

(修订版)

21世纪大学英语读写教程

自主学习导读

(第三册)

主 编 钟乐平

主 审 周国强

上海科学技术出版社

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上海科学技术出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

21 世纪大学英语读写教程(修订版)自主学习导读.
第 3 册/钟乐平主编. —上海:上海科学技术出版社,
2007. 9

ISBN 978-7-5323-9057-1

I. 2... II. 钟... III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等
学校—教学参考资料②英语—写作—高等学校—教学
参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 130665 号

上海世纪出版股份有限公司 出版、发行
上海科学技术出版社

(上海钦州南路 71 号 邮政编码 200235)

新华书店上海发行所经销

苏州望电印刷有限公司印刷

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 13.25

字数:300 千字

2007 年 9 月第 1 版 2007 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

定价:24.00 元

本书如有缺页、错装或损坏等严重质量问题,
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前 言

《21 世纪大学英语读写教程（修订版）》是一套时代感很强的大学英语教材，它紧扣《大学英语课程教学要求》，重视语言质量，有利于学生打好语言基础，符合中国英语教学的特点和需要。在内容上具有趣味性、信息性、可思性和实用性，在语言上具有规范性，在文体上具有多样性等特征。选文题材丰富，富有时代气息、人文精神和开放意识，满足了学生对多元文化和各门类信息的需求。另一方面，《21 世纪大学英语读写教程（修订版）》丰富多彩的教学内容，使许多学生在使用过程中感到了英语学习的深度和难度，他们急需一种辅助读物，能在课外的自主学习中，如同授课教师那样，给予他们具体的指导和帮助。

为了配合《课程教学要求》的执行，提高学生的自主学习能力，我们精心编写了其配套的辅助学习材料——《〈21 世纪大学英语读写教程（修订版）〉自主学习导读》，借以配合《21 世纪大学英语读写教程（修订版）》1—4 册的课内教学内容，以期达到在英语学习上助学生一臂之力的目的。

《〈21 世纪大学英语读写教程（修订版）〉自主学习导读》丛书每册按单元编写，共四册，分别针对原教材的 1—4 册的内容编写而成。内容涉及《21 世纪大学英语读写教程（修订版）》之教学重点、难点的详解，含课文概要、文章结构、难句英汉释义、重点词汇和短语的辨析、句子结构的讲解等，旨在帮助学生更加透彻地理解原文。同时，为帮助学生检查课文学习效果，还为课文练习提供了部分答案。

值得一提的是，该自主学习导读的另一特色就是为每一单元提供了一个单元测试，这些测试由多项内容组成，并完全针对 2007 年改革后的大学英语四六级考试新题型，全方位、多角度地再现了四六级考试的最新题型，内容有：选词填空、快速阅读理解、仔细阅读理解、完形填空、简答、改错、句子翻译和写作等。另外，为了检查学生的词汇量，每一个测试都为学生提供了一定量的词汇练习（第一册和第二册还提供了一定量的语法测试题），目的在于帮助学生巩固课堂所学知识，提高语言技能和应试能力，以优异成绩通过四六级考试。第一册和第二册的单元测试题主要针对学生的语言基础，第三册的单元测试题主要针对四级考生，第四册的单元测试题针对六级考生。在所有测试题的选材上，注重选用历年四六级全真题，以确保测试的信度和效度。

参加本教材编写的人员都是工作在大学英语教学一线的具有多年丰富教学经验和测试经验的英语教师,因此在编写内容上针对性强,解释难易适度,语言清晰流畅。特别值得感谢的是《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》教材的编审之一——上海交通大学外国语学院英语系主任、博士生导师周国强教授自始至终关心该书的编写,提出了许多宝贵意见,并欣然担任该书的主审,在此表示衷心的感谢。

最后,囿于编者水平和时间,在编写过程中,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请广大同学和同仁批评指教,以便再版时修订。

编者
2007 年 5 月

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Unit One

Text A How I Got Smart

The Gist of the Text

It is widely accepted by the youngsters attending school that their teachers were child prodigies with none of the normal kid's tendency to play rather than study, but their ideas were not true. Just like other normal kids, I hated compulsory education with a passion. However, an incident changed the whole course of my future life.

In my sophomore year, I fell in love with Debbie, who was a top student in our class. There was an intellectual gulf between her and me. In order to bridge the gulf, I tried hard to make myself become a Chief Brain in order to sweep Debbie off her feet with my erudition.

My efforts proved to be a great success in bridging the intellectual gap between Debbie and me: I made quite an impression on her with my erudition, but I found she was going steady with a basketball player with C+ average. I felt hurt and betrayed.

The story was over, but the event changed the whole course of my life: the pursuit for knowledge became ongoing and I got smart by continuing to pore over encyclopedias.

The Structure of the Text

One of the best ways to begin a story is to introduce a concept first and then prove that it's wrong with the writer's own experience. This is what the writer of this text has done. The advantage of beginning a story with a misconception is that suspense is created and the reader's interest is aroused.

Para. 1~3	A misconception about teachers — used as a sort of introduction to the love story.
Para. 4~30	My efforts to bridge the intellectual gulf between Debbie and me.
Para. 31~33	My failure to sweep Debbie off her feet.
Para. 34	The events after the story: the fruitless romance aroused my interest in seeking knowledge.

The Text-related Information

1. Cupid

The Roman god of love. According to Roman mythology, Cupid was the son of Mercury, the winged messenger of the gods, and Venus, the goddess of love. He usually appeared as a winged infant carrying a bow and a quiver of arrows, whose wounds inspired love or passion in his every victim.

2. Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (1772 — 1834)

English lyrical poet, critic, and philosopher. His *Lyrical Ballads*, written with William Wordsworth, heralded the English Romantic movement, and his *Biographia Literaria* (1817) is the most significant work of general literary criticism produced in the English Romantic period.

3. Agamemnon

In Greek mythology, Agamemnon was king of Mycenae, and commander of the Greek forces in the Trojan War. After a ten-year siege, Troy fell and Agamemnon returned in triumph to Mycenae. His wife Clytemnestra greeted him with protestations of love, but while he was in his bath she killed him with the

assistance of her lover. His death was avenged seven years later by his son Orestes.

4. Pope, Alexander (1688 — 1744)

Poet and satirist of the English Augustan period, best known for his poems *An Essay on Criticism* (1711), *The Rape of the Lock* (1712 — 1714), *The Dunciad* (1728), and *An Essay on Man* (1733 — 1734). He is one of the most quotable of all English authors.

The Comprehension of the Text

1. Who else but a bookworm, with none of the normal kid's tendency to play rather than study, would grow up to be a teacher anyway? (Para.1)

理解: Only a bookworm, who doesn't have the normal kid's tendency to play, can become a teacher.

汉译: 不管怎么说, 除了书呆子之外, 他们不像一般孩子那样生性贪玩、不愿学习, 还有谁愿意长大后当老师呢?

2. I've tried desperately to explain to my students that the image they have of me as an enthusiastic devotee of books and homework during my adolescence was a bit out of focus. (Para.2)

理解: I've tried very hard to explain to my students that it wasn't true that I enjoyed reading and doing homework when I was young.

汉译: 我竭力向我的学生解释我在他们心目中的形象——一个在青春期热衷于书本和作业的人——有点被扭曲了。

3. I couldn't quite accept the notion of having to go to school while the fish were biting. (Para.2)

理解: I didn't like the idea that I would have to go to school when the fish were biting.

汉译: 我永远都无法接受在鱼儿上钩时不得不去上学的想法。

4. Cupid aimed his arrow and struck me right in the heart. (Para.3)

理解: I fell in love with a girl.

汉译: 爱神丘比特瞄准他的箭, 正好射中了我的心。

5. ... and that year I ground up enough pencils to fuel a campfire. (Para.4)

理解: ... and that year I sharpened many pencils and they could be used to make a campfire.

汉译: ……那一年我削的铅笔足以点燃一堆篝火。

6. Alas, Debbie was far beyond my wildest dreams. (Para.4)

理解: Alas, Debbie was far more wonderful than I could have imagined.

汉译: 唉, 黛比对我来说是我可望而不可即的。

7. We were separated not only by five rows of desks, but by about 50 I.Q. points. (Para.4)

理解: Our desks were separated by five rows. Besides, her I.Q. was about 50 points higher than mine.

汉译: 将我们隔开的不仅有五排课桌, 还有约 50 分的智商。

8. Occasionally, Debbie would catch me staring at her, and she would flash a smile that radiated intelligence and quickened my heartbeat. (Para.5)

理解: Sometimes Debbie would see me gazing at her, and she would smile back at me, which made me excited. In her smile wisdom could be seen clearly.

汉译: 偶尔, 黛比会发觉我在盯着她看, 这时她便会露出一个闪烁着智慧光芒、令我心跳加快的微笑。

9. I would become Chief Brain in English II and sweep my princess off her feet with a surge of erudition. (Para.7)

理解: I would become the most intelligent student in English II and make the girl I loved strongly attracted

to me with my profound knowledge.

汉译：我将成为英语二班最聪明的人，让我的公主为我的博学倾倒。

10. ... so that I could get all the facts in before we reached the cash register. (Para.12)

理解：... so that I could tell her what I knew about the anchovy within the few moments that we were waiting in a line to pay for our food.

汉译：……这样我才能在我俩到达收银台之前道出所有的细节。

11. "Why not?" said Debbie, playing right into my hands. (Para.17)

理解："Why would you certainly not want to live there?" said Debbie, asking the exact question I needed to show off what I knew about the Aleutian Islands.

汉译："为什么不愿意呢？"黛比说，这正中我的下怀。

12. The fire drill was over and we began to file into the building, so I had to step it up to get the natives in. (Para.20)

理解：After the fire drill was over, we went into the building one after another. In order to finish the talk about the natives in the Aleutian Islands, I had to speak more quickly.

汉译：消防演习结束了，我们开始排队进入大楼，于是我只好加快语速好把土著的情况说出来。

13. She was frowning, apparently stumped on a word. (Para.22)

理解：She was frowning. Clearly she was puzzled by a word.

汉译：她皱着眉头，显然被一个词难住了。

14. And so it went, that glorious, joyous, romantic sophomore year. (Para.26)

理解：The splendid, happy and romantic sophomore year went by this way.

汉译：那个光辉灿烂的、充满欢乐的、富有浪漫色彩的二年级就这样过去了。

15. Debbie seemed to relish our little conversations and hung on my every word. (Para.26)

理解：Debbie seemed to enjoy our short conversations and listened attentively to every word I uttered.

汉译：黛比似乎很喜欢我们的简短交谈，并仔细倾听我讲的每一句话。

16. I sneaked a look at Debbie and gave her a big wink. She beamed proudly and winked back. (Para.30)

理解：I cast Debbie a look quickly without being noticed and winked hard at her. She smiled brightly and proudly, and returned me a wink.

汉译：我偷偷地瞥了黛比一眼，对她使劲眨了眨眼。她露出了自豪的微笑，也朝我眨了眨眼。

17. The revelation hit me hard, and for a while I felt like forgetting everything I had learned. (Para.31)

理解：It was a heavy blow to me knowing that Debbie was going steady with a junior from a neighboring school, and for some time I wanted to forget all I had learned.

汉译：这一发现对我打击很大，有一度我真想忘掉所学的一切。

18. I felt not only hurt, but betrayed. Like Agamemnon, but with less drastic consequences, thank God. (Para.32)

理解：My feelings were not only hurt, but I also felt that Debbie was not loyal to me, just like Agamemnon who was betrayed and killed by his wife. I nearly died of grief, but fortunately, the results were not very serious.

汉译：我觉得自己不仅受到了伤害，而且还遭到了背叛。就像阿伽门农一样，不过感谢上帝，后果并没有那么严重。

19. Soon she became no more than a memory. (Para. 33)

理解：Before long she became only one of those I remembered from the past (for whom I felt no love).

汉译: 很快, 她便成了记忆中的人物而已。

20. **Although the original incentive was gone, I continued poring over the encyclopedias, as well as an increasing number of other books. (Para. 34)**

理解: Although I no longer read in order to win the girl's admiration, I continued reading attentively the encyclopedias and more and more other books.

汉译: 虽然最初的动力没有了, 但我却继续钻研百科全书, 以及越来越多的其他书籍。

21. **Having tasted of the wine of knowledge, I could not alter my course. (Para. 34)**

理解: Because I experienced the power of knowledge, I could not change my way of reading.

汉译: 尝到了知识的美酒, 我已无法改变我的读书方向了。

22. **Drink deep, or taste not the Pierrian spring. (Para. 34)**

理解: Learning intensely, or give up learning at all.

汉译: 开怀畅饮吧, 否则就不要品尝比埃里亚圣泉。

Key words, Phrases and Structures

1. **Who else but a bookworm, with none of the normal kid's tendency to play rather than study, would grow up to be a teacher anyway? (Para.1)**

(1) 这是一个修辞性疑问句 (rhetorical question)。修辞性问句是为了取得一种修辞上的效果而提出的, 它实际上相当于陈述句, 不需要回答, 但肯定结构表否定, 否定结构表肯定。这句话的意思是: 没有哪个孩子愿意长大后当老师 (除了书呆子之外)。如:

◎Who else but a fool doesn't want to lead a pleasant and fruitful life?

◎Who doesn't want to live in a society of peace and prosperity?

(2) with 引导的介词短语修饰 a bookworm。即在他们身上没有一般孩子的倾向。

(3) **tendency** *n. a predisposition to think, act, behave, or proceed in a particular way* 脾性、行为、举止的一种倾向

◎His **tendency** to exaggerate is well known. 他吹牛的秉性众所周知。

◎His **tendency** to utter acrimonious remarks alienated his roommates. 他老是说话尖刻, 使同寝室的人和他疏远了。

(4) **anyway** *ad. (often used in conversation without adding much meaning to what is being said) in any case; anyhow* 不管怎么说, 无论如何

◎**Anyway**, she can't stop you. 无论如何, 她不能阻止你。

◎I don't know if it was lost or stolen; **anyway**, it's gone. 我不知道它是丢了还是被偷了; 不管怎么说, 它没了。

(5) **normal** *a. characterized by average intelligence or development* 智力正常的, 涉及平均智力或发展水平的, 或具有其特征的

◎I will be home at the **normal** time. 我将在正常的时间到家。

◎Weeping is a **normal** response to pain. 哭泣是痛苦的正常反映。

2. **I've tried desperately to explain to my students that the image they have of me as an enthusiastic devotee of books and homework during my adolescence was a bit out of focus. (Para.2)**

(1) 该句是一个 that 引导的宾语从句, 作 “explain” 的宾语。从句中又套有一个省略了 that 的定语从句: “the image (that) they had of me ...during my adolescence”。image 指心目中的形象, the image they have of me as... = they have the image of me as..., 指在他们的心目中, 我是一个……样的人, 是……的形象。

- (2) **out of focus** *not sharply defined; unclear; blurred* 焦点没对准的; 不清楚的; 模糊的

◎This picture of John is **out of focus**, I can't see his face clearly. 约翰的这张照片焦距没对准, 我看不清楚他的脸。

◎His personality is still a bit **out of focus**. 他的性格仍有点叫人难以捉摸。

反义词组为: **in focus**

3. I hated compulsory education with a passion. (Para.2)

- (1) **compulsory** *a. required by law or a rule* 义务的; 强制的

◎In many countries attendance at school is **compulsory** for children over seven years of age. 在许多国家, 7 岁以上的孩子都必须上学。

◎Is it **compulsory** for me to attend the class? 我非去听课不可吗?

- (2) **passion** *n. a very powerful feeling, often uncontrollable* 热情; 激情

◎Football aroused a good deal of **passion** among its supporters. 足球激起了球迷们的巨大热情。

◎He has developed a **passion** for medicine. 他对医学产生了浓厚的兴趣。

4. ...if only to gaze at the lovely face in English II. (Para.3)

if only to (后接动词不定式, 或者把 to 换成 because, 后接句子) even if the only reason is... 哪怕只是为了, 即使仅仅因为……

◎Peter knows that he has to perform very well on the final exam, **if only** to make quite an impression on her. 彼得知道他必须在期末考试中取得好成绩, 哪怕只是为了给她留下一个好印象。

◎There will be more famines, **if only because** the world's population is growing faster than food production. 世界人口增长速度正在超过粮食增长速度, 仅仅是出于这个原因, 到时候也会出现更多的饥荒。

5. Alas, Debbie was far beyond my wildest dreams. (Para.4)

beyond one's (wildest) dreams (*in a way that is*) *better than what one expected or hoped for* 超过某人所期望的(地); 出乎某人意料的(地)

◎Today, I am amazed at the changes that have come about. They are **beyond my wildest dreams**. 今天我对已发生的变化感到惊奇, 这些变化超出了我的期望。

◎His boss promised him he would soon be rich **beyond his wildest dreams**. 他的老板向他保证很快他就会变得超乎想象地富有。

6. She was the top student in English II, the apple of Mrs. Larrivee's eye. (Para.4)

the apple of sb.'s eye *a person or thing that is the main object of sb.'s love and attention* 某人的掌上明珠; 宝贝

◎His first car was **the apple of his eye**. He was always polishing it. 他对自己的第一辆汽车非常珍爱, 总是擦个不停。

◎You are **the apple of my eye**. I'd like to sacrifice everything to make you happy and safe. 你是我的心肝宝贝, 为了你的幸福与安全, 我愿牺牲一切。

7. ...Debbie would catch me staring at her, ... (Para.5)

catch / find / see / watch / spot / notice / feel sb. (in the act of) doing sth. 偶然(或突然)发觉、撞见、注意到某人正在做某事

◎I **caught the boys stealing** apples from my garden. 我撞见那些孩子在偷我园里的苹果。

◎I **spotted Mary sitting** alone on the sofa and weeping, so I went up to see what was wrong with her. 我突然看到玛丽独自坐在沙发上落泪, 就走上去问她发生了什么。

8. ...flash a smile that radiated intelligence and quickened my heartbeat. (Para.5)

quicken *v.* (cause to) *speed up* 加快

◎The recent television series has **quicken**ed interest in this subject. 最近播放的电视连续剧激发了人们对这个问题的兴趣。

◎The pace of modern life has greatly **quicken**ed compared with 10 years ago. 现代生活的节奏比起 10 年前大大加快了。

9. ...and made temporarily forget the intellectual gulf that separated us. (Para.5)

gulf *n.* area of division or difference, esp. between opinions 鸿沟; 分歧

◎There is a widening **gulf** between the middle classes and the poorest sections of society. 中产阶级和社会最贫穷阶层之间的差距正在变大。

◎It is hoped that the peace plan will narrow the **gulf** between the government and the rebels. 人们期望和平计划将减小政府和叛乱者之间的分歧。

10. I schemed desperately to bridge that gulf. (Para.6)

scheme *v.* make secret plans in order to gain something 计划; 谋划

◎She frequently **schemed** on her daughter's behalf. 她常常为女儿出谋划策。

◎All his ministers were **scheming** for his downfall. 他的大臣们正在策划使他垮台。

11. ... the first volume of a set of encyclopedia at the special price of 29 cents. (Para.6)

volume *n.*

① *one of a set of books of the same kind* (一套书的) 一册; 一卷

◎We have a set of Dickens' works in 24 **volumes**. 我们有一套 24 册的狄更斯作品集。

◎Our school owns a library of 100,000 **volumes**. 我们学校图书馆的藏书达十万册。

② *the size of a solid thing or of a space, measured by multiplying the length by the width and by the depth* 容量, 体积

◎The **volume** of this container ship is 20,000 cubic meters. 这个集装箱货轮的容量是两万立方米。

◎What is the **volume** of the petrol tank? 这只汽油箱的容量是多少?

③ *the amount of sth.* 量

◎The **volume** of the trade between the two countries was reported to have declined. 据报道两国间的贸易量下降了。

◎A large **volume** of work remains to be done. 还有大量的工作要做。

12. ... began my venture into the world of knowledge. (Para.7)

venture *n.* an attempt; an activity involving the risk of failure 尝试, 冒险

◎Speculating in the stock market is a costly **venture**. 投机股市是一种代价昂贵的冒险。

◎Only a fool would undertake such a **venture**. 只有傻瓜才会做出这种冒险。

13. I would become Chief Brian in English II and sweep my princes off her feet with a surge of erudition. (Para.7)

(1) Brain 这里是原文 egghead (大学里有学问的人、学究) 的意思。the brains 指智力超群的人, 智者。

(2) sweep sb. off his/her feet *make sb. suddenly and strongly attracted to you in a romantic way; make sb. excited* 使某人倾心

◎**Swept off their feet** with admiration, the audience stood and cheered the young singer. 观众大为赞赏那位年轻歌手, 起立为他喝彩。

◎The young girl **was swept off her feet** by the good-looking gentleman. 这个年轻姑娘被那英俊的先生迷住了。

意义相近的表达有:

be head over heels in love with sb. 神魂颠倒地爱上某人

have a crush on sb. 狂热地爱上某人; 非常喜欢某人

fall in love with sb. 爱上某人

love at first sight 一见钟情

puppy love 初恋

14. I breathed a sigh of relief. (Para.12)

relief *n. feeling of comfort at the end of anxiety, fear, or pain* (焦虑等的) 解除; 宽慰

◎It was a great **relief** to find nothing had been stolen. 看到东西没有被偷, 我大大松了一口气。

◎The boy felt a sense of **relief** after his father left the room. 父亲离开房间后, 这个男孩感到如释重负。

15. ... so that I could get all the facts in before we reached the cash register. (Para.12)

get sth. in *manage to say sth. about a subject* 设法说完

◎I'll **get** my suggestion **in** at the start of the meeting. 我要在开会前提出我的建议。

◎She talks so much that it's impossible to **get** a word **in**. 她说起话来滔滔不绝, 让人一句话都插不进去。

16. "Why not?" said Debbie, playing right into my hands. (Para.17)

play (right) into sb.'s hands *do sth. which gives sb. an advantage; help sb. who is one's opponent against oneself* 干对某人有利的事

◎In the basketball game, Jerry's foul **played right into the opponents' hands**. 在篮球比赛中, 杰瑞的犯规让对手占了便宜。

◎If you give up halfway, you'll **play into the hands of your opponent**. 如果你半途而废, 你就做了有利于对手的事。

17. The fire drill was over and we began to file into the building, so I had to step it up to get the natives in. (Para.20)

(1) **file in** *enter in a single line* 鱼贯进入

◎Many people **filed into** the office to pick up the application form. 许多人排队进入办公室, 领取申请表。

◎After the fire drill, the students **filed into** the classroom. 消防演习后, 同学们鱼贯进入教室。

(2) **step up** *increase the size or speed of* 加快; 增加

◎In order to restore our standard of living, we've got to **step up** production and export. 为了恢复生活水平, 我们必须提高生产, 加快出口。

◎The police are **stepping up** their efforts to fight crime. 警方正加大力度打击犯罪。

18. One day I was browsing through the library. (Para.22)

browse *vi. casually look or search, e.g. in a shop, in a library, at a bookstore, etc. with no specific aim or object in mind* 浏览

◎He was sitting on the sofa **browsing** through the pages of the evening paper. 他坐在沙发上浏览晚报。

◎I was **browsing** through a newspaper when I spotted your name. 我正在翻阅报纸, 一眼看到了你的名字。

19. She was frowning, apparently stumped on a word. (Para.22)

(1) **frown** *vi. contract the brows, as in displeasure or deep thought* 皱眉头

◎The older generations have always **frowned upon** some of the ideas of the young. 老一辈人对年轻人的想法总是不大赞同。

◎Mary wanted to go to Europe by herself, but her parents **frowned on** the idea. 玛丽想独自一人去欧洲, 但是她的父母都不赞成。

该词构成的短语有: frown at sb. 对某人皱眉; frown on / upon 不赞成

(2) **stump** *vt. put an unanswerable question to; puzzle* 把……难住; 使为难

◎If you are **stumped** by a question in the examination paper, you should stop to do another one rather than waste time on it. 如果你被试卷上的一道题难住了, 你应该停下来去做另一道题, 而不是在那道题上浪费时间。

◎His foolishness **stumps** me greatly. 他的愚蠢行为使我感到非常困惑。

20. And so it went, that glorious, joyous, romantic sophomore year. (Para. 26)

在这句中, it 是指后面的名词短语 that glorious, joyous, romantic sophomore year. 动词 go 的意思为 “pass, elapse”。

21. Debbie seemed to relish our little conversations and hung on my every word. (Para.26)

(1) **relish** *vt. get pleasure out of; enjoy greatly* 从……获得乐趣; 很喜爱

◎I **relished** the thought of telling my husband about my promotion. 想到要把自己晋升的消息告诉丈夫时, 我心里美滋滋的。

◎She doesn't **relish** having to get up early every day. 她不喜欢每天一大早起床。

(2) **hang on sb.'s words** *listen very carefully to* 倾听; 注意地听

◎It's so embarrassing the way he **hangs on her every word** as if she were some sort of goddess. 他对她言听计从的方式真令人尴尬, 好像她是一个女神。

◎They **hung on the lecturer's words** at the meeting. 在会上, 他们全神贯注听着演讲者的每一句话。

22. I sneaked a look at Debbie and gave her a big wink. She beamed proudly and winked back. (Para. 30)

(1) **sneak** *vt. take or do secretly (often without permission)* 偷偷地取 (某物) 或做 (某事)

◎She **sneaked** the letter out of his drawer. 她偷偷地把信从他抽屉里拿出来。

◎I **sneaked** a look at what the boss had written after he left the office. 老板离开办公室后, 我偷偷看了一眼他写的东西。

(2) **beam**

① *vi. shine brightly; smile warmly* 照耀; (面) 露喜色; 满脸堆笑

◎He **beamed** at his girl friend with undisguised admiration. 他向着女友微笑, 一点也不掩饰他的仰慕之情。

◎She **beamed** with delight. 她高兴得笑容满面。

② *n. smile; a line of light shining from some bright objects* 喜色; 微笑; 一道光线; 光束

◎When I approached the car, I was blinded by the bright **beam** of its front lights. 来到车旁时, 汽车前灯射出的光柱照得我什么也看不见。

◎“How nice to see you!” she said, with a **beam** of welcome. “见到你多好啊!” 她笑脸相迎地说。

23. What I failed to perceive was that Debbie all this while was going steady with a junior from a neighboring school — a basketball player with a C+ average. (Para.31)

(1) **perceive** *vt. notice; be conscious of* 注意到; 感觉; 察觉 (后可跟名词从句或跟宾语 + 不带 to 的不定式或 + 现在分词)

◎She **perceived** him go out / going out. 她感觉他出去了 / 正在走出去。

◎I **perceived** that it would be very tough to finish the project before the deadline. 我意识到在截止日期前要完成这个项目将十分艰难。

Cf. *perceptive* 感觉灵敏的, 有洞察力的
perceptible 感觉得到的
perception 感知, 察觉

(2) **go steady with sb.** *date sb. regularly and exclusively* 仅与(同一异性)经常约会

◎How long **has Mary gone steady with Tom**? 玛丽和汤姆谈朋友多久了?

◎I **have been going steady with Jane** for nearly three years, and we are shortly to be engaged. 我和简恋爱近三年了, 我们不久将订婚。

24. ...and for a while I felt like forgetting everything I had learnt. (para.31)

feel like sth. / doing sth. *want to do sth.* 想要

◎I was so angry that I **felt like** throwing something at him. 我是如此气愤真想用东西砸他。

◎I **felt like** a good rest for I was exhausted from a whole day's hard work. 一天工作下来疲惫不堪, 真想好好休息一下。

25. ...but was strongly tempted to invest in a basketball instead. (para.31)

invest in

① **buy (sth.) with the expectation of profit or some other kind of advantage** 投资于

◎They **invested in** a fast-food restaurant and became rich when it expanded to Europe. 他们给一家快餐店投资, 当它把业务扩展到欧洲后赚了很多钱。

◎He **invested** his savings **in** stocks and bonds. 他把存款用于投资股票及债券。

② (*informal*) **buy** 买

◎I think it may be the time to **invest in** a new washing machine. 我认为该是买一台新洗衣机的的时候了。

◎She decided to **invest in** a new tie as a Christmas present for her brother. 她决定买一条新领带, 作为送给她哥哥的圣诞礼物。

26. I felt not only hurt, but betrayed. (Para. 32)

betray *vt. be disloyal or unfaithful to* 出卖, 背叛

◎He **betrayed** his friends by breaking his promise. 他违背诺言, 以致失信于朋友们。

◎Tom **betrayed** my trust when he told my secret to others. 汤姆告诉别人我的秘密, 背叛了我对他的信任。

27. In time I recovered from my wounds. (Para. 33)

in time

① *not late; early enough* 及时

◎Will you be **in time** to get to the bank at 9:00? 你九点到银行来得及吗?

◎Are we **in time** to catch the train? 我们赶得上火车吗?

② *eventually; ultimately* 最终

◎I think the misunderstanding will be cleared up **in time**. 我认为误解终会被消除的。

◎Frank and Jim did not like each other at first, but **in time** they became friends. 弗兰克和吉姆一开始彼此都不喜欢对方, 但最后他俩成了朋友。

28. Although the original incentive was gone, I continued poring over the encyclopedias, ... (Para.34)

(1) **incentive** *n. motivating factor; stimulus* 鼓励; 刺激

◎The government decided to take prompt actions to give **incentive** to foreign investment. 政府决定采取迅猛行动鼓励外国投资。

◎The students have had a stronger **incentive** to study English well after China joined WTO. 中国加

入世贸组织后, 学生们有了更强烈的动机学好英语。

(2) **pore over** *study or give close attention to* 钻研; 专心阅读

◎Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be **pored over** seriously. 有些书浅尝即可, 有些书可以囫圇吞下, 少量书则必须认真钻研。

◎The artist **pored over** all the drawings, trying to guess who drew each one. 那位艺术家认真研究了每一幅画, 试图想猜出每幅画的创作者。

Discrimination of Words

1. misconception; misinterpretation; misunderstanding

这组词都有“误解”的意思。

(1) **misconception** 强调错误的想法、错误的观念。

◎There is a common **misconception** among many college students that college education would ensure them better jobs. 很多大学生都有这种错误的想法, 即大学教育会确保他们获得较好的工作。

(2) **misinterpretation** 指错误的理解、解释或说明、误译。

◎I have found some **misinterpretations** of the author's meaning in his note. 我发现在他的笔记中有几处对作者原义的曲解。

(3) **misunderstanding** 指对某人言行或意图的错误理解。

◎I'm trying to clear up the **misunderstanding** between them. 我正在设法消除他们之间的误会。

2. scheme; plot; conspire

这组词都有“图谋”的意思。

(1) **scheme** 多指策划秘密或不正当之事, 亦表示旨在在某方面为人们提供帮助, 如教育、培训等官方计划。

◎**scheme** for power 图谋夺权

◎**scheme** against each other 彼此勾心斗角

◎a pension **scheme** 抚恤金计划

◎a training **scheme** for the unemployed 对失业者的培训计划

(2) **plot** 意为密谋做某事或参与阴谋。

◎They were imprisoned for **plotting** against the government. 他们因密谋反对政府而被监禁。

(3) **conspire** 常指与他人一道密谋去做坏事。

◎They always **conspire** to keep the truth from me. 他们总是串通起来对我隐瞒真情。

3. joyous; joyful; delighted; cheerful

这组形容词都有“快乐的”意思。

(1) **joyous** 指由自身性格所带来的欢乐, 是一种更持久、更确定的快乐。

◎a **joyous** heart 快乐的心

◎a **joyous** shout 快乐的呼喊声

◎a **joyous** family 快乐的家庭

(2) **joyful** 常指由外来事件引起的喜形于色的快乐感情。

◎This is a **joyful** occasion; let's all be happy. 这是个快乐的时刻, 让我们都开心吧。

(3) **delighted** 强调显而易见的喜悦。

◎I was **delighted** to hear the news of your success. 听到你成功的消息我极为高兴。

(4) **cheerful** 指乐观的性情或由于一些特殊的快乐而表现出的强烈、由衷的喜悦情绪。

◎She has a **cheerful** disposition that puts her friends at ease. 她性情开朗, 使她的朋友感到毫无拘束。