

(修订版)

21世纪大学英语读写教程

# 自主学习导读

(第二册)

主 编 钟乐平

主 审 周国强

上海科学技术出版社

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上海科学技术出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

21 世纪大学英语读写教程(修订版)自主学习导读.  
第 2 册/钟乐平主编. —上海:上海科学技术出版社,  
2008. 2

ISBN 978—7—5323—9291—9

I. 2... II. 钟... III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校  
—教学参考资料②英语—写作—高等学校—教学参考资料  
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 007502 号

上海世纪出版股份有限公司 出版、发行  
上海科学技术出版社

(上海钦州南路 71 号 邮政编码 200235)

新华书店上海发行所经销

苏州望电印刷有限公司印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 15.25

字数: 300 千字

2008 年 2 月第 1 版 2008 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 24.00 元

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# 前 言

《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》(修订版)是一套时代感很强的大学英语教材,它紧扣《大学英语课程教学要求》,重视语言质量,有利于学生打好语言基础,符合中国英语教学的特点和需求。在内容上具有趣味性、信息性、可思性和实用性,在语言上具有规范性,在文体上具有多样性等特征。选文题材丰富,富有时代气息、人文精神和开放意识,满足了学生对多元文化和各门类信息的需求。另一方面,《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》(修订版)丰富多彩的教学内容,使许多学生在使用过程中感到了英语学习的深度和难度,他们急需一种辅助读物,能在课外的自主学习中,如同授课教师那样,给予他们具体的指导和帮助。

为了配合《课程教学要求》的执行,提高学生的自主学习能力,我们精心编写了其配套的辅助学习材料——《〈21 世纪大学英语读写教程〉(修订版)自主学习导读》,借以配合《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》(修订版)1—4 册的课内教学内容,以期达到在英语学习上助学生一臂之力的目的。

《〈21 世纪大学英语读写教程〉(修订版)自主学习导读》按单元编写,全书共四册,分别针对原教材的 1—4 册的内容编写而成。内容涉及《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》(修订版)之教学重点、难点的详解,含课文概要、文章结构、难句英汉释义、重点词汇和短语的辨析、句子结构的讲解等,旨在帮助学生更加透彻地理解原文。同时,为帮助学生检查课文学习效果,还为课文练习提供了部分答案。

值得一提的是,该自主学习导读的另一特色就是为每一单元提供了一个单元测

试, 这些测试由多项内容组成, 并完全针对 2007 年改革后的大学英语四、六级考试新题型, 全方位、多角度地再现了四、六级考试的最新题型, 内容有: 选词填空、快速阅读理解、仔细阅读理解、完形填空、简答题、句子翻译和写作等。另外, 为了检查学生的词汇量, 每一个测试都为学生提供了一定量的词汇练习 (第一和第二册还提供了一定量的语法测试题), 目的在于帮助学生巩固课堂所学知识, 提高语言技能和应试能力, 以优异成绩通过四、六级考试。第一册和第二册的测试题主要针对学生的语言基础, 第三册的测试题主要针对四级考生, 第四册的测试题针对六级考生。在所有测试题的选材上, 注重选用历年四、六级全真题, 以确保测试的信度和效度。

参加本教材编写的人员都是工作在大学英语教学一线的具有多年丰富教学经验和测试经验的英语教师, 因此在编写内容上针对性强, 解释难易适度, 语言清晰流畅。特别值得感谢的是《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》教材的编审之一——上海交通大学外国语学院英语系主任、博士生导师周国强教授自始至终关心该书的编写, 提出了许多宝贵意见, 并欣然担任该书的主审, 在此表示衷心的感谢。

最后, 限于编者水平和时间, 在编写过程中, 疏漏和不妥之处在所难免, 恳请广大同学和同仁批评指教, 以便再版时修订。

编 者

2007 年 12 月

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# Unit One

## Text A Winston Churchill — His Other Life

### The Gist of the Text

From the title of the text, we know that the text is going to tell us some other aspects of Churchill. Known to all, Churchill was a great politician and writer, but few know that he was a possible great painter. The writer of the text is Mary Soames, Churchill's daughter. She recorded her father's "other life" objectively, through her personal observations and quotations of the people who were deeply involved in Churchill's life. The recording was vivid and convincing, making us believe that great people are special not only because of their talents but because of their strong will and character — something that we need most to cultivate in ourselves.

### The Structure of the Text

The focus of the text is Churchill's "Other life" — a life as a lover of painting, not as a great politician or a Nobel Prize winner in literature. To illustrate this point, the author of the text tells a story from which the reader knows.

Paras. 1~3	Churchill began his love affair with painting in his 40s, amid disastrous circumstances.
Paras. 4~8	The first steps toward painting were strangely difficult.
Paras. 9~10	Painting comforted Churchill out of the great grief caused by the loss of his mother and his little daughter.
Paras. 11~12	Churchill succeeded in painting and his industry bore abundant fruit to him.
Para. 13	Effects on Churchill: Painting remained a joy to Churchill to the end of his life.

### The Text-related Information

#### 1. Winston Churchill(1874—1965)

Winston Churchill, a British Conservative statesman, orator, and writer, was noted for his leadership during World War II. He held various posts under both Conservative and Liberal governments, including First Lord of the Admiralty (1911—1915, 1939—1940), and Chancellor of the Exchequer (1924—1929) before becoming Prime Minister (1940—1945, 1951—1956). His writings include *The World Crisis* (1923—1929), *The Second World War* (1948—1953), and *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* (1956—1958). He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953.

#### 2. The Dardanelles Campaign

The Dardanelles Campaign lasted from Feb. 1915 to Jan. 1916, and was a concerted military campaign against Turkey waged by Britain and France, which Winston Churchill had favored. The campaign, which had been expected to be a risky yet promising one, ended in the arduous retreat of British forces with a casualty of 213,980 men and heavy loss and damage to warships. The losing campaign led to Winston Churchill's removal from the Admiralty. The Dardanelles is



the strait between the Aegean (爱琴海) and the Sea of Marmara (马尔马拉海), separating European from Asian Turkey.

### The Comprehension of the Text

1. **My father, Winston Churchill, began his love affair with painting in his 40s, amid disastrous circumstances. (Para.1)**

理解: My father, Winston Churchill, developed a great liking for painting when he was over forty years old, a time when things were extremely difficult for him.

汉译: 我的父亲温斯顿·丘吉尔在四十几岁开始迷恋上绘画, 当时他正身处逆境。

2. **As First Lord of the Admiralty in 1915, he had been deeply involved in a campaign in the Dardanelles that could have shortened the course of a bloody world war. (Para.1)**

理解: As the principal officer of the Admiralty Board in 1915, he had taken an important part in a series of battles in the Dardanelles which, if victorious, could have brought a quick end to the cruel World War I.

汉译: 1915 年, 作为第一任海军大臣, 他深深卷入达达尼儿海峡战役, 此战役原本意在早些结束那场血腥的世界大战。

3. **But when the missions failed, with great loss of life, Churchill paid the price, both publicly and privately: He was removed from the admiralty and lost his position of political influence. (Para.1)**

理解: But when the military operation failed in which many soldiers died, Churchill got his penalty, both as a government officer and as an ordinary person: he was dismissed from his position as First Lord of the Admiralty and lost his political influence.

汉译: 但那次战役却失败了, 造成了惨重的人员伤亡, 为此丘吉尔作为政府官员和个人都付出了代价: 他被革除了海军大臣的职务, 失去了显赫的政治地位

4. **...he retired with his family to Hoe Farm, a country retreat in Surrey. (Para.2)**

理解: ... he went to Hoe Farm, a quiet place in Surrey, with his family.

汉译: .....与家人一道回到萨里郡的荷伊农场, 过着乡村的隐居生活。

5. **As Churchill later recalled, "The muse of painting came to my rescue!" (Para.2)**

理解: As Churchill later recalled, "The goddess of painting helped me when I was in trouble".

汉译: 正如丘吉尔日后所回忆的: "绘画女神拯救了我!"

6. **He watched her for a few minutes, then borrowed her brush and tried his hand—the muse worked her magic. (Para.3)**

理解: He watched his sister-in-law painting for a while, borrowed her brush and tried painting himself — the goddess (of painting) had a charming effect on him.

汉译: 他观看了她几分钟, 然后借过她的画笔, 试了一下身手——于是缪斯女神施展了她的魔法。

7. **Delighted with anything that distracted Winston from the dark thoughts that overwhelmed him, Clementine rushed off to buy whatever paints and materials she could find. (Para.4)**

理解: Because she felt happy that painting or whatever turned Winston's attention away from his extremely unpleasant thoughts, Clementine hurried away to buy things such as paints and other materials that she could find.

汉译: 任何让沉浸在忧思中的丘吉尔分心的事情都让克莱门蒂娜高兴, 于是她赶紧去买来

她所能找得到的各种颜料和绘画用品。

8. **He contemplated the blank whiteness of his first canvas with unaccustomed nervousness. (Para.5)**

理解: He fixed his eyes thoughtfully at the unmarked white new canvas on which he was going to paint the first time in his life with a nervous feeling that was unusual for him.

汉译: 他以一种心中从未有过的紧张凝视着他的第一块空白画布。

9. **Very hesitantly I selected a tube of blue paint, and with infinite precaution made a mark about as big as a bean on the snow-white field. (Para.6)**

理解: Very hesitantly I chose a blue paint tube, touched and left a very small mark on the snow-white surface of the canvas very carefully.

汉译: 我迟疑不决地挑选了一管蓝色颜料, 然后小心翼翼地在雪白的画布上画下一个点, 就像雪白的田野上的一粒蚕豆那样大小。

10. **She plunged into the paints and before I knew it, she had swept several fierce strokes and slashes of blue on the absolutely terrified canvas. (Para.7)**

理解: She pushed the brush quickly into the paints and in a moment she had made a number of touches and blue lines on the canvas. She waved her brush forcefully as if she were fighting a frightened animal instead of painting.

汉译: 我还没回过神来, 她已在“惊恐不已”的画布上挥毫泼墨, 画出几道遒劲的蓝色线条。

11. **Anyone could see it could not hit back. (Para.7)**

理解: It is obvious that the canvas was under the absolute control of the wife of Sir John Lavery.

汉译: 谁都看得出画布无法还击。

12. **I seized the largest brush and fell upon my wretched victim with wild fury. (Para.7)**

理解: I took hold of the largest brush and began to paint on my canvas with great force.

汉译: 我抓起最大的一枝画笔, 发狠地朝我可怜牺牲品扑去。

13. **Lavery, who later tutored Churchill in his art, said of his unusual pupil's artistic abilities. (Para. 8)**

理解: Lavery, who later taught Churchill to paint as a private teacher, spoke of his unusual pupil's abilities in painting.

汉译: 后来教丘吉尔画画的莱弗里曾说起过他那位不寻常的学生的艺术才能。

14. **Had he chosen painting instead of politics, he would have been a great master with the brush. (Para. 8)**

理解: If he had chosen painting rather than politics, he would have been a great artist.

汉译: 如果当初他选择的是绘画而不是政治, 他一定会成为绘画大师。

15. **In painting, Churchill had discovered a companion with whom he was to walk for the greater part of his life. (Para. 9)**

理解: Churchill had discovered that painting was a companion that would be with him for the greater part of his life.

汉译: 在绘画中, 丘吉尔找到了一个将陪伴他走过大半生的伴侣。

16. **Overcome by grief, Winston took refuge at the home of friends in Scotland — and in his painting. (Para. 9)**

理解: Because he was too sorrowful, Winston found a place at the home of friends in Scotland and, moreover, a distraction in painting, in which he might feel less sad about the death of

his daughter.

汉译: 悲痛欲绝的温斯顿搬到了苏格兰朋友们的家中, 并在他的绘画中寻求安慰。

**17. Life and love and hope slowly revived. (Para. 10)**

理解: Life and love and hope brought back to life slowly.

汉译: 生命、爱和希望慢慢地复苏了。

**18. My father must have felt a glow of satisfaction when in the mid-1920s he won first prize in a prestigious amateur art exhibition held in London. (Para.11)**

理解: My father must have felt greatly satisfied that he won the first prize for the nonprofessional painters at an honored art exhibition in London in the mid-1920s.

汉译: 20 世纪 20 年代中期, 我父亲在伦敦举行的一次有名的业余画展中赢得了一等奖, 他当时一定很满意。

**19. Entries were anonymous, and some of the judges insisted that Winston's picture — one of his first of Chartwell — was the work of a professional, not an amateur, and should be disqualified. (Para.11)**

理解: The names of those who entered for the art exhibition were not announced. Some judges argued strongly that Winston's painting must be work of a professional and that therefore his picture should be disqualified for the prize-winning competition.

汉译: 由于参赛作品不署名, 一些评委坚持认为温斯顿的画——有关查特威尔的第一批画作中的一幅——是一位专业画家而不是业余画家的作品, 所以应该取消其参赛资格。

**20. But in the end, they agreed to rely on the artist's honesty and were delighted when they learned that the picture had been painted by Churchill. (Para.11)**

理解: But finally, they agreed to trust that the artist was honest in claiming to be an amateur and were glad when they knew that the picture had been painted by Churchill.

汉译: 但最后, 他们同意信赖那位艺术家的诚实, 而在得知那幅画为丘吉尔所作时都很高兴。

**21. Historians have called the decade after 1929, when Winston again fell from office, his barren years. (Para.12)**

理解: Historians have regarded the ten years after 1929 as Winston's nonproductive years as he was out of office for that period.

汉译: 历史学家们把 1929 年温斯顿再次下台后的 10 年称为他没有任何成果的 10 年。

**22. Politically barren they may have been, as his lonely voice struggled to awaken Britain to the menace of Hitler, but artistically those years bore abundant fruit: of the 500-odd Churchill canvases in existence, roughly half date from 1930 to 1939. (Para.12)**

理解: Though politically non-productive these years when he struggled alone to call, without response, his country to be aware of the war danger imposed by Hitler, but in painting, Churchill did a lot: over 500 of his pictures are now in existence, of which about half were painted from 1930 to 1939.

汉译: 虽然在政治上那些年里丘吉尔毫无建树, 因为只有他一个人大声疾呼, 想要唤醒英国人认识到来自希特勒的威胁, 然而响应者寥寥无几。但艺术上他那些年却硕果累累: 现存的 500 多幅丘吉尔的油画中, 约有一半作于 1930—1939 年之间。

**23. And so it was for my father. (Para.12)**

理解: And this was also true with my father.

汉译: 对我的父亲来说也是这样。

## 24. Light and colour, peace and hope, will keep them company to the end of the day. (Para.13)

理解: Light and colour, peace and hope — they all stay with the painters as a friend the whole day.

汉译: 光线与色彩、宁静与希望, 将终日伴随着他们。

## Key Words, Phrases and Structures

## 1. My father, Winston Churchill, began his love affair with painting in his 40s, amid disastrous circumstances. (Para.1)

(1) **love affair with sb.** 指和某人有一段风流韵事, 通常维系时间不长。这里转而比喻丘吉尔对绘画的迷恋。

(2) **amid prep.** *in the middle of; among* 在……之中

◎He was brave **amid** all dangers. 他身陷危境仍勇敢无畏。

◎What is more important, it provided a degree of stability and a sense of self, even in the **amid** of extreme social change. 更重要的是, 它提供了稳定和自我感, 甚至在急剧的社会变化之中也是如此。

(3) **disastrous a.** *extremely bad; terrible* 灾难性的; 糟透的

◎Investing his savings in that dubious stock was **disastrous**. 他把积蓄投资于那毫无把握的股票是灾难性的。

◎Buying this house was a **disastrous** step: it's going to have a main road built behind it. 买下这所房子是一大失策, 因为房后就要建一条公路了。

## 2. As First Lord of the Admiralty in 1915, he had been deeply involved in a campaign in the Dardanelles that could have shortened the course of a bloody world war. (Para.1)

(1) **campaign n.**

① *a series of planned military actions* 战役

◎He fought in the North African **campaign** during the last war. 在上次战争中他参加了北非战役。

② *a planned series of activities, esp. in politics and business* 运动

◎an advertising **campaign** 广告宣传运动

◎The government is waging a **campaign** against waste and extravagance. 政府正开展一场反对铺张浪费的运动。

(2) **bloody a.**

① *very violent, with a lot of wounding and killing* 血腥的

◎a **bloody** battle 伤亡惨重的战役

◎Over twenty victims were killed in that **bloody** murder. 在那场血腥的谋杀中, 有 20 多名受害者丧生。

② *covered with blood* 血污的

◎He got a **bloody** nose in the fight. 他在打斗中被打得流鼻血。

◎His clothes were torn and **bloody**. 他的衣服被撕破, 并且染有血迹。

## 3. But when the missions failed, with great loss of life, Churchill paid the price, both publicly and privately: He was removed from the admiralty and lost his position of political influence. (Para. 1)

(1) **mission n.**

① (*usu. military*) *duty or purpose for which people are sent somewhere* [常指军事]任务

- ◎She was sent on a special **mission** to Africa. 她被派往非洲执行一项特殊任务。
- ② **one's chosen duty or task** 天职; 使命
- ◎Her **mission** in life seems to be helping lonely old people. 她一生的使命好像就是去帮助孤寡老人。
- (2) **pay the price** *experience sth. unpleasant because one has done sth. wrong, made a mistake, etc.* 付出代价
- ◎**The price** we **pay** for that is our special emphasis on and persistent study of science. 我们为之付出的代价是对科学的特别重视和对科学的持久研究。
- ◎We **paid** a heavy **price** for the victory. 我们为胜利付出了沉重的代价。
- (3) **be removed from** *be dismissed from* 免职; 解聘
- ◎He **has been removed from** his post as chairman. 他被免去了主席的职务。
4. **Overwhelmed by the disaster — "I thought he would die of grief," said his wife, — he retired with his family to Hoe Farm, a country retreat in Surrey. (Para. 2)**
- (1) **overwhelm** *v. defeat or overcome* 击败; 压倒
- ◎He **was overwhelmed** with grief. 他不胜悲痛。
- ◎**Overwhelmed** with gratitude, he fell to his knees. 他感激万分, 跪倒在地。
- (2) **retreat**
- ① **n.** *a place into which one can go for peace and safety* 隐居处; 静居处
- ◎Every summer the priest goes to a **retreat** in the mountains. 每年夏天那个牧师都要到山上静修。
- ② **vi./n.** *move back or leave a center of fighting or other activity* 撤退; 退避
- ◎He **retreated** to the peace of his own room after the quarrel with his wife. 和妻子吵过之后, 他回到了自己安静的房间里。
- ◎He made a **retreat** from his early strong stand. 他从最初强硬的立场退却了。
5. **There, as Churchill later recalled, "The muse of painting came to my rescue!" (Para.2)**
- (1) As 引导的是非限定定语从句, 其特别之处在于 as 所代表的, 即 as 的先行词是一个句子。Which 也可以引导此类从句, 二者的区别在于: as 从句可以位于主句之前或之后, 而 which 从句需要置于主句之后。
- (2) muse: 缪斯。根据希腊神话, 缪斯原指掌管文艺、音乐、天文等的九位女神之一。现在 the muse 一般指诗人。
- (3) **come to one's rescue** *help sb. when he/she is in danger or difficulty* 解救某人; 救助某人
- ◎A nearby boat **came** quickly **to our rescue**. 附近的一条船迅速赶来营救我们。
- ◎We were about to close down the company, but the bank **came to our rescue** with a big loan. 我们正准备关闭我们的公司时, 银行用一大笔贷款解救了我们。
6. **..., he chanced upon his sister-in-law sketching with watercolors. (Para.3)**
- chance on/upon** *meet by chance; find by chance* 偶然碰见; 偶然发现
- ◎Mary **chanced upon** her teacher in a shop. 玛丽在一家商店碰巧遇见了她的老师。
- ◎Ten years after leaving school, we **chanced upon** each other in the Fifth Street. 离开学校后十年, 我们在第五大街偶然相遇。
7. **He watched her for a few minutes, then borrowed her brush and tried his hand — the muse worked her magic. (Para. 3)**
- try one's hand** *attempt (to do sth.), esp. for the first time* 尝试

◎He was in his 50s when he first **tried his hand** at cooking. 他五十多岁才开始尝试练习烹饪。

◎He **tried his hand** at fixing the TV set, but without much success. 他试着去修理那台电视机, 但没有成功。

8. **Delighted with anything that distracted Winston from the dark thoughts that overwhelmed him, Clementine rushed off to buy whatever paints and materials she could find. (Para. 4)**

(1) 本句为主从复合句。逗号前的部分是一个形容词短语作状语表示原因, 其中含有两个不同层次的定语从句: 第一层 *that distracted Winston from the dark thoughts that overwhelmed him* 修饰 *anything*; 第二层 *that overwhelmed him* 修饰 *dark thoughts*。

(2) **rush off** *leave or go away quickly* 匆匆离开

◎The children **rushed off** to go home as soon as class was over. 一下课, 孩子们就急匆匆地回家了。

◎Don't **rush off**, I haven't finished yet. 别急着走, 我还没说完呢。

9. **He contemplated the blank whiteness of his first canvas with unaccustomed nervousness. (Para. 5)**

**contemplate** *vt. look at in a serious or quiet way, often for some time* (默默地) 注视; 凝视

◎She **contemplated** her face in the mirror. 她凝视着镜子里自己的脸。

◎He lay back on the grass to **contemplate** the high, blue sky. 他躺在草地上凝视着高高的蓝色的天空。

10. **...the wife of Sir John Lavery, the celebrated painter who lived nearby.**

**celebrated** *a. famous; noted; well-known* 著名的; 闻名的

◎a **celebrated** actress 著名的女演员

◎a **celebrated** victory 著名的胜利

11. **She plunged into the paints and before I knew it, she had swept several fierce strokes and slashes of blue on the absolutely terrified canvas. (Para. 7)**

(1) **plunge into** *begin to do sth. suddenly; enter without hesitation* 突然或仓促地开始某事; 突然冲入

◎He **plunged into** the water to save the child. 他纵身跳入水中搭救这小孩。

◎The firemen **plunged into** the building. 消防队员迅速冲进大楼。

(2) **before one knows it** *before one has time to consider the course of events* 转眼之间; 瞬息之间

◎We were whisked off in a taxi **before we knew where we were**. 还没有弄清怎么回事, 出租车就一阵风似的把我们带走了。

◎I was taken up to the top floor in the lift **before I knew it**. 我还没有回过神来, 电梯已把我带到了顶楼。

(3) **terrified canvas** 的意思为“惊恐的画布”, 这里作者运用了修辞手法。“terrified”一般用来修饰人, 如可以说: *sb. is /was/has been terrified*。而作者在此用 **terrified** 修饰画布, 无疑是把画布当作了受攻击的敌人。相同的表达还出现在文中的第 7 段: *I seized the largest brush and fell upon my **wretched victim** with wild fury.*

12. **I seized the largest brush and fell upon my wretched victim with wild fury. (Para. 7)**

**fall on/upon** *attack fiercely* 猛攻; 猛扑

◎The robbers **fell upon** him from behind the tree. 强盗从树后猛扑向他。

◎The hungry children **fell on** the food. 饥饿的孩子们向食物扑去。

**13. Had he chosen painting instead of politics, he would have been a great master with the brush. (Para. 8)**

had he chosen... = if he had chosen... 这是倒装的非真实条件句, 即省略 if, 将谓语中的 had, were, should 移至主语前。如:

◎ Had you been here just now, you would have met her. 你要是刚才在这儿, 就见到她了。

◎ Were I not busy, I would have come. 假如我不忙, 我就会来了。

**14. In painting, Churchill had discovered a companion with whom he was to walk for the greater part of his life. (Para. 9)**

(1) with whom 此处引导名词 companion 的限制性定语从句。在“介词+关系代词”的结构中, 关系代词作介词的宾语。因此, 不论在限制性定语从句还是非限制性定语从句中, 介词后的关系代词只能用 whom 指人, which 指物。介词的选用取决于它与名词或动词等的习惯搭配。如:

◎ The colleague **with whom** I am working can speak French.

◎ He is the man **from whom** we all should learn.

◎ This is the house **in which** I lived ten years ago.

◎ The ladder **on which** I was standing began to slip.

(2) he was to walk... 这是用 be + to do 的形式表示将来。该结构既可以表示安排计划将来要做的事情, 也可以指并非事先做好的安排, 而是一种隐藏于未来之中的事, 即所谓的“命中注定”, he was to walk... 便属于此意。

**15. Overcome by grief, Winston took refuge at the home of friends in Scotland — and in his painting. (Para. 9)**

**take refuge** seek protection from danger or unhappiness 避难

◎ Home is the place where you can always **take refuge** when you meet with frustration in your career. 当你在事业中遇到挫折的时候, 家是一个总会给你安慰的地方。

◎ Many people escaping persecution **are taking refuge** in foreign embassies. 许多逃避迫害的人来到外国使馆避难。

**16. Life and love and hope slowly revived. (Para. 10)**

(1) 句中接连用了两个 and, 表示生命、爱和希望同时发生。

(2) **revive** v. regain strength, consciousness, life, etc., become active, popular, or successful again 复苏; 恢复生机

◎ **revive** the economy 振兴经济

◎ His interest in reading **revived**. 他对阅读的兴趣又恢复了。

**17. My father must have felt a glow of satisfaction when in the mid-1920s he won first prize in a prestigious amateur art exhibition held in London. (Para. 11)**

**glow**

① **n.** a feeling of warmth or pleasure 热烈

◎ in a **glow** of enthusiasm 热情洋溢地

◎ There was a **glow** of health in her face. 她容光焕发。

② **vi.** emit a soft light 发光

◎ His cigarette **glowed** in the dark. 他的香烟在黑暗中发着光。

**18. Entries were anonymous, and some of the judges insisted that Winston's picture — one of his first of Chartwell — was the work of a professional, not an amateur, and should be**

**disqualified. (Para.11)**

- (1) **anonymous** *a. (of a person) with name unknown; (of a letter, painting, etc.) written or created by an unidentified person* 名字不详的; 匿名的

◎an **anonymous** poem 无名氏作的诗

◎an **anonymous** phone call 匿名电话

- (2) **first** 在此不是单数概念的“第一个”,而是复数概念的“第一批”,即最先出现的一批画作。

19. **But in the end, they agreed to rely on the artist's honesty and were delighted when they learned that the picture had been painted by Churchill. (Para.11)**

**rely on** *trust or confidently depend on* 依赖; 依靠

◎The people on the island **rely on** a spring for their water. 岛上的人用水全靠一眼泉。

◎Nowadays we are **relying on** computers increasingly. 如今我们越来越依赖计算机了。

20. **Historians have called the decade after 1929, when Winston again fell from office, his barren years. (Para.12)**

- (1) **fall from office** *lose a position of authority to which sb. was elected or appointed* 离位; 下台

◎Due to his incompetence, he **has fallen from office** for many years. 由于无法胜任, 他已经下台多年了。

- (2) **barren** *a. (of land) unproductive* (土地等) 贫瘠的; 荒芜的

◎**barren** desert land 贫瘠的沙漠地区

◎**barren** mountains 荒山

21. **Politically barren they may have been, as his lonely voice struggled to awaken Britain to the menace of Hitler, but artistically those years bore abundant fruit: of the 500-odd Churchill canvases in existence, roughly half date from 1930 to 1939. (Para.12)**

- (1) **awaken to** *cause to become conscious of* 使意识到

◎The experience acquired and the lesson learned in this line can **awaken** us students to the necessity of handling problems on a human basis. 在这方面得到的经验和吸取的教训能使我们学生意识到处理人际关系问题的必要性。

◎Non-Smoking Day is part of a campaign to **awaken** people to the dangers of smoking. 无烟日是使人们认识到吸烟危害运动的一部分。

- (2) **bear fruit** *produce successful results* 结果实; 有成果

◎She struggled for many years before his efforts **bore fruit**. 她奋斗了多年才取得了成果。

◎I hope your hard work will **bear fruit** at last. 我希望你的辛勤劳动将最终取得成果。

- (3) **odd** *a.*

- ① (*imfml.*) (*after numbers*) *a little more than the stated number* [常用以构成复合词]……以上的; ……出头的

◎four hundred **odd** 四百多

◎a woman of fifty **odd** 五十多岁的妇女

- ② *strange or unusual* 奇特的; 古怪的

◎We thought she was rather **odd**. 我们认为她相当古怪。

◎There's something **odd** about its shape. 它的形状有点怪。

- ③ 奇数的; 单数的

◎1, 3, and 5 are **odd** numbers. 1、3 和 5 是奇数。

22. **And so it was for my father. (Para.12)**



这里的 so 指的是上文中的“光线与色彩、宁静与希望，将终日伴随着他们”。一般采取倒装：And was it so for my father.

### 23. Light and colour, peace and hope, will keep them company to the end of the day. (Para.13)

**keep sb. company** stay with sb. so that he/she is not alone 陪伴某人

◎ Why don't you stay here and **keep** Emma **company**? 你为什么不能在这里陪陪埃玛?

◎ I **kept** my friend **company** as far as the bus stop. 我陪朋友一直走到了公共汽车站。

## Discrimination of Words and Phrases

### 1. overwhelm; prevail; overcome

这组词都有“压倒”的意思。

(1) **overwhelm** 突出压倒时气势宏大，让对方难以承受。发出动作的主语通常是抽象事物。

◎ His hospitality **overwhelmed** me. 他的殷勤好客使我不胜惶恐。

◎ The boys **were overwhelmed** with excitement. 男孩子们激动得不能自己。

(2) **prevail** 强调因被普遍接受而占据优势。

◎ Justice **prevails** over injustice. 正义压倒非正义。

◎ Reason **does not** always **prevail** over emotion. 理智并不是永远能战胜情感。

(3) **overcome** 表示经过艰苦努力而成功地战胜对方，或克服阻力使对方被压制下去。

◎ The enemy **was overcome** by fear. 敌人被吓得乱了方寸。

◎ The man **was overcome** by the heat. 这个男人热得晕倒了。

### 2. mission; assignment; task

这组词都有“任务”的意思。

(1) **mission** 常指个人或单位所担负的特殊任务、使命。

◎ a top-secret **mission** 绝密使命

◎ leave on a **mission** 带着任务出发

(2) **assignment** 表示指定给某人的职责或任务。

◎ receive an **assignment** 接受任务

◎ send abroad on a difficult **assignment** 被派出国执行一项艰巨任务

(3) **task** 表示必须做的分内工作，尤指困难的或不愉快的工作或任务。

◎ He voluntarily undertook the **task**. 他自愿承担那份工作。

◎ The **task** is hard and we're pressed for time. 我们的时间紧，任务重。

## Text B Little Sister of the Poor

### The Comprehension of the Text

#### 1. With a will of iron and a heart of love, Mother Teresa served the dying and desperate in India and around the world. (Para. 1)

理解：With a strong will and tender heart, Mother Teresa offered service to the people who were either dying or feeling hopeless in India and around the world.

汉译：凭着钢铁般的意志和一颗爱心，特丽莎修女为印度乃至全世界的垂死和身处绝境的人们服务。

#### 2. ...among them many of the street people she had served for so long. (Para. 2)