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互动新课堂

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P 前言 Preface

随着大学英语教学改革和考试改革的深入以及新的教学目标、新的考试理念的转变,我们不得不重新审视我们的大学英语教学与学习的方向。万变不离其宗的是,大学英语学习是以语言的应用为目的,这要求我们必须将平时英语的教材学习与语言的应用结合起来,同时还要备战大学期间需参加的英语考试。

不论如何,大学期间英语学习的主要资料之一就是我们的教材,怎样学好教材、把教材当作提高英语技能的载体成为许多学生关心的话题。您知道怎么样选择一本好的课文辅导书吗?在选择课辅书时,您考虑过如下问题吗?

您买课辅书的目的是什么呢?

有的读者是希望能有一本课辅书帮助自己预习课本内容,明确重点、难点,以便在课上有的放矢地学习;有的读者是希望借助课辅书来弥补课上所学的不足,同时方便课下温习;有的读者是希望用课辅书来核对自己课后练习题的答案,找到自己的不足;有的读者是希望通过用课辅书来学习课本单词、句子以提高自己的综合能力,进而应对四、六级考试和考研...

能满足您这些需求的课辅书就是好的课辅书吗?

一本好的课辅书必须满足您上述的需求,否则我们只能说它是不合格的。但如果满足了您这些需求就一定是好的课辅书吗?不一定。

一本好的课辅书必须在讲解时重点突出,难点解说透彻,语言简洁明了,课后习题答案准确权威,并且在整个学习过程中能给您带来愉悦。它不单纯是一本课辅书,它还能帮助您拓宽知识面,加强英语词汇学习和英语理解水平,提高英语综合能力的运用,并且能教会您学习英语的技巧,甚至能达到四、六级考试或考研热身和知识储备的目的。

您手上的这本书是上海外语教育出版社《大学英语综合教程》的配套辅导用书,是在当前教学改革和考试改革风起云涌的时刻顺势而生的,它能满足上述需求,也具有以上特点。它由众多知名的高校教师联合编写而成,紧扣教材、紧贴考试大纲,顺应大学英语教学与考试改革的新趋势,提高英语语言应用能力,同步提升英语语言应试能力,相信定会给广大学生带来惊喜和帮助。它能为读者提供以下帮助:

一、辅助课前预习。本书课前有文化背景阅读,让您了解本单元的社会文化背景,开拓视野;课文讲解部分英汉对照,免去您翻书的烦恼,节省您大量的预习时间。

二、辅助课上学习。一般课文辅导把单词讲解和难句解析分成两部分,使它们与课文内容分割开来,无法达到与课文内容及老师讲解的同步。而本书中相关重点、难点能在当页找到解析,使其与课文内容融为一体,生词、难句、翻译“一页”打尽,英语学习事半功倍。

三、辅助扩充词汇量。本书的一大特色是附有“星火式速记与扩充”,本部分以课本上的生词为依据,并串联其在课文中出现的同族词,然后扩展到相关单词。通过本部分的学习,不但让读者学到四、六级甚至考研大纲的单词,而且“授人以渔”,培养读者记忆单词的能力和科学的方法,这也是本书亮点之一。

四、辅助解决课后习题。本书所附答案权威准确,而且对一些难点附有简洁明了的解析,使读者达到知其然更知其所以然的效果。为方便读者快速查询课后习题答案,我们特在部分习题答案设有答案速查表,简洁方便。

五、辅助备战四、六级甚至考研。读大学不能不考四、六级,而且很大一部分学生要参加考研。为此,本书在每单元的“星火式速记与扩充”部分的相关单词下附有“四、六级链接”,在真题的语境中说明单词的用法;每单元最后的“DIY 工作室”中含有“四、六级专栏”和“考研专栏”,题目难度符合考试要求,有代表性,讲解详细明确,适合读者备战四、六级和考研。

此外,本书的版式优美,方便实用,人性化的设计和众多图片更给您的学习带来轻松愉悦的感受。

本书在编写过程中得到诸多高校教师的大力协助,在此表示衷心的感谢。由于时间所限,疏漏之处难免,敬请广大师生批评指正,衷心希望本书成为广大学子的良师益友!

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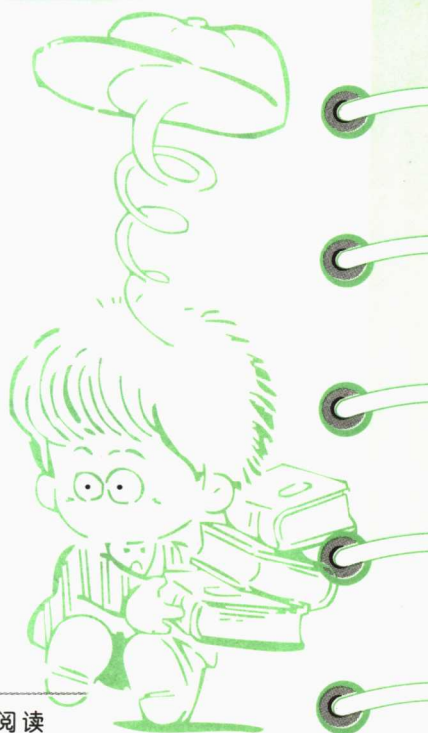
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Unit 1

Man is the artificer of his own happiness. 人是自己幸福的创造者。

——梭罗

文化背景阅读

Buying Insurance (买保险)

People face many choices when buying insurance policies. They commonly choose an insurance provider based on several criteria. Some of the most important of these include: 1) the financial stability of the insurance company, 2) the price of policies, and 3) details of coverage and service.

Only a financially sound company can fulfill its promise to pay in all circumstances. Companies with proven records of stability can provide insurance security. Choice of a provider based solely on price, on the other hand, may result in poor service and coverage, even if the provider advertises comprehensive coverage and high quality service.

Policy prices vary significantly among companies, but competition usually forces most companies'

prices into a narrow range. The greater cost of some policies may pay off in the long run through better protection. Thus, a detailed examination of coverage in policies provided by different, well-regarded companies can help consumers make the best choice based on the risks they face, their needs, and their finances.

People seeking to buy insurance often use the services of an insurance agent or broker to assist in their purchase. Most insurance falls into four main categories, according to what it covers: 1) property and casualty, 2) life, 3) health and disability, and 4) old-age and unemployment. Insurers commonly refer to insurance purchased by individuals as personal lines coverage and to insurance purchased by businesses as commercial coverage.

买保险的时候,人们会面临很多问题,并通常会根据以下几个标准来选择保险公司,包括:保险公司的财政情况、价格、保险项目的细节等。只有财政状况良好的公司才能履行它承保的诺言,只追求价格的话,可能导致保险公司服务的不完善,从而会有损失。投保的价格因保险公司的不同,也会不同,但是公司间的竞争通常会迫使价格更有利于投保者。保险一般分为:财产保险、人身伤亡保险、医疗保险和意外保险等。

— 随堂笔记 —

① 本句主干为 Our bees provide us..., and we cut enough wood...。此句中 and 连接两个并列句。在第二个并列句中 to just about make it through the heating season 为目的状语。而其中有两个短语特别重要,一个是 provide sb. with sth. 表示“给某人提供某物”,可以转换成 provide sth. for sb.。

► Farmers provide us with vegetables. 农民供给我们蔬菜。另一个短语是 make it, 意为“成功,达到目的”,是一个非正规的用法。

② haul vt. ①(用力)拖,拉 ②(用车等)搬运,运送 n. (sing.) ①拖,拉 ②拖运,运送

► Though the burglar got away with a good haul, the police soon seized him. 尽管那窃贼大捞一把后跑了,警察还是很快就抓到了他。

▲ 表示“拖,拉”的其他词汇,请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

③ a) overdue a. 延误的,过期的

► The aircraft is overdue by several hours. 飞机晚到几个小时。

► An apology from him is long overdue. 他早该道歉了。

► 联想 due a. ①应到(或预定)

②应有的,应给的,应得的 ③充分的,适当的

► The train is due at 1:30. 火车定于1:30到达。

► 搭配 due to 因为,由于 [← due 应付的]

► 拓展 owing to 由于 [← owing 应付的 ← owe 欠]

► 辨析 做表语,多用 due to; 做状语,多用 owing to。

Mr. Doherty Builds

His Dream Life

There are two things I have always wanted to do—write and live on a farm. Today I'm doing both. I am not in E. B. White's class as a writer or in my neighbors' league as a farmer, but I'm getting by. And after years of frustration with city and suburban living, my wife Sandy and I have finally found contentment here in the country.

It's a self-reliant sort of life. We grow nearly all of our fruits and vegetables. Our hens keep us in eggs, with several dozen left over to sell each week. 『Our bees provide us with honey, and we cut enough wood to just about make it through the heating season.』

It's a satisfying life too. In the summer we canoe on the river, go picnicking in the woods and take long bicycle rides. In the winter we ski and skate. We get excited about sunsets. We love the smell of the earth warming and the sound of cattle lowing. We watch for hawks in the sky and deer in the cornfields.

But the good life can get pretty tough. Three months ago when it was 30 below, we spent two miserable days hauling firewood up the river on a sled. Three months from now, it will be 95 above and we will be cultivating corn, weeding strawberries and killing chickens. Recently, Sandy and I had to retille the back roof. 『Soon Jim, 16 and Emily, 13, the youngest of our four children, will help me make some long-overdue improvements on the out-door toilet that supplements our indoor plumbing when we are working outside.』 Later this month, we'll spray the orchard, paint the barn, plant the garden and clean the hen house before the new chicks arrive.

In between such chores, I manage to spend 50 to 60 hours a week at the typewriter or doing reporting for the freelance articles I sell to magazines and newspapers. Sandy, meanwhile, pursues her own demanding schedule. Besides the usual household routine, she oversees the garden and beehives, bakes bread, cans and freezes, drives the kids to their music lessons, practices with them, takes organ lessons on her own, does research and typing for me, writes an article herself now and then, tends the flower beds, stacks a little wood and delivers the eggs. 『There is, as the old saying goes, no rest for the wicked on a place like this—and not much for the virtuous either.』

非 常 点 拨

● 妙辨异同

- haul “拉,拖”,强调用力拉,被拖拉物体较沉重。
- tow “拉,拖”,指用绳索或链拖曳沉重的物体。
- draw “拉,拖”,指较平稳,容易做的拉的动作。
- jerk “急拉;急推;急扭”,指突然、用力的动作。

haul, tow, draw, jerk



haul 拖拉



tow 用绳索拖引



draw 平拉



jerk 猛拉

多尔蒂先生创建自己的理想生活

有两件事是我一直想做的——写作与务农。如今我同时在做着这两件事。作为作家,我和E·B·怀特不属于同一个阶层,作为农场主,我和乡邻也不是同一类人,不过我应付得还不错。在城市和郊区经历了多年的迷惘与失望之后,我和妻子桑迪终于在这里的乡村寻找到让心灵得以满足的生活。

这是一种自力更生的生活。我们食用的果蔬几乎都是自己种的。自家养的鸡提供鸡蛋,每星期还能剩余几十个出售。自己家养殖的蜜蜂提供蜂蜜,我们还自己动手砍柴,足够过冬取暖之用。

这也是一种令人满足的生活。夏天我们在河上荡舟,在树林里野餐,骑着自行车长时间漫游。冬天我们滑雪溜冰。我们为落日的余晖激动过。我们爱闻大地温暖的气息,爱听牛群哞哞的叫声。我们守着看玉米田间鹿群嬉跃,看鹰儿飞过上空。

但这么美妙的生活有时会变得非常艰苦。就在三个月前,气温降到华氏零下30度,我们辛苦劳作了整整两天,用一个雪橇沿着河边运木柴。再过三个月,气温会升到95度,我们就要给玉米松土,给草莓地除草,还要宰杀家禽。前一阵儿我和桑迪不得不翻修后屋顶。过些日子,四个孩子中的两个小的,16岁的吉米和13岁的埃米莉,会帮着我一起把拖了很久没修的室外厕所修一下,那是专为室外干活用的。这个月下旬,我们要给果树喷药水,要给谷仓涂漆,要在菜园播种,要赶在新的小鸡运来之前把鸡舍清扫干净。

在这些忙碌的活动中,我每周要抽五、六十个小时,不是打字撰稿,就是作为自由撰稿人为投给报刊的文章进行采访。桑迪有自己繁忙的工作日程。除了家务,她还要照管菜园和蜂房,烘烤面包,将食品装罐、冷藏,开车送孩子学音乐,和他们一起练习,自己还要上风琴课,还要为我做些研究工作并打字,她自己有时也会写点儿文章,还要侍弄花圃、堆积柴木、运送鸡蛋。正如老话说的那样,在这种情形之下,不仅坏人不得闲——贤德之人也歇不了。

- suburban ['sʌbəbən] a. 郊区的
- hawk [hɔ:k] n. 鹰
- haul [hɔ:l] vt. (用卡车、马车等)搬运
- improvement [im'pruvmənt] n. 改进,改善
- supplement ['sʌplimənt] n. 补充;增补
- indoor ['indɔ:] a. 室内的

- spray [sprei] vt. 喷洒
- typewriter ['taipraɪtə] n. 打字机
- pursue [pə'sju:] vt. 努力去获得(或完成)
- household ['haushəʊld] n. 家庭 a. 家庭的
- organ ['ɔ:gən] n. 风琴(P. 101)
- stack [stæk] vt. 将...堆起来
- wicked ['wɪkɪd] a. 邪恶的;坏的

b) 本句主干为 Soon Jim, 16 and Emily, ..., will help me... the youngest of our four children 是 Jim and Emily 的同位语。that supplements our indoor plumbing when we are working outside 为定语从句修饰 the outdoor toilet, 其中 when 引导时间状语从句。

④ oversee [字面义:从上往下窥视→] vt. ①看管 ②监督,管理

► He oversees the export department. 他掌管出口部。

▲ 我们还学过也表示“监督”的 supervise, 它们之间如何区分? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

⑤ stack n. (C) 一叠(或一堆) vt. 把...叠成堆,堆放于

► Stack the boxes against the wall. 把箱子靠墙堆起来。

🔍 辨析 pile 通常指把同种类的东西比较整齐地堆起来,是一般性的用语。

stack 是指将同种类且同样大小的东西整齐地堆在一起。

heap 指不论种类,杂乱地堆放。

▲ pile, stack, heap 的区别请点击下框“图解辨析”加深理解。

⑥ a) 句中的 as the old saying goes, 意为“正如老话说的那样”。

► As the old saying goes, “You won the battle, but not the war, and this war can not be won”. 正如老话说的那样,“你赢得了这次战斗,但并不意味着是整个战争,这场战争也不会胜利。”

b) “the+形容词”表示一类人:

► the poor 穷人; the rich 富人; the wicked 坏人; the virtuous 贤德之人。

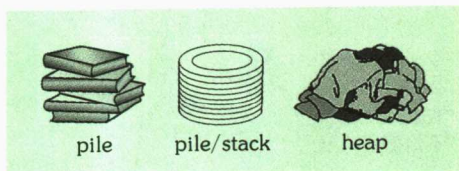
● 妙辨异同

oversee, supervise

- (1) oversee “监督”,主要用于技师监督职工那样的场合。
 - (2) supervise “督察,监督”,指监督事务,看它是否按计划进行。
- She oversees production at the factory. 她在工厂管理生产部门。
- He supervised her every move. 他监督着她的一举一动。

● 图解辨析

pile, stack, heap



— 随堂笔记 —

⑦ overflow {['əʊvə'fləʊ] v. [重音: 名前动后] v. ① 溢出, 外流, 泛滥 ② 充满, 洋溢 n. ① (C) 溢流口, 溢流管 ② (U) 溢出, 满出

▶ The river overflowed the banks. 河水淹没两岸。

▶ 搭配 overflow with 充满..., 洋溢...

▶ His heart overflows with love. 他的心中充满了爱。

⑧ pumpkin n. (C, U) 南瓜 (指食物时为不可数)

▶ pumpkin 与美国哪个节日相关? 请点击下框“知识拓展”。

⑨ a) 本句主干为 The answer was no and so... off I went. 其中破折号引出对后一从句的解释说明。b) blessing 意为“赐福, 祝福”。

▶ Misfortune may be a blessing in disguise. 祸兮福所倚。

c) off I went; 当 out, in, a-way, up 等表示方位的词放在句首时, 句子一般要全部倒装。这类句子比自然语序的句子更为生动、形象。这些句子的谓语动词常是 come, go, lie, live, stand, sit, seem, remain 等不及物动词。这个结构不用进行时。但如果这类句子的主语是代词, 一般只把副词放在句首, 不倒装。

▶ Away flew the bird. 那鸟飞走了。

▶ In he came and the lesson began. 他进来了, 于是开始上课。

⑩ illustrate vt. ① 说明, 阐明 ② 加插图于

▶ 助记 illustrate 源于 luster (光泽), 意为“照亮”, 现多用做举例说明、图解等。

▶ She has illustrated a number of books. 她为好几本书加了插图。

▶ illustrate, explain, interpret 之间有何区别? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

None of us will ever forget our first winter. We were buried under five feet of snow from December through March. While one storm after another blasted huge drifts up against the house and barn, we kept warm inside burning our own wood, eating our own apples and loving every minute of it.

When spring came, it brought two floods. First the river overflowed^⑦, covering much of our land for weeks. Then the growing season began, swamping us under wave after wave of produce. Our freezer filled up with cherries, raspberries, strawberries, asparagus, peas, beans and corn. Then our canned-goods shelves and cupboards began to grow with preserves, tomato juice, grape juice, plums, jams and jellies. Eventually, the basement floor disappeared under piles of potatoes, squash and pumpkins^⑧, and the barn began to fill with apples and pears. It was amazing.

The next year we grew even more food and managed to get through the winter on firewood that was mostly from our own trees and only 100 gallons of heating oil. At that point I began thinking seriously about quitting my job and starting to freelance. The timing was terrible. By then, Shawn and Amy, our oldest girls were attending expensive Ivy League schools and we had only a few thousand dollars in the bank. Yet we kept coming back to the same question: Will there ever be a better time? 『The answer, decidedly, was no, and so—with my employer's blessings and half a year's pay in accumulated benefits in my pocket—off I went.』^⑨

There have been a few anxious moments since then, but on balance things have gone much better than we had any right to expect. For various stories of mine, I've crawled into black-bear dens for Sports Illustrated^⑩, hitched up dogsled racing teams for Smithsonian magazine, checked out the Lake Champlain “monster” for Science Digest^⑪, and canoed through the Boundary Waters wilderness area of Minnesota for Destinations.

I'm not making anywhere near as much money as I did when I was employed full time, but now we don't need as much either. I generate^⑫ enough income to handle our \$600-a-month mortgage payments plus the usual expenses for a family like ours. That includes everything from music lessons and dental bills to car repairs and college costs. When it comes to insurance, we have a poor man's major-medical policy^⑬. We have to pay the first \$500 of any medical fees^⑭ for each member of the family. It picks up 80% of the costs beyond that. Although we are stuck with paying minor expenses, our premium^⑮ is low—only \$560 a year—and we are covered against catastrophe^⑯. Aside from that and the policy on our two cars at \$400 a year, we have no other insurance. But we are setting aside \$2 000 a year in an IRA.

非常点拨

● 知识拓展

pumpkin



Halloween

“Trick or treat!”
“不给糖就捣蛋!”

● 妙辨异同

illustrate, explain, interpret

- (1) illustrate 指绘图或举例说明。
- (2) explain 是普通的日常用语, 指解释、说明不了解的事情。
- (3) interpret 较正式, 侧重以知识、经验来解释难理解的事情, 因此其宾语往往是法律 (law)、条约中的条文或行文 (article, wording) 等。

我们都会记得第一年的冬天。从12月一直到3月底,我们被有5英尺深的积雪困着。暴风雪肆虐,一场接着一场,积雪厚厚地覆盖着屋子和谷仓,而室内,我们用自己砍的木柴烧火取暖,吃着自家产的苹果,每一分钟都过得快乐而温馨。

开春后,有过两次泛滥。一次是河水外溢,我们的不少田地在水里淹了几个星期。另一次是收获季节到了,一波又一波的农产品蜂拥而来,使我们应接不暇。我们的冰箱里塞满了樱桃、蓝莓、草莓、芦笋、豌豆、青豆和玉米。接着我们存放食品罐的架子上、柜橱里也逐渐堆满一罐罐的腌渍食品,有番茄汁、葡萄汁、李子、果酱和果冻。最后,地窖里遍地都是成堆的土豆、葫芦、南瓜,谷仓里也装满了苹果和梨。这真美妙极了。

第二年我们种了更多的作物,差不多就靠着从自家树林砍伐的木柴和仅仅100加仑的燃油就过了冬。这时,我开始认真考虑辞去公职从事自由撰稿的事。时机选得不太妙。当时,两个大的女儿肖恩和埃米正在收费很高的常青藤学校读书,而我们只有几千美元的存款。但我们又一再回到同一个问题上:真的存在更好的时机吗?答案无疑是肯定的。于是,带着老板的祝福,口袋里揣着作为累积津贴的半年薪水,我离开了城市。

后来有过一些焦虑的时刻,但总体来说,情况比我们想像的要好得多。为了写那些内容各异的文章,我为《体育画报》进过黑熊窝;为《史密森期刊》给参赛的一组组狗套上雪橇;为《科学文摘》调查过尚普兰湖水怪的真相;为《终点》杂志在明尼苏达划着小舟穿越美、加边界水域内的公共荒野保护区。

我挣的钱远远比不上做全职工作时的收入,但我们需要的钱也没有过去多。我挣的钱足够应付每月600美元的房屋按揭贷款和一家人的日常费用。那些费用包括了所有支出,如音乐课的学费、牙医账单、汽车维修以及大学费用等。至于保险,我们买了一份低收入者的主要医疗项目保险。我们需要为每个家庭成员的任何一项医疗费用支付最初的500美元。医疗保险则支付超出部分的80%。虽然我们仍要支付小部分医疗费用,但我们的保险费也低——每年只需要560美元——而我们为自己生大病保了险。除了这一保险开支,以及两辆汽车每年400美元的保险,我们就没有其他他保险了。不过我们每年留出2000美元存入个人退休金账户。

- overflow ['əʊvə'fləʊ] *vi.* 泛滥
- swamp [swɒmp] *vt.* 淹没
- bean [bi:n] *n.* 豆
- pumpkin ['pʌmpkɪm] *n.* 南瓜
- gallon ['gælən] *n.* 加仑
- bless [bles] *vt.* 为...祝福
- illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] *vt.* 加插图于
- monster ['mɒnstə] *n.* 怪物
- digest ['daɪ'dʒest, dɪ'dʒest] *n.* 文摘
- boundary ['baʊndəri] *n.* 边界
- generate ['dʒenəreɪt] *vt.* 形成, 产生 (P. 124)
- insurance [ɪn'sʊərəns] *n.* 保险; 保险费 (P. 70)
- policy ['pɒləsi] *n.* 保险单; 政策
- fee [fi:] *n.* 费
- minor ['maɪnə] *a.* 较少的, 较小的
- premium ['prɪmɪəm] *n.* 保险费

- ⑪ boundary *n.* (C) 界线, 边界
 > The river is the boundary between the two countries. 这条河是两国的界河。

▲ boundary, border, frontier 之间有何区别? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

- ⑫ generate *vt.* ① 生殖 ② (物理、化学上) 发生, 产生, 形成 ③ 引起, 导致

▶ 助记 [汉] 基因 — 音译 — [英] gene → [根] gen(er) (生殖, 出生)

> Her kind smile soon generated friendliness. 她和蔼的微笑很快博得了大家的好感。

- ⑬ policy *n.* (C) ① 政策, 方针 ② 保险单

▶ 助记 [熟] politics 政治 (学) → [生] policy 政策

> an insurance policy 保单

- ⑭ fee *n.* (C) ① 费 ② 酬金, 服务费

> certificate fee 签证费

▲ fare, charge, fee, tuition 之间有何区别? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

- ⑮ premium *a.* ① 高级的, 优质的, 特佳的 ② 售价高的 *n.* (C) ① 奖金, 奖品 ② (投保人向保险公司支付的) 保险费

▶ 搭配 at a premium ① 以高价 ② 奇缺的, 难得的

> Student flats are at a premium in this city. 这个城市里学生公寓奇缺。

put/place a (high) premium on 高度评价, 重视

> We put a premium on honoring obligations. 我们对履行义务十分重视。

- ⑯ catastrophe *n.* (U, C) ① 大灾难, 灾祸 ② 彻底的失败, 惨败

▶ 助记 a star, 一颗星, 合写成 aster 或 astro, 其义还是星。

[根] astro 星 → [生] astronaut 宇航员; astronomy 天文学; catastrophe 灾难

[根] aster 星 → [生] asterisk 星号 (*); disaster 天灾人祸

非常点拨

● 妙辨异同

boundary, border, frontier

- (1) boundary 着重指山脉、河流等形成的天然“边界线”, 多指在地图上的领土分界线。
- (2) border 指“边境地带”范围较广的地区。
- (3) boundary, border 都可用来指国与国之间的边界、边境, 而 frontier 指就某一国单方面提及的边界、边境, 而且是意味着设防的边界, 要做护照、签证、海关等各项检查。

● 妙辨异同

fare, charge, fee, tuition

- (1) fare 主要指车费、船费等。
- (2) charge 指购买东西时所索要的价格, 或因服务而索取的费用。
- (3) fee 指付给医生、律师、私人教师或其他脑力劳动者的酬金, 也可指入场费、会费、报名费、租书费等。
- (4) tuition 一般指“学费”。

随堂笔记

- 17 a) 句中 in income 和 by cutting back... of living 分别为句子的后置定语和方式状语。
b) make up 意为“弥补”, cut back (on) sth. 意为“减少, 削减”。
- 18 ballet ['bæleɪ] [注意发音] n.
① (C, U) 芭蕾舞, 芭蕾舞剧 ② (C) 芭蕾舞团
【助记】 谐音: [英] ballet — 音译 → [汉] 芭蕾
[熟] ball 舞会 → [生] ballet 芭蕾舞
- 19 extravagant [extra- (超出) + vag (漫游) + -ant (...的)] a. ① 过分的 ② (花费等) 奢侈的 ③ (言行等) 放肆的
【助记】 wagon 是游牧民族的大篷车。
[熟] wagon → [根] vag (= wander 漫游) → [生] extravagant; vagrant 流浪的; vague 不明朗的
- 20 suspect v. 怀疑, 推测, 不信任 n. (C) 嫌疑犯, 可疑分子
【搭配】 suspect sb. of (doing) sth. 怀疑某人(做过)某事
suspect sb. to be 怀疑某人是...
▲▲ doubt, suspect 之间有何区别? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。
- 21 solitude n. (U) ① 单独, 独居 ② 寂寞
【助记】 [熟] sole a. 单独的, 单一的 → [根] solit (= sole) → [生] solitude n. 单独, 独居
She enjoys the solitude of her own flat. 她喜欢独居在自己的公寓里。
- 22 requirement n. (C) ① 要求, 必要条件 ② 需要, 需要的东西
【联想】 require vt. ① 需要 ② 要求, 规定
▲▲ require 的用法掌握了吗? 请点击下框“巧学助记”。

『We've been able to make up the difference in income by cutting back without appreciably lowering our standard of living.』
We continue to dine out once or twice a month, but now we patronize local restaurants instead of more expensive places in the city. We still attend the opera and ballet in Milwaukee but only a few times a year. We eat less meat, drink cheaper wine and see fewer movies. Extravagant Christmases are a memory, and we combine vacations with story assignment...

I suspect not everyone who loves the country would be happy living the way we do. It takes a couple of special qualities. One is a tolerance for solitude. Because we are so busy and on such a tight budget, we don't entertain much. During the growing season there is no time for socializing anyway. Jim and Emily are involved in school activities, but they too spend most of their time at home.

The other requirement is energy—a lot of it. The way to make self-sufficiency work on a small scale is to resist the temptation to buy a tractor and other expensive laborsaving devices. Instead, you do the work yourself. The only machinery we own (not counting the lawn mower) is a little three-horsepower rotary cultivator and a 16-inch chain saw.

How much longer we'll have enough energy to stay on here is anybody's guess—perhaps for quite a while, perhaps not. When the time comes, we'll leave with a feeling of sorrow but also with a sense of pride at what we've been able to accomplish. We should make a fair profit on the sale of the place, too. We've invested about \$35 000 of our own money in it, and we could just about double that if we sold today. But this is not a good time to sell. Once economic conditions improve, however, demand for farms like ours should be strong again.

We didn't move here primarily to earn money though. We came because we wanted to improve the quality of our lives. When I watch Emily collecting eggs in the evening, fishing with Jim on the river or enjoying an old-fashioned picnic in the orchard with the entire family, I know we've found just what we were looking for.

非常点拨

● 妙辨异同

doubt, suspect

- (1) doubt “怀疑...不是”, 表示不相信。
(2) suspect “怀疑...是”, 表示相信。
I suspect that he is not telling truth. 我疑心(有些肯定)他说的不是真话。[意思是说我信 he is not telling truth 是真]
I doubt whether he is telling the truth. 我怀疑(不敢断定)他说的不是真话。[意思是说我 不信 he is telling the truth 是真 (consider... unlikely)]

● 巧学助记

require 的用法

- (1) require (需要) $\begin{cases} \text{doing} \\ \text{to be done} \end{cases}$ [类同 need]
(2) require (要求) $\begin{cases} \text{sth. of sb.} \\ \text{of sb.} \end{cases}$ [类同 inquire]

(注)表示“要求”的动词 (ask, demand, request, require), 用 that 从句做宾语时, 从句中的谓语用“(should) + 动词原形”表示虚拟语气。

我们通过节约开支而略降低生活水平的方式来弥补收入差额。我们还是每个月出去吃一两次饭,不过现在光顾的是当地餐馆,而不是城里的高级饭店。我们仍去密尔沃基听歌剧、看芭蕾舞演出,不过一年才会有几次。我们吃肉吃得少了,酒喝得便宜了,电影看得少了。铺张的圣诞节仅成为一种回忆,我们把完成约稿当成度假的一部分...

我想,不是每个热爱乡村生活的人都乐意过我们这种生活的。这种生活需要一些特质。其一是能忍受寂寞。由于我们非常忙碌,手头又紧,我们极少请客。在作物生长的季节,我们根本没时间参加社交活动。吉米和埃米莉虽然也参加学校的各种活动,但他们大部分的时间也还是呆在家里。

另一个要求是体力——相当大的体力。小范围内实现自力更生的途径是抵制住诱惑,不去购置拖拉机和昂贵但能节省体力的机械。相反,你凡事要自己动手。我们仅有的机器(不包括割草机)是一台3马力的小型旋转式耕耘机以及一架16英寸的链锯。

我们不知道还能在这里呆多久——也许是很长一段时间,也许很快。离开的时候,我们会很怆然,但也会为自己所做的一切感到骄傲。我们把农场出售也会赚到相当大的一笔钱。我们在农场投入了大约35 000美元的资金,要是现在出售的话价格差不多可以翻一番。不过现在不是出售的好时机。但是经济形势一旦好转,对我们这种农场的需求还会增加。

但我们并不是为了赚钱而移居到此地的。我们来这里居住是为了提高生活的质量。当我看着埃米莉傍晚的时候去收鸡蛋,跟吉米一起去河边钓鱼,或者和全家人一起在果园里享用老式的野餐,我知道,我们已经找到了自己一直在寻找的生活方式。

- suspect [sə'spekt] *vt.* 相信;怀疑
- device [di'vaɪs] *n.* 设备;装置
- budget ['bʌdʒɪt] *n.* 预算
- machinery [mə'ʃɪnəri] *n.* (总称)机器,机械
- requirement [ri'kwaɪəmənt] *n.* 要求
- rotary ['rəʊtəri] *a.* 旋转的
- scale [skeɪl] *n.* 规模
- profit ['prɒfɪt] *n.* 得益;收益;利润
- resist [ri'zɪst] *vt.* 抵制
- invest [ɪn'vest] *v.* 投资
- temptation [temp'teɪʃən] *n.* 诱惑(物)
- primarily ['praɪməri] *ad.* 主要地;起初

24 scale *n.* (C) ①刻度,标度 ②(*pl.*)天平,磅秤 ③比例尺 ④(*sing.*)规模 ⑤音阶 ⑥鱼鳞

▶ 搭配 on a large/small scale 大/小规模地

▲ scale 一词多义你记住了吗? 请点击下框“图解助记”。

24 machinery *n.* (U)(总称)机器,机械
▶ 辨析 machine, machinery
machine 是单称,可数名词。machinery 是总称,不可数名词。但亦可说成“a piece of machinery”(一台机器),“two pieces of machinery”(两台机器)。

25 profit *n.* (U, C) ①利润 ②收益,得益

▶ 助记 [根] fit(=do) →

[生] {benefit } *n.* 收益,益处
profit

▶ 搭配 A profits B ⇔ B profits from/by A

▲ 请点击下框“佳句欣赏”用一句话来记忆各种“利益”。

26 invest [ɪn(=in)+vest(内衣,汗衫)] *v.* [原义]给...穿(衣),装饰 → [引申] ①投资 ②投入(时间,精力等) ③授予,赋予

▶ 搭配 invest(金钱等)后接 in sth, 不可如 spend 那样接 on sth。请记住:

{ spend(花费)... { on sth.
(in) doing sth.
invest(投资)... in sth.

27 primarily *ad.* 主要地,首先

▶ 助记 pre- (前缀)在前
已学: minor; 该知: prior (在前,较早)。

又学: minimum; 则知: prim ~ (最前,首位)。

原级	拉丁语比较级(-or)	拉丁语最高级(-im)
pre	prior	prim

[根] prim(最前,首位) → [生]
primary 最初的; prime 首要的;
primitive 原始的

● 图解助记

scale 的一词多义



● 佳句欣赏

❖ Please remember: A friendship based on power and influence stops going when authority and rights have gone. A friendship based on financial reward comes to an end when interests and profits disappear. 请记住吧! 以势相交,势无则疏;以利相交,利尽则散。[interest 利益;利息;profit 利益;利润]

— 随堂笔记 —

- ① swing *v.* ①摇摆 ②摆动 ③旋转 *n.* (C) ①摆动 ②秋千

► The lantern swung in the wind. 灯笼在风中摆动。

► play on the swing 荡秋千

► What you lose on the swings you gain on the roundabouts.
[谚]失之东隅，收之桑榆。

▲ rock, sway 也有“摇摆”之义，三者如何区分？请点击下框“图解辨异”。

- ② 本句主干为 In walks dear old Dad...

a) In walks dear old Dad 为倒装句，某些副词放在句首时，句子要倒装。

► Along came Tom. 汤姆来了。
当主语为人称代词时则不可倒装。

► In she walked with a radiant face. 她容光焕发地走了进来。
b) hungry and tired 为主语 old Dad 的补语。

► Then did I throw myself into a chair, exhausted. 这时我累得一下子就坐在椅子上了。

- ③ roast *n.* (U, C) 烤肉 *v.* 烤，烘，炙 *a.* 烤过的，烘过的

► Let's have a nice roast for Sunday dinner. 星期日的晚餐我们吃烤肉吧！

► She roasted the turkey by placing it in the oven. 她把火鸡放在炉里烤。

► On Christmas Day, families usually get together for a roast goose or stuffed turkey. 在圣诞节，一家人通常聚在一起吃烤鹅或塞满佐料的火鸡。

▲ roast 的意思是烤，你还知道做饭的哪几种方式？请点击下框“图解助记”。

American Family Life:

The Changing Picture

It's another evening in an American household.

The door swings^① open at 5:30 sharp. "Hi, honey! I'm home!" In walks dear old Dad, hungry and tired after a long day at the office. He is greeted by Mom in her apron, three happy children, and the aroma of a delicious pot roast^②.

After a leisurely meal together, Mom does the dishes. That, after all, is part of her job. The whole family then moves to the living room. There everyone spends the evening playing Scrabble or watching TV.

Then everyone is off to bed. And the next morning Dad and the kids wake up to the sounds and smells of Mom preparing pancakes and sausages for breakfast.

(1) What? You say that doesn't sound like life in your house? Well, you're not alone. In fact, you're probably in the majority.

At one time in America, the above household might have been typical. You can still visit such a home—on television. Just watch reruns of old situation comedies. (2) Leave it to Beaver, for example, shows Mom doing housework in pearls and high heels. Dad keeps his suit and tie on all weekend. But the families that operate like Beaver Cleaver's are fewer and fewer. They're disappearing because three parts of our lives have changed: the way we work, the way we eat, and the way we entertain ourselves. Becoming aware of the effects of those changes may help us improve family life. ③

Let's look first at the changes in the way we work. Today the words "Hi, honey! I'm home!" might not be spoken by dear old Dad. Dear old Mom is just as likely to be saying them. A generation ago, most households could get along on one paycheck—Dad's. Mom stayed home, at least until the children started school. But today, over half the mothers with young children go to work. An even greater percentage^④ of mothers of older children are in the workforce. And the number of single-parent homes has mushroomed^⑤ in the last thirty years.

非常点拨

● 图解辨异

rock, swing, sway

rock



剧烈地
摇晃

swing



上端固定
下端摇动

sway



下端固定
上端摇动

● 图解助记

Ways of Cooking Food



boil
煮

fry
炸

grill
烧

roast
烤

bake
焙

美国家庭生活：变化中的景象

这是美国家庭一个寻常的傍晚。

5:30 门准时推开。“嗨，亲爱的！我回来了！”亲爱的老爸走了进来，他已经在办公室上了一天的班，肚子饿了，人也累了。迎接他的是系着围裙的妈妈，三个快乐的孩子以及诱人的炖肉的香味。

全家人悠闲地吃完饭后，妈妈就开始洗碗。反正这是她的活。接着全家人聚在起居室里，一个晚上玩玩牌，看看电视就过去了。

接着各自上床去睡觉。第二天清晨，爸爸和孩子们在妈妈准备早餐时发出的声响和薄饼、香肠散发的香味中醒来。

(1) 什么？你说听起来不像你家里的生活？其实，不单是你一个人这么想。实际上，可能大多数人的想法都和你一样。

上面所描绘的家庭在美国可以说曾经很典型。现在你还能见到这样的家庭——不过是在电视里。只要看一看那些重播的情景剧老片子。(2) 譬如，《交给比弗吧》一剧中妈妈戴着珍珠项链、穿着高跟鞋做家务。爸爸整个周末都穿着西装，戴着领带。但像比弗·克立弗那样的家庭越来越少了。那样的家庭逐渐地消失，因为我们生活中有三个部分发生了变化：工作方式、餐饮方式和娱乐方式。了解这些变化所带来的影响也许有助于我们改善家庭生活。

先来看一下我们的工作方式所发生的变化。今天，“嗨，亲爱的，我回家了！”这句话可能并非出自老爸之口。亲爱的老妈同样可能会说这句话。在上一代，多数家庭可以靠一份工资——爸爸的工资——维持。妈妈呆在家里，至少在孩子上学前是这样。但今天，一半以上有幼儿的母亲外出工作。在职人员中有大孩子的母亲所占的比例更高。而单亲家庭的数量也在过去的三十年中急速增长。

• roast [rəʊst] *n.* 烤肉

• percentage [pə'sentɪdʒ] *n.* 百分比；部分

• mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm] *vi.* 急速增长(或扩展)



一言辨异

One may be **conscious** of fear, but not altogether **aware** of the danger which is going on about one. 人们可能会心感恐惧，但并不能全然觉察到周围将发生什么危险。

——conscious 表示内心所意识到的感觉；aware 指感官上的知觉。

④ a) 本句主干为 *Becoming aware of... may help us...*。动名词短语 *becoming aware of the effects of those changes* 在句中作主语。

▶ *Talking for hours at a stretch is more exhausting than you seem to think.* 一连讲几个小时的话似乎比你想象的要累。

b) *aware a.* [表语] 意识到的，知道的

▶ *Smokers are well aware of the dangers to their own health.* 吸烟者很清楚吸烟会对他们自身的健康造成种种危害。

▶ **搭配** *be aware of sth.* 意识到某事

▶ *I'm not aware of my danger. (= I'm not aware that I'm in danger.)* 我不知自己身处危险中。

▲ *aware, conscious* 之间有何区别？请点击下框“**一言辨异**”。

⑤ *percentage n.* (C) 百分比，百分率，百分数

▶ *A good percentage of the people have their own houses.* 相当一部分人拥有自己的住房。

▲ *percentage, percent* 之间有何区别？请点击下框“**妙辨异同**”。

⑥ *mushroom n.* (C) 蘑菇 → *v.* 迅速生长，迅速发展

▶ **助记** 多义：[汉] 如雨后春笋般涌现出来 ⇌ [英] *to spring/shoot/pop up like mushrooms*

▶ *After she had won several acting awards, her television career mushroomed.* 自从几次演出获奖后，她的电视生涯蒸蒸日上。

非常点拨

● 妙辨异同

percent, percentage

(1) *percent* 表示“百分之...”，相当于“%”，其前往往是一个具体的数字。

(2) *percentage* 表示“百分比，百分率”，其前不能是一个具体的数字，只能被 *high, low* 等形容词修饰。

▶ “What percentage of babies died of this disease last year?” “去年婴儿死于这种疾病的百分比是多少？”

——“One percent.” “1%.”

随堂笔记

⑦ affect *vt.* ①影响 ②激起(某人)某种情绪 ③感染

▶ The noise from the street affected our work. 街上的噪音影响我们的工作。

▲ affect 和 effect 都有“影响”之义, 知道其区别吗? 请点击下框“一言辨异”。

⑧ a) 本句主干为 They travel distances... that would have made their parents gasp 为修饰 distances 的定语从句, 因为目的状语 to work 较短, 因此 distances 和定语从句被状语分隔。

b) gasp *n.* (C)喘息, 倒抽气 *v.* ①喘息, 透不过气, 倒抽气 ②(out)气喘吁吁地说

▲ gasp, breathe, pant 之间有何区别? 请点击下框“图解辨异”。

▶ I gasped with astonishment at the magician's skill. 那魔术师技艺惊人, 我不禁倒抽一口冷气。

▶ 搭配 at one's last gasp 常用于夸张手法, 含义是精疲力竭和气喘吁吁。

▶ When the runner reached the finish line he was at his last gasp. 当赛跑运动员到达终点线时, 已经累得喘不过气来了。

⑨ commute *n.* (sing.)/*vi.* 经常乘车(或船等)往返于两地, 乘公共交通工具上下班

▶ The average Los Angeles commute is over 60 miles a day. 在洛杉矶, 上下班的平均路程是每天60多英里。

⑩ a) 若引导条件状语从句, 在条件状语从句中, 用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

▶ If it snows tomorrow, we will build a snowman. 如果明天下雪, 我们就堆雪人。

These changes in work have affected^⑦ children as well as parents. When only Dad went out to work, children came home from school to Mom. (In TV situation comedies, they came home to Mom and home-baked cookies.) Today, we'll find them at an after-school program or a neighbor's house. Or they may come home to no one at all. In every community, children are caring for themselves until their parents return from work. Are these children missing out on an important part of childhood? Or are they developing a healthy sense of self-reliance? These are questions that Mrs. Cleaver never had to deal with.

In addition, Dad and now Mom are often gone from home longer than ever. Not too long ago, most men worked close to home. The office or factory was just downtown. Dad often walked to work or hitched a ride with a friendly neighbor. But no more.

Today's working men and women are commuters. 『They travel distances to work that would have made their parents gasp.』^⑧ Commutes^⑨ of forty-five minutes or an hour are common. Workers travel on buses, subways, and crowded highways. Many leave their suburban homes at dawn and don't return until dark. No running home for lunch for today's commuter.

And speaking of lunch, there's been a second big change in American family life. 『If both parents are away from home for long hours, who's whipping up those delicious meals in the kitchen?』^⑩ The answer, more and more, is nobody.

These days, few people have time to shop for and prepare “home-style” meals. The Cleavers were used to dinners of pot roast or chicken. Potatoes, salad, and vegetables went with the main course, with pie or cake for dessert. But this kind of meal takes several hours to fix. People can't spend hours in the kitchen if they get home at 5:30.

So what do working families eat? They choose meals that are easy to prepare or are already prepared. Fast food, takeout, and heat-and-serve dishes make up much of the modern American diet. Dad may arrive home with a bag of Big Macs and shakes. Mom may phone out for Chinese food or ask the local pizza parlor to deliver. And more and more people rely on microwaves to thaw frozen food in minutes.

One consequence of these quickly prepared meals is that families spend less time dining together. 『And classic fast foods, like hamburgers and fries, are meant to be eaten on the run, not slowly enjoyed at the dinner table.』^⑪ The modern family no longer shares the evening meal. As a result, it no longer shares the day's news... or the feeling of togetherness.

非常点拨



一言辨异

Electronic games don't have much effect on grown-ups but affect students a great deal. 电子游戏对成年人影响不大, 但是对学生影响很大。

——影响 { [动] affect
[名] effect

——to affect = to have (an) effect on

图解辨异

breathe, gasp, pant



工作方式的这些变化影响着家长和孩子。当父亲一个人外出工作时,孩子们放学回家会有妈妈在。(在情景电视剧里,他们回家都有妈妈在,还有家里做好的饼干。)现在,我们会在晚托班或邻居家里见到他们。否则他们就要回到空无一人的家。在各个社区,孩子们都自己照顾自己,直到父母下班回家。这些孩子会不会失去童年时本该有的一些重要东西?还是会因此而培养出一种健康的自立意识?这些问题是克立弗太太以前从来不会操心的。

此外,爸爸,现在还有妈妈,在外的时间也比以往任何时候都长。不久前,大多数男人还就近工作。办公室或者工厂就在市区。爸爸经常走着上班,或者搭友好邻居的便车。但现在就不一样了。

今天的上班族都是坐车来回的。他们上班距离之远会让他们父母惊讶得倒抽一口凉气。45分钟或1小时的车程是司空见惯的。上班族坐公共汽车、地铁,或开车行驶在交通拥挤的马路上。不少人大清早就离开位于郊区的家,直到天黑才回来。今天的通勤族不再赶回家吃午饭。

说到午饭,那正是美国家庭生活的第二大变化。要是父母都长时间不在家,那么是谁在厨房里忙着准备美味的菜肴呢?越来越多的回答是没人做饭。

现在,极少人有时间去采购、烹制“家常”饭菜。克立弗一家常吃炖肉或炖鸡,除主菜外还有土豆、色拉、蔬菜,甜食是馅饼或蛋糕。但烧这种饭菜要花好几个小时。要是人们5:30才回到家,就不会有时间再在厨房里呆上几个小时。

那么双职工的家庭吃什么呢?他们选择容易烹制或已经烹制好的食品。快餐、外卖食品、加热即食的菜肴构成了当今美国食谱的很大一部分。爸爸可能会带回家一大包巨无霸汉堡和饮料。妈妈可能用电话定购中国菜,或让附近的比萨店送外卖。越来越多的人依赖微波炉在几分钟内把冷冻食品解冻。

这些烹制简易菜肴造成的后果之一是,一家人坐在一起吃饭的时间少了。传统的快餐,如汉堡包、炸薯条,是让人在匆匆忙忙中吃掉的,而不是坐在餐桌旁慢慢享用的。现代家庭不再一起享用晚餐。其后果是,人们不再相互交流一天中发生的事,也感受不到合家团聚的气氛。

- gasp [gɑːsp] *vi.* (因惊讶等)倒抽一口气
- commute [kə'mju:t] *n. / vi.* 每天乘车往返两地
- whip [wɪp] *v.* 鞭打
- fry [fraɪ] *n.* 油炸食品,炸薯条

b) whip *n.* (C) 鞭子 *vt.* ①鞭打,抽打,鞭策 ②搅打(奶油,蛋等)成糊状 ③猛地移动 *vi.* ①抽打,拍打 ②猛地移动

搭配 whip up ①快速做成,匆匆完成 ②激起,煽动

► I'll whip up a meal in no time. 不消一会儿我就能把饭做好。

► The orator whipped the crowd up to a state of frenzy. 演说者把人群的情绪鼓动到如痴如狂的地步。

你了解“打”的不同方式吗? 请点击下框“图解归类”。

① a) 本句主干为 And classic fast foods... are meant to be eaten... not slowly enjoyed... 其中 be meant to 意为“必须,得要”,not 和 slowly enjoyed 之间省略了 to be。

► You're meant to take your shoes off when you enter a Hindu temple. 你进入印度教寺庙时必须脱掉鞋子。

b) classic *a.* ①最优秀的,(可作)典范的②典型的,标准的 ③传统式样的,典雅的 *n.* (C) ①文学名著,杰作,经典作品 ②(pl.) 古典文学,古典语言研究 ③优秀的典范

► The old English classics are some of my favorites. 这些古老的英国名著是我最喜欢的作品。

classic, classical 之间有何区别? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

c) fry *n.* (C) 油炸食品,炸薯条 *v.* 油炸

► Do you want your eggs fried or boiled? 你要煎鸡蛋还是煮鸡蛋?

● 图解归类

“打”之种种



slap 掌掴 punch 拳打 kick 脚踢 whip 鞭打

● 妙辨异同

classic, classical

(1) classic 意为“第一流的”、“最上等的”。

(2) classical 指古希腊、罗马的文学、艺术,意为“古典(文学或艺术)的”。在文学艺术上,它分别与 romantic(浪漫的)或 popular(流行)相对。

► classic French champagne 上等法国香槟

► classical music of India 印度的古典音乐

非常点拨