



新世纪英语丛书

大学英语

精读指南

(第四册)

主 编

朱广联

沈逢桂 张绍华

■ 华东理工大学出版社

新世纪英语丛书

大学英语

精读指南(第四册)

主 编 徐广联 沈逢桂 张绍华
编 委 胡开杰 赵春铭 孙桂香
孙建东 刘慧敏 任永华
牛保义 何鲁宁 董 明
顾广注

(第四册) 新世纪英语丛书

编 主 牛保义 孙建东 徐广联

计 划 出 版 社

(第四册) 新世纪英语丛书

编 主 牛保义 孙建东 徐广联

计 划 出 版 社

ISBN 7-309-03811-1 本册

计 划 出 版 社

华东理工大学出版社

内 容 简 介

本书为全新的修订本,是对《大学英语精读》(第四册)(上海外语教育出版社)一书的研究,对书中所涉及的背景知识、重要词汇、疑难句子、篇章结构和修辞技巧进行了全方位的考察,以期为我国大学生和使用该书的其他人士提供一本系统的学习指南,使他们能尽快地学好这本书,吃透这本书。

对于四、六级核心词汇与短语,本书以丰富的全真经典考题,对号入座,逐个进行详细点拨,以创造一个实战的环境,提高学生的实战能力,以便正点获取高分。

本书供学习这套《大学英语精读》教材的高校学生及其他自学者使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语精读指南(第四册)/徐广联等主编. —上海:
华东理工大学出版社,2002.12
(新世纪英语丛书)
ISBN 7-5628-1305-1

I. 大... II. 徐... III. 英语—高等学校—教学参
考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2002)第056574号

大学英语精读指南(第四册)

新世纪英语丛书

徐广联 沈逢桂 张绍华 主编

出版	华东理工大学出版社	开本	787×960 1/16
社址	上海市梅陇路130号	印张	20.75
邮编	200237 电话(021)64250306	字数	469千字
网址	www.hdlgpress.com.cn	版次	2002年12月第1版
经销	新华书店上海发行所	印次	2002年12月第1次
印刷	江苏句容市排印厂	印数	1-8050册
ISBN 7-5628-1305-1/H·322		定价:23.00元	

前 言

《大学英语精读》是由复旦大学、北京大学等著名高校组织编写、由国家教委审定批准的教材。这套教材题材面广,语言规范,堪称精品,现已为全国文、理、工、农、医科院校普遍采用,受到好评。为帮助广大学生和使用这套教材的其他人士更好地学习这套教材,提高英语水平,顺利通过国家统考,我们依据这套教材的最新修订本编写了这本《大学英语精读指南》。

学好英语的关键是掌握语法、词汇用法和惯用法,精读一定量的优秀原文,通过具体的阅读活动巩固所学语言知识,以逐步提高水平。基于这种认识,我们全方位地对这套英语教材进行了研究。对每课所涉及到的有关内容背景知识,我们都概要地加以综述,以利于读者开阔视野,更透彻地理解文章主题。词汇是本书考察的重点所在,从语义层次、搭配关系、惯用法、词义差别等方面进行了分析,并引发开来,对相关的语法及用词问题也作了探讨,以使读者触类旁通,见树见林。由于语法结构往往直接影响到句义的理解,我们特别解剖了一些疑难句子,有些用英语意译或给出汉语译文,以帮助读者撩开雾障,见到“原型”。为提高读者的写作水平和鉴赏能力,本书还在具体的讲解中有针对性地涉及到英语选词造句、行文成篇的技巧,并关照全篇,对某些重点句子从欣赏和翻译的角度作了探讨。

为使读者及时地复习、巩固所学语言知识,每册都配有综合测试。前三册为多项选择题,重在考查学生对四、六级必考词汇、结构的掌握情况,第四册为完形填空题,重在提高学生的综合语言能力和知识运用能力。第四册最后有五套试题,为四、六级达标词汇综合检测,读者可以此检查学完这套教材后的实际掌握情况。

书中有着丰富的全真经典考题,以使读者随时置身于实战的环境中,边学习课文,边自我检测,在不知不觉中提高实战能力,一举夺魁。

在本书的编写过程中得到了宋卫华先生和张静女士的具体帮助,王忠林、胡勇、胡杰、王忠明、朱峥、朱立云、谢江南、文哲、马述伟也参与了本书的编写工作,付出了辛勤的劳动,在此表示感谢。

编者水平有限,书中疏漏不妥之处在所难免,祈请批评指正。

徐广联

记于南京四知斋

Unit One Big Bucks the Easy Way

I. 课文概况与背景	(1)
II. 四、六级考试重点词汇与词组详解	(1)
III. 句子疑难详解	(21)
IV. 语篇赏析点滴	(23)
V. 课本练习答案	(24)
VI. 四、六级考试达标综合能力测试	(31)

Unit Two Deer and the Energy Cycle

I. 课文概况与背景	(33)
II. 四、六级考试重点词汇与词组详解	(33)
III. 句子疑难详解	(58)
IV. 语篇赏析点滴	(60)
V. 课本练习答案	(61)
VI. 四、六级考试达标综合能力测试	(67)

Unit Three Why Do We Believe That the Earth Is Round?

I. 课文概况与背景	(69)
II. 四、六级考试重点词汇与词组详解	(69)
III. 句子疑难详解	(87)
IV. 语篇赏析点滴	(90)
V. 课本练习答案	(91)
VI. 四、六级考试达标综合能力测试	(97)

Unit Four Jim Thorpe

I. 课文概况与背景	(99)
II. 四、六级考试重点词汇与词组详解	(99)
III. 句子疑难详解	(124)
IV. 语篇赏析点滴	(127)
V. 课本练习答案	(128)
VI. 四、六级考试达标综合能力测试	(135)

Unit Five To Lie or Not to Lie—The Doctor's Dilemma

I. 课文概况与背景	(137)
------------	-------

II. 四、六级考试重点词汇与词组详解	(137)
III. 句子疑难详解	(160)
IV. 语篇赏析点滴	(163)
V. 课本练习答案	(164)
VI. 四、六级考试达标综合能力测试	(170)

Unit Six How To Mark a Book

I. 课文概况与背景	(172)
II. 四、六级考试重点词汇与词组详解	(172)
III. 句子疑难详解	(189)
IV. 语篇赏析点滴	(192)
V. 课本练习答案	(193)
VI. 四、六级考试达标综合能力测试	(200)

Unit Seven The Luncheon

I. 课文概况与背景	(202)
II. 四、六级考试重点词汇与词组详解	(202)
III. 句子疑难详解	(223)
IV. 语篇赏析点滴	(225)
V. 课本练习答案	(226)
VI. 四、六级考试达标综合能力测试	(234)

Unit Eight The New Caves

I. 课文概况与背景	(236)
II. 四、六级考试重点词汇与词组详解	(236)
III. 句子疑难详解	(257)
IV. 语篇赏析点滴	(259)
V. 课本练习答案	(260)
VI. 四、六级考试达标综合能力测试	(266)

Unit Nine Journey West

I. 课文概况与背景	(268)
II. 四、六级考试重点词汇与词组详解	(268)
III. 句子疑难详解	(281)
IV. 语篇赏析点滴	(282)
V. 课本练习答案	(283)
VI. 四、六级考试达标综合能力测试	(290)

Unit Ten Why People Work

I. 课文概况与背景	(292)
------------------	-------

II. 四、六级考试重点词汇与词组详解	(292)
III. 句子疑难详解	(307)
IV. 语篇赏析点滴	(308)
V. 课本练习答案	(309)
VI. 四、六级考试达标综合能力测试	(316)

Unit One

Big Bucks the Easy Way

(轻轻松松赚大钱)

I. 课文概况与背景

青少年利用课余时间挣零花钱甚至部分学杂费,在美国是受到家庭社会多方面支持鼓励的。本文以幽默的笔调,讲述了兄弟俩承揽了一大批送发广告的劳务工作,满以为会“轻而易举挣大钱”,等到一卡车一卡车广告如山般堆积的时候,才感到不妙;他们雇了小兄弟姊妹,加上邻里的小朋友,经一番讨价还价,处理好他们的“罢工”,总算把钱挣到了手。再一盘算,净得只有美国最低工资的2/3。尽管如此,总算是一笔大收入,兄弟俩心满意足。最有趣的是,他们的两个小弟弟受此启示,捉摸出新的生财之道,做出令人啼笑皆非的怪事。

II. 四、六级考试重点词汇与词组详解

1. ... the indignity of having to, ...

(Line 2)

indignity: *n.*

(1) (不可数) insult, injury to one's self-respect or dignity 有损自尊心或尊严

a. The prospect of working under a woman constituted the ultimate indignity.

b. That's indignity to us.

(2) (可数) something said or done to hurt sb., insult, humiliation 侮辱的言行

The hijackers subjected the victims to all sorts of indignities. 劫机者对受害者施加各种凌辱。

【经典考题】A man's _____ depends, not upon his wealth or rank but upon his character.

A) grandness B) solemnity C) dignity D) seriousness

【译文】人高尚与否不取决于他的财富和地位,而取决于他的品格。

【讲评】C) 正确。dignity 意为“尊贵,高尚”; A) grandness 意为“壮丽,堂皇,(出身)高贵”; B) solemnity 意为“庄严,严肃”; D) seriousness 意为“严肃(性),认真”。

2. I handed them some magazines in a plastic bag ...

(Line 3)

plastic:

(1) a. made of plastic 塑料制的

a plastic bottle/container(容器)/tube

- (2) a. capable of being molded or shaped 可塑性的

Aluminium is made into different articles for daily use after it has undergone *plastic* deformation. (经历塑性形变)

- (3) n. (*pl.*) 塑料材料, 塑料制品, 塑料学(加 s, 单数), 整形外科(加 s, 单数复数均可), (塑制的)信用卡

- a. These bowls, spoons, dishes and other kitchen utensils are *plastics*. 这些碗、匙、碟和别的炊用器皿都是塑料制品。
b. *Plastics* is just a branch of modern chemistry.

3. A message printed, ... offered *leisurely, lucrative* work ("Big Bucks the Easy Way!"). ...

(Line 4)

- 1) *leisurely*: a. & ad. not in haste, unhurried(ly) 从容的(地), 不慌不忙的(地)

- a. Since we have plenty of time, we might as well take a *leisurely* walk on the sidewalk.
既然时间充裕, 咱们不妨沿人行道悠闲地逛逛。
b. She prefers to do things in a *leisurely* manner. 她喜欢慢慢悠悠地做事。

【提示】in a *leisurely* manner/way 常代替不常用的副词 *leisurely*

- 2) *leisure*: n. free time, spare time 闲暇; freedom from work 不工作

- a. A lazybones never tries to spend his *leisure* in a useful way. 懒人从不把休闲时光派上用场。
b. The boss's wife is a lady of *leisure*. 老板夫人不工作。
c. Take your time. You can do it at *leisure*. 别忙, 你可以慢慢地做这件事。
d. Drop in when you are at your *leisure*. 有空顺道来玩。

【提示】在空闲时间可以说成 at *leisure* 或 in the *leisure* time, 不能说 at *leisurely* time

【搭配】at *leisure* 有空, 从容 at one's *leisure* 有空时, 方便时

【经典考题】I put off writing to you till today, that I might write _____.

- A) at sea B) at *leisure* C) at random D) at heart

【译文】我推迟到今天才给你写信, 是想能够从容地写。

【讲评】B) 正确。at *leisure* 意为“有空闲, 从容地”; A) at sea 意为“茫然, 不知所措”; C) at random 意为“随意地, 胡乱地”; D) at heart 意为“在内心”。

- 3) *lucrative*: a. profitable, money-gaining 赚钱生利的

- a. Commercial advertising is a *lucrative* business. 做商业广告是有利可图的事。
b. Stock-purchasing is not necessarily a *lucrative* investment. 买股票不一定是生利的投资。

- 4) *buck*: n.

- (1) the male of the deer, the rat, the rabbit, etc. 雄鹿/鼠/兔等

We caught a *buck*, a doe and two fawns. 我们捕到一只雄鹿、一只雌鹿和两只幼鹿。

- (2) (俚) a young man (*esp.* well-dressed in the 19th century) 小伙子, 花花公子

Later I was still a *buck* private with KP as my highest duty. 后来我依旧是一名列兵, 最高职责不过是炊事执勤而已。

(3) U. S. dollar (俚)美元

I won in a poker game last night and am in the *bucks* today. 昨夜打扑克赢了钱, 今天有了钱。

【提示】注意此句的文体。描写用大词, 显得练达稳重; 招徕宣传品的包装袋上印的话, 用小词, 甚至俚语, 适合劳方身份, 显得亲近随和。俚语在作文中应慎用, 切莫给人不三不四的印象而大出洋相。

4. I can live with it. (Line 8)

live with: accept sth. unpleasant or not satisfactory 接受, 忍受

a. I don't think his wife can *live with* the poor conditions of the family.

b. I just can't *live with* the vain man. 我简直不能忍受那个虚荣的人。

【提示】He *lived with* the beautiful woman for over a year. (与……住在一起, 与……同居)

5. "But it pains me," I said ... (Line 9)

pain:

(1) *n.* 痛苦, 疼痛, 悲痛

a. He is trembling with a *pain* in the teeth.

b. The death of Premier Zhou En-lai gave cutting *pains* to the whole nation. 周恩来总理的逝世给全国人民带来深深的悲痛。

(2) *n.* (pl.) 辛苦, 刻苦, 操劳

a. But for your *pains* we couldn't have completed the project in good time. 没有你们的辛劳我们不可能按期实现计划。

b. No *pains*, no gains. (或 No gains without pains.) 不劳则无获。

【提示】复合词:

painkiller 止痛片 **painstaking** 勤奋的, 精心的, 仔细的

pains-worthy 值得花气力的

(3) *vt.* cause pain to 使疼痛, 使厌烦, 使心痛

a. My shoes are tight and so they *pain* my feet. 我的鞋挤脚, 把脚弄痛了。

b. It *pained* me to find my stamp collection gone.

c. It *pains* the young man to see the little black figure of the elderly gentleman.

【联想】**painful** *a.* 痛苦的, 令人疼痛的, 疼的; **painfully** *ad.* 痛苦地; **painfulness** *n.* 痛苦, 疼痛; **painless** *a.* 无痛苦的, 无疼痛的

【搭配】**take (great) pains with/over sth. /to do sth.** 小心谨慎地做某事

be at pains to do sth. 费尽苦心, 努力做某事

for one's pains 作为辛苦的报酬, 费尽心机的结果

【比较】**pain, hurt, ache**

- ① **pain** 指受伤、疾病、苦恼等引起周身或局部疼痛,时间可长可短,程度可强可弱。
 ② **hurt** 指肉体或精神上的比较短暂的痛楚,一般程度较 **pain** 轻。
 ③ **ache** 指持续性作痛,与人体部位或器官有关。
 三个词都可以作动词或名词,但 **ache** 常以复合名词出现。

- a. The burn on my hand *hurts* me terribly (= *pains* me). 手上灼伤痛得很。(不加 **terribly** 可能只是有点痛, *pains me* 能表示使我很疼,但除美国英语外,已不常用。)
 b. My stomach *aches* — it's an acute *pain*. 我的腹痛——是一阵剧痛。

【经典考题】One reason for the successes of Asian immigrants in the U. S. is that they have taken great _____ to educate their children. [考研, 1994 年]

- A) efforts B) pains C) attempts D) endeavors

【译文】亚裔美国人成功的一个原因就是他们一直努力教育他们的孩子。

【讲评】B) 正确。take pains 为固定搭配,意为“努力,尽力”。

6. The boys... would look into the magazine-delivery thing. (Line 11)

1) **look into**: examine, study, consider 考察(虑), 研究

- a. She said her husband was *looking into* the possibility of buying a car.
 b. He promised to *look into* the matter before he acted.

【经典考题】The detective and his assistant have begun to _____ the mysterious murder. [CET-6, 2000 年 1 月]

- A) come through B) make over C) look into D) see to

【译文】侦探和他的助手已经开始调查那件神秘的凶杀案。

【讲评】C) 正确。look into 意为“调查”; A) come through 意为“冲破”; B) make over 意为“改变, 重新制作”; D) see to 意为“照料, 照顾”。

2) **delivery**: *n.* (deliver *v.*)

- (1) take (mails, goods, etc.) to 递送(邮件、货物等)

A young post-woman *delivered* a letter to me. Her job was Letter-delivery. *Delivering* letters was her job.

(2) help in giving birth; to help in the birth of 助产, 接生

- a. They *delivered* the young mother.
 b. The nurse *delivered* the child.

(3) say, read aloud 演说(讲)

The professor *delivered* his lecture(speech) effectively.

【搭配】take delivery (of sth.) 收到(某物) cash on delivery 货到付款

delivery note 货单

【联想】deliver [di'livə] *v.* 递送, 发言, 发射; deliverer *n.* 递送者, 助产者, 叙述者

【经典考题】In most of the United States, the morning newspaper is _____ by

school-aged children. [CET-4, 1992 年 1 月]

A) directed B) discharged C) derived D) delivered

【译文】在美国大部分地区,晨报是由在校就读的孩子们送的。

【讲评】D) 正确。deliver 在这里作“送”解,如: deliver milk 送牛奶, deliver goods 送货, 还可以说: deliver a speech 做报告; A) direct 作“指导, 引导”讲, 如: direct a TV play 导演电视剧, direct a construction project 指导一个工程项目; B) discharge 是指“排放, 释放”, 如: discharge waste material 排放废物, discharge gas (smoke) 排放气体(烟); C) derive 意为“得到, 由……派生”, 如: derive pleasure (knowledge, etc.) (from) (从)……得到乐趣(知识), derive a word (from) (从)……派生一个单词。

7. By midnight I was comfortably settled in a hotel room. (Line 12)

settle: 吾特真特记同公庭(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

(1) vt. make sb. (oneself) comfortable 安置, 使舒服坐(睡)下

【句型】settle sb. + ad. settle oneself in a place be settled

a. She settled her baby in the cradle and went away to make milk ready. 她将婴儿安顿在摇篮中, 然后去准备牛奶。

b. The old man settled himself in an armchair for a nap. 老人自己在扶手椅上躺下休息。

(2) vi. & vt. settle down 安置(尤指由动而静); 使镇(安)静; 专心

【句型】settle down + ad. settle sb. down

settle(down) to sth. settle down(to sth.)

a. He settled down in a small town. 他在一个小镇上安了家。

b. Before the lecture, the professor tried to settle his class down. 课前教授设法让班上学生静下来。

c. Finally the monitor settled (down) to writing a report. 班长终于安下心来专心地写他的报告了。

d. The bachelor was happy to settle down to married life. 单身汉很乐意安定下来过婚后的生活。

(3) settle for: accept sth. unwillingly 勉强同意(接受)

a. I wanted to rent a larger house but had to settle for a small flat. 我原想租间大屋子, 但是只租了一个小套间。

b. I won't settle for being an average student but, rather, I will try to be a top student. 我不甘心当中不溜儿的学生, 相反, 我要当尖子学生。

(4) settle one's accounts 结账

a. It is required that we settle accounts every month.

b. I'll settle the dinner bill for you. (= I'll foot the bill.) 我来做东(替你付正餐账目)。

(5) vt. solve, resolve, determine, decide, make agreement about 解决

Let's *settle* the major issue first. 咱们先解决主要问题吧。

【句型】**settle a problem (puzzle, dispute, issue, trouble)**

【经典考题】“Tell me at the end of the week how many hours you have worked and I'll with you then.” His employer said.

A) settle up B) draw up C) work up D) come up

【讲评】A)正确。settle up 意为“结算(账目),付清(欠账等)”,settle up with sb. 表示“同某人结清账”;B)draw up 意为“起草,拟订”;C)work up 意为“制定出,激发,激起”,如:work up an appetite 激起食欲;D)come up 常同with连用,表示“提出(计划,答案等),想出,拿出”。

8. “Great!” I *enthused*. “How was your day?” I *inquired*. (Line 15)

1) **great**: a. (美国口语)好极了(=wonderful, excellent, super, splendid)

a. We had a *great* time in the park(= (很)had a ball). 我们在公园玩得真快活。

b. I had *great* days in my childhood. 孩提时我有过好光景。

2) **enthuse**: vi. (美国英语,由 enthusiasm 逆向法构词)be full of (show) enthusiasm 充满(表现出)热情

a. The youngsters *enthused* over the idea to vacation at the beach.

b. He is the freshman who *enthused* about Mozart. 他是热衷于莫扎特的大学一年级新生。

【经典考题】He didn't seem very enthusiastic it.

A) of B) with C) about D) on

【译文】他似乎对这件事不太热心。

【讲评】C)正确。be enthusiastic about 意为“对……热心,热衷于”。

3) **inquire**: v. (又作 enquire)ask for the purpose of learning or information 询问,打听

【句型】**inquire sth. from sb.** **inquire into sth.**

inquire about (upon, concerning) **inquire + wh- + to + v.**

inquire + if (whether) 从句 **inquire + wh- 从句**

inquire of sb. about sth. **inquire after 问起(某人情况),问候**

a. I *inquired* the answer of him. (正式文体)

b. I *inquired* of her whether she would like to join in our party.

c. The stranger *inquired* of me about the way to the museum.

d. The police *inquired* into her background. 警方审查了她的历史背景。(inquire into sth. 审查,调查)

【联想】**inquiry** [in'kwaɪəri] n. 询问,探问; **inquirer** n. 调查者,查问者; **inquiring** a. (探询的,追究的,爱打听的(常作定语))

【比较】**ask**: 最一般,无特殊含义的提问

question: 是一连串发问,盘查,常用于教学提问或审讯

interrogate: 审问, 正式而又系统性强

inquire: 目的在于了解事实或真理的询问

- a. Ask and you will find which is which. 只要问问就会了解事物的差别。
 b. I hate being *questioned* at length on my personal affairs. 我讨厌对私人的事情打破砂锅纹(问)到底。
 c. The judge *interrogated* both the criminal and the witnesses before making a decision.
 d. She *inquired* of the local people about the best theatre in the city.

【经典考题】For the sake of the mind's peace, one ought not to inquire _____ such things too closely.

- A) of B) into C) about D) after

【译文】为了心灵的安宁,人不应该深究这样的事情。

【讲评】B)正确。inquire into 意为“调查,追究”;A)inquire of 意为“向……问”,如:inquire of the teacher 询问老师;C)inquire about 意为“打听(某事,某人的情况)”,如:inquire about the weather conditions 打听天气情况;D)inquire after 意为“问候”。

【经典考题】The vocabulary of any technical discussion may include words which are never used outside the subject of field _____ . [考研,1992年]

- A) in view B) in question C) in case D) in effect

【讲评】B)正确。in question 意为“被谈论中,在考虑中”;A)in view 意为“在视野范围内”;C)in case 意为“万一”;D)in effect 意为“实际上,实质上”。

9. “Super!” she snapped.

(Line 16)

super:

(1) a. excellent, wonderful, outstanding 好极了,非常好的;extremely great 了不起的,大极了的

a. That summer resort is *super*. 那避暑胜地很好。

b. She drives a *super* truck. 她开特大型卡车。

c. a *super* view 极好的景色

(2) n. 特优产品,特大号,特大号商品

【比较】

① **super** 是形容词或名词,如上面所述。

② **super** 是缩略语,可以是特级品(=superfine goods),或是上级的、高级的(=superior),或是监督人、主管(=superintendent)。

③ **super-** 则是前缀,表示,“上”,“上方”,“外加”,“进一步”,“过”,“过分”或“超过”等。如:superstructure(上层),superadd(外加,追加),superabundant(极其多,有过剩),supernature(超自然),superman(超人),supermarket(超级市场)。

10. Another truck just pulled up front.

(Line 16)

pull up: *vi. + ad.* cause to (come to) a stop, come to a standstill, halt 停下, 停车, 车停下

- a. The rain stopped as we (the car) **pulled up** to the hotel. 我们开车到旅社时雨止了。
b. There goes the bell and I must **pull up** now. 下课铃响了, 就讲到这里。

【比较】**pull in**(火车)进站, (船)靠岸 **pull out**(火车)离站
pull over(车)停(路边) **pull into the station**(火车)进站
pull out of the station(火车)出站

11. ... the advertising inserts that normally are included. ... (Line 25)

1) **insert**:

- (1) /'insɜ:t/ *n.* sth. inserted or to be inserted 插页(插于书和杂志、不装订的印刷品); 插/嵌入物; 垫圈/片
(2) /'insɜ:t/ *v.* put/set in 插入, 嵌入; introduce into the body of something 放进去, 引入
a. She could not unlock the door even if she **inserted** the key in the lock. 她把钥匙插入钥匙孔就是开不了门。
b. **Inserting** a few lines in the paragraph makes smooth-reading. 此段插上几行, 读来通顺些。

【联想】**insertion** *n.* 插入, 置入, 插入物

2) **normally**: *ad.* in a normal way, as usual 通常

She **normally** drinks Sprite or Coca-Cola but chooses beer today for her guests' sake. 她通常饮用雪碧或可口可乐, 可今天为客人破例选用啤酒。

【联想】**norm** *n.* 标准; **normal** ['nɔ:məl] *a.* 正常的, 标准的; **normalize** *vt.* 使正常化

12. The company had promised ... (Line 26)

company: *n.* people associated for joint business 公司

其他类似词: firm, works, corporation, joint-stock 股份公司, joint-venture 合资企业公司
a number of individuals together 伙人; companionship 伙伴(关系); an army unit (军)连

- a. Nobel was happy in **company** and miserable in private. 诺贝尔人前兴高采烈, 背后悲伤忧郁。
b. After parting with a girl of vanity, the **company** leader made up his mind to keep **company** with a plain village girl. 连长和一名爱虚荣的姑娘分道扬镳之后, 决心和一位朴素的农村姑娘做伴。
c. A man is known by the **company** he keeps. 识其友, 知其人。

【联想】**companion** [kəm'pænjən] *n.* 伙伴, 同行者; **companionship** *n.* 友谊, 伙伴关系

【经典考题】He pretended to be cheerful but would be upset.

- A) in company... for privacy B) at company... in privacy
C) in company... in private D) for company... for privacy

【译文】他在人前装作快乐,但私下里却心烦意乱。

【讲评】C) 正确。in company 意为“在(客)人前,一起”,如: We went in company. 我们一起去。in private 意为“在私下,秘密地”。

【经典考题】She enjoyed his _____ very much for he could tell many stories to her and bought things for her.

(A) group (B) team (C) company (D) crew

【译文】她乐于与他交往,因为他能为她讲许多故事,并给她买许多东西。

【讲评】C) 正确。company 可以表示“陪同,交往”; A) group 意为“组,群”; B) team 意为“队”; D) crew 意为“全体船员,一队(班、组)工作人员”,如: a train crew 列车乘务组。

【经典考题】She stayed at home and kept _____

(A) his company (B) him company (C) his companion (D) him companion

【译文】她留在家里陪他。

【讲评】B) 正确。keep company with sb. 或 keep sb. company 表示“陪伴”,另外, in the company of sb. 意为“在某人的陪伴下”。

13. “Both the Sears...” my wife informed me. (Line 32)

inform: v. tell, give information to sb. 告诉,通知

【句型】inform sb. about (of) sth. inform + that 从句

inform sb. + wh- + to + v. inform sb. + (of) wh- 从句

inform oneself of sth. inform on (against sb., upon sth.) 告发,检举某人某事

a. Please inform me about (of) your plan for the journey.

b. We are informed that there will be a storm tonight.

c. You are to inform yourself of the regulations. 要求你熟悉规章制度。

d. So far, no one has informed on (against, upon) that criminal.

【联想】informer n. 告发者,检举人; informed a. 见闻广的,了解情况的,有知识的; informant [in'fɔ:mənt] n. 提供消息或情报的人

【经典考题】We desire that the tour leader _____ us immediately of any change in plans. [CET-4, 1993 年 6 月]

A) inform B) informs C) informed D) has informed

【译文】我们希望导游立即告诉我们计划中的改变。

【讲评】A) 正确。desire 意为“渴望,强烈要求”,宾语从句要用虚拟语气,故选 A) 项。inform sb. of sth. 意为“告诉/通知某人某事”,为习惯搭配。

14. Even as we speak, ... armloads of paper... up the walk. (Line 34)

1) armload: n. armful 单臂或双臂能捧起的一抱之量

- a. She brought in an *armload* of firewood. 她带来了满满一臂的柴火。
b. I had an *armload* of books to carry to the upstairs. 我要带着一大堆书到楼上。

【提示】*armload* 给人沉甸甸的感受。如果只是体积大而不重,通常多用 *armful*,如:

an *armful* of flowers.

armful 是派生词, -ful 是后缀,而 *armload* 是复合词(n. + n.)。

用 *load* 构成的常用复合词还有: *truckload*, *carload*, *cartload* (一大车荷载量), *wagonload* (一马车装货量), *trainload*, *shipload*, *planeload*, 等。

注意这些词的复数都在词尾变化。

Three *trainloads* of soldiers were transported to the front line. 三列车的士兵被送往了前线。

- 2) **the walk**: *n.* path or route for walking 路径(包括人行道、林荫路、阳台上的路,等等)

【比较】指街道上的人行道时,美国英语是 *sidewalk* 或 *roadway*,英国英语是 *pavement*。

walk 亦可看作 *sidewalk* 的截短,专指人行道。

【搭配】*walk away/off with sth.* 轻而易举地赢得(奖品),偷走某物

【联想】*walker n.* 行走的人(尤指散步或锻炼的人); *walkman n.* 随身听; *walkway n.* 人行通道

15. Some are whole magazine sections.

(Line 42)

【译文】有些尺寸和整本杂志一样。

section: *n.* a sheet of paper (such as the size of 787×1092mm) folded after printing to form 16, 32 or 64 pages of a book or magazine 16, 32 或 64 开本的版面。

【联想】**sectional a.** 组合的, 组装的; **sectionalism n.** 本位主义

16. They are crammed wall-to-wall ... in stacks ...

(Line 43)

- 1) **cram**: *vt.* put too much into, stuff up, jam, crowd into 挤满, 塞满; fill the head with knowledge 填鸭式教学, 强记

a. The boy *crammed* rice into his mouth. 小男孩往嘴里塞满了米饭。

b. The train compartment is *crammed* with passengers. 车厢里挤满了乘客。

c. Instead of *cramming* his pupils, he was always ready to give the nudges and demonstrations. 他随时准备给小学生以启迪和演示, 而不是把知识硬塞给他们。

【比较】*cram up* 强记, 死记 — *clam up* 保持沉默

【搭配】*cram sth. into sth. / in* 将某物塞进某物中, 尽力塞入

cram sth. 塞满某物, 将某物塞得满满的

cram for sth. 突击性学习(为应考)

- 2) **stack**: *n.* an orderly pile 一叠/堆/垛

The farmer thatched hay/straw in *stacks* with a fork. 农夫用草叉把干草/稻草堆成垛。

【比较】*pile* 一堆, 人为或多或少规则地堆起来的