## NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH 新编大学英语

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总主编: 应惠兰 副总主编: 闻人行

宋云舟



## NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH 新编大学英语

学腊南

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## Preface

#### 1 教辅简介

我们按照《新编大学英语》(第二版)的内容结构,根据学生的自学要求,编写了这套学生辅导用书,以帮助学生把握重点、理解难点、进行有效的课外自主学习。本书的外教点评、词汇精讲、难句详解、课文译文、练习答案等均具有一定权威性。背景小档案、美文欣赏等课外知识符合学习规律,有助于扩大学生的知识面,提高学习兴趣。

自学能力的培养是外语教学的重要任务,是进一步学习的重要技能。因此,本 套书从课文讲解到课外知识的补充,都以引导学生自学、激发学习兴趣为出发点。

#### 2 体例结构

**单元导读** 本部分由经典引用、相关链接、外教点评三个小模块组成,专为导入单元话题而设计,起到课前热身的效果。其中经典引用精选了与单元内容相关的名言佳句,只言片语中折射出作者的睿智和对生活的独到理解。外教点评由主教材的外籍审稿专家或编写而成,或从原文改写而来,并为其中的生词作注,方便学生轻松阅读原汁原味的英文材料。

**课文讲解** 本部分对课内阅读和两篇课外阅读都进行了详细讲解。对每篇课文的讲解都包括词汇精讲、难句详解、课文译文、背景小档案四个小模块。词汇精讲讲解清晰、准确,辅以经典例句、同义链接、反义链接、词汇比较、常用搭配、快捷记忆等,可以加深学生对词汇的理解,轻松扩大词汇量。难句详解配有译文,并对句型结构、习惯用语等进行了详细注释。课文译文为课内阅读及课外阅读的课文均提供了译文。背景小档案介绍了课文中出现的文化现象,内容生动有趣,不仅是扩大知识面的有用资料,也是课外阅读的实用材料。

**课本练习答案** 本部分为教材中四大模块(Preparation, Reading-Centered Activities, Further Development, Writing and Translation)的全部书面练习提供了答案,为绝大部分口语练习提供了参考答案,方便学生课外自学。

四、六级题型操练 为帮助学生适应改革后的全国大学英语四、六级考试,每个单元都配有四、六级考试的一两个题型,帮助学生熟悉四、六级考试的题型。

**美文欣赏** 这部分是每单元的精彩一笔。编者精心挑选了英文名篇佳作,这些佳作赏心悦目、回味无穷,既可用作背诵文选,亦可用作英译汉练习材料。在美文欣赏后还附有轻松口语小模块,其内容主要是一些日常口语小对话。这些对话短小精悍、情景真实、语言地道,学生可以即学即用。

#### 3 编写队伍

本套教辅由浙江大学应惠兰担任总主编,由闻人行和宋云舟担任副总主编。本册由杭州电子科技大学编写,主编为高丙梁,副主编为陈昌勇,审稿为韦琴红。各单元编者分别为:第一单元徐晓黎;第二单元王银瓶;第三单元何小香;第四单元孔佳鸣;第五单元雷雯;第六单元杨习超;第七单元曹佳;第九单元施勤怡;第八、十单元蒋国栋。

由于编者水平有限,书中的错误恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者 2006年3月



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#### | 单元导读



#### 经典引用

The supreme happiness of life is the conviction that we are loved.

- Victor Hugo

生活中最大的幸福是相信有人爱我们。

——维克多·雨果



#### What Is Love?

Love is basically a matter of caring about someone else's well-being as much or more than you care about your own. If they feel pain or sadness, you suffer with them. If they find happiness, you feel happy for them. Strong love even involves sacrificing your own happiness—and even sometimes your own life—for the other person.

There are various types of love. For example, some have differentiated between romantic love, which is based on passion, *companionate* (温情的) love, which is based on companionship and commitment, and *consummate* (完美的) love, which has both.

Another way to classify love is in terms of the people involved. *Parental* (父母的) love, subdivided into *maternal* (母亲的) and *paternal* (父亲的) love, is the love a parent feels for his or her children. *Filial* (子女的) love is in turn the love a child has for his or her parents. Friendship is, of course, the love good friends feel for each other. And another form of love is *compassion* (同情), which isn't tied to any one person but rather is felt towards all people and sometimes even all life. The love we feel for that "special someone" is no doubt the most complex, involving as it does, intimacy, passion, and commitment.

爱就是关心他人更胜于关心自己,会与所爱之人同甘共苦,更强烈的爱情还会使人甘心为所 爱的人牺牲自己的幸福甚至生命。

爱的形式多种多样,有源于激情的浪漫之爱,有基于友谊和承诺的温情之爱,还有两者都包含的完美之爱。也可根据参与者的不同将爱分为父母之爱、子女之爱、友情、悲悯之情等。



#### 外教点评

Whether it is a mother's *nurturing love* (慈爱) for her child, a son's loyal love for his father, the love between husband and wife, or the love between friends, love is a *universal* (广泛存在的) emotion that

expresses itself in every culture. To love is to be human (人性的). To need love is also to be human. Children, for example, need loving care in order to be emotionally healthy.

Love is a deep feeling of fondness (喜爱), affection (情感) and friendship that grows between two people. Romantic love usually begins as passion and evolves with time to a more lasting sense of attachment (依恋). Many of the famous romantic love stories in various cultures end in the tragedies (悲剧) of death or betrayal (背叛). The loss of love is a favorite musical theme (主题) and the subject of countless stories, operas, songs, and ballads (民谣).

The verb "like" is not as strong as the verb "love" and generally does not *imply* (隐含) deep emotions. "Like" means to find pleasure or satisfaction in something or someone: I like eating at the restaurant; My son likes his teacher. In English, the word "love" is often used informally instead of "like" in an *intensified* (增强的) sense: He loves music; Children love ice cream; She loves her new job. However, "love" and "like" are not totally *interchangeable* (可互换的). It is often the context that indicates the strength of the word "love". The verb "love" should not be used in the first person, when speaking to another person, except in romantic situations (I love you). When in doubt as to which verb to use, it is better to use "like" with an adverb: I like your dress a lot; I really like my professor; His boss liked his proposal immensely.

#### Ⅱ 课文讲解

## In-Class Reading A Good Heart to Lean On



#### 词汇精讲

#### ice-free (l. 18)

【用法】adj. 无冰的,不结冰的

e.g. For harbors near the poles, being ice-free is an important advantage, ideally all year round. 对于靠近极地的港口来说,如果是一个不冻港,最好全年都不结冰,就会有极大的优势。

【构词法】 ice-free 是一个复合形容词,后缀-free 表示"没有,不含有",可以和很多名词搭配,组合成具有相应含义的复合形容词。如: lead-free (无铅的), duty-free (免税的), wrinkle-free (去皱的), rent-free (免租金的)等。

【比较】后缀-proof 表示"防……的"。如: bullet-proof (防弹的), waterproof (防水的), wind-proof (防风的)等。

#### bitterness (l. 25)

【用法1】n. 痛苦, 仇恨, 愤怒

e.g. Bitterness can be like a disease that eats at you from inside. 仇恨就像疾病一样从内部将人吞噬。 He was full of bitterness after he lost his job. 失去工作后他一直忿忿不平。

【用法2】n. 苦味

e.g. Certain organic compounds encountered in foods are associated with bitterness. 食品中某些有机化

合物与产生苦味有关。

【快捷记忆】 bitter adj. 苦的, 痛苦的, 仇恨的

【同义链接】resentment, anger, unhappiness

【反义链接】joy, pleasure

#### in some way (*ll.* 32—33)

【用法】以某种方式。way 在这里表示"方式,方法",除 in some way之外,也可以用在 in a... way 结构中。如: in an ordinary way (以常见的方式), in a strange way (以奇怪的方式), in a pleasant way (愉快地)等。

e.g. They are trying to settle the dispute in some way. 他们正在努力以某种方式解决争端。 These vegetables can be cooked in several different ways. 这些蔬菜有几种烹调方法。

#### content (l. 38)

【用法】adj. 满意的,满足的(只可作表语)

e.g. He seems fairly content with his life. 他似乎对生活很满意。

They are content to socialize with a very small circle of people. 他们满足于只和一小群人来往。

【比较】contented adj. 满意的,满足的(可作定语和表语)

e.g. a contented smile 心满意足的微笑

I felt warm, cosy and contented. 我感受到了温暖、舒适和满足。

【同义链接】be satisfied with sb./sth.

#### unaided (l. 39)

#### 【用法】adj. 没人帮助的

e.g. It was the first time she had walked unaided since her illness, 这是她生病以来第一次独立行走。 【构词法】"un+过去分词"可以构成与原词意思相反的形容词,如: unanswered (没有回答的), undone (未完成的), unexpected (出乎意料的), unknown (不知名的), unexplored (未勘探的), uninformed (未被通知的), unforeseen (未预见的), unprepared (毫无准备的)等。

#### in frustration (l. 39)

#### 【用法】沮丧地、灰心地

e.g. Souness watched in frustration as his team lost yet again. 索内斯失望地看着他的球队又输了。介词 in 在此表明处于一种状态,相当于 in the state of。类似的词组有: in relief (宽慰地), in surprise (吃惊地), in astonishment (惊讶地), in horror (恐惧地) 等。

#### sense (l. 49)

#### 【用法】v. 觉察到, 意识到

e.g. Although she said nothing, I could sense her anger. 虽然她什么都没说,我仍可觉察到她的怒气。 He sensed something was about to happen. 他意识到有事要发生了。

【同义链接】feel, realize, perceive



1. He was severely crippled and very short, and when we would walk together, his hand on my arm for balance, people would stare. (II. 1—3) 他身材矮小,走起路来跛得很厉害。我们一起走时、他要把手搭在我的肩上才能保持平衡,人们就会盯着我们看。

【注释】his hand (being) on my arm for balance 是省略了分词 being 的独立主格结构,修饰谓语 walk together。类似用法如:

- e.g. The nursemaid strolled in the park, two babies with her. 保姆带着两个婴儿在公园里散步。
- 2. He went to work sick, and despite nasty weather. (*ll.* 8—9) 不论生病还是碰到恶劣的天气,他都去上班。

【注释】sick 是主语补足语。类似用法如:

e.g. Inevitably you arrive at your destination almost exhausted. 你到达目的地时肯定已经精疲力尽了。

He went home happy. 他高高兴兴地回家了。

The man was lying dead on the floor. 这个男人躺在地板上死了。

3. He almost never missed a day, and would make it to the office even if others could not. (*ll.* 9—10) 他几乎没有旷过一天工,即使别人无法上班,他也要去办公室。

【注释】make it to: 成功抵达(某地)

- e.g. She made it to the airport just in time to catch her plane. 她赶到机场刚刚乘上飞机。 make it 还可表示 "成功地做到(某事)"。
- e.g. Blake failed to make it as a commercial airline pilot. 布莱克没能当上商业客机飞行员。
- 4. When I think of it now, I marvel at how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress. (*ll.* 22—24) 一个成年男子要有多少勇气才能承受这种屈辱和压力,我现在想来惊讶不已。

【注释】1) how much... and stress 是 how much 引导的宾语从句,在句中作 marvel at 的宾语。

- 2) must have taken 是对过去发生事情的推测,语气较强,有"肯定,想必是"的意思。
- 3) take courage to do sth.: 鼓起勇气做某事
- 5. He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able. (II. 26—27) 他从不把自己当作同情的对象,也从不羡慕更幸运的或更能干的人。

【注释】1) talk about... as...: 说……是……。类似结构有: think of... as..., consider... to be。

- 2) an object of pity: 今人同情的对象
- 3) 否定副词 nor 或 neither 引导的句子需要用部分倒装。
- e.g. If you won't agree to our plan, neither will they. 要是你不肯同意我们的计划,他们也不会同意。 She never laughed, nor did she ever lose her temper. 她从来不笑,也从来不发脾气。
- 4) the more fortunate or able: 更幸运的或更能干的人。"the+ 形容词"表示一类人。
- 6. What he looked for in others was a "good heart", and if he found one, the owner was good enough for him. (II. 27—28) 他在别人身上所寻找的是一颗"善心"。如果他找到了,那么有这样一颗心的人对他来说就是一位好人了。

【注释】1) What he looked for in others 是 what 引导的名词性从句,在句中作主语。

- 2) 副词 enough 修饰形容词时后置,表示程度。
- e.g. She told me it was brand new and I was stupid **enough** to believe her. 她告诉我这是全新的, 我真傻,竟然相信了她。
- 7. Now that I am older, I believe that is a proper standard by which to judge people, even though I still don't know precisely what a "good heart" is. (U. 29—30) 现在我长大了,我相信那是一种用来判断人的恰当的标准,尽管我还不能精确地知道什么是一颗"善心"。

【注释】1) now that: 既然,由于。常用来引导原因状语从句,相当于 since。

- e.g. Now that you mention it, I do remember the incident. 经你一提,我想起这件事了。

  Now that you've passed your test, you can drive on your own. 你驾驶考试既已合格,就可以独自开车了。
- 2) by which to judge people 是介词 (by) +关系代词 (which) 引导的限制性定语,修饰standard。这种介词 + which 引导的定语从句的定语常可转化成不定式作定语的形式,即把介词转移至谓语动词之后,并可省略 which。如这部分可转化为 a proper standard to judge people by。又如: Let's find a room in which we can put the things. =Let's find a room to put these things in.
- 8. On one memorable occasion a fight broke out at a beach party, with everyone punching and shoving. (II. 37—38) 有一件事我至今难忘。一次沙滩聚会上,人们打了起来,每个人都在推推搡搡,拳头你来我往。

【注释】1) on... occasion: 在……场合。如: on numerous occasions 无数次。

- 2) break out: 爆发。如: war/fire/panic broke out 战争爆发/发生火灾/出现恐慌。
- 3) with everyone punching and shoving 是 with+ 分词独立主格结构作整个句子的伴随状语。
- e.g. With modern offices becoming more mechanized, designers are attempting to personalize them with warmer, less severe interiors. 在现代化办公室变得更加呆板的今天,设计者们正在以多一些亲切、少一些严肃的室内设计来使其具有个性化特点。
- 9. Introducing me, he was really saying, "This is my son, but it is also me, and I could have done this, too, if things had been different." (II. 46—47) 在介绍我的时候, 他实际上是在说: "这是我的儿子, 但也是我。如果我不是这种情形的话, 也能做这些。"

【注释】1) introducing me 为分词短语,表示谓语动作发生的时间。

- 2) I could have done this, too, if things had been different 一句中用了虚拟式, could have done 和 if... had been... 事实相反。
- 3) things 表示"情况,事情"。
- e.g. Cheer up—things aren't as bad as they seem. 高兴点吧,事情不像表面上看起来那么糟。
  That will only make things worse. 那只会使事情变得更糟。
- 10. He has been gone many years now, but I think of him often. (1.49) ——尽管父亲已去世多年, 但我还是经常想起他。

【注释】1) gone 表示"去世"的意思。

- e.g. They did everything they could to save him, but he was already gone when the ambulance arrived. 他们尽最大努力救他,但在救护车到来之前他就死了。
- 2) 现在完成时 has been 表示 gone (去世) 这个状态从过去持续到现在,翻译为"已去世多年了"。也可以说 has been dead for years (死了很多年了),但不能说 has died for years,因为 die 是瞬间动作,不可能一直持续发生。



#### 课文译文

#### 善良之心, 久久相依

当时我没有意识到, 是爸爸帮我保持平衡。

- 1 随着我渐渐长大,当别人看见我和爸爸在一起,我会觉得很尴尬。他身材矮小,走起路来跛得很厉害。我们一起走时,他要把手搭在我的肩上才能保持平衡,人们就会盯着我们看。对这种不必要的注意我觉得非常难堪。他也许曾注意到,或者觉得烦恼,但他从来没有流露出来。
- 2 要协调我们的步伐并不容易,他(的步子)一瘸一拐的,我(走起来)则缺乏耐心。因此, 我们走路的时候并不怎么说话。但出发时,他总是说:"你定步伐,我会尽量跟上。"
- 3 我们通常在家和地铁之间来往,这是他上班的必由之路。不论生病还是碰到恶劣的天气他都去上班,几乎没有旷过一天工,即使别人无法上班,他也要去办公室。对他来说这是一种自豪。
- 4 当地上有冰或雪的时候,即使有人帮忙他也无法走路。这时,我或者我的姐妹就用孩子玩的雪撬拉着他,穿过纽约布鲁克林的街道,直到地铁的入口处。一到那儿,他就能紧紧抓住扶手一直走下去,地铁道里比较暖和,下面的楼梯不结冰。曼哈顿的地铁站正好是他办公楼的地下室,因此直到在布鲁克林我们接他回家,他都不用再出去。
- 5 一个成年男子要有多少勇气才能承受这种屈辱和压力,我现在想来惊讶不已。他从没有痛苦 或抱怨,他是怎么做到这一步的我感到不可思议。
- 6 他从不把自己当作同情的对象,也从不羡慕更幸运的或更能干的人。他在别人身上所寻找的 是一颗"善心"。如果他找到了,那么有这样一颗心的人对他来说就是一位好人了。
- 7 现在我长大了,我相信那是一种用来判断人的恰当的标准,尽管我还不能精确地知道什么是一颗"善心"。但是,当我自己没有的时候,我是知道的。
- 8 尽管很多活动我爸爸不能参加,但他还是尽量用某种方式参与。当本地的一支棒球队发现缺 经理的时候,他使它维持下去。他是一个很懂行的棒球迷,经常带我去埃贝茨球场看布鲁克林的 道奇队打球。他喜欢参加舞会和聚会,就是坐在一旁观看,也很开心。
- 9 有一件事我至今难忘。在一次沙滩聚会上,人们打了起来,每个人都在推推搡搡,拳头你来 我往。于是他无法袖手旁观,但没有人帮忙,在松软的沙滩上他站不起来。困窘之际,他开始大 叫:"谁坐到我这儿来,我就跟他打!谁坐到我这儿来,我就跟他打!"
- 10 没人坐下和他打。但是第二天,人们都和他开玩笑说,拳击尚未开始,对手就故意认输了, 这还是第一次。
- 11 我现在才明白、有些事他是通过我、他唯一的儿子,间接参与的。当我打球(打得很糟糕)的时候,他也在"打"。我加入海军,他也"加入"。当我休假回家的时候,他总要我去他的办公室。在介绍我的时候,他实际上是在说:"这是我的儿子,但也是我。如果我不是这种情形的话,也能做这些。"可是这些话从没有说出来。
- 12 尽管父亲已去世多年,但我还是经常想起他。不知道他当时是否感觉到了我曾不愿意别人看见我和他走在一起。如果他感觉到了,我很遗憾我从没有告诉过他后来我感到多么难过,多么渺小,多么后悔。每当我为琐事抱怨的时候,每当我嫉妒别人好运的时候,每当我没有一颗"善心"的时候,就想起了他。
- 13 在这种时候,我就把手放在他的手臂上,来重新获得平衡,并说:"你定步伐,我会尽量跟上。"



#### 背景小档案

#### The City of New York (纽约市)

New York City proper comprises five *boroughs* (区): Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island—each of which would be a major city in its own right. Residents of NY often refer to the city itself as "the Five Boroughs", *reserving* (保留) the phrase "the City" for Manhattan, and referring to the other boroughs as "the Outer Boroughs". Those less familiar with the city often (incorrectly) think Manhattan is synonymous with New York City.

纽约市由布鲁克林、布朗克斯、曼哈顿、皇后区和斯塔滕岛五个区组成,每个区本身就相当于一个大城市。纽约人常把纽约称为"五大区",而把"纽约"这个称号留给曼哈顿,称其他部分为"外区"。因此不熟悉纽约的人常误以为曼哈顿就是纽约。

### After-Class Reading I



#### know of (l.9)

【用法】知晓, 听说

e.g. I know of an excellent little restaurant near here. 我知道附近有一家非常好的小餐馆。

Do you know of a good doctor? 你认识位好医生吗?

【比较】know sb.: (直接)认识、了解(某人)

know of sb.: (间接) 听说、知道有(某人)

e.g. I know of him, but do not know him. 我听说过他,但并不认识。

【同义链接】know about

#### turn to (l. 15)

【用法1】 turn (sth.) to sth.: 把……转到……

e.g. I'd like us now to **turn** our attention **to** next year's budget. 我希望诸位把注意力转到下一年的预算上来。

We're now going to **turn to** an issue that concerns us all—racism. 我们现在要把话题转到一个大家都很关心的问题——种族主义上来。

【用法2】 turn to (sb./sth.): 向……求助

e.g. Without someone to turn to for advice, making the most appropriate choice can be difficult. 如果没有人可以求教,做出最恰当的选择可以是非常困难的。

Her family lived a long way away, and she had no one to **turn to**. 她的家人住得很远,所以找不到人帮忙。

#### under the watchful eyes of (ll. 20-21)

【用法】在……的注视下(watchful 表示"留意的,注意的")

e.g. Under the watchful eyes of their mother, the two boys played on the shore. 两个男孩儿在沙滩上玩,母亲一直留意着他们。

【快捷记忆】 keep a watchful eye on sth./sb. 注意 / 留意某事 / 某人,警惕某事 / 某人

#### cover (l. 22)

【用法1】n. 遮盖物, 盖子, 套子, 书籍/杂志封面

e.g. When the water boils, take the cover from the pan. 水开了,就把锅盖揭开。

Some chairs are fitted with loose covers. 有些椅子上装着可摘下的椅套。

cover girl 封面女郎

【用法2】n. 可以隐蔽的地方, 躲避处, 避难所

e.g. The land was flat and treeless and provided no cover for the troops. 该地平坦且无树木,军队无法隐蔽。

【快捷记忆】 under cover 在遮蔽之下, 在保护之下

take cover 隐蔽, 躲避

send under separate cover 另函寄出

#### flood (l. 55)

#### 【用法1】v. 大量涌入

e.g. Japanese cars have flooded the market. 日本车大量涌入市场。

She drew back the curtains and the sunlight came **flooding** in. 她拉开窗帘,房间里一下子充满了阳光。

【用法2】v. 淹没, 泛滥

e.g. Our street floods whenever we have rain. 一下雨我们的街道就被水淹了。

Our washing machine broke down yesterday and flooded the kitchen. 昨天我们的洗衣机坏了,厨房里都是水。

【快捷记忆】flood n. 洪水 drought n. 干旱

#### whisper (l. 56)

【用法1】v. 轻声说, 耳语

e.g. She leaned over and whispered something in his ear. 她靠近他耳边说了些什么。

"Where are the toilets?" she whispered. "洗手间在哪儿?" 她小声地问。

【用法2】n. 低语, 耳语

e.g. She told him something in a whisper. 她轻声对他说了些什么。

#### wide-awake (l. 69)

【用法】adj. 毫无睡意的, 完全清醒的

e.g. He was tired, exhausted, and yet wide-awake. 他很累,精疲力竭,然而毫无睡意。

【构词法】wide 在这里是副词,表示"完全地,充分地"。

e.g. The window was wide open. 那窗子大开着。

wide 也可以作形容词,表示"大量的,广泛的,广阔的,张大的"。如: a wide river (大河), a wide range of (各种各样的), wide world (大千世界)等。

【快捷记忆】sleepless adj. 睡不着的,失眠的



#### 难句详解

- 1. Two young lovers smiling through the passing seasons. (II. 5—6) 两个年轻的恋人穿越时间隧道灿烂地笑着。
  - 【注释】1) 本句是独立主格结构,不是完整的句子,它紧跟前句 Kate pretty, dark-haired, laughing, 都是在形容照片上的内容。
  - 2) passing seasons: 逝去的岁月。 passing 表示"已过去的, 逝去的", 如: the passing years/days 过去的几年/以往的日子, seasons 是提喻(synecdoche)用法(以局部代表全部或以全部指部分),用 seasons 指代 bygone years。
  - e.g. They say there was bread and work for all.(bread 指代食物)
  - 3) smile through 在文中表示"微笑着度过/经历……",如: smile through the rain (笑经风雨),这个短语还可以表示"透过……微笑",如: smile through the window (透过玻璃窗微笑), smile through the candle (烛光里的微笑), smile through one's tears (含泪微笑)。
- 2. How foolish to think they have a monopoly on such a precious commodity. (II. 9—10) (年轻人) 认为只有他们才拥有这样珍贵的东西,那真是太可笑了。
  - 【注释】1) 句中 they 指年轻一代, such a precious commodity 指 love。
  - 2) have a monopoly of/on sth.: 某物只属于(某类人)
  - e.g. Managers do not have a monopoly on stress. 压力不是经理们的专利。
- 3. Kate and Chris were always together— in the dining room, the lounge, strolling around the big porches and lawns, always holding hands. (U. 12—13) 凯特和克里斯总是在一起——在食堂、休息厅,沿着长廊和草坪漫步,总在一起,总是手拉着手。
  - 【注释】1) the lounge 前面省略了介词 in。
  - 2) strolling around... 和 always holding hands 是现在分词作状语,表示两人在一起时的状态。 又如,以下从文中选取的句子中加粗部分都是现在分词作状语。
  - e.g. She sat in her chair, motionless, hands in her lap, **staring**. (l. 47) 她坐在椅子上,一动不动,手放在膝上,目光呆滞。

Often, as I went past her room, I would observe Kate sitting in her chair, scrapbooks on her lap, gazing sadly at pictures of Chris. (ll. 60—61) 常常,当我走过凯特的房间,我会发现她坐在椅子上,腿上放着剪贴本,悲伤地注视着克里斯的相片。

Passing her room an hour after she had been tucked in, I'd find her wide awake, staring at the ceiling. (II. 65—66) 她盖上被子躺下后一个小时,我经过她的房间,总会发现她还没睡,凝视着天花板。(第一个分词passing... 的施动者是全句的主语I, 分词短语修饰整个句子, 第二个分词 staring... 的施动者是 her。)