

外语教学与研究出版社《现代大学英语》精读教材配套辅导丛书

CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH

现代大学英语

精读 1

同步辅导

王长喜 主编

三轮学词汇

红膜巧助记

赠 文化背景知识阅读12篇



中国出版

CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH

现代大学英语

精读 1 同步辅导

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中国社会出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

现代大学英语精读. 1/ 王长喜 主编. - 北京: 中国社会出版社, 2007. 9
(现代大学英语同步辅导)
ISBN 978-7-5087-1781-4

I. 现… II. 王… 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(2007)第 146071 号

丛 书 名: 现代大学英语同步辅导
书 名: 现代大学英语精读 1
主 编: 王长喜
责任编辑: 杨 晖 张国洪

出版发行: 中国社会出版社 邮政编码: 100032
通联发行: 北京市西城区二龙路甲 33 号新龙大厦
电 话: (010)66016392 电 传: (010)66016392
经 销: 各地新华书店

印刷装订: 河北省香河县新华印刷有限公司
开 本: 178mm × 230mm 1/16
印 张: 21.375
字 数: 267 千字
版 次: 2007 年 10 月第 1 版
印 次: 2007 年 10 月第 1 次
定 价: 45.60 元(全两册)

前言

《现代大学英语精读》是由北京外国语大学英语系编写的一套供英语专业学生使用的精读教材。本书是其第一册的同步辅导用书。

对于英语专业的学生而言，英语学习中最重要的是要培养自主学习的良好习惯。本书的编写以此为目标，同时吸纳了其他同类辅导书的优点，旨在为您学习英语提供切实的帮助。本书的编写特点如下：

一、内容充实，讲解透彻

本书从词到句再到篇对课文做了全方位的辅导。学习重点部分列出了本课应掌握的重点词汇、重点短语和语法现象，给您的学习提供指引。课文精读部分对每课的Text A部分都进行了详细的讲解，包括课文主题、写作特色及结构分析、背景知识介绍、词语详解、课文难点注释、课文参考译文等。书中还对副课文Text B部分的难点词句进行了必要的讲解，方便您自学。

二、详略得当，重点突出

在内容的组织上，我们力求能涵盖课文所有内容，同时突出需要重点掌握的知识。例如，在词语详解部分，我们列出课本所有词表词汇，对那些用法灵活的重点词汇做了详细讲解，而对一些专有名词或用法比较单一的词汇，没有再做进一步解释，只是给出中英文意思，您只要识记就足够了。另外，在词义的选择上，书中不仅给出了单词在课文中的意思，而且给出了补充词义，即大纲要求掌握的其他词义。课文难点注释部分主要对一些涉及重点语法知识、难点词汇或具有隐含意义的句子进行了详细讲解，以帮助您透彻理解原文。

三、红膜助记，图文并茂

本书在编写过程中注重的另一点就是，力求最大程度上激发您的学习兴趣，减少您学习过程中的疲劳，使您把学习当作一个享受的过程。本书配备了红膜，方便您在课前自测，找出学习重点所在，并在课后检验学习效果。每课当中都根据课文内容配置了大量的图片，形式活泼，帮助您理解课文内容，提高学习兴趣。

希望本书对您的英语学习能够真正有所帮助！

编者

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Lesson One

第一课

学习重点

1. 重点词汇知多少

当你将本书附带的红膜覆盖在页面上,红色的字迹将不再显现。这样,你就可以很方便地利用红膜对下列词汇进行自测了。请将你认识的词(白词)标记为“○”,将一知半解或不十分熟悉的词(灰词)标记为“⊙”,将完全不认识的词(黑词)标记为“●”。学习时,先熟记灰词,然后再重点突破黑词。

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|---------|
| cling v. | 紧紧抱住 | perseverance n. | 坚持不懈 |
| daze v. | 使发昏 | revolve v. | 旋转,转动 |
| exertion n. | 努力,用力 | scold vt. | 责骂 |
| glance vi. | 瞥视 | spin v. | (使)快速旋转 |
| halt n. | 暂停 | startled a. | 吃惊的 |
| hesitate vi. | 犹豫;迟疑 | stretch v. | 伸展 |
| intricate a. | 错综复杂的 | trace v. | 跟踪;追溯 |
| irritated a. | 恼怒的 | vain a. | 徒劳的 |
| misgiving n. | 顾虑 | whisper v. | 低语;小声说 |
| observant a. | 十分机警的 | yell v. | 叫喊 |

(特别提醒:你可以用同样的方法,利用红膜对每课词汇的用法搭配进行练习和记忆。)

2. 重点短语课前自测

从左栏选择恰当的短语并用其适当形式将右栏短语或句子补充完整。

- (1) give rise to 引起,导致
- (2) resort to 采取,求助于(通常为不好的事物)
- (3) take over 接手,出任;接管
- (4) show off 夸耀;使引人注目
- (5) let up (不好的事)减弱,停止
- (6) something presents itself 出现
- (7) come to a halt/stop 停下来

- [A] If the chance to buy this farm _____, buy it.
- [B] His only reason for investing in the company was to _____ it _____.
- [C] Officials fear that extremists may _____ violence.
- [D] The wind had dropped and the rain gradually _____.
- [E] The car _____.
- [F] His speech _____ a bitter argument.
- [G] He couldn't resist _____ on the tennis court.

Key:

[A] presents itself [B] take ... over [C] resort to [D] let up [E] came to a halt [F] gave rise to [G] showing off

3. 词汇知识

- (1) 名词后缀-tion, -ation, -sion; 副词后缀-ly。

(2) 动词 make、find 的用法。

4. 语法现象

(1) 对话中省略的运用。(见 Text A, 四、课文难点注释 4)

(2) 连词 while 引导的让步状语从句。(见 Text A, 四、课文难点注释 15)

(3) 状语被置于句首引起的倒装句。(见 Text A, 四、课文难点注释 18)

课文精读

Text A

Half a Day

一、课文主题、写作特色及结构分析

本文为记叙文。作者描述了一个小男孩在从早上上学到下午放学这段时间内的活动、情感变化以及在这段时间内校外世界发生的翻天覆地的变化。作者通过戏剧性的手法描述了小镇的变化之快,旨在反映当时整个国家正以惊人的速度发展变化着。

作者采用了第一人称来叙述文章,语气亲切自然。在描述学校生活的这一部分(Part II),作者运用了概括的手法,用简洁的语言描述了丰富的学校生活,并揭示出学校生活的真谛。在描述放学后的这一部分(Part III),作者运用了一种所描述的世界在短时间内发生翻天覆地变化的文学手法。在文章最后一段,用小男孩的话道出了时间的变化,给读者一种出其不意的感觉。作者还通过对景物变化的描写,表现出现代工业的发展破坏了过去宁静的田园生活。

文章结构

Part I (Paras 1-7)描述了小男孩在父亲的陪同下第一天去上学时由于对家的依恋及对学校的某种顾虑而产生不愿上学的情绪。

Part II (Paras 8-16)描述了小男孩第一天的学校生活及其真实感受。他发现在学校里很开心;但同时也会受到纪律的约束。

Part III (Paras 17-20)描述了小男孩在放学后发现外面的世界完全变了样,而他自己也变成了一位老人。

二、背景知识介绍

Naguib Mahfous (纳吉布·马哈福兹)

纳吉布·马哈福兹是当今世界文坛负有名望的阿拉伯作家,1988年获得诺贝尔文学奖。马哈福兹1911年生于杰马利亚区,这是开罗保持伊斯兰传统的旧街区之一。他的家庭内没有什么艺术气息,却有浓郁的宗教氛围。父亲是政府部门的一名小职员,遗传给他内向的性格;身处侯赛因清真寺所在的街区,又使他身受伊斯兰传统风俗的感染。他从小爱好文学,1930-1934年在开罗大学哲学系学习,毕业后进入政府部门工作。1938年任开罗大学理事会秘书,次年宗教基金部抵押局工作,这使他有广泛接触社会各阶层尤其是底层百姓,切身体验他们的喜怒哀乐,充分了解埃及社会的结构及其存在的各种现实问题,搜集了不少素材,为日后的写作奠定了坚



实的基础。五十年代末,马哈福兹调到文化部艺术局,1966—1968年出任埃及电影委员会主席,不久升为埃及文化部顾问。1971年底退休后加入《金字塔报》编辑部。自1939年发表第一部小说起,他已著有32部小说和13部短篇小说集。



三、词语详解

词汇部分

- ① **across** / əkrəs / *ad.* from one side to the other side 从一边到另一边;横过
- ② **alongside** / ə'lɒŋsaɪd / *ad.* side by side; next to 紧挨着,与...并排;在...旁边
- ③ **balcony** / 'bælkəni / *n.* platform with a wall or rail built onto the outside wall of a building and reached from an upstairs room 阳台
- ④ **band** / bænd / *n.* a group of musicians, esp. a group that plays popular music 乐队
- ⑤ **beneficial** / ,benɪfɪjəl / *a.* useful 有益的,有好处的[后接 for 或 to](≈ advantageous, profitable); be beneficial to students 对学生有好处
- ⑥ **border** / 'bɔ:də / *v.* to lie adjacent to another 与...接壤,接界(≈ edge)
- ⑦ **circus** / 'sæ:kəs / *n.* traveling company of entertainers, including acrobats, riders, clowns and performing animals 马戏团
- ⑧ **cling** / klɪŋ / *v.* to hold closely; to refuse to let go 紧紧握住,紧紧抱住: cling to her mother 紧紧抱住她妈妈
[补充词义] someone or sth., or seem to surround them 粘住,缠住(≈ adhere): The smell of cigarette **smoke** tends to cling. 香烟的气味不易散去。
- ⑨ **clown** / klaʊn / *n.* a person who dresses funnily and tries to make people laugh by his jokes or actions 小丑
- ⑩ **conjurer** / 'kændʒərə / *n.* a magician 魔术师
- ⑪ **convince** / kən'vɪns / *v.* to make sb. believe; to persuade 说服(≈ persuade ↔ dissuade)
- ⑫ **creator** / kri'eɪtə / *n.* one who makes sth. for the first time 创造者; the Creator(宗教)造物主
- ⑬ **crossroads** / 'krɒsrəʊdz / *n.* a place where two or more roads cross 交叉路口
- ⑭ **curiosity** / ,kjʊərɪəsɪti / *n.* [U] the desire to learn and know 好奇(心)(≈ interest ↔ indifference): History books tell us Columbu's expedition was inspired by his **scientific** curiosity. 历史书告诉我们,是对科学的好奇促使哥伦布出去探险的。
[补充词义] [C] someone or sth. that is interesting because they are unusual or strange 奇品,珍品,古玩: a house full of old maps and **other** curiosities 房子里堆满了旧地图和其他珍品
- ⑮ **daze** / deɪz / *n.* a state of being unable to think clearly 茫然状态,眩晕: She wandered round in a daze, not quite sure what to do. 她茫然地走来走去,不知道该干什么。
[补充词义] *v.* ① unable to think clearly, especially because of a shock, accident etc. 使发昏,使茫然: Banging his head on the bookcase dazed **him** for a moment. 他的头撞在书架上,使他感到一阵眩晕。② to dazzle, as with strong light 使眼花缭乱

乱,使惊奇: The beauty of the scenery dazzled all of us. 风景之美使我们都眼花缭乱。

- 16 **exertion** / ɪgzɜːʃən / *n.* great effort 努力; 尽力: The afternoon's exertions had left us feeling exhausted. 一下午的用力干活使得我们筋疲力尽。

- 17 **glance** / glɑːns / *n.* a quick look at sth. 瞥一眼; 看一下 (≈ glimpse, peep): give her an admiring glance 向她投以敬慕的一瞥

【补充词义】*vi.* ① to quickly look at someone or something [后接 at 或 through] (≈ flick) 瞥视, 匆匆一看: glance nervously at one's watch 惊慌地看了一下表 ② (of a bright surface) to flash with light (光亮表面的) 闪光, 闪耀

辨析

glance, glimpse

两者虽然都表示“匆匆的一望”(a quick look), 但是, glance 表示“有意的, 有目的的一眼”, give a glance (望一眼), take a glance (匆匆看一眼, 浏览); 而 glimpse 则大都表示“无意的、无目的的、偶然、碰巧的一望”。因此, 与之搭配的动词一般都是主语非有意发出的动作, 如 catch a glimpse。

- 18 **globe** / gləʊb / *n.* small spherical model of the earth showing the continents and usually also countries, rivers, cities, etc. 地球仪

- 19 **halt** / hɔːlt / *n.* [sing.] a stop or pause 暂停; 停顿 (≈ intermission ↔ continuation, resumption): bring a halt to shipping 停止海运

【补充词义】*v.* to stop moving; to prevent someone or sth. from continuing 停止前进, 停止, 停住 (≈ end ↔ begin, start): The local police are authorized to halt anyone's movements as they think fit. 当地的警察有权利根据情况让任何人停下来。

- 20 **hatred** / 'heɪtrɪd / *n.* strong feelings of dislike 仇恨; 憎恨

- 21 **hesitate** / 'hezɪteɪt / *v.* to be slow to act because one feels uncertain or unwilling 犹豫; 迟疑: hesitate over the choice 拿不定主意 || hesitate about joining the army 对参军仍在犹豫 || If you need any help, do not hesitate to ask. 你如果需要什么帮忙请尽管说, 不要有什么顾虑。

- 22 **intricate** / 'ɪntrɪkɪt / *a.* containing many small parts or details that all work or fit together 细节繁多的, 错综复杂的 (≈ complicated): an intricate plot 错综复杂的情节

- 23 **introduction** / ɪntrə'dʌkʃən / *n.* the act of learning about sth. for the first time 介绍

- 24 **irritated** / 'ɪrɪteɪtɪd / *a.* annoyed and impatient 恼怒的; 急躁的: John was getting irritated by all her questions. 约翰被她的问题激怒了。

【补充词义】painful and sore 疼痛的: Her throat and eyes were irritated. 她感到喉咙和眼睛疼。

- 25 **joyfully** / 'dʒɔɪfəli / *ad.* very happily 充满快乐地; 令人高兴地

- 26 **lift** / lɪft / *v.* to raise sth. / sb. to a higher level or position 抬; 举 (≈ raise)

【补充词义】to remove or abolish 解除或撤销 (限制) (≈ restriction): lift the embargo 取消禁运

- 27 **misgiving** / mɪs'ɡɪvɪŋ / *n.* [always pl.] feelings of doubt and fear 顾虑: express misgivings about the scheme 对计划充满顾虑

- 28 **nap** / næp / *n.* a short sleep during the day (尤指白天的) 小睡, 打盹: I usually take/have a nap after lunch. 我经常在吃完午饭后小睡一会儿。

【补充词义】vi. to take a nap 小睡,打盹

- 29 **observant** / əb'zə:vənt / a. ① careful to observe (rules) 遵守(规则)的: observant **Jews** 遵守教规的犹太教徒 ② good and quick at noticing things 十分机警的; 善于观察的(↔ unobservant): Luckily an observant **passerby** noticed the fire. 幸亏一位机警的过路人发现了火灾。

- 30 **opportunity** / ,ɒpə'tju:niti / n. [C, U] a chance 良机; 机会[后接 for 或 of 或不定式](≈ chance): **miss/seize/afford** an opportunity 错过/抓住/给予机会

- 31 **overlook** / ,əuvə'luk / v. to see a place from a building or window 俯瞰(≈ command, look over): overlook a **valley**/the whole **city** 俯视山谷/整座城市

【补充词义】① not to notice sth. 忽略, 没注意到(≈ disregard, ignore, neglect): overlook some little **details** 忽略一些琐碎的细节 ② to forgive someone's mistake or bad behaviour 宽容, 不追究(≈ excuse, forgive): overlook occasional **inefficiencies** from their secretary 不追究秘书的偶尔失职

- 32 **palm** / pɑ:m / n. any of several types of trees growing in warm or tropical climates, with no branches and a mass of large wide leaves at the top 棕榈树: **date palm** 椰枣树

- 33 **paradise** / 'pærədaiz / n. heaven 天堂(↔ hell)

- 34 **perseverance** / ,pə'si:vɪərəns / n. [U] determination to keep trying to achieve sth. in spite of difficulties 不屈不挠, 坚持不懈(≈ persistence, tenacity)

【补充词义】He's slow to learn, but shows **great** perseverance. 他是学得慢的人, 但是他表现出不屈不挠的毅力。

- 35 **physical** / 'fizikəl / a. of material sub-

stance (often refers to human body) 肉体的, 身体的

- 36 **rank** / ræŋk / n. [C] a line of people 排, 列: ranks of police 一列列警察队伍

【补充词义】n. ① [C, U] someone's position in society 军衔, 地位: to attain the rank of **general** 获得将军军衔 ② (high) social class (高的) 社会阶层、地位: **people of** all ranks 各阶层的人们 v. ① to have a particular position in a list of people or things that have been put in order of quality or importance (被认为) 具有... 等级(地位): Marx's intellectual impact had been so pervasive as to rank **him as** a major social force in history as well as an armchair interpreter of history. 马克思学术的影响如此深远, 以至于他被看作历史上主要的社会动力和历史理论的首席解读人。 ② to have a higher rank than someone else (军官) 比... 的级别高(≈ outrank): A general ranks a **captain**. 将军的级别比上尉高。

- 37 **revolve** / ri'vɒlv / v. to move or turn in a circle around a central point 作圆周运动, 旋转, 转动(≈ turn, circumrotate): In many cases the fields are watered by long irrigation arms that revolve **on** huge electrically-driven wheels. 许多时候, 人们用绕电动大轮旋转的长灌溉臂来浇灌田地。

【补充词义】to ponder or reflect on 考虑, 深思: revolve the main **points** in his mind 他头脑中反复思考各个要点

| 辨析 | revolve, rotate |
|-----|---|
| [译] | 月亮绕地球运转。 |
| [正] | The moon revolves around the earth. |
| [误] | The moon rotates around the earth. |
| [注] | revolve 表示以他物的轴或点作为中心的“旋转”; rotate 表示像车轮、陀螺、地球等以自身内部的轴为中心的旋转。 |

38 **rivalry** / 'raɪvəlri / *n.* [C,U] being rivals; competition 竞争; 对抗; 较量: be **in** a fierce rivalry 处于激烈的对抗中

39 **scold** / skəʊld / *vt.* to angrily criticize sb., esp. a child 骂, 责骂(尤指对儿童); 斥责: scold the **boy** 责骂那个小男孩

40 **single** / 'sɪŋɡəl / *a.* only one 单一的; 单个的; 仅有一个的

41 **sort** / sɔ:t / *n.* [C] a kind or a type 种类, 类别(≈type, kind): What **sort of** music do you like best? 你最喜欢哪种音乐? *v.* to put things in a particular order 将事物分类; 整理(≈arrange): sort these old **papers** to see what can be thrown away 整理这些旧文件看看能把哪些扔掉

【补充词义】*n.* a person of the stated tape 某种人: She's not such a **bad** sort after all. 她毕竟不是那种坏人。 *v.* to mend; repair 修理: We need to get the **washing machine** sorted. 我们需要请人修理洗衣机。

42 **spin** / spin / *v.* to turn round and round 使某物快速旋转(≈rotate): spin a **top** 抽陀螺

【补充词义】*v.* ① to make cotton, wool etc. into thread by twisting it 纺纱: spin **cotton into** yarn 把棉花纺成纱 ② to tell, especially imaginatively 杜撰, 撰述: spin a **story** 讲故事 *n.* [C] an act of turning around quickly 旋转(≈rotation): **give** a spin to a ball 使球旋转

43 **startled** / 'stɑ:tld / *a.* surprised and often slightly frightened 吃惊的; 惊吓的: I was startled **to see** Amanda. 看到阿曼达我吓了一跳。

44 **stream** / stri:m / *n.* ① a natural flow of water 小河, 小溪: a **mountain** stream 山涧 ② anything that moves on continuously 流, 流动或涌出: a stream **of** traffic 川流不息的车辆

【补充词义】*vi.* ① to flow quickly and in great amounts 奔流, 倾注: Water came streaming **out of** the burst pipe. 水管裂了, 水从中涌了出来。 ② to move in a continuous flow in the same direction 川流不息; 鱼贯而行: The crowd streamed **out of** the football ground. 人们从足球场蜂拥而出。

45 **stretch** / stre:tʃ / *v.* to extend or thrust out 伸展; 伸长(≈extend ↔ withdraw, contract): stretch a **rope tight** 把绳子拉紧 || stretch **oneself** 伸展身体/伸懒腰

【补充词义】*v.* to spread out in space or in time(时间和空间)延伸, 延续: These **paths** stretch for many miles along cliffs that look out on the Atlantic Ocean or the English Channel. 这些小道在俯瞰大西洋或英吉利海峡的悬崖峭壁上绵延了几英里之长。 *n.* ① [C,U] act of stretching or state of being stretched 伸展, 张开, 拉紧: make a stretch of an **arm** 伸长手臂 ② [C] an area of land or water, especially one that is long and narrow(陆地或水域的)一大片: a beautiful stretch **of** wooded country 一片美丽的林区 ③ [C] a continuous period of time 连续的一段时间: do a stretch **of** ten years service abroad 在国外连续做了十年的服务工作

46 **sunset** / 'sʌnsɛt / *n.* the time when the sun is seen to disappear as night begins 日落

47 **surface** / 'sɜ:fɪs / *n.* outside of an object 表面(≈appearance)

48 **sweetheart** / 'swi:thɑ:t / *n.* a person one loves 恋人; 情人

49 **trace** / treɪs / *n.* [C,U] a sign that sth. is there 迹象; 痕迹(≈mark): **find** some trace of the murderer 发现凶手的一些行踪

【补充词义】*n.* [C] a very small amount of

a quality, emotion, substance etc. that is difficult to see or notice 微量, 少许; traces of poison 微量的毒药 *v.* ① to find someone or sth. that has disappeared by searching for them carefully 跟踪, 追踪: trace the stolen car 查找被偷的汽车 ② to find the origins of when sth. began or where it came from 追溯: can be traced back to 10th century 可追溯到十世纪 ③ to study or describe the history, development, or progress of sth. 追寻...的历史, 探索...的发现

50 **trick** / trik / *n.* skilful act performed for entertainment, esp. one involving illusion (魔术) 戏法: perform one's popular trick 表演某人受欢迎的戏法

【补充词义】*n.* [C] ① something you do in order to deceive someone 诡计 (≈ artifice ↔ truth), 花招: conceal a trick 隐瞒诡计 ② something you do to surprise someone and to make other people laugh 恶作剧: love playing tricks on their teacher 喜欢捉弄他们的老师 ③ a way of doing sth. that works very well but may not be easy to notice 窍门, 诀窍: a commercial trick 生意诀窍 *v.* to deceive someone in order to get sth. from them or to make them do sth. 哄骗, 欺骗 [后接 to 或 out of] (≈ cheat): He cleverly tricked his captors. 他巧妙地哄骗了捕捉他的人。

51 **unclouded** / ʌn'klaudid / *a.* ① without any cloud, clear (天气) 晴好的, 晴朗的 ② untroubled 没烦恼的; 心情好的

52 **uniform** / 'ju:nifɔ:m / *n.* a special set of clothes which all members of a group wear, esp. in a school, the army or the police 制服

53 **universe** / 'ju:nivɜ:s / *n.* all existing things, including the earth and its creatures and all the stars, planets, etc. in space 宇宙

54 **vain** / vein / *a.* not yielding the desired

outcome; fruitless 徒劳的, 徒然的: a vain attempt to make him change his mind 想使他改变主意的徒劳尝试

【补充词义】① excessively proud of one's appearance or accomplishments 自负的, 自视过高的 (≈ conceited): She is vain of her beauty. 她为自己的美貌而自负。② without meaning or value; empty 无价值的; 空洞的 (≈ unavailing): vain triumphs 徒有虚名的胜利

55 **variety** / və'raɪəti / *n.* [U] quality of not being the same 多样化, 多样性: show variety 表现出多样性

【补充词义】[C] a type of thing that is different from others in the same group 品种, 种类 [后接 of] (≈ kind, sort): The computer can be programmed to tackle a whole variety of tasks. 计算机在编定程序后可以用来解决各种各样的任务。

56 **various** / 'veəriəs / *a.* of several different kinds 多种多样的, 不同种类的

57 **vast** / vɔ:st / *a.* very large 巨大的: Another decision is whether the school should be one of the vast majority financed by the State or one of the very small but influential minority of private schools. 另外一个无法决定的问题是: 这所学校是该像大多数学校那样由政府提供资金, 还是该建成一所为数不多的有影响力的私立学校。

58 **whisper** / 'wɪspə / *v.* to say sth. very quietly so that other people cannot hear what you are saying 低语; 小声说 [后接 about] (≈ murmur ↔ shout): whisper a warning to me 低声警告了我一声

【补充词义】*v.* ① to say or suggest sth. privately or secretly 暗中传说: It is whispered that he may resign. 有人私下说他可能要辞职。② to make a soft rustling sound (叶子、风等) 发沙沙声, 发飒飒声: The wind was whispering in the roof. 屋顶

上风声飒飒。*n.* [C] ① a very quiet voice you make using your breath and no sound 低语, 耳语 (≈ murmur ↔ shout): say sth. **in** whisper 悄悄说些什么 ② a piece of news or information that has not been officially announced and may or may not be true 谣传 (≈ rumour): I've heard a whisper **that** he's going to go abroad. 我听到一个传言说他准备出国。

59 **yell** / jel / *v.* to shout loudly, because you are very excited, angry, or in pain 号叫; 叫喊 [后接 at] (≈ cry out, shout): I yelled **out** in pain. 我痛得大声号叫。

【补充词义】*n.* [C] a loud shout 叫喊声, 呐喊 (≈ cry out, shout): A **savage** yell went up. 突然响起一阵狂叫。

短语部分

- from time to time**: sometimes, but not regularly or very often 不时地, 常常
【例句】They come to see us from time to time. 他们常常过来看看我们。
- to tear sb. away from a place**: to make yourself or someone else leave a place when you or they do not want to leave 使某人勉强离开某地
【例句】We finally managed to tear him away from the TV. 最后我们设法将他与电视分开。
- by oneself**: completely alone 独自一人
【例句】Dave spent Christmas all by himself. 戴夫独自一人过的圣诞节。
- to come into view/sight**: if something comes into view, you begin to see it 进入眼帘
【例句】When we reached the top of the mountain, a wide plain came into view. 我们登上山顶, 辽阔的平原尽收眼底。
- to lose one's way**: to stop knowing where you are or which direction you should go in 迷失方向
【例句】I lost my way in the network of tiny alleys. 在乱如网的小路上我迷失了方向。
- to fool around**: (≈ mess around) to waste time behaving in a silly way or doing things that are not important 胡混, 无所事事
【例句】He always used to fool around in class. 他在教室里经常无所事事。
- to bring about sth.**: (≈ cause) to make something happen 导致某事发生
【例句】A lot of environmental problems has been brought about by the destruction of the rainforests. 雨林的破坏导致了许多环境问题的产生。
- to give rise to**: to be the cause of; lead to (sth. bad or undesirable) 引起, 导致
【例句】Unhygienic conditions give rise to disease. 卫生条件不好会导致疾病。
- to resort to**: to make use of; turn to (often sth. bad) for help 采取, 求助于 (通常为不好的事物)
【例句】Vets have had to resort to killing the animals. 兽医不得不杀了那些动物。
- in addition**: used to add another piece of information to what you have just said 此外 (还)
【例句】The company provides cheap Internet access. In addition, it makes shareware freely available. 这家公司提供了廉价的上网, 另外, 还能够容易地使用共有软件。
- to change one's mind**: to change one's decision, plan, or opinion about something 使某人改变主意/改变某人的主意
【例句】Her father tried to get her to change her mind. 她的父亲试图让她改变主意。
- nothing but**: only 只有

【例句】She had nothing but bad luck. 她只有坏运气。

13. **something presents itself**: if a situation, opportunity etc. presents itself, it suddenly happens or exists 出现, 呈现

【例句】I'll tell her as soon as the opportunity presents itself. 一有机会, 我就会告诉她。

14. **to look around**: to look at what is in a place such as a building, shop, town etc., especially when you are walking 环顾四周

【例句】Do we have to pay to look around the castle? 参观城堡要付钱吗?

15. **in vain**: without success in spite of your efforts 毫无结果, 白费力气

【例句】Police tried in vain to find the missing gunman. 警察试图找到那个失踪的枪手, 但毫无结果。

16. **(all) on one's own**: ① alone 单独的, 独自的 ② without help 独立地, 无援地

【例句】① How do you like living on your own? 你觉得独自生活怎么样?

② I can not carry it on my own; it's too heavy. 我自己无法提着这个; 它太重了。

17. **to come to a halt/stop**: (≈ stop) to slow down and stop 停下来

【例句】The train came to a halt just yards from the barrier. 火车在离栅栏不过几码远时停了下来。

18. **to take over**: to gain control over and responsibility for (something) 接手, 出任; 接管

【例句】I am feeling too tired to drive anymore; will you take over? 我累得开不动车了, 你来开好吗?

19. **here and there**: scattered around or happening in several different places 到处

【例句】The house just needs a bit of paint here and there. 这所房子的各处都需要漆一下。

20. **to show off**: to show proudly or to the best effect 夸耀; 使引人注目, 使夺目

【例句】The white dress showed off her dark skin. 白色的衣服把她黝黑的皮肤衬托得很醒目。

21. **to be in a daze**: feeling confused and not able to think clearly 处于眩晕状态

【例句】She wandered round in a daze, not quite sure what to do. 她茫然地转着, 不清楚想干什么。

22. **to let up**: (esp. of something bad) to lessen or stop (不好的事) 减弱, 停止

【例句】When will this rain let up? 这场雨什么时候才能停啊?



四、课文难点注释

1. They did not make me happy, however, as this was the day I was to be thrown into school for the first time. (Para 1)

【解析】as this was the day I was to be... 是由 as 引导的原因状语从句, 其中含有省略了关系副词 when 的定语从句, 修饰 the day.

2. My mother stood at the window watching our progress, and I turned towards her from time to time, hoping she would help. (Para 2)

【解析】watching our progress 和 hoping she would help 均为现在分词短语作状语, 前者的逻辑主语为 my mother, 后者的逻辑主语为 I. 课文中还有类似的例子, 如:

I walked alongside my father, clutching his right hand. (Para 1)

"I'm not punishing you," he said, laughing. (Para 4)

Then there was a band announcing the opening of a circus, with clowns and weight lifters

walking in front. (Para 17)

3. We walked along a street lined with gardens, and fields planted with crops, pears, and date palms. (Para 2)

【解析】lined with gardens, and fields... 和 planted with crops, pears, and date palms 均为过去分词短语作后置定语, 分别修饰 street 和 fields。课文中类似的句子, 如:

We were formed into an intricate pattern in the great courtyard surrounded by high buildings; from each floor we overlooked by a long balcony roofed in wood. (Para 11)

I stood there a long time, until the young boy employed at the ironing shop on the corner came up to me. (Para 19)

4. Why school? (Para 3)

【解析】这是个省略句, 完整的句子可表示为 Why should I go to school? 或 Why are you going to send me to school? 类似的问句常出现在对话中, 如: He won't come. — Why? || I went to an exhibition this morning. — With whom?

5. I did not believe there was really any good to be had in tearing me away from my home and throwing me into the huge, high-walled building. (Para 5)

【释义】I did not think that it was helpful to drag me away from my home and put me into the building with high walls.

【解析】there is no good to be had in doing sth. || it is no good (doing sth.) ; it is useless or bad to do sth. 做... 没用。如: It is no good talking to him, because he never listens.

6. When we arrived at the gate we could see the courtyard, vast and full of boys and girls. (Para 6)

【解析】vast and full of boys and girls 为两个形容词连用, 位于所修饰的词 courtyard 之后。另外, 形容词短语一般位于所修饰词之后, 相当于定语从句, 如: I met Sally, angry at me as always, at the party.

7. Put a smile on your face. (Para 6)

【释义】Make an effort to smile...

【解析】put 有“to move, set, place, lay, or fix in, on or to a stated place”的意思, 但此句中的 put 用的是其喻意, 类似的用法如: Their generosity put us to death.

8. “Be a man,” he said. (Para 7)

【释义】“Be brave,” he said.

【解析】man n. : a man who has the qualities that people think a man should have, such as being brave, strong etc.

9. I did not know what to say. (Para 11)

【释义】I did not know what I should say.

【解析】what 在此引起不定式, what to say 在句中作宾语。“疑问代词 (whom/what/which...) + to do”这样的结构在句中可作宾语或介词的宾语。如: Show me what to do. || I can't decide which to choose.

10. We were formed into an intricate pattern in the great courtyard surrounded by high buildings; from each floor we overlooked by a long balcony roofed in wood. (Para 11)

【释义】We were required to stand in different places to form a complicated shapes in the big courtyard which was surrounded by high buildings; from the wood-roofed balcony on each floor of the building people could see us.