

College Core English

Reading and Writing

《大学核心英语》

【修订版】三级

编著 胡青球 杨忠民

自学辅导

(自学者与教师用书)

北京航空航天大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

《大学核心英语》(修订版)自学辅导三级是该系列书一、二级的续本。在内容编排上,与一、二级有所不同。具体内容安排如下:

I. New Words and Expressions:这一部分主要把课文中比较生疏的单词及课文后词汇表中的单词加上中文注释,以方便自学,免去查词典之劳。并附有一些重要词组的解释与例句。

II. Notes to the Texts:这一部分与一、二级的相同。主要把 A, B 两篇短文中的难句、长句作了英文解释,也作了一些适当的语法讲解,并且翻译成中文,方便同学们更好理解。

III. Vocabulary:在这部分中,第三级的安排与一、二级的安排相同,主要是对课文中的一些重要单词与词组的辨义与用法。

IV. Translation of the Texts:是对课文的全文翻译。与一、二级相同。

另外,本书的“自学者与教师用书”版本附有习题参考答案。

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前 言

《大学核心英语》[修订版]是一套供理工科大学一、二年级学生使用的大学英语教材,也可供参加全国英语四级统考的自学者使用。很多单位的职称英语考试也以这套书为蓝本。全书共四册,要求学生在两年内学完全套教材以便参加全国英语四级统考。在校学生除听教师在课堂上的讲授外,还需花大量时间自学。自学者则需花费更多的时间和精力。《大学核心英语》[修订版]自学辅导一书就是为满足各类学习者的需要而编写的。本书在编写过程中突出了两大特点:

1. 事半功倍

本书的编写既针对《大学核心英语》[修订版]中的重点和难点,又特别考虑到英语四级考试的重点和难点。在语法、词汇两部分,作者都注意把这两项有机地结合为一体,使学生在学习这套课本的同时,也为四级考试作了系统的复习准备。

2. 无师自通

本书的注释、词条释义均为英汉双解;语言浅显易懂。因此,一旦拥有此套参考书,读者完全可以无师自通地学习《大学核心英语》,较顺利地通过英语四级统考。

总而言之,这套参考书对广大《大学核心英语》学习者,准备参加全国英语四级考试的考生及准备参加以此套教材为蓝本的职称英语考试的考生都有很大的实用价值。

在本套自学辅导书的编写过程中,胡书卿同志承担了很多翻译与文字整理工作,在此表示衷心的感谢。另外,战红、曲国荣、李辉、杨洋等同志也作了许多具体工作。

152/16/06

目 录

课文辅导

UNIT 1	(1)
UNIT 2	(9)
UNIT 3	(18)
UNIT 4	(24)
UNIT 5	(31)
UNIT 6	(41)
UNIT 7	(51)
UNIT 8	(60)
UNIT 9	(69)
UNIT 10	(77)
UNIT 11	(86)
UNIT 12	(96)

课文译文

UNIT 1	(104)
UNIT 2	(108)
UNIT 3	(112)
UNIT 4	(115)
UNIT 5	(119)
UNIT 6	(122)
UNIT 7	(126)
UNIT 8	(129)
UNIT 9	(133)
UNIT 10	(136)
UNIT 11	(140)
UNIT 12	(144)

附录 习题参考答案

课文辅导

UNIT 1

I. New Words and Expressions

Passage A

- hesitantly/'hezitəntli/ *adv.* 踌躇地; 犹豫地; 含糊地
- background/'bækgraʊnd/ *n.* 背景; 人的过去的经验、经历、教育、家庭、环境等
- intelligence/in'telidʒəns/ *n.* 智力; 情报; 信息
- absorbent/əb'sɔ:bənt/ *adj.* 有吸收能力的
- decade/'dekeid/ *n.* 十年
- proof/pru:f/ *n.* 证明; 证据; 试验
- moreover/mɔ:'rəʊvə/ *adv.* 加之; 而且; 此外
- plunge/plʌndʒ/ *v.* 投入; 陷入; 突入
- retention/rɪ'tenʃən/ *n.* 记忆力; 继续保持
- scan/skæn/ *v.* 浏览
- skim/skim/ *v.* 略读
- caption/'kæpʃən/ *n.* (图片等的)解说词; (电影、电视的)字幕
- summary/'sʌməri/ *n.* 提要; 概要 *adj.* 概括的; 简略的
- paragraph/'pærəgrɑ:f/ *n.* (文章的)段、节
- glance/glɑ:ns/ *v.* 很快地看一眼; 看一看 *n.* 一眼; 一看
- preview/'pri:vju:/ *v.* 预习
- effective/i'fektiv/ *adj.* 有效的; 实际的
- challenge/'tʃælindʒ/ *v.* 向……挑战; 测试能力; 查问; 反驳
- isolate/'aisəleit/ *v.* 隔离; (化学)离析; 挑选

2 课文辅导

vocalize/'vəʊkəlaɪz/v. 念;背诵;唱
aloud/ə'laʊd/adv. 出声地;大声地
reader/'riːdə/n. 读者;读本
mnemonics/ni(:)'mɒnɪks/(pl.)n. 记忆术;帮助记忆的诗文等
transform/træns'fɔ:m/v. 改变;转变;转化
visual/'vɪʒʊəl/adj. 视觉的;视觉形象的
clue/klu:/n. 线索
might/maɪt/v. 也许会;或许会(可能性较小)
link/lɪŋk/v. 连结;联系 n. 链环;链节等
waddle/wædl/v. (鸭、鹅等)摇摇摆摆地行走
remind/rɪ'maɪnd/v. 叫(人)想起;提醒
dismiss/dɪs'mɪs/v. 从考虑中摒除;不理睬;解散;解雇
gimmick/'ɡɪmɪk/n. (美国俚语)骗人的玩意儿;骗局
triple/'trɪpl/v. 增加两倍;增至三倍
retain/rɪ'teɪn/v. 记忆;记住
operator/'ɒpəreɪtə/n. 电话接线员;报务员;机器操作者;技师;技术员;手术
员等
dial/'daɪəl/v. 拨(电话号码)
author/'ɔ:θə/n. 作者;著作人等
data/'deɪtə/n. 资料;数据;信息;事实

passage B

memorize/'meməraɪz/v. 记住;背出
item/'aɪtəm/n. 条;条目;条款
occupation/ɒkju'peɪʃən/n. 职业;经常的工作
random/'rændəm/n. 随便(仅用于 at random;胡乱地;随便地;任意地)
logical/'lɒdʒɪkəl/adj. 符合逻辑推理的
benefit/'benɪfɪt/v. 自……获益;有益于
resistance/re'zɪstəns/n. 抵抗;阻力
consult/kən'sʌlt/v. 请教;咨询;查阅
recommend/'rekə'mend/v. 推荐;介绍;建议
hook/huk/n. (电话机受话器的)搁架;钩(状物)
distraction/dɪs'trækʃən/n. 分散心力;注意力
diagram/'daɪəgræm/v. 绘图表 n. 图解;图表
tape/teɪp/n. 录音带
productive/prə'dʌktɪv/adj. 有成效的;富有成果的

goal/'gəʊl/ *n.* 终点;目标;目的
 tension/'tenʃən/ *n.* 紧张(状态)
 guilty/'gilti/ *adj.* 有罪错的;犯罪的;内疚的
 productivity/prə'dʌk'tɪvɪti/ *n.* 生产能力;生产率;有效性
 supervision/'sju:pə'vɪʒən/ *n.* 监督;督促
 analysis/ə'næləsis/ *n.* 分析
 plus/plʌs/ *n.* 加号;正号
 minus/'maɪnəs/ *n.* 减号;负号
 whichever/'hwɪtʃ'evə/ *adj.*; *pron.* 无论哪个;随便哪个
 expand/ɪks'pænd/ *v.* 扩大;发展

II. Notes to the Text

Passage A

1. L2~4 While Ted went on and on about the technical details he had picked up from the book, Dan hesitantly offered only a few comments.: While Ted talked continuously about the technical details he had got from the book, Dan hesitantly made only a few remarks. 当特德继续不断地谈论着他从书上看到的一些有关技术细节时,丹却只能吞吞吐吐地讲上三两句。

●上句中的两个副词“on”用“and”连接起来使用,表明谈话的动作继续不断地发生。

e.g. She cried on and on till midnight.

上述结构中的“and”还可以连接两个名词、动词以及其他词语等。

e.g. They marched on and on for days and days.

When children were happy, they laughed and laughed.

2. L12~13 With proper skills people can actually improve their learning ability.: By using suitable skills people can in fact improve their ability to learn. 运用适当的技巧,人们确实能够提高他们的学习能力。

●这里的“with”(介词)是用来表达“do sth. by using”的意思。同样,“...master them with practice”(L14~15)也是“...master them by practicing/through practice”的意思。(L43~44)

3. L15~16 Here, gathered from the ideas of experts across the country, are some proven ways to increase your learning ability.: Here are some proven ways to improve your learning ability, and these ways are gathered from the ideas of experts all over the country. 下面就是根据国内专家们的见解所收集到的已

4 课文辅导

经证实能提高你学习能力的几种方法。

● proven ways = the ways that have been proven to be true or correct 已经证实是正确的几种方法。

● 上句原文(L15~16)用的是倒装语序,把“here”置于句首。过去分词短语“gathered from the ideas of experts across the country”用作“proven ways”的修饰成分,插在“here”和“are”之间,主要是求得全句平衡。

4. L12 There is increasing proof that human intelligence is expandable.:

More and more practical examples prove that human intelligence is able to be changeable and developing. 越来越多的实例证明了人的智力是可以变化发展的。

● 句中的“that...expandable”从句是同位语从句,跟它的先行词“proof”(名词)同位。在某些名词(如 proof, idea, fact, rumour, news, hope, belief, thought, doubt, message, guarantee, question 等)后可以用 that 或连接代(副)词引导一个同位语从句。

e. g. Is this not another proof that the so-called detente is just empty talk? 这难道不又一次证明所谓缓和只不过是句空话?

We demanded a guarantee that no similar incident would occur again. 我们要求保证不再发生类似事件。

Then arose the question where we were to get the machines needed. 这时就产生了这样一个问题:我们到哪儿去找所需要的机器。

有时为了平衡全句的需要,这种同位语从句可以不紧跟在它说明的名词后面,而被别的词隔开:

cf. The order soon came that all civilians should evacuate the village. 不久命令下来了,让所有的平民都撤出村子。

5. L40~41 The trick is to invent visual clues that will make unfamiliar material mean something to you. : The special skill/secret is to create visual clues that will make unfamiliar material meaningful to you. 诀窍在于设想出视觉形象作为线索,这些视觉形象会使不熟悉的材料成为对你有意义的某些东西。

● trick: feat of skill; special skill/technique; clever way of doing sth., especially one that is only known by people who have been doing a particular activity regularly 诀窍; 诀窍

e. g. I shall soon get(learn) the trick of it. 我将很快学到它的诀窍。

● visual: concerned with, used in, seeing 看的; 视觉的; 用于看的

e. g. visual images 视觉像

cf. visible; that can be seen; noticeable to the eye 可以看得见的

● clues: facts, ideas, etc. that suggest a possible answer to a problem 线索; 端倪

——即对于问题提示可能的答案的事实、想法等

e. g. get (find) a clue to a mystery 对于某种神秘事物得到或找到一个线索

6. L46~48 Once dismissed by researchers as a mere gimmick, mnemonics are now considered an effective means of increasing memory——doubling or even tripling the amount of new material that test subjects can retain. : In the past mnemonics was rejected by researchers as a mere gimmick, but it is now considered an effective means of increasing memory that can double or even triple the amount of new material that test subjects can keep in mind. 记忆法曾一度被研究人员斥责为骗人的把戏,而现在人们认为它是增强记忆力的有效办法——它能使受试者所能记忆的新信息的量增加一倍甚至二倍。

●dismiss; reject; put away from the mind; stop thinking or talking about; put aside from consideration 斥为; 自心中摒除; 不再考虑或谈论

e. g. dismiss all thoughts of revenge 摒除一切报复的念头

cf. dismiss; send away from service, from one's employment 解雇; 撤职; 开除; allow to go 使退去; 解散

●gimmick; a trick object or part of an object which is used to draw attention 骗人的玩艺, 花招

●mnemonics; (n. pl. used as sing. 复数名词形式, 用作单数名词) art of, system for, improving the memory 增进记忆的方法; 记忆术; 记忆法

7. L54~55 The secret to developing a good memory... is learning how to transfer useful information from STM to LTM and how to recall that information when needed. : The secret to developing a good memory... is learning how to change useful information from STM to LTM and how to bring back into the mind that information when it is needed. 培养良好记忆力的秘诀, 是学会如何把有用的信息从短时记忆转变为长期记忆, 并且学会如何在需要时又能够回忆起来。

●上句中的 when needed = when it is needed. 这是一个省略了主谓成分并表示时间的状语从句。有些表示时间、地点、条件、方式或让步等的状语从句中, 如果从句的谓语包含有动词 be, 从句的主语又和主句的主语一致, 或者主语是 it, 就常常可以把从句中的主语和谓语的一部分 (特别是动词 be) 省略掉。

e. g. Look out for cars when crossing the street. 过街时注意车辆

She hurried out of the room as though (if) angry. 她急匆匆地走出房去, 好像很生气的样子。

Though reduced in numbers, they gained in fighting capacity. 虽然他们人数减少了, 战斗力却增强了。

6 课文辅导

He said that no acrobat could ever perform those daring feats unless trained very young. 他说这种惊险的动作一般杂技演员是不能表演的, 除非从小受过训练。

If (it is) necessary I'll have the letter duplicated. 如果必要我可以请人把这封信复制一下。

Passage B

8. L41~42 Our approaches to unfamiliar material are as unique and specialized as we are, ...: We are different from each other in character and each one of us has developed his special area of knowledge, so we deal with unfamiliar material differently, that is, in our own way. 我们每个人都各具特色, 各有所长, 因此我们处理不熟悉资料的方法也不尽相同。

● approach: way, path, method 方式, 方法, 途径

e. g. Her approach to science is quite different from that of any other person. 她研究科学的方式方法与其他任何人完全不同。

III. Vocabulary

1. pick

1) pick up:

- a) take hold of and lift 拾起, 捡起
- b) raise oneself after a fall 跌倒后站起来
- c) take person along with one 搭载人
- d) recover health, regain 恢复健康

e. g. pick up one's hat (parcels, etc.) 拾起帽子、包裹等

She slipped and fell, but quickly picked herself up. 她滑倒了, 但很快又爬了起来。

She stopped the car to pick up a young girl in the street. 她在街上停下车来接一位年轻姑娘。

You will soon pick up health when you get to the seaside. 你到了海边, 就会很快地恢复健康。

2) pick and choose 仔细挑选

3) pick one's brains 吸取某人的知识

4) pick off 摘下, 采取

5) pick out 挑选, 选拔, 区别

6) pick at 挑剔, 找毛病

2. **otherwise**

- a) *adv.* differently, in a different way, in another way 用其他的方法, 不同地
- b) *adv.* in other or different respects; in different conditions 在其他方面, 在不同方面, 不同情况下
- c) *conj.* if not; or else 否则, 不然
- e. g. You evidently think otherwise. 你显然有不同的想法。

The rent is high, but otherwise the house is satisfactory. 租金昂贵, 但在其他方面这房子还令人满意。

Do what you have told; otherwise you will be punished. 照所吩咐的做; 否则你将受罚。

3. **come to + V**

“come to + V”意味着 something happen gradually over a fairly long period of time/at last 终于……开始……起来

- e. g. He came to see that he was mistaken. 他终于明白他是错的。

She had come to see the problem in a new light. 她终于对此问题获得了新的认识。

Thus I came to like him. 这样我就开始喜欢他了。

4. **challenge**

- a) give/send a challenge to; test the ability of 向…挑战
- b) ask for facts to support a statement, etc., question the truth, rightness of sth. 要求提出事实以证明一项陈述等, 考证某事物
- e. g. challenging works 有难度的著作

I only like to study something if it really challenges me. 真能考验我能力的东西我才喜欢研究。

The soldier challenged the stranger to say who she was. 士兵盘问陌生人: 她是谁?

5. **remind, suggest**1) **remind**

- a) cause sb. to remember to do sth. 提醒某人做某事(与动词不定式连用)
- b) cause sb. to think of sth. 使某人想起某事(与介词 of 连用)
- e. g. Please remind me to answer that letter. 请提醒我回复那封信。

This remind me of what we did together during our holidays. 这使我想起我们在假日共做的事。

另外, remind 一词还用于“remind sb. that 从句”句型中。

- e. g. Travellers are reminded that inoculation against yellow fever is advisable. 人们提醒旅客们, 注射黄热病预防针是明智的。

8 课文辅导

- 2) **suggest**: bring an idea, possibility, etc., into the mind 使联想, 使想起; 提醒; 暗示

e.g. The white look on his face suggested fear. 他面容苍白表明他恐惧。

6. **memorize, remember**

memorize: learn by heart; commit to memory 熟记; 记住

remember: keep in the memory; call back to mind the memory of 记得; 忆起; 记起

e.g. I can't memorize so many new words at once. 我一次记不住这么多单词。

I still remember her name. 我仍然记得住她的名字。

7. **lay(v.), lie(v.)**

lay: put on a surface; put down in a certain position; place(in the proper position for a purpose) 摊放; 摆置; 铺设; 装于适当位置

lie: put oneself flat on a horizontal surface or in a resting position; be at rest 卧; 躺

lie: make a statement that one knows to be untrue 说谎

lay out: spread out ready for use or so as to be seen easily 展开以便使用或易见

e.g. Mary's father laid out the pieces on the floor... 玛丽的父亲把自行车的零部件摊在地板上……

注意以上三词的去式、过去分词和现在分词的拼写形式:

lay, laid, laid, laying 放置

lie, lay, lain, lying 躺

lie, lied, lied, lying 说谎

UNIT 2

I .New Words and Expressions

Passage A

personality/ˌpɜːsəˈnæliti/*n.* 人格;个性

trait/treit/*n.* 品质;特性

cultivate/ˈkʌltiveɪt/*v.* 培养(才能、品性);栽培(庄稼、植物等)

prominent/ˈprɒmɪnənt/*adj.* 才华杰出的;突出的;知名的

criterion/kraiˈtɪəriən/(*pl. criteria/kraiˈtɪriə/*)*n.* (判断的)标准

wealth/welθ/*n.* 财富;财产;大量

achiever/əˈtʃiːvə/*n.* 有成就的人

respondent/rɪsˈpɒndənt/*n.* 应答者

render/ˈrendə/*v.* 给予;作出;进行;使得

everyday/ˈevrɪdeɪ/*adj.* 日常的;普通的

irrelevant/ɪˈrelɪvənt/*adj.* 不相干的;不中肯的

definitely/ˈdefɪnɪtli/*adv.* 毫无疑问地;肯定地;(口语)正是

attribute/əˈtrɪbjʊ(:)t/*v.* 把……归功于;认为某事是……的结果

geologist/dʒiˈɒlədʒɪst/*n.* 地质学者;地质学家

craft/kraɪt/*n.* 技巧

importance/ɪmˈpɔːtəns/*n.* 重要(性);重大

noteworthy/ˈnəʊtəwɜːði/*adj.* 值得注意的;显著的

self-reliance/ˈself-rɪlaɪəns/*n.* 自力更生(的)能力

rate/reɪt/*v.* 评价;评级;认为 *n.* 比率;率

rating/ˈreɪtɪŋ/*n.* 等级

interview/ˈɪntəvjuː/*v.* (记者)访问;探询 *n.* 会见;(记者的)访问

persist/pəˈsɪst/*v.* 固执;坚持

project/ˈprɒdʒekt/*n.* 计划;工程项目;研究项目

comprehend/ˌkɒmpriˈhend/*v.* 理解

recent/ˈriːsnt/*adj.* 最近的;新近的

10 课文辅导

confirm/kən'fɜ:m/ *v.* 证实
element/'elimənt/ *n.* 要素;成分
extensive/iks'tensiv/ *adj.* 大量的;广泛的
precede/pri(:)'si:d/ *v.* 领先;先于;优先
finance/fai'næns/ *n.* 财政学;财政 *v.* 接济;出钱给
executive/ig'zekjutiv/ *n.* 高级官员;执行者
sum/sʌm/ *v.* 总结;概括 *n.* 总数;总和
fundamental/'fʌndə'mentl/ *adj.* 基本的;根本的;极其重要的 *n.* 根本(条件)
task/tʌsk/ *n.* (一件)工作;作业;任务
diligence/'dilidʒəns/ *n.* 勤劳;努力
summarize/'sʌməraiz/ *v.* 总结;概括
pace/peis/ *v.* 定速度;(喻)定工作进度;缓慢行走
oneself/wʌn'self/ *pron.* (反身代词)自己;本人;本身
admit/əd'mit/ *v.* 承认(事实等);接纳
leadership/'li:dəʃip/ *n.* 领导;领导能力;领导人员
creativity/'kri(:)ei'tiviti/ *n.* 创造能力

Passage B

chat/tʃæt/ *v.* 闲谈;聊天
expedition/ˌekspi'diʃən/ *n.* 远征;探险
tube/tju:b/ *n.* 管;内胎(轮胎);地铁
phono-telephoto/'fəʊnəu-'teli'fəʊtəu/ *n.* 有声传真(机)(作家凡尔纳想像中的一种设备)
twentieth/'twentiθ/ *num.* 第二十
foresee/fə'si:/ *v.* 预见;预知
neon/'ni:ən/ *n.* 霓虹灯
sidewalk/'saidwɔ:k/ *n.* 人行道
mathematics/ˌmæθi'mætiks/ *n.* 数学
inspire/in'spaɪə/ *v.* 鼓舞;启发;吸(气)
admiral/'ædmərəl/ *n.* 海军上将
autobiography/ˌɔ:təubai'ɒgrəfi/ *n.* 自传
balloon/bə'lu:n/ *n.* 气球
rage/reɪdʒ/ *n.* 大怒;激怒;盛怒(的暴发)
fling/flɪŋ/ (flung/flʌŋ/) *v.* 扔;投
rescue/'reskju:/ *v.* 营救;救援;挽救 *n.* 救援;营救

tuck/tʌk/v. 塞入;扣进
 manuscript/'mænjuskript/n. 手稿;底稿;原稿
 novel/'nɒvəl/n. 长篇小说 *adj.* 新奇;不平常的
 serial/'siəriəl/n. 连载小说
 bet/bet/n. 赌注;赌钱
 imaginary/i'mædʒɪnəri/*adj.* 假想的;虚构的
 widow/'widəʊ/n. 寡妇
 horizon/hə'reɪzn/n. 地平线;水平线
 steamship/'sti:mʃɪp/ n. 汽船;大轮船
 diamond/'daɪəmənd/n. 金刚石;钻石;菱形
 fancy/'fænsi/n. 幻想;想象力

II .Notes to the Text

Passage A

1. 14~5 We recently focused in depth on success, examining the attitudes and traits of 1,500 outstanding people selected at random from Who's Who in America. : Recently, we concentrated on success in detail, looking closely at the attitudes and traits of 1,500 distinguished people who had been chosen unsystematically from Who's Who in America. 最近,我们集中精力,潜心地研究了成功这个问题。我们从《美国名人录》中随意选取了1,500位知名人士,对他们的看法和他们的品质特点进行了调查研究。

●focus on:(cause to)come together at a focus (使)聚集于焦点上;concentrate/centre on 集中

e.g. This meeting is going to focus on the question of air pollution in the city.
 这次会议将要集中讨论城市空气污染的问题。

We have made up our minds to focus our thoughts on education. 我们已下定决心,要集中思想办好教育。

注意: focus 一词,既可用作不及物动词,又可用作及物动词,如后一例所示。

●in depth:completely in every way;thoroughly;in detail 完全地;彻底地;深入地细致地

e.g. They studied in depth the situation at home and abroad. 他们深入地研究了国内外的形势。

12 课文辅导

cf. The snow is three feet in depth. 雪积三英尺深。

- at random: without aim or purpose 无目的或目标; randomly 随便地、随意地
e. g. The enemy planes dropped bombs at random. 敌机胡乱投弹。

Mary had nothing to do at home and opened a magazine at random. 玛丽在家无事可作, 随便翻看一本杂志。

2. L10~11 And 6 percent say that common sense was very important in contributing to their success. : And 6 percent say that common sense was very important in helping them to achieve their success. 还有百分之六的应答者说, 常识对帮助他们取得成功起了十分重要的作用。

- contribute to: help to cause; have a share in; help to bring about (有助于; 促成)
e. g. Cigarette smoking is a major factor contributing to lung cancer. 抽烟是导致肺癌的一个主要因素。

cf. attribute...to: believe...to be the result of 认为是……的结果

e. g. He attributes his success to hard work. 他认为他的成功是努力工作的结果。

cf. owe...to: be indebted to as the source of……之来由归功于, 由于

e. g. She owes her success to good luck more than to ability. 她的成功多半靠运气, 少半靠能力。

3. L13~14 To do this, one has to sweep aside irrelevant ideas and get right to the core of what matters. : To give reasonable judgements on everyday affairs, one has to get rid of irrelevant ideas and get directly to the most important part of a thing. 为了做到这一点人们必须肃清枝枝节节的、种种不相干的想法, 直接触及重要问题的核心。

- sweep aside: brush away/aside, (fig.) pay no or little attention to (difficulties, objections etc.) 比喻漠视、不理、不睬、排除困难、排除反对意见等

e. g. She had to sweep aside all opposition before she could begin the journey. 她在旅行之前不得不排除一切反对意见。

- irrelevant: not to the point; having nothing to do with 不切题的; 无关的; 不相干的

- get right to the core of what matters (get directly to the centre of the most important point), matters 在这里用作动词, 意思是“is important”。“what matters”是名词性的宾语从句, 用作介词 of 的宾语。

e. g. It doesn't matter to me which way you take. 你走哪条路与我无关。

I don't think anyone matters to her apart from herself. 我认为她只顾自己, 从不考虑别人。