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# 新编大学英语课课通①

(修订本)

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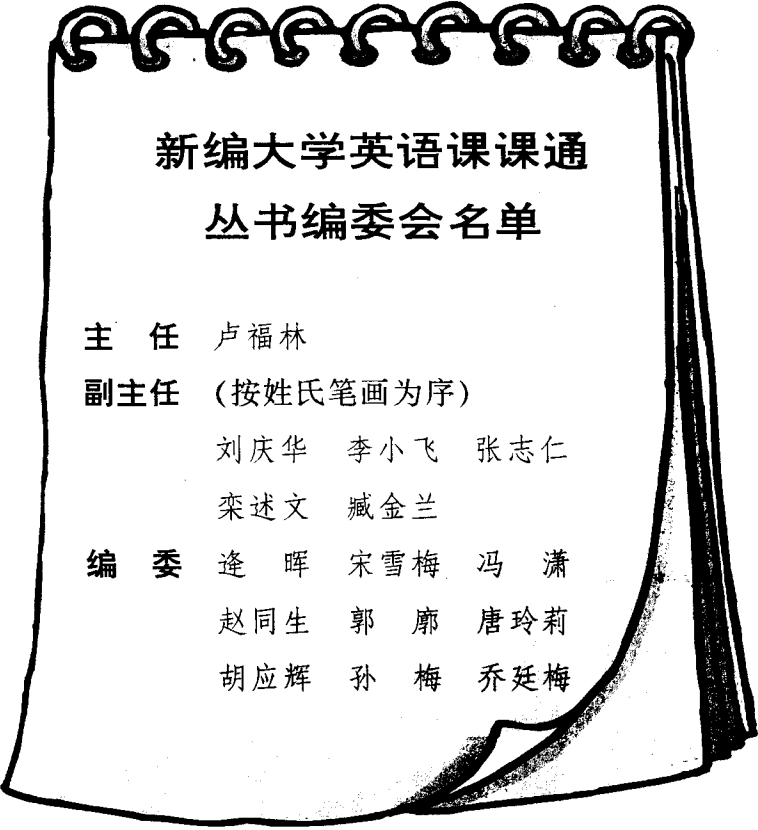
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# 前言

《新编大学英语》(浙江大学应惠兰教授主编)是一套按照“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”而编写的教材。每级有12个单元。每单元由4部分组成:(1)准备活动(Preparation);(2)以听力为中心的语言活动(Listening-Centered Activities);(3)以阅读为中心的语言活动(Reading-Centered Activities);(4)巩固和提高(Further Development)。整套教材的词汇、听力和阅读均依据国家教育部新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》的各项规定及量化指标编写。读、听、说、写、译的技能也是按照新大纲规定的“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息”这一大学英语教学目的的两个层次要求编写的。

《新编大学英语课通》是与《新编大学英语》教材配套的学生学习用书。2000年9月第一次出版后,一年来经过多所大学使用,根据师生们的要求,进行了重新编写、增补、更换、删减和修改。《新编大学英语课通》(修订本)将成为广大学生更好的学习指导书。本书为第一册。全书分为三大部分:课文结构(In-Class Reading and After-Class Reading)、阅读技巧(Reading Skill)和测试(Test)。

## 课文结构由以下部分组成:

(1) **词汇(Words)**。包括课文中出现的重点生词。四、六级词汇分别用不同符号标出。每个词汇包含本词、音标、词性、词义(课文词义和大纲词义,大纲词义用楷体标出)等。且每个词后配有记忆(记词、派生、联想)、考点(搭配、用法、辨析)和考题(涉及该词的四、六级全真题)三个项目;

(2) **短语(Phrases)**。包括词义(课文词义和大纲词义,大纲词义用楷体标出)和例句,并配有记忆(有关该短语的相近或相关短语)和考点(搭配、用法、辨析)和涉及该短语的四、六级全真题;

(3) **句型(Useful Patterns)**。覆盖课文中出现的句型并配有相应的例句;

(4) **与课文有关的知识介绍(The Text-Related Information)**。介绍了全书 In-Class Reading 的有关背景、文化习俗等知识。

(5) **课文理解(Comprehension of the Text)**。按句子出现的先后顺序,对课文中的难句进行语法分析、难点分析、翻译或英语释义(Paraphrase)。目的是帮助学习者加深对课文的理解。

(6) **参考译文(Chinese Version)**。给出 In-Class Reading 和 After-Class Reading 的所有课文译文。

(7) **写作(Writing)**。讲解本课的写作要点,指明写作思路,并且给出供参考的词语和句型以及参考范文。



### 阅读技巧

每单元的 In-Class Reading 后面配有一个阅读技巧的讲解。第一册讲解词语型阅读技巧,第二册讲解主旨型阅读技巧,第三册讲解细节型阅读技巧,第四册讲解推断型阅读技巧。从易到难系统讲解了阅读理解中所需要的各种方法,并给出了相应的练习。目的是帮助学习者掌握一定的阅读技巧,提高阅读速度和理解的准确性,有针对性地运用所学的方法,阅读课后文章。

#### 测试部分涉及四个方面:

(1) **词汇(Vocabulary)**。有多种形式可供选择,如多项选择、词义替换、找同义词或反义词、英语释义、词形变换等;

(2) **语法(Structure)**。包括辨错改错、多项选择和用动词的适当形式填空等三种形式;

(3) **阅读与翻译(Reading and Translation)**。给出三篇阅读短文,根据该短文做简答题或理解题,或给出一、两个句子且下划线,并且对划线句子进行英译汉练习。

(4) **完型填空(Cloze)**。

附录部分是听力原文、课文练习和测试题的参考答案。给出课文中听力题、阅读题、词汇题、翻译题、语法题、小测验和本书四套测试题的参考答案。

本书是在进行了大量的理论研究的基础上,根据多年来大学英语教学的实践经验和实际情况编写的。本书在编写上打破常规,不落俗套,锐意创新。具有针对性强、实践性强、趣味性强、仿真性强和覆盖面广等特点,便于学生自学使用。本书的讲解、例证、翻译、答案等项目力求与教材内容贴切、准确。测试范围除了紧扣课文内容以外,还考虑到了新大纲在各项测试指标和要求上的变化。所设计的测试题目难易度适中,覆盖面广,信度和效度把握得当。

本书编写者都是从事多年大学英语教学、经验丰富、教学效果优秀的一线教授、副教授和讲师。臧金兰、逢晖、宋雪梅、冯潇、赵同生同志对全书内容进行了审阅、调整、合并、删减、增补、修改、统编和定稿。

本书主要供使用《新编大学英语》教材的非英语专业的大学本科生作为学习指导书,亦可以作为大学英语教师的教学参考书。

本书中的疏漏或不当之处,恳请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正,以期进一步修改完善。

编者

2001年7月

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# Unit One

## Love



### IN-CLASS READING: A Good Mean to Learn English

#### I. Words 词汇

**activity**\* [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* 1. 活动, [U]

活跃 (Syn. exercise, exertion, commotion, stir Ant. inactivity, laziness) 2. 行动 (Syn. action, act)

【记法】派生: active *a.* 活跃的, 活泼的 actively *ad.* 活跃地, 积极地 activist *n.* 活跃分子, 行动主义者, 实践主义者 inactive *a.* 不活动的, 不活泼的, 怠惰的 inactivity *n.* 不活泼, 怠惰

【考点】be in activity 在活动 campus activities 校内活动 outdoor activities 户外活动 recreational activities 文娱活动 underground activity 秘密活动 用法: 要表示“参加”活动, 常用的动词词组有: engage in, participate in, take part in; 表示“终止”或“中止”某种活动, 可说 break off 或 terminate.

**adjust**\* [ə'dʒʌst] *v.* 1. 调整, 校正, 调节 (Syn. fix, regulate, set) 2. 改变...以适应 (Syn. change, adapt, fit, accommodate, suit, match Ant.

displace, misfit)

【记法】派生: adjustable *a.* 可调整的, 可调节的 adjuster, adjustor *n.* 调整者, 调停者 adjustment *n.* 调整, 调节; 调停

【考点】adjust sth. to sth. 把...调整到, 调节...以适应 adjust oneself to sth. 使自己适应...

辨析: adjust, adapt

adjust 一般与具体事物连用。如: adjust one's watch (对表); 也可用于抽象事物或比喻说法。如: adjust the relations among the people (调整人民内部关系). adjust 用反身代词作宾语时, 与 adapt 略有出入, adjust 强调作轻微、不重要的调整。例如: This creature can adjust itself to external change. 这种生物能适应外界的变化。adapt 指“修改或改变以适应新的环境或条件”, 该词强调使某物或人发生较大的变化。如: When you go to a foreign country, you must adapt your way of living to changed conditions. 你去国外时, 必须使自己的生活方式适应变化了的环境。

【考点】My camera can be \_\_\_\_\_ to

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take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.

- A. treated      B. adjusted  
C. adopted      D. remedied

**balance**\* ['bæləns] *n.* 1. 平衡, 均衡 (Syn. stability, steadiness *Ant.* unbalance) 2. 天平, 秤 (Syn. scales) 3. 结存, 结欠 *v.* 使平衡 (Syn. stabilize, steady, equalize, equal)

【记忆】派生: balanceable *a.* 可称的; 可平衡的 balanced *a.* 平衡的; 稳定的, 身心平稳的 unbalance *v.* 使失去平衡; 使精神错乱, 使紊乱

【考点】balance sth. with sth. 使...与...平衡 be in balance 保持平衡 be out of balance 失去平衡 hold the balance 掌握决定权; 举足轻重 in the balance 忐忑不安, 未定的 on balance 考虑过一切以后 throw sb. off one's balance 使某人心情失常 weigh sth. in a balance 用秤/天平称某物

**baseball**\* ['beɪsbɔ:l] *n.* 棒球

【记忆】记词: base (棒球垒; 基地) + ball (球) 派生: baseballer *n.* 棒球队员 联想: football *n.* 足球 basketball *n.* 篮球 volleyball *n.* 排球 handball *n.* 手球 snowball *n.* 雪球

【考点】play baseball 打棒球 baseball field/ground 棒球场

**basement**\* ['beɪsmənt] *n.* 地下室 (Syn. cellar)

【记忆】记词: base (基地, 基础, 底部) + -ment (名词后缀)

【考点】辨析: basement, cellar

basement 与 cellar 均表示建筑物地面上的房间, 但 cellar 特指用来贮存蔬菜、食物、煤炭、木材等物品的场所。此外, cellar 还专门用来指贮藏酒的“酒窖”, 而 basement 则指房屋底层的场所, 可用来住人或贮存物品, 也指百

货商店的地下楼层。

**bother**\* ['bɒðə(r)] *v.* 1. 麻烦, 打扰 (Syn. trouble, interrupt) 2. 担心, 烦恼 (Syn. annoy *Ant.* comfort) *n.* 烦恼, 焦急 (Syn. trouble, worry, annoyance)

【记忆】派生: bothering *a.* 令人烦恼的 botherment *n.* 令人烦恼的事 bothersome *a.* 麻烦的, 讨厌的

【考点】bother oneself about sth. 为某事麻烦, 着急 bother one's head/brains about 为...费脑筋, 为...操心 bother to do/doing sth. (常用在否定句中) 嫌麻烦而不愿做某事 bother sb. to do sth. 麻烦某人做某事 bother sb. with sth. 为某事去打搅某人 bother about doing sth. 费心去做某事 bother about/with sth. 为某事烦恼

辨析: annoy, bother, trouble

annoy 指外界的打扰令人讨厌或无法忍受, 因而感到烦恼, 或指某人故意去妨碍别人惹他生气。如: The constant requests for a donation finally began to annoy her. 不断地要求捐赠终于使她感到不高兴。bother 程度比 annoy 轻微, 指麻烦或不停地打扰别人, 使其不得安宁、厌烦。如: His phoning me all the time bothers me a lot. 他老是打电话给我, 使我很烦恼。trouble 比 bother 更进一层, 指使人苦恼。如: What's troubling you—money problem? 什么事在使你烦恼, 钱的问题? 在向别人请教或请求帮忙, 需表示客气时, trouble 和 bother 两词都可用。如: Could I trouble/bother you a moment, please? 我能打扰你一下吗?

【考点】I'm very sorry to have \_\_\_\_\_ you with so many questions on such an occasion.

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A. interfered B. offended

C. impressed D. bothered

**cling**\* [kliŋ] *v.* (clung, clung) 1. 紧紧抓住(或抱住) (Syn. hold, hug, bond) 2. 粘着; 接近 (Syn. stick, adhere) 3. 依恋; 依附 (Syn. attach) 4. 坚持, 墨守, 忠实于 (Syn. insist (on), persist (in), adhere)

**【记忆】** 派生: clinging *a.* 1. (衣服等)贴身的, 紧身的 2. 纠缠的, 依赖性重的

**【考点】** cling to 依靠, 依恋 cling on to 紧紧抓住, 死抱住不放 cling to a belief 坚持一种信念 cling to old customs 墨守旧习

**辨析:** cling to, stick to, adhere to 三者有时虽可互换, 但侧重点不同: cling to 主要指“缠绕攀爬”, 如: ivy clinging to brick walls 攀爬在砖墙上的长春藤; stick to 主要指“粘附”, 如: the dough stuck to my fingers 粘在我手指上的面糊; adhere to 不常用于一般事物, 较正式, 如: adhere to one's promise 坚持说到做到

**complain**\* [kəm'plein] *v.* 抱怨 (Syn. grumble, gripe)

**【记忆】** 派生: complaint *n.* 怨言, 抱怨 complainant *n.* 控诉人, 原告 complainer *n.* 诉苦者, 发牢骚的人 complainingly *ad.* 不满地, 发牢骚地

**【考点】** complain of/about sth. 抱怨某事 complain to sb. of/about sth. 向某人抱怨某事, 向某人投诉某事 complain + that... 抱怨...

**辨析:** complain, grumble, gripe complain 主要指某人对某种事情感到不满而向人诉说、抱怨。如: The tenants are always complaining that there is not enough hot water. 房客总是抱怨没有足够的热水。grumble 一般表示对自己发怨言, 并不盼

望他人重视。如: He is grumbling about the food. 他在抱怨食物不好。gripe 表示对某些不满的事说一些无用的怨言。如: The waitress griped about the small tip. 女服务员抱怨小费太少。

**complaint**\* [kəm'pleint] *n.* 1. 抱怨, 怨言 2. 控告, 申诉 (Syn. charge)

**【考点】** bring/file/make a complaint about sth. with sb. 向某人提出关于某事的控诉 bring a complaint against sb. 控告某人

**content**\* [kən'tent] *a.* 满足的, 满意的 (Syn. satisfied, pleased, fulfilled, happy *Ant.* dissatisfied, displeased, unhappy) [ 'kɒntent ] *n.* 1. [ *pl.* ] 内容, (书刊的) 目录 (Syn. catalog) 2. 含量 (Syn. volume)

**【记忆】** 派生: contented *a.* 满足的; 满意的 contentedly *ad.* 满足地 contentedness *n.* 满足 contentment *n.* [U] 满足; 知足

**【考点】** be content with 对...感到满足, 对...满意 be content to do sth. 满意地做某事, 甘心地做某事 to one's heart's content 满足地, 尽情地 用法: content 与 contented 同义, 但 content 只可作表语, 而 contented 多作定语。

**coordinate**\* [kəu'ɔ:dineit] *v.* 协调, 调节 *n.* 座标

**【记忆】** 派生: coordination *n.* 协调, 调和; 调整, 配合 coordinative *a.* 使协调的; 并列的 coordinator *n.* 协调人 联想: adjust *v.* 调整 adapt *v.* 适应 见本课 adjust

**【考点】** coordinate closely with 与...密切配合 coordinate one's movement(s) 协调动作

**crippled**\* [ 'kripld ] *a.* 跛的, 拐的; 伤

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残的 (Syn. handicapped, disabled)

【记忆】记词: cripple (跛子) + -d (形容词后缀) 派生: cripple *n.* 跛子, 残废的人或动物 *v.* 使跛, 使受伤致残; 严重削弱; 使陷入瘫痪 crippledom, cripplehood *n.* 残废; 无能 crippling *a.* 严重危害健康的; 致残的 联想: injured *a.* 受伤的 weakened *a.* 削弱的

**despite**\* [dis'paɪt] *prep.* 尽管, 不管 (Syn. in spite of)

【考点】用法: despite 与 in spite of 同义, 常可互换, despite 是更正式的用语。它们共同的特点是: 后面可接名词短语和 what 引导的名词性从句。如: Despite/In spite of what his parents said to him, he made the same mistakes. 尽管他父母说过他, 他还是犯同样的错误。

【考题】\_\_\_\_\_ his great health, he always remained a man of simple tastes.

- A. Except for B. With regard to  
C. Although D. Despite

\_\_\_\_\_ the advances of science, the discomforts of old age will no doubt always be with us.

- A. As for B. Besides  
C. Except D. Despite

**embarrassed**\* [im'bærəst] *a.* 尴尬的 (Syn. awkward, ashamed, nervous, uncomfortable)

【记忆】记词: embarrass (使窘迫, 使为难) + -ed (形容词后缀) 派生: embarrass *v.* 使窘迫 embarrassment *n.* 窘迫, 为难 embarrassing *a.* 令人尴尬的, 令人难为的, 令人困惑的 embarrassingly *ad.* 使人为难地, 使人窘迫地 联想: bewildered *a.* 困惑的, 为难的 confused *a.* 困惑的 flustered *a.* 慌乱的 humiliated *a.* 丢人的

【考点】be embarrassed by 由于... 感到为难 be embarrassed with 对... 感到为难 be embarrassed about/at sth. 对某事感到困窘

**engage**\* [in'geɪdʒ] *v.* 1. 从事(于), 参加, 使从事于, 使忙于 (Syn. take part in, participate in, be involved in; busy) 2. 占用(时间等) (Syn. occupy, take) 3. 雇用, 聘用 (Syn. hire, employ)

【记忆】派生: engagement *n.* 约会, 约定; 订婚; 交战 engaged *a.* 忙的, 没空的 engaging *a.* 迷人的, 可爱的, 有吸引力的

【考点】engage (oneself) in 从事, 忙于 be engaged in 从事, 忙于 engage sb. (as) 聘用(或雇用)某人(当) engage oneself to sb. 与某人订婚 be engaged to sb. 与某人订婚 engage oneself to do sth. 自愿做某事

**envy**\* ['envi] *n.* 嫉妒, 妒忌(的对象), 羡慕(的目标) (Syn. jealousy, enviousness) *v.* 妒忌, 羡慕 (Syn. be envious of, covet, grudge)

【考点】feel envy at 对... 感到妒忌 be filled with envy at/of sth. 对某事满怀羡慕 out of envy 因于嫉妒, 出于妒忌 envy sb. sth. 羡慕某人的东西

**fortune**\* ['fɔ:tʃən] *n.* 1. 命运, 运气 (Syn. luck Ant. misfortune) 2. 财产 (Syn. resources, property)

【记忆】派生: fortunate *a.* 幸运的 fortuneless *a.* 不幸的, 没有钱财的 misfortune *n.* 不幸 复合: fortune-teller *n.* (常指女性的) 占卜者, 算命者 fortune-hunter *n.* 以财产为目的而结婚的人 联想: chance *n.* 机会, 运气 destiny *n.* 命运, 宿命 fate *n.* 命运, 天命 lot *n.* 运气 riches *n.* 财

Unit  
Three

Unit  
Four

Unit  
Five

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Six

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Seven

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Nine

Unit  
Ten

Unit  
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Unit  
Twelve



富, 财宝 *treasure* *n.* 财宝, 金银珠宝  
*wealth* *n.* 财富

【考点】*have a good/bad fortune* 走好运(坏运) *seek one's fortune* 寻出路, 碰运气 *come into a fortune* 继承一笔财产 *inherit a large fortune* 继承一笔财产 *make a fortune* 发财 *push one's fortune* 追求名利 *tell sb.'s fortune* 给某人算命 *have one's/the good fortune to do sth.* 有幸做某事 *It is one's good fortune + that...* 某人很幸运...

【考点】*The West* is traditionally the land of the pioneers and the cowboys, where \_\_\_\_\_ could be easily made in cattle or land.

- A. fortunes B. property  
C. opportunities D. treasure

**fortunate**\* ['fɔ:tʃənət] *a.* 幸运的 (*Syn.* lucky *Ant.* unfortunate)

【考点】派生: *fortunateness* *n.* 幸运  
*fortunately* *ad.* 幸运地, 幸好  
*unfortunate* *a.* 不幸的 *unfortunately* *ad.* 不幸地

【考点】*be fortunate in doing sth.* 在做某事方面幸运 *be fortunate to do sth.* 有幸做某事 *It is fortunate + that...* 干...是幸运的

辨析: **fortunate**, **lucky**

*fortunate* 比 *lucky* 正式, 是文雅用语, 常用于较重大的事情; *lucky* 常用于日常谈话中, 并带有侥幸或凭机缘而得到好运的意味。

**impatient**\* [im'peɪənt] *a.* 不耐烦的, 急躁的 (*Syn.* annoyed, anxious *Ant.* patient)

【考点】记词: *im-* (否定前缀) + *patient* (耐心的) 派生: *impatience* *n.* 不耐烦, 着急; 切望 *impatiently* *ad.* 焦躁地, 不耐烦地; 性急地 联想: *patience* Unit Nine After-Class

## Reading Passage II

【考点】*be impatient at/of sth.* 对某事不耐烦 *be impatient with sb.* 对某人不耐烦 *be impatient for* 久候, 切盼 *be impatient to do sth.* 渴望做某事

**kid**\* [kid] (*kidded, kidded; kidding*)  
*v.* 开玩笑, 取笑 (*Syn.* tease, joke)  
*n.* 小孩, 小伙子 (*Syn.* child, guy)

【考点】用法: *kid* 常用于口语中, 如 *You're kidding, aren't you?* 你在开玩笑, 是吗? *No kidding!* 别开玩笑!

**lean**\* [lin] *v.* 1. 依靠, 靠, 倚 (*Syn.* depend, incline) 2. 倾斜, 屈身 (*Syn.* bend, incline *Ant.* straighten)

【考点】派生: *leaning* *n.* 倾向, 倾斜; 爱好

【考点】*lean on sb. for sth.* 依靠某人做某事; 为某事依靠某人 *lean against/on/upon* 倚, 靠 *lean sth. against/on/upon* 将某物靠在 *lean to/toward(oneside)* 倾向于(一边)

**lower**\* ['ləʊə(r)] *a.* 1. 较低的, 低等的 (*Syn.* inferior *Ant.* higher) 2. 下游的 *v.* 放下, 降下, 放低 (*Syn.* drop, let down, take down, reduce *Ant.* raise)

【考点】记词: *low* (低的) + *-er* (形容词比较级后缀) 派生: *low* *a.* 低的 *lowering* *a.* 体力减弱的 *n.* 降低; 减弱

【考点】*lower oneself* 失身份, 失掉面子 (通常用于否定句、疑问句中) *lower oneself to sth./to do sth./by doing sth.* 降低身份做某事

**nasty**\* ['næsti] *a.* 1. 恶劣的, 严重的, 凶险的 (*Syn.* bad, serious) 2. 令人极不愉快的, 令人讨厌的, 烦人的, 使人难受的 (*Syn.* unpleasant, disgusting *Ant.* delightful, pleasant) 3. 难弄的, 困难的 (*Syn.* difficult)

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【记忆】派生: nastily *ad.* 令人不快地; 心术不正地 nastiness *n.* [U] 令人不快; 肮脏; 淫秽; 心术不正

【考点】be nasty to sb. 同某人合不来

**occasion**\* [ə'keɪʒən] *n.* 1. 场合, 时刻, 时候 (*Syn.* time, moment) 2. 重大 (或特殊的) 活动, 盛会 (*Syn.* event, activity) 3. 时机, 机会 (*Syn.* opportunity, chance)

【记忆】派生: occasional *a.* 时时的, 偶尔的 occasionally *ad.* 时而地, 不时地

【考点】for the occasion 临时 on/upon occasion(s) 有时; 间或; 必要时 on one occasion 曾经; 有一个时候 on the occasion of 在... 之际 take/seize occasion to do sth. 利用机会做某事; 乘机去做某事 be equal to the occasion 能够随机应变, 善处难局

**辨析: occasion, chance, opportunity**  
occasion 强调应采取行动的时机。如: He took the occasion to satisfy his desire for revenge. 他抓住这个时机满足他那复仇的愿望。chance 主要指幸运和偶然事件提供的机会。如: They had no chance to escape. 他们没有机会逃走。opportunity 是普通用语, 所指范围较广, 尤其指做符合自己的目的、愿望的事的好机会。如: You should make the most of your opportunities of seeing the country, of learning the language. 你应该尽量利用你的机会看看这个国家, 学习它的语言。

**pace**\* [peɪs] *n.* 1. 节奏, 步速, 速度 (*Syn.* speed) 2. (一) 步 (*Syn.* step) *v.* 踱步 (*Syn.* walk, stroll, stride)

**keep pace with** 跟... 齐步前

进, 与... 并驾齐驱 set/make the pace (为其他的跑步者) 决定步调; 先导; 做榜样

**辨析: pace, speed**

pace 和 speed 两者均可指事物发展或进行的速度; 但 pace 常指人、马的步速, 如: The horse moved at an easy pace 这匹马步子轻快地向前走。speed 常指交通工具和机械的速度, 如: The car is travelling at a speed of 50 miles an hour. 这辆轿车以每小时 50 英里的速度行进。

【考题】Many people complain of the rapid \_\_\_\_\_ of modern life.

- A. rate B. speed  
C. pace D. growth

**participate**\* [pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt] *v.* 参与, 参加 (*Syn.* take part in, engage in, join in)

【记忆】派生: participation *n.* 参与, 参加 participatory *a.* 参加的, 参与的 participant *n.* 参加者, 参与者

【考点】participate in + *n.* 参与..., 参加... (较为正式, 常用于表示参加某种活动)

【考题】The students were participating \_\_\_\_\_ an international energy-saving competition between towns in New England and Canada.

- A. for B. in  
C. to D. at

**punch**\* [pʌntʃ] *v.* 1. 用拳猛击, 猛击 (*Syn.* strike, hit, blow) 2. 冲出 (孔等), 打出 (孔等) (*Syn.* perforate) *n.* 1. 猛击 (*Syn.* blow, strike, hit, wallop) 2. 冲床, 穿孔机

【记忆】派生: puncher *n.* 穿孔者; 打孔器 punching *a.* 强有力的, 生气勃勃的 联想: hit *v.* 打 slap *v.* 掌掴, 打耳光 kick *v.* 脚踢 club *v.* 棒打 whip *v.* 鞭打



**[考点]** **punch in/out** 在考勤卡上打印上或下班时间 **punch sb. in/on the nose** 对某人的鼻子猛打 **give sb. a punch** 给某人一拳 **beat a person to the punch** 先发制人, 抢先攻击

**辨析:** **blow, punch**

**blow** 是一个概括性的词汇, 该词表示用手或其它工具、武器的强大的冲击力打击某人或某物, 也常指用拳头强击某人或某物; **punch** 与 **blow** 相比为非正式用语, 该词的应用是受一定的限制的, 它常表示用拳头快而突然地对准某一特殊目标进行打击。

**reluctance**\* ['ri'laktəns] *n.* 不情愿 (*Syn.* unwillingness *Ant.* willingness)

**[记忆]** 记词: **reluctant** (不情愿的) + **-ance** (名词后缀) 派生: **reluctant** *a.* 不情愿的 **reluctantly** *ad.* 不情愿地

**[考点]** **show reluctance to do sth.** 表示不愿做某事 **obey without reluctance** 欣然从命 **with reluctance** 不情愿地, 勉强地

**severely**\* ['si'viəli] *ad.* 严重地 (*Syn.* badly, seriously, strictly *Ant.* slightly, mildly, softly, gently)

**[记忆]** 记词: **severe** (严重的, 严厉的) + **-ly** (副词后缀) 派生: **severe** *a.* 严重的, 严厉的 **severity** *n.* [U] 严肃, 严厉 **severeness** *n.* 严肃

**shove**\* [ʃʌv] *v.* 猛推 (*Syn.* push)

**[联想]** **联想:** **push** *v.* 推 **shoulder** *v.* 用肩膀推 **propel** *v.* 推进 **nudge** *v.* 用臂肘轻推 **elbow** *v.* 用(两)肘推

**[考点]** **shove sb. around** 猛推某人; 对某人指手划脚 **shove one's way** 推挤着前进 **shove sb. aside** 把某人推到一边 **shove off** 离开, 动手 (常用命令式)

**subway**\* ['sʌbwei] *n.* 1. 地铁 (*Syn.*

*underground, railway, tube*) 2. 地道 (*Syn.* underpass, underground)

**[记忆]** 记词: **sub-** (前缀: “在...下面”) + **way** (道路)

**[考点]** **take the subway** 搭乘地铁 **travel to a place by subway** 乘地铁前往某地

**辨析:** **subway, underground, tube** **subway** 指拥挤的马路口的地下通道, 是英美共同的用法。指“地下铁道”, **subway** 是美国英语, 英国人称之为 **underground** (*railway*), 又非正式叫做 **tube**。

**trifle**\* ['traɪfl] *n.* 微不足道的事情 (*Syn.* triviality)

**[记忆]** 派生: **trifler** *n.* 开玩笑的人; 轻浮的人; 懒人 **trifling** *a.* 不重要的, 无聊的

**[考点]** **waste time on trifles** 为琐事浪费时间 **stand upon trifles** 拘泥小节 **worry over trifles** 为琐事而担忧 **a trifle** 有点, 稍微 **a trifle of** 一点点 **trifle with** 玩弄, 轻视 **trifle with one's affection** 玩弄某人的感情 **trifle away** 浪费 (时间、精力、金钱等)

**unaided**\* [ʌn'eɪdɪd] *a.* 没有帮助的 (*Syn.* aidless, helpless *Ant.* helpful)

**[记忆]** 记词: **un-** (否定前缀) + **aid** (帮助) + **-ed** (形容词后缀)

**[用法]** **unaided** 常指独立的意思, 如: **They did it unaided.** 他们独立完成了这项工作。 **He is unable to walk unaided.** 他不能独立行走。

**urge**\* [ɜ:dʒ] *v.* 1. 催促, 力劝 (*Syn.* press, prompt, propel, persuade) 2. 驱策, 鼓励 (*Syn.* drive, encourage) 3. 强烈的欲望, 迫切的要求 (*Syn.* insistence, perseverance, persistence, pressing)

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**[记忆]** 派生: urgency, urgency *n.*  
 [U]迫切,敦促 urgent *a.* 紧迫的,急切的 urging *n.* 紧迫,急切 urger *n.* 催促者,劝告者 **联想:** advise *v.* 忠告 recommend *v.* 劝告 admonish *v.* 告诫 caution *v.* 警告 warn *v.* 警告

**[考点]** urge sb. to do sth. 催促某人做某事 urge sth. on sb. 对某人强调某事 urge + that... 催促..., 敦促...  
**urge sb. to sth.** 驱策某人去做某事  
**用法:** 当 urge 后跟 that 从句时, 从句中要用虚拟语气: (should) + 动词原形。

## II. Phrases 短语

**break out** 1. 爆发, 突然发生 2. 使逃脱, 使逃走

A fire broke out in the lower storey and soon the whole building was in flames. 楼下着了火, 不一会儿整个大楼都烧起来了。

**[记忆]** break away 突然离开, 强行逃脱 break down 损坏 break in 1. 闯入 2. 插嘴 break off 中止, 中断 break into 强行闯入 break through 突围, 突破 break up 1. 打碎, 粉碎 2. 终止, 结束

**[考题]** When a fire \_\_\_\_\_ at the National Exhibition in London, at least ten priceless paintings were completely destroyed.

A. broke off B. broke out C. broke down D. broke up

**engage in** 从事, 参与, 参加

If you engage in those activities, you can't expect to have time for your family. 如你参加这些活动, 就不能指望有时间照顾家庭了。

**[记忆]** engage in sth. = do sth. 从事于 be engaged in sth. = be doing sth. 正从事于

**let on** 泄露秘密

He knew where the key was, but he didn't let on. 他知道钥匙在什么地方, 可就是不讲。

**[记忆]** let alone 1. 更别提 2. 不打扰, 不惊动 let down 1. 放下, 降低 2. 使失望 let go(of) 放, 松手 let off 1. 排放 2. 放过, 宽恕 let out 1. 放走, 释放 2. 发出

**make it to** 及时赶到

The scout made it to the other bank in spite of the turbulent waves. 尽管波涛汹涌, 那位侦察兵还是游到了对岸。

**[记忆]** (be) made up of 由...组成, 由...构成 make for 1. 走向, 朝...前走 2. 导致, 促成 make out 1. 写出, 开出 2. 看出, 辨认出 3. 理解, 了解 make up 1. 组成, 构成 2. 捏造, 临时编造 3. (为...)化妆 4. 补充, 补足 make up for 补偿, 弥补

**now that** 既然, 由于

Now that the rain has stopped, we can leave. 雨既然停了, 我们就可以走了。

**[记忆]** (every) now and then 时而, 偶尔 just now 1. 现在, 眼下 2. 刚才, 才不久

**[考题]** \_\_\_\_\_ we have finished the course, we shall take a new one.

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A. Since that      B. By now      C. Since now      D. Now that  
on leave 休假

He is on leave now, and will not be back until early next month. 他眼下正在休假,要到下月初才会回来。

【记忆】leave alone 1. 让独自呆着 2. 不打扰,不干预 leave behind 1. 不带,忘了带 2. 遗留,留下 leave off 停止,中断 leave out 遗留,省略  
see to(it that) 确保,注意,务必做到,保证;负责照料;修理

The wind is blowing hard; please see to it that all the windows are fastened properly 刮大风了,请务必把所有窗子都关好。

用法:to 后面接名词,如果接从句,须用一个形式宾语 it,或只用 see that…。例如:While my wife was doing the washing, I saw to the cooking. 当我妻子洗衣服时,我负责烧饭。

【记忆】see about 办理,安排 see off 给…送行 see through 看穿,识破

【考题】He would \_\_\_\_\_ it that his son took a livelier interest in politics.

A. see into      B. see through      C. see about      D. see to  
The politician says he will \_\_\_\_\_ the welfare of the people.

A. prey on      B. take on      C. get at      D. see to  
He is late again today; I'll \_\_\_\_\_ that he will not be late tomorrow.

A. be sure      B. hope for      C. see to it      D. to be felt  
The manager assured the customer that his complaint would be seen \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to      B. at      C. on      D. with

set the pace 定速度

He set the pace in the 1,500-metre race as the other runners tried to keep up with him. 在1500米赛跑中,他一马当先,其他选手在后面拼命追赶。

【记忆】set about 开始,着手 set apart 1. 使分离,使分开 2. 使显得突出 set aside 1. 拨出,留出 2. 把…置于一旁,不理睬 set back 1. 推迟,延缓,阻碍 2. 使花费 set down 写下,记下 set off 1. 出发,启程 2. 激起,引起 set out 1. 动身,启程 2. 开始 3. 摆出 4. 陈述,阐明 set up 1. 创立,建立,为…作好准备 2. 竖立,架起,建造 3. 开业,开始经商

subject…to 使承受,使遭受,使服从

The hurricane subjected the islanders to devastating floods. 飓风使岛上的居民遭受了破坏性很大的涝灾。

despite 尽管,任凭

He went to work despite his illness. 尽管生病,他还是去工作。

【记忆】in spite of 尽管,任凭

### III. Useful Patterns 句型

1. I am/was + a. + to be done(不定式的被动语态)被…,我很…(L.1)

I am glad to be invited to visit your country. 我很高兴被邀请贵国。

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TwoUnit  
ThreeUnit  
FourUnit  
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EightUnit  
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I was pleased to have been given this opportunity. 我很高兴得到这个机会。

2. **It is/was + a. + to do sth.** 干某事是…的 (L. 5)

It is hard to say which book is more suitable. 很难说哪一本书更合适。

It is not economical to use this kind of chemical. 用这种化工产品不经济。

3. **It is/was + a. for sb. to do sth.** 对某人来说做某事是…的 (L. 11)

It is difficult for us to express our gratitude in words. 我们要用语言表示心头的感激是很困难的。

It is harder every day for a poor man to get a living. 穷人谋生正一天比一天难。

4. **It takes sth. for sb. to do sth.** 对某人来说做某事需要… (L. 17)

It takes a lot of money for him to buy a house like that. 对他来说要买那样一幢房子需要很多钱。

It takes courage and perseverance for her to do this kind of work. 对她来说做这样的工作要有勇气和毅力。

5. **now that** …既然… (L. 23)

Now that I'm well again, I can go on with my work. 既然我恢复了健康, 那就可以继续工作了。

Now that you are here, you'd better stay. 既然你已来了, 最好还是住下。

6. **even though** …即使… (L. 24)

I'll help you, even though I must stay up the whole night. 即使一夜不睡, 我也要帮助你。

Even though you try again, you may not succeed. 即使你再试一次, 你也许还是不能成功。

## IV. The Text-Related Information 与课文有关的知识介绍

New York City is subdivided into five boroughs (行政区). They are Queens, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Bronx, and Manhattan. Almost all of the Bronx is situated on the mainland, but the other boroughs are situated on, or comprise (包含) islands: Brooklyn and Queens are located on the western end of Long Island, Staten Island encompasses (包围) the island of Staten Island, and Manhattan is primarily made up of Manhattan Island.

## V. Comprehension of the Text 课文理解

1. When I was growing up, I was embarrassed to be seen with my father.

He was severely crippled and very short, and when we would walk together, his hand on my arm for balance, people would stare. (L. 1) 当我渐渐长大, 别人看见我和爸爸在一起, 我会觉得很尴尬。他跛得很厉害, 个头又矮, 当我们一起走时, 他为了保持平衡把手搭在我胳膊上, 人们常常会盯着我们看。was growing up 用过去进行时, 表示渐渐长大的过程。to be seen 是不定式的





被动态,表示“当被别人看到”,相当于 when the others saw me together with my father. would walk 表示“过去常常去散步”,would 在这里不表示将来时。his hand on my arm for balance 这里是“名词+介词短语”的独立结构。I was embarrassed to be seen...中结构是“主语+be+形容词+带 to 的不定式”,在英语中许多形容词后可以跟带 to 的不定式,如:I'm pleased to meet you.

2. He went to work sick, and despite nasty weather. He almost never missed a day and would make it to the office even if others could not. (L. 9~11) 不论是生病还是碰上恶劣的天气,他都去上班。他几乎没旷过一天工,即使别人无法上班,他也要去办公室。

理解:He almost went to work every day, even if he was ill or it was in bad weather that others could not go.

形容词 sick 在句中强调一种伴随状态,sick 和 despite nasty weather 做同样的成分,相当于 despite sickness and nasty weather; make it to someplace 意为“及时到达某地”,类似的用法有 make it,意为“成功地做...”,如:The charts showed we had made it, and big. 图表显示我们成功了,大大地成功了。even if 意为“即使”,引导让步状语从句。

3. He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able. (L. 20) 他从不把自己说成是怜悯的对象,他也从不对更幸运的或更能干的人表示任何嫉妒。

talk about...as 把...说成,nor 引导的是倒装句,类似的否定词还有 seldom, hardly, scarcely, neither 等。the more fortunate 是定冠词 the+形容词,指这一类人。

4. What he looked for in others was a “good heart”, and if he found one, the owner was good enough for him. (L. 21~22) 他在别人身上所寻找的是一颗“善心”,如果他找到了,那么有这颗善心的人对他来说就是一位大好人了。

What he looked for in others 是主语;the owner 后面省略了 of the good heart;enough 修饰形容词时后置。

5. He liked to go to dances and parties, where he would have a good time just sitting and watching. (L. 29) 他喜欢参加舞会和聚会,在这种场合下,他只要坐着看就很开心了。

where 引导的定语从句修饰表示地点的名词 dances and parties. sitting and watching 是现在分词作伴随状语,与动作同时进行。

6. But the next day people kidded him by saying it was the first time any fighter was urged to take a dive even before the bout began. (L. 35~36) 但是第二天人们跟他开玩笑说这是头一回比赛尚未开始对手就被迫故意认输。理解:But the next day people teased him and said in a joking way that it was the first time for any fighter to be forced into giving in even before the boxing match began.

在 it was the first time any fighter...中,time 后面省略了关系代词 that, any fighter was urged to take a dive even before the bout began 是 the first

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TwoUnit  
ThreeUnit  
FourUnit  
FiveUnit  
SixUnit  
SevenUnit  
EightUnit  
NineUnit  
TenUnit  
ElevenUnit  
Twelve