



王长喜老师多年人民大学一线授课精华

《全新版大学英语综合教程丛书》

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CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH 现代大学英语

精读 3

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



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CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH

现代大学英语

精读3

同步辅导

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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。本书是其第三册的同步辅导用书。

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的内容，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。

affirm v.	断言,肯定地说	interact v.	相互作用,相互影响
contribute v.	贡献,对...作出贡献	involve v.	涉及;包围;需要
counsel v.	劝告;提供意见	perceive v.	理解,领悟
definite a.	清楚的;肯定的	persist v.	持续
distinct a.	不同的;个别的;单独的	project v.	规划,设计
endeavor v.	努力,力图	rebel v.	反叛,反抗,造反
evaluate v.	评价;估计	relate v.	使...有关联;与...有关
inherit v.	从(前人等)接过;得到	reveal v.	展现,显露;揭露
inhibition n.	禁止;阻止;抑制,压抑	shrink v.	(使)收缩,(使)皱缩

(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) occur to sb. (主意)浮现于脑中;被想到 | [A] Air pollution _____ respiratory diseases. |
| (2) go through 遭受;经历 | [B] It suddenly _____ me that we could use a computer to do the job. |
| (3) rebel against sb./sth. 造反,反抗,反叛 | [C] Mary _____ Bill in brains. |
| (4) be equal to 相同,等同 | [D] Abstract paintings did not _____ him. |
| (5) contribute to 起促成作用 | [E] The country _____ too many wars. |
| (6) appeal to 使喜欢,吸引,使感兴趣 | [F] The people _____ the tyrant. |

Key:

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| [F] rebelled against | [E] has gone through | [D] appeal to |
| [C] is equal to | [B] occurred to | [A] contributes to |

3. 词汇知识

- 名词加后缀-ical变成相应的形容词。
- 动词加后缀-ation变成相应的名词。

4. 语法现象

- 并列及平行结构的运用。(见 Text A, 四、课文难点注释3)

(2) 连词 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。(见 Text A, 四、课文难点注释 6)

(3) not only ... but also 结构的运用。(见 Text A, 四、课文难点注释 15)

课文精读

Text A Your College Years

一、课文主题、写作特色及结构分析

本文是一篇典型的说明文,总体结构是“总—分—总”。开篇先提出问题,紧接着在文章主体进行论述,最后再与开头相呼应。文章主要论述了在大学期间学生所要经历的一系列成长变化,比如自身角色的再次认定,个人价值的判断,对已掌握知识的重新认识以及对世界知识的扩充等等。

文章大量运用了排比、并列等说明方法。如文章开头一系列问题的提出:Have you ever ...? Has it ever ...? Has it ever ...? (Para 1)(排比);以及... closeness, togetherness, and emotional ... (Para 4)(并列)。同时,本文综合运用了对照与比较(contrast and compare)等写作手法,如在说到“性认同”(sexual identity)问题时,借用了年轻学生在遭遇爱情时情绪的前后变化以阐明这一问题。文章还多次引用了心理学家及理论家的著作进行说明和论述,以增强文章的说服力。

文章结构

Part I (Para 1) Put forward the attitude: College students will go through key changes in their college life.

Part II (Paras 2—9) Explain the attitude: In their college life, the students will establish their personal, sexual and social identity (2—6); they will internalize their personal values, develop their new ways to organize and use the academic knowledge as well as their world knowledge(7—9).

Part III (Para 10) Summary: College students are growing in their understanding of themselves, others and the world in which they live.

二、背景知识介绍

1. 西南浸礼教会神学院

(Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary)

西南浸礼神学院坐落于得克萨斯州(Texas),是一所为个人加入基督教而提供神学教育的学校。学校致力于培养学生一致的宗教信仰,并为基督教培养精神领袖,他们要兼有爱心与布道的技巧,可以在世界范围内有效地传播基督教义。

学校可以颁发学士、硕士、博士学位并下设有教会音乐学院(church music college)。



2. 心理辅导(Counseling)

心理辅导,英文是 Counseling。研究它的学科理论,我

们称之为辅导心理学(Counseling Psychology)。在1950至1960年期间,精神科大夫、心理学家及社工人员在其专业上过于强调病态这一方面,因此人们对这个专业存在恐惧与误解。人们一想到某个人去见精神科大夫、心理学家或社工人员,必定认为这个人心理有病或精神有问题。没有人愿被视为“有问题”的人,有许多需要帮助但并非是病态的人,为了避免被贴上这种标签而不去寻求专业帮助,故而给自己、家庭及社会带来更多的困难及问题。心理辅导这个专业就此应运而生。



三、词语详解

词汇部分

- 1 **academic** /ˌækə'demɪk/ *a.* connected with education, especially at college or university level(大专院校)教学(上)的;大学的: In Britain the academic year runs from October to July. 英国的学年是从十月到七月。
【补充词义】being or based on subjects that are taught to develop the mind rather than to provide practical skills 学术性的: academic studies 学术研究
- 2 **adolescence** /ˌædə'lesəns/ *n.* the time, usu. between the ages of 13 to 19, when a young person is developing into an adult 青春,青春期(≈youth; teens↔maturity)
- 3 **adolescent** /ˌædə'lesnt/ *n.* a young person who is developing into an adult 青少年(介于儿童与成人之间的年轻人,大约12至18岁之间者)(≈teenager, juvenile↔adult)
- 4 **adulthood** /ˌædʌl'thud/ *n.* the time when you are an adult 成年(↔childhood, immaturity)
- 5 **affection** /ə'fekʃən/ *n.* [*sing.*] a gentle feeling of love and caring 爱,喜爱,友爱(≈attentions; love↔dislike): His affections waned. 他的感情淡薄了。|| develop a genuine affection for someone 对某人产生真挚感情 || a brotherly affection 兄弟般的感情
- 6 **affirm** /ə'fɜ:m/ *v.* (*fml*) to declare(usu. again, or in answer to a question or doubt) 坚称,断言,(≈confirm↔for-swear)肯定地说(≈assert↔deny): affirm the truth of a statement 断言某一说法确凿无误 || The witness affirmed to the facts. 证人证明这些的确是事实。
- 7 **agenda** /ə'dʒendə/ *n.* [C] a list of the subjects to be discussed at a meeting(会议的)议程(≈schedule): draw up an agenda 拟定日程 || provisional agenda 临时议程 || the first item on the agenda 议事日程上的第一项 || What's on the agenda for this afternoon's meeting? 今天下午会议的议程是什么?
- 8 **anxiety** /æŋ'zaɪəti/ *n.* [C, U] the feeling of being very worried about something that may happen or may have happened 焦虑;担心;不安[后接for或about](≈uneasiness): We waited with great anxiety for more news about the accident. 我们忧心忡忡地等待着有关这一事故的更多消息。
【补充词义】[C] a cause of anxiety 焦虑的原因[后接to]: Her sick child is a great anxiety to her. 她孩子生病使她十分担忧。
- 9 **attitudinal** /ˌæti'tju:dɪnəl/ *a.* related to attitude 态度的;根据(或表示)个人态度的

10 **Baptist** /'bæptɪst/ *a.* of a Protestant Church that believes in baptism by immersion at an age when a person is old enough to understand what the ceremony means 浸礼教会的

11 **bounce** /baʊns/ *v.* to walk quickly and with a lot of energy (≈ jump, leap): bounce **about** 蹦来蹦去 || bounce **out of** bed 从床上跳下来

12 **capability** /'keɪpə'bɪləti/ *n.* [C, U] the natural ability, skill, or power that makes you able to do sth. 能力, 才能 (≈ competence): a man of **great** capabilities 能力强的人 || national **defence** capabilities 国防力量 || one's **capability for** technical innovation 某人的技术革新能力

【补充词义】 undeveloped gift or quality 素质, 潜能: **have** great capability as a singer 有当歌手的才能

辨析 ability, capacity, capability

ability 指人们天生的能力、学习能力或后天获得的技能, 如: academic ability 学习能力; capacity 指容纳能力、容量, 如: have a capacity of four quarters 容量是四夸脱; capability 指实际的能力或潜在的能力, 如: have great capabilities in long-distance running 有长跑的潜能。

13 **contribute** /kən'trɪbjʊt/ *v.* to help to cause or produce sth. 捐助, 捐赠 [后接 to] (≈ donate): contribute **to** the Red Cross 向红十字会捐款

【补充词义】 ① to write articles, stories, poems etc. for a newspaper or magazine 投稿: contribute **articles** to newspapers 给报纸撰稿 ② to help to make something happen 贡献, 对...作出贡献: contribute **effectively** towards the solu-

tion of the dispute 有效地促成争执的解决

14 **counsel** /'kaʊnsəl/ *v.* to listen and give support to someone with problems 提供意见, 建议: counsel **instant** **action** 提议立即行动

【补充词义】 *v.* to advise someone 劝告: She counseled them **not to** accept his explanation. 她劝他们不要接受他的解释。 || I would like to counsel him **against** complacency. 我劝他不要自满。
n. ① [C] a type of lawyer who represents you in court 辩护律师 (≈ lawyer) ② [U] (专业) 意见, 忠告, 劝告 (≈ advice): The child would **not listen** to his mother's good counsel. 那个孩子不听妈妈的劝告。

15 **crisis** /'kraɪsɪs/ *n.* [C, U] a period of great danger, difficulty, or uncertainty 危机 (≈ emergency): **plunge into** economic crisis 陷入经济危机 || **systematic** crisis 体系的危机 || crisis **of** over-production 生产过剩的危机 || the **wake of** crisis 对危机的警醒 || **currency/oil** crisis 流通/石油危机

【补充词义】 a crucial or decisive point or situation; a turning point 危急存亡之际, 决定性时刻, 转折点

16 **definite** /'defɪnɪt/ *a.* clearly known, seen, or stated 清楚的 (≈ explicit ↔ vague): definite conclusion 清楚的结论

【补充词义】 certain 肯定的, 明显的 (≈ certain ↔ doubtful): **reliably** definite 明确可靠的 || a definite structural **variation** 确定的结构上的变化

辨析 definite, definitive

【译】 他那本书一定会获得成功。

【正】 That book of his will be a definite success.

【误】 That book of his will be a definitive success.

注 definite 是指“确定的”、“明确的”、“一定的”，如：a definite answer (明确的回答)，a definite time and place (明确的时间和地点)；而 definitive 则是指“最后的”、“决定性的”、“不可改变的”，如：a definitive decision (最终决定)，a definitive offer (不可变动的报价)。

- 17 **developmental** /diˌveləp'mentəl/ *a.* having to do with the growth of a child 发展的；生长的；伴随发育的
- 18 **distinct** /dis'tɪŋkt/ *a.* clearly different or belonging to a different type 不同的；个别的；单独的 [后接 from] (≈ different, dissimilar ↔ similar): They wanted to form a new and **completely** distinct political party. 他们想组织一个崭新的、完全不同的政党。 || distinct cultural **traditions** 不同的文化传统 || be distinct **from** each other 互不相同
【补充词义】 easily perceived by the senses or intellect; clear 清晰的，分明的，确实的； a distinct **minority** 明显的少数
- 19 **distressed** /di'strest/ *a.* extremely upset or shocked 痛苦的；悲伤的；忧虑的 (≈ troubled ↔ pleased)
- 20 **dorm** /dɔ:m/ *n.* (*informal*) a dormitory, which in American English means a large building in a college or university where students live (口) (大学等的) 学生宿舍
- 21 **encyclopedia** /enˌsaɪkləʊ'pi:diə/ *n.* a book or set of books containing facts on many different subjects or one particular subject 百科全书，专科全书，大全
- 22 **endeavor** /in'devə/ *v.* to try very hard 努力，力图，尝试 [后接不定式] (≈ strive): He endeavored **to** adopt a posi-

tive but realistic attitude. 他力图采取一种积极而现实的态度。 || **incessantly** endeavor 不断努力

【补充词义】 *n.* [C, U] an attempt to do sth. new or difficult 努力，力图，尝试 (≈ effort, exertion, struggle): All his endeavors **proved** unsuccessful. 他所有的努力结果都未成功。 || the **vain** endeavor 徒劳的尝试 || **With** each endeavor she did better. 她每次努力都有进步。

- 23 **endowment** /in'daʊmənt/ *n.* [C] a quality or ability that someone has naturally 天赋，天资，品质 (talent, gift): His **natural** endowments are somewhat limited, and scarcely fit him for this post. 他资质有限，难以胜任这个职务。

【补充词义】 [U] the act of endowing 捐赠，资助: The college **has** a large endowment. 这所大学得到一大笔捐款。

- 24 **environment** /in'vaɪənmənt/ *n.* [C] the surrounding situations, conditions, or influences; the social or cultural forces that shape the life of a person 环境，周围状况 (≈ surroundings, circumstances): **preserve/beautify** the environment 保护/美化环境 || **natural/ecological** environment 自然/生态环境 || live **in** a depraved environment 生活在一个道德败坏的环境中 || a perfect environment **for** work 极好的工作环境

- 25 **ethical** /'eθɪkəl/ *a.* connected with principles of what is right and what is wrong 道德的；道德上的问题的

- 26 **evaluate** /i'veljueɪt/ *v.* to carefully consider something to see how useful or valuable it is 评价；估计 (≈ assess): evaluate the **limitations** 估计局限性 || evaluate **what** they say 评价他所说的话 || It is difficult to evaluate him **as** a writer. 很难把

他作为一个作家进行评价。

- 27 **excessive** /ik'sesiv/ *a.* much more than is reasonable or necessary 过多的, 过分的, 过度的(≈extreme↔moderate): excessive speed 超速 || excessive charge 过高的费用
- 28 **feminine** /'feminin/ *a.* belonging to or considered typical of women or girls 女性的; 女人般的; 具有女性气质或外貌特征的
- 29 **financial** /'faɪ'nænʃəl, 'fi-/ *a.* connected with money or the management of money 财政的, 金融的(≈fiscal, monetary): financial circles (= the financial world) 金融界 || get financial support from one's children 从孩子处获得经济支持 || London's status as a financial centre 伦敦作为金融中心的地位
- 30 **functional** /'fʌŋkʃənəl/ *a.* connected with the way human beings function in their daily lives 功能的; 机能的; 职务上的
- 31 **genetic** /dʒi'netik/ *a.* connected with genes 基因的
- 32 **guilt** /gɪlt/ *n.* a strong feeling of shame and sadness because you have done sth. that you know is wrong 不安; 内疚
- 33 **heighten** /'haitn/ *v.* to intensify; to increase in degree 增加, 加强(≈enhance ↔ moderate): the active discipline of heightening perception 提高理解力的积极训练 || It heightens still further the sense of speed. 它进一步增强了速度意识。
- 34 **inherit** /in'herit/ *v.* to receive (genetic characters) from your parents 经遗传而得(基因特征), 从(前人等)接过, 得到(≈come into): I inherited my mother's curly hair. 我的卷发源自母亲的遗传。 || legally inherit 合法继承 || tradi-

tions inherited from the past 从过去继承的传统

- 35 **inhibition** /,ɪnhɪ'bɪʃən/ *n.* [C, U] a feeling of worry or embarrassment that stops you doing or saying what you really want to 禁止; 阻止; 抑制, 压抑: Some drugs can cause the inhibition of normal bodily activity. 有些药物能引起对正常身体活动的抑制。 || He has no inhibitions about performing in public. 对于当众表演, 他并无顾忌。
- 36 **interact** /,ɪntər'ækt/ *v.* to talk to and understand each other 相互作用, 相互影响[后接 on 或 with](≈interplay): All things are interrelated and interact on each other. 一切事物均互相联系并互相作用。 || The immune system interacts with both the nervous system and the hormones. 免疫系统与神经系统和荷尔蒙相互作用。
- 37 **interaction** /,ɪntər'ækʃən/ *n.* [C, U] the act or process of interacting 相互作用, 相互影响[后接 between 或 with]: The interaction of the two groups produced many good ideas. 两个组的相互交流产生了许多好主意。 || ethical interaction 道德上的相互作用 || examine the interactions between science fiction and science 检验科学幻想和科学之间的相互作用
- 38 **involve** /ɪn'vɒlv/ *v.* to include sth. as a necessary part or result 包括[后接 in], 包围; 需要(≈entail ↔ exclude): House-keeping involves cooking, washing dishes, sweeping and cleaning. 家务包括烧饭、洗碗和打扫。
 【补充词义】to engage as a participant; embroil 涉及, 使卷入[后接 with 或 in], 连累[后接 with 或 in](≈implicate ↔ extricate, liberate): be/get involved in

the accident 卷入事故中 || be **inextricably** involved 无法脱身地陷入

39 **journal** /'dʒə:nl/ *n.* a serious magazine usually produced for professional people 定期刊物(尤指涉及某一学科的)

40 **masculine** /'mæskjulɪn/ *a.* belonging to or considered typical of men and boys 有男子特质或外观的; 男子气的

41 **maturity** /mə'tjuəriti/ *n.* the quality of behaving in a sensible way like an adult 成熟

42 **mistrust** /'mɪs'trʌst/ *n.* the feeling that you cannot trust; lack of trust or confidence 不相信; 不信任

43 **newscast** /'nju:zkɑ:st; -kæst/ *n.* (AmE) a news program on radio or television 新闻广播

44 **parental** /pə'rentl/ *a.* connected with a parent or both parents 父的; 母的; 父母的

45 **peer** /piə/ *n.* someone of the same age or the same social status as you 同等地位的人, 同辈: He is so fine a man that it would be hard to **find** his peer. 他非常出色很难找到可以和他相比的人。 || **without peer** 不可匹敌

【补充词义】*v.* to look very carefully at sth., especially because you are having difficulty seeing it 凝视, 盯着看[后接 at 或 into 或 through] (≈ gaze, look): peer **furtively** 偷看 || peer **at** people for short-sighted 因近视而费力看人

46 **perceive** /pə'si:v/ *v.* to understand or think of sth. in a particular way 理解, 领悟: She **gradually** perceived her parents had been right. 她慢慢认识到她的父母原来是对的。

【补充词义】to notice, see, or recognize

sth. 察觉, 发觉 (≈ spot ↔ overlook): I perceived her statement **as** a threat. 我认为她的那番话是一种威胁。

47 **position** /pə'zɪʃən/ *n.* [C] a job 职位, 职务

48 **prejudiced** /'predʒudɪst/ *a.* having an unreasonable dislike of a particular group of people because they belong to a different race, sex, or religion 有成见的, 有偏见的: Don't ask him; he **is** prejudiced. 别问他, 他抱有成见。 || a prejudiced **judgment** 有偏见的判断 || **racially** prejudiced 有种族偏见的

49 **project** /prə'dʒekt/ *v.* to contemplate; to plan; to calculate 规划, 设计: project a new dam 设计新水坝

【补充词义】*v.* to make sth. move up or forwards with great force; to make the picture of a film, photograph etc. appear in a larger form on a screen or flat surface 发射, 投掷, 投(影) (≈ hurl): project a new **film** 放映一部新电影 || a signpost projecting **from** a wall 从墙上伸出来的路标 *n.* /'prɒdʒekt/[C] a carefully planned piece of work to get information about sth., to build sth., to improve sth. etc. 方案, 规划, 工程, 项目 (≈ plan, scheme): **carry out** a new project 执行一项新方案 || a project **for** building a bridge 建造一座桥的计划

50 **rebel** /ri'bel/ *v.* to oppose or fight against someone in a position of authority 反叛, 反抗, 造反[后接 against] (≈ revolt): rebel **against** exploitation 反抗剥削

51 **relate** /ri'leit/ *v.* to be able to have a good relationship with people because you understand their feelings and behavior 适应, 和睦相处 (≈ associate ↔ dissociate): The generation gap makes

it hard for children to relate to their parents. 代沟使得儿女们很难跟父母和睦相处。

【补充词义】① to tell someone about events that have happened to you or to someone else 叙述, 讲(≈narrate); relate the **story** of his escape 讲述他逃跑的经过② to have connection, relation, or reference 与...有关: relate to the new laws 与新法律有关 || be **mutually related** 相互关联

52 **resentment** /ri'zentmənt/ *n.* a feeling of anger because sth. has happened that you think is unfair 愤恨; 怨恨

53 **role** /rəʊl/ *n.* the position that someone has in society or in an organization etc., or the way they are expected to behave in a relationship with someone else 作用; 职责; 重要性

54 **seminary** /'seminəri/ *n.* a college for training priests or ministers 神学院

55 **separation** /,sepə'reɪʃən/ *n.* [U] the act of separating or the state of being separate 分离, 隔开[后接 from] (≈parting): separation **saddens** people 分离使人伤心 || **decide on** a separation 决定分开 || a **sad** separation 令人悲痛的分
离 || She could not bear the thought of separation **from** her children. 她一想到跟子女分离就无法忍受。

56 **sexual** /'seksʃuəl/ *a.* connected with sex 性别的; 两性的; 男性或女性的

57 **shrink** /ʃrɪŋk/ *v.* to become smaller (使)收缩, (使)皱缩(≈diminish, lessen↔en-

large, increase): Do they shrink the **material** before they make it up into clothes? 他们在做衣服之前给布料缩水吗? || Meat shrinks **by** losing some of its fat in cooking. 肉在烧煮时会因失去一些脂肪而缩小。 || shrink the **market** for the exports 缩小出口市场

【补充词义】*v.* to move back and away from sth. 退缩, 畏缩[后接 from] (≈draw back) *n.* [C] the act of shrinking 收缩: We will never shrink **back** before difficulties. 我们在困难面前决不退缩。

58 **stressful** /'stresfəl/ *a.* full of stress or tension; making you worry a lot 有压力的

59 **superior** /sju:'piəriə/ *a.* better or having a higher position (职位等)较高的, 上级的[后接 to] (≈senior↔inferior): **【补充词义】***a.* ① of very good quality 优良的, 卓越的[后接 to] (≈excellent↔inferior): superior **quality** 质量上乘 || **clearly superior** 明显占优势的 || feel superior **to** others 感到优于其他人 ② 傲慢的, 自大的(≈haughty): superior **manner** 高傲的态度 *n.* [C] someone who has a higher rank or position than you, especially in a job 上司, 上级, 长辈(≈senior↔subordinate): an **immediate superior** 顶头上司

60 **theological** /θiə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ *a.* related to theology, the study of religion and religious ideas and beliefs 神学的; 神学上的

61 **unquestionably** /ʌn'kwɛstʃənəbli/ *ad.* doubtlessly; certainly 无疑地; 确实地

短语部分

1. **occur to sb.**: (of an idea) to come to (someone's) mind(主意)浮现于脑中; 被想到

【例句】 Didn't it occur to you that he might be late? 你当时没有想到他会迟到吗?

2. **dawn on sb.**: to become known by 开始明白, 醒悟

【例句】 It suddenly dawned on me that I'd caught the wrong train. 我突然发觉我乘错了

火车。

3. **go through**: to suffer or experience; endure 遭受; 经历; 忍受

【例句】I admire the way she's still so cheerful after all she's gone through. 我钦佩她经历了那么多苦难以后, 精神仍然这样愉快。

4. **identity crisis**: the difficulties, confusions and anxieties that you go through during adolescence when you are not sure who you really are and what your purpose in life is [心] 性格认同危机, 自我认识危机

【例句】She experienced an identity crisis after giving up her career to get married. 她放弃职业结婚之后有一种失落感, 似乎自己失去个性, 生活毫无目标。

5. **in turn**: afterwards; in the correct or expected order 依次; 后来; 转而

【例句】I told Frank and he in turn told Sheila. 我告诉弗兰克, 弗兰克又依次告诉了希拉。

6. **separation from sb./sth.**: moving apart from sb./sth.; causing to become/becoming disconnected physically or in the mind 脱离...; 和...分开

【例句】She could not bear the thought of separation from her children. 想到和自己的孩子分别, 她感到实在承受不了。

7. **freedom from sth.**: the state of being free from sth.; not being under control 摆脱; 免于

【例句】The people there are fighting to gain their freedom from foreign control. 那里的人们在为摆脱外国统治争取自由而战斗。

8. **feel low**: to feel unhappy, without much hope for the future 情绪低落

【例句】Having heard the bad news he felt very low. 听到这个坏消息, 他情绪很低落。

9. **go on to do sth.**: to do sth. after completing sth. else 完成一事后续做某事

【例句】After describing the planned improvements, she went on to explain how much they would cost. 在讲完了打算改进的项目后, 她继续说明这要花多少钱。

10. **drag one's feet**: to act intentionally in a slow or ineffective way 故意拖拉

【例句】The authorities are dragging their feet over banning cigarette advertising. 当局对禁止香烟广告一事故意拖拉。

11. **relate to sb.**: to have a satisfactory relationship with; understand and accept 有良好关系; 领略, 欣赏; 认同

【例句】She doesn't relate very well to her mother. 她和母亲处得不太好。

12. **come to do sth.**: to arrive at a particular state or position 达到(某种状态、状况); 结果是

【例句】At last the war came to an end. 战争终于结束了。

13. **rebel against sb./sth.**: to oppose or fight against sb./sth. in a position of control 造反; 反抗; 反叛

【例句】The people have rebelled against their foreign rulers. 人民反抗他们的外国统治者。

14. **be prejudiced against sb./sth.**: having a prejudice against sb./sth. 对某人/某物有偏见的

【例句】She's prejudiced against French wine because she's Italian. 她对法国酒有成见, 因为她是意大利人。

15. **be equal to**: (of two or more) the same in size, number, value, rank, etc. (在大小、数量、价值、等级等方面) 相同, 等同

【例句】The two squares are equal in size; this one is equal to that. 这两个正方形的大小是一样的, 这个和那个同样大。

16. **in addition to sb./sth.**: as well as; besides 除...之外; 另外
 【例句】In addition to giving a general introduction to computers, the course also provides practical experience. 课程除了一般介绍电脑知识外, 还提供实际操作的机会。
17. **appoint (sb.) to a position**: to choose (sb.) for a position or job 任命, 委任
 【例句】She's been appointed to the post of sales director. 她被任命为销售部经理。
18. **in a different light**: in a different way 以不同的方式/眼光
 【例句】The workers and the employers see the situation in quite a different light. 工人们与雇主对形势的看法大相径庭。
19. **for certain**: without doubt 确切地, 肯定地
 【例句】I know for certain that he's in there, but he won't answer me. 我肯定他就在那里, 但他就是不回答我。
20. **contribute to**: to help in causing a situation, event, or condition 起促成作用
 【例句】Various factors contributed to his downfall. 多种因素导致了他的垮台。



四、课文难点注释

1. Has it ever dawned on you that certain developmental changes will occur in your life as you move from adolescence to young adulthood? (Para 1)
 【释义】The term “adolescence” usually means the period between the ages of 13 — 19, when a young person is developing into an adult. This passage to adulthood is often marked by a number of small changes in status during or near the end of adolescence. Graduated from high school, and have right to vote, to drink and to drive. But the main changes are psychological as well as physical. It is usually fraught with anxiety and conflict.
2. During this time, students are going through an identity crisis and are endeavoring to find out who they are and what their strengths and weaknesses are. (Para 2)
 【释义】During this period, students are experiencing an identity crisis and are trying very hard to discover who they are and what their strong and weak points are.
 【解析】此句 students 为主语, and 连接两个并列的谓语, 分别是: are going through an identity crisis 和 are endeavoring to find out ...; 其中第二个谓语又包含了分别由 who 和 what 引导的宾语从句。
3. ... identity is determined by genetic endowment (what is inherited from parents), shaped by environment and, influenced by chance events. (Para 2)
 【释义】Our identity is decided by three factors: our genes (inherited from parents), environment and opportunities.
 【解析】此句 identity 为主语, 谓语为三个并列的系表结构, 其中第三个结构省略了 be 动词。这一句中运用了平行结构 (parallel structure), 平行成分分别为三个分词短语 determined by, shaped by 和 influenced by。平行结构的运用可以使文章整齐、有节奏, 易于理解。chance 在这里是形容词, 意为 accidental。
4. ... they are becoming independent from their parents, yet are probably still very dependent on them. (Para 3)
 【释义】... they are not totally relying on their parents, but they still need their parents' help.