

21世纪大学英语

读写教程 精讲精练 ①

主 编 肖 辉 陶玉康
本册主编 褚玉襄

安徽大学出版社

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读写教程

精讲精练①

主编:肖 辉 陶玉康

本册主编:褚玉襄

本册编写人员:

陈 飞 李 平 肖 辉 李丽萍

刘绍辉 程仁颖 褚玉襄

策划:王 波

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肖辉 陶玉康 主编

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Unit One

一、单元核心

核心词汇

1. ignore	忽视	6. Cut down on	减少
2. assign	指派	7. Stick to	坚持
3. recall	记得	8. Put away	放好
4. participate	参加	9. Solution	解决
5. make use of	充分利用	10. Relevant to	相关的

核心语法

表示时间、原因、条件、行为方式等的现在分词从句

例: Being short of funds, they are tired to attract foreign capital.

由于缺乏资金,他们正在设法吸引外资。

Coming home from work late in the evening, my father felt rather tired.

很晚才下班回家,父亲感到很疲倦。

二、课文学习

Text A Secrets of A Students

(优等生的奥秘)

1. **perform**: *v.* to do; carry out (a piece of work, an order, etc.); to give, act or show (a play, a part in a play, a piece of music, etc.) 施行, 执

行;上演

e. g. a. The doctor performed the operation.

医生施行了手术。

b. What will be performed tonight?

今晚上演哪出戏?

2. **concentrate**: *v.* direct all one's attention, mind, etc. toward sth. 集中精力,注意力

e. g. a. You should concentrate on the road when you're driving.

开车时要集中思想,注意路面。

b. If you don't concentrate more on your job, you'll lose your job.

如果你不更好集中精力工作,你就会失去工作。

3. **ignore**: *v.* take no notice of; refuse to notice 忽视,轻视

e. g. a. Ignore the child if he misbehaves, and he'll soon stop.

小孩胡闹时别理他,他很快就会停下来。

b. I can't ignore his rudeness any longer.

我再也不能对他的粗鲁不管不问了。

4. **focus**: *v.* direct attention, mind, etc. on sth. 集中注意力

e. g. a. All eyes were focused on him.

大家的眼睛都盯着他。

b. I've got to focus my mind on the work.

我必须努力把思想集中在工作上。

5. **assign**: *v.* to appoint, decide on 布置(作业);指派;分配

e. g. a. I've been assigned to wash the dishes.

我被指派洗盘子。

b. They have assigned me to a small room.

他们分配给我一个小房间。

6. **recall**: *v.* bring (sth. /sb.) back in the mind 记起,想起

e. g. a. I can't recall his name.

我想起他的名字了。

b. I recall her giving me the key.

我记得她曾经把钥匙给过我。

7. **due**: *a.* expected or supposed (to happen, arrive, etc.) 很快, 即将到期

e. g. a. I am due to leave very soon.

我很快就要离开。

b. I am due for an increase in pay next week.

我下月将加薪。

8. **schedule**: *n.* a timetable for things to be done 时间表, 日程表

e. g. a. Everything is going according to schedule.

一切按计划进行。

b. The fog disrupted airline schedules.

大雾把航班安排全打乱了。

9. **stretch**: *v.* to straighten to full length 伸展到极限, 舒展

e. g. a. He stretched out in front of the fire.

他在炉火前伸展四肢。

b. He lay stretched on the lawn.

他伸开四肢躺在草地上。

10. **relevant**: *a.* connected with the subject 相关的, 有关的

e. g. a. His nationality isn't relevant to whether he is a good lawyer.

他是什么民族与他是不是一个好律师无关。

b. Please supply the facts relevant to the case.

请提供与本案有关的事实。

11. **participate(in)**: *v.* to take part in 参加

e. g. a. How many countries will be participating in the Olympic Games?

会有多少国家参加奥运会?

b. She actively participates in local politics.

她积极参与当地的政治活动。

12. **approach**: *n.* a manner or method of doing sth. 方法, 手段

e. g. a. The young teacher is practising a new approach to teaching Eng-

lish.

这位年轻教师正使用一种新的英语教学方法。

b. The police tried different approaches to find the killer.

警方用各种办法查找凶手。

13. **solution**: *n.* an answer to a difficulty or problem 答案, 办法

e. g. a. It's difficult to find a solution to this question.

很难找到这个问题的解法。

b. Resorting to violence is not the best solution to an argument.

诉诸武力决非是解决争论的最好方法。

14. **make the most of**: use or enjoy to the greatest advantage 最大程度的利用

e. g. a. The young lady has learned to make the most of every chance offered to her.

这年轻女人学会了充分利用每一个机会。

b. One secret of top students is to make the most of the class time.

成为好学生的一个秘诀是充分利用课堂时间。

15. **count for much/little/nothing**: be of much/little/no importance 有很大的/很小的/没有重要性

e. g. a. He knows only one side of the story and therefore his opinion counts for very little.

他只知道事情的一方面, 因此他的看法意义不大。

b. A man without sense of responsibility does not count for anything.

一个没有责任感的人不值得信赖。

16. **put in**: spend, pass 花费, 度过

e. g. a. He worked like a slave putting in fifteen hours of work daily.

他像个奴隶, 每天工作 15 小时。

b. On weekend, I sometimes enjoy putting in a pleasant afternoon in the public library.

周末我有时候在图书馆度过一个美好的下午。

17. **while brushing his teeth**: while he was brushing his teeth 当他正在刷牙时
18. **get one's hands on**: get hold of 拿到, 取到
- e. g. a. The hungry boy ate up everything he could get his hand on from the refrigerator.
这个饿了男孩把从冰箱里取出的所有食品都吃了。
- b. The woman smashed every plate she could get her hand on in a fright with her husband.
在与丈夫的冲突过程中, 这女人把能拿到的盘子都砸得粉碎。
19. **cut down on**: reduce 减少, 削减
- e. g. a. The doctor urged the patient to cut down on smoking and drinking.
医生劝说病人减少烟酒。
- b. The girl was determined to cut down on food so as to lose weight.
这女孩下定决心节食减肥。
20. **stick to**: keep to, refuse to leave or change 坚持, 遵守
- e. g. a. In spite of the difficulties, the government sticks to the present policy.
尽管有困难, 但是政府仍坚持现行政策。
- b. He always sticks to all the rules.
他总是遵守各种规定。
21. **work/do wonders**: bring unusually good results 奏效, 成功地做到
- e. g. a. The old man was so hard to please, but the girl has worked wonders in him.
这老人很难取悦, 但这小女孩却神奇地做到了。
- b. The student tried the new approach, and to his amazement, he worked wonders!
这个学生尝试了一种新办法, 让他吃惊的是, 这方法奏效

了!

22. **put away**: put or store in proper place 放好
e. g. a. The spoiled kid never put his toys away.
这个被宠坏的男孩从来不把玩具放好。
b. Please put the newspapers away on the shelf when you finish
ready.
报纸阅后请放回架子上。
23. **after all**: in spite of everything 毕竟, 终究
e. g. a. So you see I was right after all!
你看, 终究还是我对了!
b. Don't be too hard on Bob. He is a child after all.
别对 BOB 太苛刻, 他毕竟是个孩子。
24. **go through**: study or examine sth. closely 仔细检查, 认真阅读
e. g. a. I always start the day going through my mail.
我每天做的第一件事就是阅读我的信件。
b. I've gone through all my pockets, but I can't find my keys.
我检查了所有的口袋, 还是找不到我的钥匙。
25. **retain**: *v.* keep; avoid losing 保留, 保持
e. g. a. These roses retain their scent.
这些玫瑰花还留有香味。
b. The police retained control of the situation.
警方仍保持对局势的控制。
26. **memorize**: *v.* learn and remember 记住
e. g. a. He memorized the list of dates.
他记住了表上列举的日期。
b. An actor must be able to memorize his lines.
演员必须能记住台词。
27. **scan**: *v.* look at quickly without careful reading 浏览
e. g. a. Before class, the teacher scanned the list of names.
上课前, 老师浏览了学生名单。

b. He was scanning the sky for planes.

他抬头看天,寻找着飞机。

28. **curiosity**: *n.* the desire to know or learn 好奇

e. g. a. Curiosity is part of a child's nature.

好奇是儿童性格的一部分。

b. He gave in to curiosity and opened the letter addressed to his sister.

出于好奇心,他拆开了别人写给他妹妹的信。

Text B Bittersweet Memories

(苦乐掺半的回忆)

1. **preference (for, to)**: *n.* liking for one thing rather than another 喜爱, 偏好; 宁愿

e. g. a. They've always had a preference for taking their vacations abroad.

他们一贯喜欢到国外度假。

b. I'd choose the small car in preference to the larger one.

我宁愿选小型汽车而不是大型的。

2. **locate (usu, passive)**: *v.* fix or set in a certain place 坐落于, 位于

e. g. a. The house is located next to the river.

这所房子坐落在河边。

b. My office is located in the city center.

我的办公室位于市中心。

3. **establish**: *v.* find out or make certain of 确定, 确认

e. g. a. We've established his innocence.

我们已经确定他是无辜的。

b. The police can't establish where he was at the time.

警方无法确定当时他在什么地方。

4. **feasible**: *a.* capable of being carried out or done; possible and reasonable 可行的; 有理的

e. g. a. Your plan sounds quite feasible.

你的计划听起来很可行。

b. The student gave an explanation that seemed feasible enough.

学生给出了理由似乎很充足的解释。

5. **perspective**: *n.* the way in which a matter is judged so that consideration and importance is given to each part 方法, 观点, 角度

e. g. a. We have to look at the problem in its proper perspective.

我们必须用正确的方法来看待这一问题。

b. We should see these events in their historical perspective.

我们应该从历史的角度来看这些事件。

6. **attractive**: *a.* having the power to attract 诱人的, 有吸引力的

e. g. a. This idea is very attractive.

这个想法很吸引人。

b. The department store is selling some goods attractive in price and quality.

这家百货公司正在卖一些价廉物美的商品。

7. **transfer**: *v.* move from one place, job etc. to another 转移, 迁移

e. g. a. The office was transferred from New York to Boston.

办事处由纽约迁到了波士顿。

b. He is hoping to be transferred to another team.

他希望转会到另一支球队去。

8. **anticipate**: *v.* to expect 期望, 预料

e. g. a. We are not anticipating trouble when the factory opens again.

工厂再次开工时, 我们预料不会有麻烦。

b. We anticipate meeting opposition to our new plan.

我们预计我们的新计划会遭到反对。

9. **impact**: *v.* the force of one object hitting another 碰撞, 冲击

e. g. a. The cup hit the wall and broke on impact.

茶杯碰到椅子撞碎了。

b. Her new idea made a great impact in the office.

她的新想法在办公室内产生了很大影响。

10. **file**: *v.* walk in a line one behind the other 列队行走

e. g. a. They filed slowly past the grave of the leader.

他们排长纵队缓缓地领袖墓前经过。

b. They filed out of the room.

他们从房里鱼贯而出。

11. **consume**: *v.* affect strongly; overwhelm 消耗; 毁灭; 吞噬

e. g. a. She was consumed by hatred.

她心里充满了仇恨。

b. Tears welled up in my eyes, and I was consumed by a rash of sadness.

泪水涌出双眼,我被一阵突如其来的悲伤压跨了。

12. **brand-new**: new and completely unused 崭新的

e. g. a. I bought a brand-new car last week.

上周我买了一辆崭新的小汽车。

b. Shall we go to see Mary's brand-new baby?

我们去看一看 Mary 刚生下的孩子?

13. **prospect**: *n.* sth. that is probable 前景, 希望

e. g. a. She doesn't like the prospect of having to live alone.

她不喜欢被迫单独生活的前景。

b. There's not much prospect of my being able to see you soon.

我能很快见到你的希望不大。

14. **treasure**: *v.* regard as valuable 珍惜, 珍视

e. g. a. I treasure your letters.

我非常珍视你写给我的信。

b. I shall always treasure the memory of our meetings.

我将永远珍藏我们相处的记忆。

15. **on the other hand**: as an opposite point 另一方面

e. g. a. On the one hand this job doesn't pay very much, but on the other hand I can't get another one.

从这方面说这个工作工资不高,但另一方面我又找不到另外的
工作。

b. My mother's idea, on the other hand, was just the opposite.
母亲的想想法恰恰相反。

16. **keep up**: remain in good condition; not fall behind 保持;跟上

e. g. a. She kept up her spirits by singing.
她通过唱歌来保持高昂的情绪。

b. Do you still keep up your Spanish?
你还在学习西班牙语吗?

17. **reach out**: stretch out(a hand or arm) 伸出(手,臂)

e. g. a. She reached out and took the book.
她伸手拿起了那本书。

b. We must reach out to those in need.
我们必须援助那些需要帮助的人。

18. **As for**: with regard to 至于

e. g. a. You can have a bed, but as for the children, they'll have to
sleep on the floor.

· 你可以有张床,至于孩子们他们只好睡地板。

b. As for you, you ought to be ashamed of yourself.
至于你,你应该感到羞愧。

19. **For good**: for ever 永远

e. g. a. We thought they'd come just for a visit, but it seems they're
staying for good.

我们以为他们只是短期来访,但看来他们是要永远住下去了。

b. She says that she's leaving the country for good.
她说她将永远离开这个国家。

Text C Leaving (离家)

1. **make sure**: to find out for certain 务必, 务使
2. **as if**: as it would be if (sth. were true) 仿佛, 似乎
3. **occur**: *v.* to happen; take place 发生; 出现
4. **yell**: *v.* shout or cry loudly 喊叫
5. **take over**: to gain control over or responsibility for 控制, 负责
6. **flutter**: *v.* to wave or move quickly up and down 飘动
7. **hold back**: to cause to stay in place, control 阻挡, 控制
8. **register**: *v.* to put into an official list or record 注册
9. **tell**: *v.* to recognize; know 知道; 明白
10. **pull**: *v.* succeed in playing a trick on sb. 耍手段, 玩花招
11. **evict**: *v.* take (a person) away from a house 驱逐, 驱赶
12. **straighten out**: to remove the confusions or difficulties in 整理, 清理
13. **took a lot out of you**: required a lot of energy; left you tired 使你劳累
14. **the whole drive up**: during the car ride to the university from beginning to end
15. **It's no use because I have**: your efforts to hide your tears don't work because I have seen your crying.

三、练习答案

Text A

II.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F

IV.

1. solutions 2. ignore 3. persuade 4. assign
5. deadline 6. approach 7. stuck 8. essentials
9. managed 10. necessarily 11. retained 12. due, draft