他都会去上班。
despite: without being affected by (the factors mentioned) 尽管,不管,不顾
例如:Despite what others say, I think he's a very good person. 不管别人怎么说,我仍然认为他这个人很好。
3. **Once there, he would cling to the handrail until he reached the lower steps that the warmer tunnel air kept ice-free.** : Once we got to the subway entrance, he would hold tightly the handrail and moved step by step to the place where the ice was melted by warm air. 一到那儿,他就紧紧抓住栏杆一步步挪下去,直挪到冰雪被隧道的暖气融化的地方为止。
4. **...and if he found one, the owner was good enough for him.** : if one person was kind to my father, he thought that person had a "good heart". 如果某个人对他很友善,他就认定自己找到了一颗善良的心。
5. **But I know the times, I don't have one myself.** : But sometimes I don't treat others kindly. 但有时我自己就没有这样的一颗“友善的心”。
the times: for several times, often 有时,时常
例如:He went to see me the times. 他时常来看我。
6. **"I'll fight anyone who will sit down with me!"** : "Is there anyone who wants to sit down and fight with me?" "有人愿意坐下来同我打吗?"

7. "...and I could have done this, too, if things had been different.": "If I am not crippled, I would do as best as my son." "如果我不瘸的话,(他做的这些)这本来也可以做。"
If thing had been different 是一个虚拟语气。如果情况不是这样的话,指的是父亲的腿不瘸的话。
could have done 指本来能够做某事却没有做。
 类似用法的还有: *should have done* 本来应该做但没有。注意区别: *must have done* 指对过去情况的推测,表示“一定……”。
8. **At such times I put my hand on his arm to regain my balance, and say, "You set the pace, I will try to adjust to you."** 在这种时候,(我与父亲的角色调换了,)是我把手放在他的胳膊上保持平衡,父亲来定节奏,我来尽量配合。
 这里有一个暗喻的用法,来比喻父亲指给我做人的方法,使我在人生的路上不至于跌倒。

六、练习答案解析

Reading Comprehension

- (略)
- Read through the passage and answer the following questions.
 - What would people do when they saw the father and the son walking together? 人们看到父亲和儿子在一起走时会做什么?
They would stare at the father and the son.
 - How did the son feel at the time? 在那种情况下儿子有什么感觉?
He was embarrassed and ashamed of the unwanted attention.
 - What was the father's reaction? 父亲有什么反应?
Nothing.
 - How did the father get to the subway station when the weather was fine? 当天气好时父亲怎么去地铁站?
He walked to the subway station, with the help of his son.
 - How did the father go to the subway station on snowy days? 在下雪的天气父亲怎么去地铁站?
He was pulled to the station on a child's sleigh by his son or daughter.
 - What hobbies did the father have? 父亲有什么业余爱好?
He was a knowledgeable baseball fan and liked to go to dances and parties.
 - What did he ask the others to do at the beach party when a fight broke out? 当海滩晚会上发生争斗时,父亲要求别人做什么?
He asked others to sit down and fight with him.
 - How did the father feel about his son? 父亲对儿子有什么感觉?

The father loved his son and participated in some things vicariously through his son.

- 9) How did the son feel about his father after his father had been gone for years? 当父亲去世多年以后, 儿子对父亲有什么感觉?

He often thought of his father and felt sorry to him.

- 10) What did the son learn from his father? 儿子从父亲身上学到了什么?

The son learnt how to keep balance and calm, and one should have a "good heart."

3. Complete the following sentences with the most appropriate answer.

- 1) C 文中提到儿子不愿与父亲一同出门是因为父亲瘸得厉害, 虽然 A 选项“父亲比儿子矮”文中也提及, 但它不是主要原因。
2) A 根据课文内容得知, 是儿子来定下速度, 父亲尽量跟上。
3) C 课文第 9—10 行提及。
4) B 根据课文第 12 行与第 14 行得知。
5) D 父亲承受了常人无法承受的压力和尴尬。
6) A 根据句意得知。
7) B 根据课文第 27 行“he kept it going”得知。
8) C 父亲是想与人打架, 但他站不起来, 只好要求别人坐下来和他打。
9) D 根据课文第 39 行得知。
10) A 根据句意得知。

4. Find the reference words listed below in the passage. Then write the words or phrases referred to in the space provided.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) difficult to coordinate our steps | 2) good heart |
| 3) good heart | 4) baseball team |
| 5) sit down | 6) join the Navy |
| 7) sensed | 8) reluctance |

Vocabulary

1. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases given in the box. Change the form if necessary.

- 1) urged 句意: 人民被要求尽最大努力来挽救他们的国家。此处由于是被动句, 用 urge 的过去分词形式。do one's best 尽……的最大努力。
2) halted 句意: 那群登山运动员停下来休息了一会儿。halt 有“停止做某事”的意思。
3) bother 句意: 对不起打扰一下, 你能告诉我怎么去车站吗? 这是习惯用法。
4) embarrassed 句意: 听到丈夫在晚会上那么大声音讲话, 她感到很尴尬。be embarrassed to do sth. 是习惯用法, 做……事感到尴尬。
5) adjusted 句意: 他很快适应了那个国家的炎热气候。to 也有“适应”的意思。

- 6)complain 句意:如果服务质量那么差,你怎么不向他们的经理反映? complain 抱怨,反映;“抱怨某事”用 complain of。
- 7)kid 句意:别骗我了,我知道你没讲实情。kid 除了表示“开玩笑”,还有“欺骗”的意思。
- 8)engage 句意:如果一本书的头几页不能吸引我的话,我通常不会接着读下去。engage 吸引某人的注意力。
- 9)subject 句意:“我不想让他作那么长的旅行,”她说。subject sb. to sth. 使某人遭受,承受。
- 10)saw to it that 句意:爸爸确保我的大部分休闲时间都有有益的事可做。see to it that 确保……,从句谓语用一般时表示将来。
- 11)coordinate 句意:婴儿不能够很容易地协调好自己的动作。coordinate 协调。
- 12)participate 句意:我们要求高中学生参加反毒品运动。participate in 参加,参与。

Word Building

Give the correct form of the word according to the indication in the brackets. Then complete the sentence using the right form of each word. Use each word once.

patience	entrance
bitterness	complaint
fortune	envious
knowledgeable	memorable
reluctant	frustration

- 1)bitter 句意:期末考试不及格对我来说是很痛苦失望的。
- 2)fortunate 句意:能找到这么舒适的房子,你可真幸运。
- 3)patience 句意:让你看孩子真是没指望了,你没有足够的耐心。
- 4)memorable 句意:女王的来访真是一件难忘的事。
- 5)reluctant 句意:他很不愿离开,但别无选择。
- 6)entrance 句意:这次爆炸对大楼入口毁坏很严重。
- 7)customer's complaint 句意:这家商店有个特殊部门来处理顾客的意见。
- 8)envious 句意:他很忌妒哥哥,因为他拿不出那么多钱。
- 9)knowledgeable 句意:你不认为自己比你父母在你这个年龄时知识更丰富吗?
- 10)frustration 句意:他的抱负未实现,她非常痛苦。

Translation

1. He walked slowly because of his leg.
2. Despite his serious illness, he came to take part in the meeting.
3. He saw to it that the same mistake would never occur.
4. Now that they knew each other better, they were getting along well.
5. At that time I found myself surrounded by five or six boys.