

新版

主 编 王湘云
本册编著 李华琳 邓湘文

大学英语精读 学习指导

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山东大学出版社

3

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(第三分册)

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前言

《新版大学英语精读学习指导》是根据上海外语教育出版社 1998 年出版的修订本《大学英语》精读教材（1~4 册）编写而成的一套学习指导书。全书共分四册，本书为第三分册，共有 10 个单元。每个单元的组成与特点如下：

重点单词。在这部分中，我们根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》对课文中出现的重点难点单词进行了详尽讲解并附以恰当例句。每个词条都标识出了该单词所属于级别（该单词右上角的“4”表示该单词为“四级单词”，“6”表示该单词属于“六级单词”，未予标识者属于“超纲单词”）。该单词的词义则完全按照大纲给出。另外，每个单词还给出了同义词、反义词、例句、疑难用法、短语、派生和辨析等重要信息。

重点短语。对课文中出现的、在课后词汇表中提及的重点难点短语，我们进行了较为详尽的解释，并附以恰当例句。

疑难句型。我们将课文中出现的重点疑难语法现象进行了解释说明，同时对课文中出现的疑难句型，我们也进行了详尽的分析，以帮助读者理解课文，并提高阅读理解能力。

重点内容检测。这部分内容是对课文出现的重点内容的检测，读者可以通过该练习，达到对课文重点单词、短语、句型的掌握与应用。为帮助读者自测，该部分练习附有参考答案。

课后练习参考答案。为了使读者了解自己对课后练习的掌握情况，同时为了便于广大读者自学和英语教师备课，我们在此给出了课后练习参考答案、课文参考译文和阅读材料参考译文。

由于编写时间仓促，作者水平有限，书中难免有不足之处，敬请读者谅解。

王 湘 云

2000 年 7 月 18 日

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Unit One A Brush with the Law

重点单词

process⁴ *n.* ① 过程, 进程 [同] procedure, course ② 工序, 制作法 [同] method, operation, system ③ 工艺 [同] technique *vt.* 加工, 处理 [同] treat, handle, prepare

In the sun, a continuous *process* changes matter into energy. 太阳中有一个不断地将物质转化为能量的过程。

The pictures tell the children the *process* of making paper out of wood. 图片向孩子们讲解了用木材造纸的工序。

Successful companies are willing to constantly break down and reconstruct their products and *process*. 成功的公司愿意不断地打破旧的产品和工艺, 重组新的产品和工艺。

Processing information is dramatically more powerful and cost-effective than moving physical products. 处理信息比挪动实物更为经济高效。

The computer can analyze and *process* a large amount of data in a very short time. 电脑可以在短时间内迅速分析和处理大量数据。

【短语】

in the *process* of 在……期间

【派生】

processor *n.* 加工器, 加工者; (计算机)微处理机, 处理程序

procession *n.* 队伍, 连续

arbitrary⁴ *a.* ① 随心所欲的, 专断的 [同] willful, tyrannical [反] judicious, well-advised ② 任意(性)的 [同] random

As a teacher, I try to be fair with all my students and avoid making *arbitrary* decisions. 作为一名教师, 我力求公平对待所有学生, 避免武断行为。

My choice was quite *arbitrary* since I had no idea about what to specialize in. 因为我对学什么专业一点打算都没有, 所以只是随便选了一个。

No one likes to work with a proud, fitful and *arbitrary* person. 没有人喜欢和一个盛气凌人、性情乖戾而且任性的人共事。

【派生】

arbitrate *v.* 仲裁, 公断

arbitration *n.* 仲裁, 公断

arbitrator *n.* 仲裁人, 公断人

circumstance⁴ *n.* ①条件, 情况 [同] condition, occasion ②[*pl.*] 境遇, 经济状况 [同] fate, condition
Circumstances allowing, I will revisit my birthplace after I retire. 条件允许的话, 退休以后我要回我的出生地去看看。

Under no circumstances should China be the first country to use nuclear weapons. 任何情况下, 中国都不会第一个使用核武器。

The unfavorable circumstances did not crush him but only made him work even harder. 逆境没有压垮他, 而只是使他更加努力地工作。

【短语】

under the (such) circumstances 在这种情况下, (情况)既然如此

under no circumstances 在任何情况下都不, 无论如何都不

【辨析】circumstance, condition, environment 和 surroundings:

这四个词都可当“环境, 条件”讲, 但 circumstance 常以复数形式出现, 指事件或动作发生时的“情况”, 或无法改变的特定的客观情况、境遇或环境, 多与介词 under 连用。condition 除指“情况, 状况”外, 还可指“状态, 要素, 条件”, 与介词 in 连用, 如 in this condition 在这种情况下, be (not) in a condition to do something (情况, 状态)(不)适合。environment 是环境的总称, 指物质或精神的环境。surroundings 仅指人或物周围的事物或环境, 与 environment 相比范围较小。

He was forced by circumstances to accept the exhausting and low-paid job. 为环境所迫, 他接受了那份既累人报酬又低的工作。

The workers have staged a strike for better working conditions. 工人为改善工作条件举行了罢工。They are passing new laws to prevent the pollution of the environment. 他们就要通过防止环境污染的新法令。

Children's behavior often reflects the environment they were brought up in. 儿童的行为往往反映出他们成长的环境。

A child learns from its surroundings. 小孩子从周围环境中学习。

subsequent⁴ *a.* 随后的, 后来的 [同] later, following, succeeding [反] prior, precedent, antecedent

The subsequent events proved his predictions. 随后发生的事情证明了他的预言。

What happened subsequent to the scandal was known to us all—he was disgraced and forced to bid farewell to his beloved career. 丑闻之后发生的事情我们都已知道——他名誉扫地, 被迫告别了他所钟爱的职业。

【短语】

subsequent to 继……之后

【派生】

subsequence *n.* 后来发生的事物或情况 subsequently *ad.* 其后, 接着

due⁴ *a.* ①预定的, (或应到)的 [同] expected ②应给的, 应得的 [同] rightful ③应有的, 充分的, 适当的 [同] appropriate, suitable, sufficient, adequate [反] deficient, undue ④应付的, 到期的 [同] unpaid, owing [反] undue

The result is due tomorrow. 结果明天出来。

This is a due reward of his heroic deed. 这是他的英雄行为所应得的奖励。

We hope you will give due consideration to the matter. 希望你对此事予以适当考虑。

When is the rent *due*? 什么时候交房租?

【短语】

due to 由于, 因为

temporary⁴ *a.* 暂时的, 临时的 [同] *alternate, provisional* [反] *permanent*

The injection can only give a *temporary* relief from pain. 注射只能暂时止痛。

He was a *temporary* president for ten months. 他作了 10 个月的临时校长。

obvious⁴ *a.* 显然的, 明显的 [同] *apparent, distinct, evident, plain* [反] *obscure, unobvious*

His nervousness was *obvious* right from the start. 显然他从一开始就十分紧张。

Cutting down on expenses is the *obvious* way to get over the financial difficulty of the company. 节省开支是公司摆脱经济困境的显而易见的出路。

【辨析】 *obvious, apparent* 和 *evident*:

三个词都作“明显的”讲, *obvious* 指显而易见的, 不需要敏锐的观察力就可看到或明白的事或物, *apparent* 是 *appear* 的派生词, 因此含有“看起来, 表面看上去很明显”的意思, *apparent* 有时和 *real* 相对, 有表面看上去是一回事, 而事实未必如此的意思。 *evident* 通常指根据可见的迹象或证据作出的合理推断, 表示考虑到各种事实、条件和迹象后显得很明显。

His exhaustion was *obvious* when he fell asleep standing up. 他显然太累了, 站着就睡着了。

The stain is *apparent* from a distance. 那片污渍从远处就能看得见。

The *apparent* excuse for his failure to turn up was his poor health. 他没能到场的表面原因是身体不好。

When he did not drive his car home, it was *evident* that he had had an accident. 很显然他出了车祸, 因为他没把车开回家。

wander⁴ *vi.* ① 闲游, 闲逛, 漫步 [同] *stroll, roam* ② 走神, (神志) 恍惚 [同] *stray*

I *wandered* through the stores, hoping to get some idea for his birthday present. 我在商店里闲逛, 想看看给他买点什么生日礼物。

Listen carefully. Do not let your attention *wander*. 认真听, 别走神。

【短语】

wander (away) from 走开, 偏离

commit⁴ *vt.* 犯(罪), 干(坏事) [同] *violate, offend*

A person who shields a known criminal *commits* a severe crime. 包庇罪犯是一种严重的犯罪。

The police soon arrived at the spot where the murder had been *committed*. 警察很快赶到谋杀现场。

【短语】

commit suicide 自杀

regard⁴ *vt.* ① (as) 看待, 把……看作为, 对待 [同] *consider, view, deem* ② 尊重 [同] *admire, esteem, respect* [反] *reject, scorn, despise* *n.* [pl.] 敬意, 致意, 问候

I have always *regarded* his advice highly. 我一向重视他的忠告。

I *regarded* him as among my friends. 我把他当作我的一个朋友。

Waste is *regarded* as a crime. 浪费被认为是一种犯罪行为。

Please *regard* the rights of others. 请尊重其他人的权利。

With kindest *regards* to you all. 向各位表示最衷心的问候。

【短语】

as *regards* 关于, 至于 with/in *regards* to 关于, 至于

【派生】

regarding *prep.* 关于 regardless(of) *a.* 不顾

【辨析】consider 和 regard:

两者都指对某种情况的判断, *consider* 表示经过深思熟虑或经过亲身经历后而“相信, 确认”。*regard* 则通常表示通过事物外表或视觉感观而作出的判断。

All the critics *considered* the performance a great success. 所有评论家都认为演出很成功。

She *regards* her husband as a genius, though others find him mediocre. 她认为自己的丈夫是个天才, 而在别人看来, 他却很平庸。

casual¹ a. ① 偶然的, 碰巧的 [同] accidental, chance, incidental, unplanned [反] deliberate, intentional, planned ② 随便的, 非正式的 [同] informal, relaxed, easy-going [反] formal, conventional, ceremonial ③ 临时的 [同] occasional, irregular [反] fixed

Their friendship began with a *casual* meeting at a party. 他们的友谊始于一次聚会上的不期而遇。Today, *casual* clothes are acceptable at formal gatherings. 如今, 随便的衣着也为正式聚会所接受。

He employs *casual* labor on his farm at harvest time. 收获季节, 他雇用临时工到农场干活。

【派生】

casualty *n.* 事故, 灾祸; 死伤, 伤亡

confirm⁴ vt. ① 证实, 肯定 [同] support, verify, uphold [反] refute, deny, contradict ② 进一步确定 ③ 批准, 确认 [同] ratify, assent, consent [反] decline, refuse, reject

The president has *confirmed* the news that he will resign this December. 总统证实了他将于 12 月辞职的消息。

His conduct *confirmed* me in my belief that he was a reliable young man. 我认为他是一个可靠的年轻人, 他的所作所为证实了我的看法。

He sent a written request to *confirm* his telephone order. 他发了一份书面要求, 以进一步确定他的电话订货。

The treaty was *confirmed* by the prime minister. 首相批准了条约。

【疑难用法】

confirm 可用于 *confirm sb. in sth.* 结构, 后面可跟名词或名词性短语作宾语, 也可用于 *It has been confirmed* 句型。但当用于主动语态时, 后面不可直接跟宾语从句, 即不可用 *confirm that* 句型, 而可采用 *confirm sb. in sth.* 结构, 或用名词或名词性短语作宾语, 后跟同位语从句来表达相同意思。

【派生】

confirmation *n.* 强化; 批准, 认可, 确认(书) confirmed *a.* 确定的, 证实的

conduct⁴ vt. ① 处理, 引导 [同] handle, direct, manage ② 指挥, 引导 [同] direct, guide, accompany ③ 传导, 传(热, 电) [同] transmit, carry, channel *n.* 举止, 行为 [同] behavior

Business affairs are *conducted* efficiently in the office. 这间办公室处理各种事务的效率很高。

Today's lesson will be *conducted* in this way. 今天的课将这样上。

They haven't found the suitable person to *conduct* the meeting. 他们还没找到主持会议的合适人

选。

The visitors were *conducted* round the palace by a young lady. 一位年轻女士领着游客们在宫殿中参观。

Copper *conducts* electricity better than many other materials. 铜的导电能力强于许多其他材料。

This pipe *conducts* hot water to the radiator upstairs. 这根管子把热水传给楼上的暖气。

【派生】

conduction *n.* 传导, 输送, 传播

conductive *a.* 能传导的, 传导性的

conductivity *n.* 传导性, 传导力

conductor *n.* 领导, 指挥; (公交)售票员; 导体

dismiss⁴ vt. ① 不再考虑[同] decline, refuse, turn down ② 免……职, 解雇, 开除[同] discharge, deploy, fire [反] hire, employ, engage ③ 解散, 遣散[同] discard

He *dismissed* the idea of introducing new equipment for lack of funds. 因为缺乏资金, 他打消了引进新设备的念头。

He was *dismissed* from office for neglect of duty. 他因为玩忽职守被革职。

The student was *dismissed* from school for stealing money. 那个学生因为偷钱而被学校开除。

After an hour of training, they were *dismissed* for a rest. 练了一小时以后, 他们解散休息。

The manager said there was no application form left and *dismissed* the waiting crowd. 经理说申请表格没有了, 然后遣散了等待着的人群。

【派生】

dismissal *n.* 解散, 解雇, 开除

award⁴ n. 奖, 奖品[同] prize, reward **vt.** 授予, 给予[同] grant, allocate, give

Celine Dion, the 32-year-old Grammy *Award* winner, bid farewell to her fans last week. 32 岁的葛莱美奖获得者席琳·狄翁于上周告别歌迷。

My son took part in the drawing competition of his school last month and won the highest *award*. 上个月我儿子参加了学校的绘画比赛并且获得了最高奖。

A medal was *awarded* to the champion of the race. 赛跑的冠军被授予了一枚奖章。

【辨析】award, reward

这两个词不但音、形相近, 而且意义也相近。作名词时, 都可以当“奖, 奖赏”讲; 作动词时, 都有“给予”的意思。但 award 指竞赛中获胜所得的奖品, 它作动词时, 指“自上而下”, 即从高一级到低一级的“给予”, 后面可接双宾语, 而 reward 指的是因工作出色或做了某件事所得的“报酬”或“赏金”。作动词时, 有“酬谢”的意思, 后跟 for 用来说明因何事而给予报酬, 跟 with 来说明给予何种报酬。

The winner received a medal as an *award*. 获胜者得到一枚奖章作为奖赏。

The president *awarded* him the degree of MA in person. 校长亲自授予他文学硕士学位。

The company promises worthy employees a *reward*. 公司许诺对工作出色的员工予以奖赏。

She received a *reward* for turning in the criminal. 她因告发罪犯获得一笔赏金。

He *rewarded* the taxi driver with a handsome tip for his good service. 他给了出租车司机一笔不少的小费, 以酬谢他的殷勤服务。

respectable⁴ a. 可敬的[同] creditable, reputable, honorable, worthy [反] disreputable, unrespectable
I was deeply impressed by his poor but *respectable* parents. 他的父母贫穷然而可敬, 给我留下了深刻的印象。

He wants to be a *respectable* scientist when he grows up. 长大后他想当一名令人尊敬的科学家。

【辨析】*respectable*, *respected*, *respectful* 和 *respective*:

四个词都作形容词用,前三个词都与“尊重”有关,*respectable* 由动词 *respect* (尊敬)和形容词后缀 *-able* (适合的)构成,意为“可敬的”,“令人尊敬的”,含有被动的意思。*respectful* 由动词 *respect* (尊重)和形容词后缀 *-ful* (充满的)构成,意为“充满敬意的,有礼貌的”,含有主动的意思。*respected* 由过去分词转化而来,意为“受到尊敬的,受到尊重的”,含有完成的意义。而 *respective* 却与“尊重”无关,意为“各自的,分别的”。

Senior citizens are highly *respectable* in China. 在中国,老年人倍受尊敬。

He was always *respectful* to older people. 他一向尊重长辈。

The much *respected* old man is seen to walk in the park every morning. 每天早上这位倍受尊敬的长者都在公园里散步。

They were given *respective* work according to their abilities. 他们按其各自的能力分别被安排了工作。

reliable⁴ a. 可靠的 [同] *dependable*, *secure*, *trustworthy* [反] *unreliable*, *questionable*, *untrustworthy*
I had treated him as a *reliable* friend, but he betrayed me for the sake of money. 我把他当朋友看待,他却为金钱而出卖了我。

He isn't as *reliable* as you think. 他没有你认为的那么可靠。

【派生】

rely vi. 信赖,依靠 *reliance n.* 信赖,依靠,可信赖的人或物

given⁶ a. ① 规定的,特定的 [同] *fixed*, *specified* ② (to) 有癖好的,有倾向的 [同] *apt*, *inclined*, *liable*, *prone prep.* 考虑到 [同] *considering*

The students were required to finish the test at a *given* time. 学生们被要求在规定时间内完成试题。

He seemed *given* to exaggerating everything. 他似乎有一种事事都夸大其词的倾向。

Given his age, we assigned him a light job. 考虑到他的年龄,我们分给他一项较轻的工作。

guilty⁴ a. ① 内疚的 [同] *sorry*, *regretful* ② 有罪的 [同] *sinful*, *criminal* [反] *innocent*, *guiltless*

With a *guilty* look the boy confessed to his mother that it was he who had broken the window. 那个孩子面带愧色地向他母亲承认是他打破了窗玻璃。

I still can't help feeling *guilty* at wronging her. 我仍然禁不住为错怪她而感到惭愧。

He was found *guilty* and sentenced to five years' hard work. 他被判有罪并被判处五年劳役。

The jury pronounced him *guilty* of murder. 陪审团宣布他犯有谋杀罪。

【派生】

guilt n. 有罪,犯罪 *guiltiness n.* 有罪,罪恶,自觉有罪

guiltless a. 无罪的

revolve⁶ vi. 旋转 [同] *circle*, *rotate*

Ancient Egyptians believed that the sun *revolved* around the earth. 古埃及人确信太阳绕着地球转。
Her life has *revolved* around the family ever since she got married. 自从结婚以后,家庭就成了她生活的中心。

【短语】

revolve around (about) 以……为主要内容

【派生】

revolution *n.* ① 革命 ② (天体的) 运行, 公转; (轮子等的) 旋转, 一转

revolutionary *a.* ① 革命的 ② 旋转的 *n.* 革命的

revolutionize *vt.* 革……的命; 引起革命; 彻底改变 revolver *n.* 左轮(手枪)

meanwhile⁴ *ad.* 与此同时 [同] at the same time, meantime

I was sorry that he was fired; *meanwhile*, I also felt that he shouldn't have been that absent-minded while working. 我为他被解雇感到难过, 与此同时, 我也觉得, 她不该在工作的时候那么心不在焉。

The manager will have dinner with us this evening. *Meanwhile*, he will discuss with us about the advertising for the new products. 经理今晚将与我们共进晚餐, 同时将与我们的讨论为新产品做广告之事。

complain⁴ *v.* 抱怨 [同] grumble, fuss [反] accept, tolerate

So far, I have nothing to *complain*—the company treats me well and I am getting along well with my colleagues. 到目前为止, 我没有什么可抱怨的——公司对我很好, 我跟同事们相处得也很融洽。

The residents *complained* to the mayor about the noise at night. 居民们向市长投诉他们夜间听到的噪音。

Our neighbor *complained* that our children were too noisy. 邻居们抱怨说, 我们的孩子们太吵闹了。

The customer *complained* against the salesgirl for her rudeness. 那位顾客对那个女售货员的无礼表示不满。

The patient *complained* of his insomnia and headache to the doctor. 病人向医生诉说他失眠、头疼。

【疑难用法】

complain 当“抱怨, 诉苦, 发牢骚”讲时, 后面直接跟宾语从句, 或加介词 of 或 about 再跟名词或名词性短语作宾语; 若 complain 的意思是说自己有病, 则后跟介词 of 再加名词或名词性短语作宾语。

【派生】

complainant *n.* [法律] 原告 complainer *n.* 抱怨者, 抗议者, 控诉人

complaint *n.* ① 抱怨, 诉苦, 牢骚, 委屈 ② 疾病

apologize (apologise)⁴ *vi.* 道歉, 认错 [同] regret, say sorry

He *apologized* to me for hurting my feelings. 他为伤害了我的感情而向我道歉。

I must *apologize* for not being able to attend your wedding ceremony. 我必须为没能参加你的婚礼而道歉。

I called him by the wrong name, for which I *apologized*. 我把他的名字叫错了, 对此我表示了歉意。

【短语】

apologize to sb. for sth. 为某事而向某人道歉

【派生】

apologetic *a.* ① 道歉的 ② 辩解的 apology *n.* ① 道歉 ② 辩解

重点短语

take sb. to court 对某人提出诉讼

It was Starr who *took the president to court*. 是斯塔尔将总统送上了法庭。

Do you realize that I may well *take you to court*? 你有没有意识到我很可能对你提出诉讼?

In view of your inexperience, I won't *take you to court*. But don't do it again. 鉴于你缺乏经验, 我不会对你提出诉讼, 但是不要再那样做了。

a couple of (后跟可数名词复数形式)少数, 几个, 一对

The paper says that there might be a storm in *a couple of days*. 报上说近一两天内可能有暴风雨。

The goods will be delivered to you in *a couple of days*. 货几天后送到。

save up 储蓄

They are *saving up* to buy a larger apartment. 他们攒钱想买一套大点的公寓。

It is advisable for parents to *save up* some money for the education of their children. 对父母来说, 为孩子的教育攒钱是明智的。

take one's time 慢慢来, 不着急

Just *take your time* to pack; we still have 3 hours to go. 别着急, 慢慢整理, 我们还有三个小时的时间。

Take your time, and you will soon learn to understand each other. 别着急, 你们很快就会学会互相理解的。

He *took his time* to answer the professor's question. 他不慌不忙地回答了教授提出的问题。

at first 起先

At first, I took up photography just for fun, but then I was fascinated by it. 起初, 我学摄影只是为了好玩, 可后来我却对它着了迷。

When they heard the story, they were *at first* incredulous. 刚听说这件事的时候, 他们还不相信。

turn out 结果, 证明是

Brain power has *turned out* to be the prime factor driving the New Economy in the U.S.. 人的脑力成为推动美国新经济的首要因素。

She was afraid things weren't going to *turn out* smooth for us. 她担心我们将来的情况会不顺利。

It *turns out* that the birth control policy of China has been a great success. 中国的计划生育政策取得了巨大的成功。

call on (upon) 要求

Tom wasn't listening and made a random answer when *called on* to reply. 汤姆没有听讲, 当被叫起来回答问题时, 他随便地给了个回答。

The police *called on* the public for any information about the murder. 警方向公众呼吁, 要求他们提供有关谋杀案的线索。

stand (have) a chance 有机会, 有希望

Leading in the early rounds, our team *stands a chance* of winning the championship this year. 我们队在早期的几轮比赛中一直领先, 很有希望获得本年度冠军。

Born and brought up in a small backward mountain village, the boy scarcely *has a chance* of rising

high in life. 这个男孩生长在落后的小山村里, 他将来几乎没有出人头地的机会。

revolve around

Now ten years into marriage, she still remains childless because she doesn't want her life to *revolve around* the child. 如今她结婚已有 10 年, 仍然没要孩子, 因为她不想让她的生活围着孩子转。

Their discussion *revolved around* whether to proceed with the project or not. 讨论围绕着是否要将此项目继续搞下去这一问题展开。

turn against (使……)对……有敌意

It was the misunderstanding that *turned* the boy *against* his teacher. 是那场误会让那个男孩对他的老师产生了敌意。

Why did you *turn against* the friend who had given you so much help when you were in trouble? 你为什么转而跟一个在你困难的时候给过你那么多帮助的朋友作对呢?

疑难句型

1. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court. (LL 3~5) 最令人恼火的是我被捕以及随后出庭受审的种种武断情形。

【注解】what makes it rather disturbing 是名词性从句作主语, the arbitrary circumstances 是表语, both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court 是介词短语作定语, and 后面省略了介词 of。

【注解】my arrest 意为“我的被捕”, 相当于 my being arrested。这是英语中一种常见的表达法, 即所有格后跟一些表示动作的名词, 则该名词具有被动的意义。

His promotion was an acknowledgement to his ability. 他的(被)提升是对他能力的承认。

2. ...I was taking my time, looking into shop windows, strolling in the park, and sometimes just stopping and looking around me. (LL11~13) ... 我便悠闲自在地看看商店橱窗, 逛逛公园, 有时甚至只是呆站着四处张望。

【注解】现在分词短语 taking my time 和 was 构成谓语, 而后面的几个现在分词短语则作状语, 表示伴随状况。

Every evening she sits in front of the computer typing. 她天天晚上坐在电脑前打字。

I stayed there for a week, helping them to prepare for the international conference. 我在那里呆了一个星期, 帮助他们为国际会议作准备。

3. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall. (LL13~14) 肯定是这种明显的漫无目的使我倒了霉。

【注解】这是一个强调句, 其句型为 It be ...that(who)...

It's you who failed to carry out the contract. 是你未能履行合同。

It was not until 25 years ago that computers crept into our lives. 直到 25 年前, 电脑才悄悄进入了我们的生活。

【注解】情态动词 must 除了表示必须做某事之外, 还可以表示推测, 如 You must be very tired after a day's work. 工作了一天, 你肯定很累了。后接动词的完成形式, 表示想必已经做某事, 如 You must have done your homework in a hurry. 你的作业肯定是匆匆忙忙写完的。后接动词的进行形式, 表示想必正在做某事, 如 Your mum must be waiting for you at home. 你妈妈肯定在家等着你呢。

4. ... and he said he was arresting me. (L19)……而且还说他要逮捕我。

【注解】英语中有些动词如 come, go, leave, have, play, take 等, 可以用现在分词表示计划、安排中要发生的事情。

I am leaving for Beijing tomorrow. 我明天要去北京。

5. My "trial" didn't get that far. (L52) 对我的“审讯”还没有到那一步。

【注解】此处的 that 作副词用, 表示程度, 相当于 so, 在句中用作状语, 用于修饰副词 far。

I didn't know you cared *that* much. 我不知道你那么在乎。

Why are you wrapped up like that? Is it *that* cold? 你怎么穿得那么多? 有那么冷么?

6. But what was most shocking at the time was the things my relief from the charge so clearly depended on. (LL56~57) 但当时令人大为震惊的是宣布我无罪所明显依赖的事实。

【注解】What was most shocking at the time 是名词性从句作主语, the things 是表语, my release so clearly depended on 是 the things 的定语从句, 这里作介词 on 的宾语的关系代词 which 被省略了。

7. Given the obscure nature of my charge, I feel sure that if I had come from a different background and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty. (LL59~62) 考虑到对我的指控的这种模糊性, 我肯定, 如果我来自另一种家庭背景, 而且果真失业的话, 很有可能我将被定为有罪。

【注解】given 作介词用, 意思是“考虑到”。其他以分词形式出现, 用作介词的词还有 concerning, considering, failing, following, including, pending 等。

The policeman asked a lot of questions *concerning* the accident. 警察问了他许多与那场事故有关的问题。

Considering his age, I assigned him a lighter job. 考虑到他的年龄, 我分配给他一项轻一些的工作。

Failing confidence, he did not accept the position. 因为缺乏信心, 他没有接受那个职位。

重点内容检测

I. Translate the following phrases into English:

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. 惹上……的麻烦 | 2. 对某人提出诉讼 | 3. 当时 |
| 4. 几个 | 5. 临时工作 | 6. 攒钱 |
| 7. (去)旅行 | 8. 不慌不忙 | 9. 慢慢来 |
| 10. 导致 | 11. (使……)反对 | 12. 找工作 |
| 13. 穿过马路 | 14. 打算 | 15. 向某人打听时间 |
| 16. 警官 | 17. 起先 | 18. 穿着制服 |
| 19. 企图 | 20. 犯罪 | 21. 铁面孔 |
| 22. 结果 | 23. 小偷小摸(行为) | 24. 把……看作…… |
| 25. 对……漠不关心 | 26. 熟悉 | 27. 要求 |
| 28. 作证 | 29. 犯罪记录 | 30. 判某人有罪 |
| 31. 以……为中心 | 32. 学习成绩优异 | |

I. Fill in the blanks with the right word. Change the form where necessary:

1. circumstance, situation, environment, surroundings, condition

- 1) The government has the _____ well in hand.
- 2) Under such _____ I had no choice but cancel the visit.
- 3) The students live happily in beautiful _____.
- 4) _____ have changed greatly since my last visit to the factory.
- 5) _____ exercises a far greater influence on living beings than heredity.

2. intention, tension, attention

- 1) If you increase _____, the string will break.
- 2) A new toy in the window attracted the boy's _____.
- 3) I was going to America with the _____ of learning English.

3. respected, respectful, respectable, respective

- 1) They carried the thief to the market place, and people stood around with _____ silence.
- 2) Students behave differently because of their _____ backgrounds.
- 3) The _____ old man often helps others in gardening.
- 4) He did that from _____ motives.

4. offence, crime, guilt, sin

- 1) The _____ of the accused man is in doubt.
- 2) The dirty house is an _____ to the neighborhood.
- 3) The man asked God to forgive his _____.
- 4) If one commits a _____, he is sure to be punished.

5. award, reward

- 1) Our labor _____ with good fruits.
- 2) He _____ a medal for his contribution to science.

II. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 我所感兴趣的是他的论点所依据的事实。
2. 我们不能指望外国教练为我们解决一切问题,因为在场上比赛的是中国人。
3. 我把那封信带在身边,等待着适当的时候交给她。
4. 如果我是你,我就申请这笔奖学金,我认为你很有希望。
5. 他没能如约而至,这表明了我认为他很不可靠的看法是正确的。
6. 令我高兴的是,这次工作面试成为一次愉快的经历。
7. 英语教学应以提高学生的语言能力为中心。
8. 这在过去会被认为是不可能发生的事情。

参考答案

I.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. be in trouble with | 2. take sb. to court | 3. at the time |
| 4. a couple of | 5. a temporary job | 6. save up |
| 7. go traveling | 8. be in no hurry | 9. take one's time |
| 10. lead to | 11. turn against | 12. seek employment |
| 13. walk across the road | 14. with the intention of | 15. ask sb. the time |
| 16. a police officer | 17. at first | 18. be in uniform |
| 19. with intent to | 20. commit an offence | 21. a straight face |
| 22. as a result | 23. petty thefts | 24. regard ... as ... |
| 25. be unconcerned with | 26. be familiar with | 27. call on |
| 28. give evidence | 29. criminal record | 30. find sb. guilty |
| 31. revolve around | 32. have a brilliant academic record | |

II.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 1) situation | 2) circumstances | 3) surroundings |
| 4) Conditions | 5) Environment | |
| 2. 1) tension | 2) attention | 3) intention |
| 3. 1) respectful | 2) respective | 3) respected 4) respectable |
| 4. 1) guilt | 2) offence | 3) sins 4) crime |
| 5. 1) has been rewarded | 2) was awarded | |

III.

- What I am interested in is the facts his argument is based on.
- We can't depend on the foreign coach to solve every problem for us because it is Chinese who play on the field.
- I took the letter with me, waiting for a proper chance to give it to her.
- If I were you, I would apply for the scholarship. You stand a very good chance to obtain it.
- He didn't turn up as he had promised, which confirmed me in my belief that he was an unreliable person.
- To my delight, the job interview turned out to be a very pleasant experience.
- English language teaching should revolve around the development of the students' language competency.
- It would have been considered impossible in the past.