

文理科用

大学英语

(精读)

学习指导

陈子丹 吕淑文 刘韶方 主编

GUIDE TO
COLLEGE
ENGLISH
INTENSIVE
READING

科学普及出版社

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《(文理科用)大学英语(精读)学习指导》

说 明

《大学英语精读》是国家教委审定批准的教材,为全国文理本科大学普遍采用,根据多年使用这套教材的教学实践,我们精心编著了与这套教材配套的《(文理科用)大学英语(精读)学习指导》,以帮助学生更好地理解 and 掌握教材中出现的语言现象,巩固所学知识,顺利通过国家四、六级统考。同时,也为广大自学《大学英语精读》的各界读者提供了一本方便实用的指导及应试书。

本书内容编排与教材同步,包括:(1)课文语言难点(词、词组和疑难句子)注释;(2)补充阅读难点注释;(3)补充练习;(4)补充练习答案(附书后)。

语言难点的编注原则是:帮助学生掌握本单元中的重点词、词组及疑难句型;突出四级大纲所要求的词汇(及其常用派生词)、词组;除了注释其在本课中的词义外,还补充注释其它常用词义;对常用同义(近义)词进行辩义;对疑难句型力求精解详注,英汉并用。

原教材每单元后的补充阅读,对学生有一定的难度。为帮助学生少查词典,节省时间,提高学习效率,顺利达到教材提出的要求,本书对其中的生词、语言难点做了适当的注释。阅读技巧训练不加注释。

补充练习部分参照国家四级统考的题型设计,其中包括“阅读理解”(10题);“词汇及语法”(30题),其编题原则是紧扣课文、突出重点、疑点;“综合填充”(20题);“写作”(每单元一篇,并在答案中附有参考作文)等四项。本部分的目的是帮助读者充分做好参加全国四级统考及各种水平考试的应试准备。

本书的鲜明特色在于“阅读理解”部分。它选材广泛,难易适中,循序渐进,语言规范,尤其侧重于科普小品论述文,以裨补原教材题材的欠缺,使读者能更广泛地接触多种题材,激发兴趣,开拓视野,增长知识,培养能力,提高水平。

本书集编著者多年从事大学英语教学之精髓,在教学实践中试用,效果良好,广为公司欢迎。为满足广大读者的愿望和要求,编者将多年的教案及练习编著成册,以飨读者。参与本书编写的还有刘韶红、石雁、王娟、孔惠洁、车大年、衣勤、陈子彤、王清等,在此一并表示感谢。

“一册在手,达到最佳学习效果”是本书编著的宗旨所在,也是各界读者的明智选择。

编 者

一九九三年十二月

凡 例

1. 本书课文注释的编排以课文的行号为序。
2. 本书课文注释部分中单词词性采用惯例。
3. SB-1 表示 Student Book One (学生用书第一册),第二、三、四册同。
4. GB-1 表示 Guide Book Two (学习指导第一册),第二、三、四册同。
5. 符号用法:
 - ① Phr. 表示 phrase, 词组
 - ② Opp. 表示 opposite, 反义
 - ③ pl. 表示 plural, 复数
 - ④ esp. 表示 especially, 尤其
 - ⑤ Simi. 表示 similar, 相似, 同义词
6. Note to the Text 中, Pre 表示 Pre-reading, 数字 1……表示该 note 在文中第几行。
7. Notes to the Reading Passage 中, note 左边若有 2 个数字, 则第 1 个表示段落, 第 2 个表示行数。若仅有 1 个数字, 则表示所处行数。如“2-3”, 表示该词在第 2 段第 3 行。

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BOOK ONE

Unit One How To Improve Your Study Habits

Section A. Language Points

I. Notes to the Text

Pre habit, custom, hobby 的区别

A *habit* is personal; a *custom* is a practice observed for generations by a group of people (similar to *tradition*); a *hobby* is an activity which one enjoys doing in one's free time.

例: Smoking is a bad *habit*.

The *custom* of giving presents at Christmas is popular in western countries.

Stamp-collecting is one of my *hobbies*.

laverage: *adj.* (无比较级) 平均的, 普通的, 中等的 *n.* 平均(数), 一般水平, 平均标准 *v.* 平均为, 平均得到

例: What's the average rainfall for July? That's an average film.

She is about average height. The average of 3, 8 and 10 is 7.

He is above/below average in his lessons. On average we receive five letters each day.

My mail averages 20 letters a day.

3 This is not necessarily the case; however; This might not be really true. 然而实际情况未必如此。(参见 Note 2; Page 3, SB-1)

7 schedule: *n.* ① a timetable of things to be done, dealt with, etc. 日程表, 进度表; ② a timetable of trains, buses, etc. (车等的) 时刻表

Phr. *ahead of / on / behind schedule* 提前(正点, 晚点)

例: The airplane arrived one hour behind schedule.

7 committed time: time required to do certain tasks 做某事所需时间

commit: *v.* ① do (sth. bad, wrong or illegal) 犯(错误, 罪行); ② 献身, 致力于; ③ 把...交给, 提交

例: He committed suicide / a crime.

The government has committed itself to improving the National Health Service.

If you have to go out for a while, you can commit your child to me.

8 decide on: decide in favor of 决定, 决心(做某事)

例: I have decided on going to the seaside for my holiday.

He has decided on buying a new TV.

9 Be sure to do ...: (祈使句)务必, 千万要

例: Be sure to close the window when you leave the room.

Be sure not to tell them my secret.

9 set aside: ① save for a special purpose 另外存放, 拨出(作特殊用途); ② pay no attention to 置之不理

例: She set aside a little money each month in order to buy a color TV set.

Setting aside what I think, what would you like to do?

比较: *certain*, *sure*; *certain* 和 *sure* 两词意思相仿。 *certain* 更有力地表示确实知道某事是真的。

sure 后接从句时, 其主语为人。 *certain* 后接从句时, 其主语为人、物均可。

例: I'm *sure/certain* that they will lose the election.

It is *certain* (not *sure*) that they'll lose the election.

I'm *certain* she won't be at the party (=it's impossible that she will be there) because she is on holiday in Spain.

I'm *sure* (=I strongly believe that) she won't be at the party because she is very busy.

12 (and) ... as well; in addition; also

例: I'm going to London, and John is going as well.

I have been to Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou as well.

13 be aware of / that-clause; having knowledge or understanding 意识到的, 知道的

例: He doesn't seem to be aware of the problems/ aware that there are any problems.

I'm quite aware (of) how you must feel.

20 look over; examine quickly 快速查看, 检查

例: He looked over the examination papers.

Phr. *look after*: 照料, 照顾; *look at*: 看; *look back*: 回顾; *look down on (upon)*: 看不起; *look for*: 寻找, 期待; *look forward to*: 盼望; *look into*: 向...里面看, 观察, 调查; *look on*: 旁观, 观看

26 make good use of: 充分利用。也可以说: make full/best/ the great use of

30 as well as; in addition to

例: I'm learning French as well as English. 我学英语之外还学法语。

We went to the museum as well as the zoo. 我们既去了动物园, 也去了博物馆。

30 Review important points, ... you remain confused about; In addition to reviewing the points you're still troubled with in mind or you don't understand completely, you should also go over again the important points that are talked about and discussed in class. 不仅要复习你仍然不清楚的地方, 而且要重温课堂上提到的要点。

35 lead to: have as a result 引起, 导致

例: Smoking leads to lung disease.

比较: *lead*, *guide*, *direct*; *to lead* is to show the way by going first; *to guide* is to show the way and explain things; *to direct* is to explain to sb. how to get to a place.

例: He *led* them down the mountain.

He *guided* the tourists round the castle.

Could you *direct* me to the station, please?

36 develop a good ... tests: 树立正确的考试观念

develop: *v.* ① (使)发展, 成长; ② 开发; ③ (逐步)显现, 养成

例: develop a business/one's mind/an idea 发展业务/开发智力/形成想法

develop the natural resources of the country

Children should develop their reading habits.

37 The world won't end ... a single test: 即使你一次考试不及格, 天也不会塌下来。因此, 不必为那么一次考试而发愁。

44 share with, share sth. with sb. : (与人)分享, 共享, 合用

例: I share the bedroom with five other students.

He is sure we'll win the match but I don't share his faith in the team.

II. Notes to the Reading Passage

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 a check for \$ 7,000 in tuition: 一张支付7000美元学费的支票 | 12 see that: 务必使 |
| 2 that was the end of it: 这事就了结了(这钱足够了) | 15 inform ... (of): <i>v.</i> 通知, 告诉 |
| 4 remedial: <i>adj.</i> 补习性的 | 25 make sth. out of sb. : 使某人成为... |
| 5 freshman: <i>n.</i> (大学)一年级学生 | 25 illiterate: <i>adj.</i> 文盲的 |
| (二、三、四年级学生分别为: sophomore, junior, senior) | 26 that's a bit strong: 那有点夸张了 |
| 5 advise: 后接从句, 从句中谓语用 (should) + 动词原形。 | 27 an institution of high learning: 高等学府 |
| 5 participate in: 参加 | 29 grammar school = elementary school: 小学 |
| 11 public school: (美)公立学校 | 36 urgent: 后接 that 从句时, 从句的谓语动词用 (should) + 动词原形 |
| | 42 conceptional: <i>adj.</i> 概念的 |

Section B. Supplementary Exercises

I. Reading Comprehension

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following passage:

Venice is the "Queen" of the Adriatic Sea. Every year thousands of people visit the city. Why do they go there? Because Venice is a beautiful city. There aren't any roads in this city so there aren't any cars and buses. There are canals. There is one big canal and 177 small canals. People move up and down the canals in boats. But Venice is sinking. It is going down and the water is going up. In 2040 Venice will be under water. The Adriatic will cover the city. The Venetians love their city and they want to stay there. They want to save Venice from the sea. They do not want to leave. How can they save Venice? They can put some gates in the sea. The gates will close so Venice will not sink.

1. People visit Venice because _____.

A. there are many canals	B. it is sinking
C. it is the Queen of the Adriatic Sea	D. it is an old city
2. The Venetians _____.

A. want to leave Venice	B. don't like their city
C. have got a good idea to save their city	D. will build more canals
3. Which of the following statements is not true?

A. Venetians will build some gates to keep water from the city.	B. In about 50 years the Adriatic will cover the city.
C. Venice is famous for her beauty.	D. In 2040 Venice will disappear from the earth.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following passage:

Because McDonald's is a good business, thousands of people apply for restaurant ownership each year. McDonald's, however, chooses only 10 percent of the applicants (申请人). Every year, many businesspeople, doctors, or lawyers give up their jobs to become owners. Guy Roderick, a lawyer, gave up his law practice, moved to Florida, and opened 4 restaurants. He works every day of the week, but he earns "a million dollars in happiness".

It is not easy to become the owner of a McDonald's restaurant. New applicants must first observe and then work in a McDonald's restaurant for about 500 hours. Then they spend 10 days at Hamburger University. There they learn everything about owning a restaurant. They learn how to clean a grill, how much food to buy, and how to balance the books. They graduate with a major in "hamburgerology" and a minor in "French fries".

The applicant's name then goes to the bottom of a list. When each name gets to the top of the list, the applicant gets a restaurant. Applicants cannot choose a city or town, but they can accept or reject (拒绝) a location.

After the new owner accepts a location, he or she chooses the basic design of the restaurant. Most McDonald's look almost the same on the outside, but actually there are about 16 different basic designs. Then the owner designs the inside of the restaurant. The design may have a Western, a sports, or a historical theme. Each design, however, will suit each owner's taste.

4. Many people give up their own jobs each year in order to _____.

A. earn more money	B. become owners of McDonald's restaurants
C. learn at Hamburger University	D. work for Mr. McDonald
5. New applicants should first _____.

A. work in a McDonald's restaurant	B. spend 10 days at Hamburger University
C. observe in a McDonald's restaurant	D. learn everything about owning a restaurant
6. According to the passage all of the following are true except that _____.

A. applicants can open a restaurant immediately after graduation from Hamburger University	B. applicants should work in a McDonald's restaurant before going to Hamburger University
--	---

- ☒ C. applicants have no right to choose the location of their restaurants
☐ D. it's easy to recognize McDonald's
7. What's the subject of this passage?
- ☒ A. McDonald's is a good business.
☐ B. McDonald's can make you earn a million dollars in happiness.
☐ C. The owners of McDonald's are carefully chosen.
☒ D. It's not easy to become the owner of a McDonald's restaurant.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following passage:

In the past two years, millions of Americans have suddenly embraced(接受) the bicycle as if it were a startling new invention. Annual bike sales doubled between 1960 and 1970, and there are nearly 70 million bikes in the United States today. That's more than two for every three automobiles.

Of course, the bike has been around for more than 150 years and this isn't America's first bicycle boom(热). A wave of bike love swept the land in the late 1800s and bicycle production hit two million units in 1897. Then with the coming of the auto, bicycling declined, and for decades remained popular only with children and a few adult faddists.

Now, national preoccupation with air pollution and physical fitness has brought the bike back to the forefront—particularly with adults. More than eight million bikes were sold in the United States last year and a third of them went to adults. The year before, only 15 percent of new bike sales were for adults.

8. From the passage we may figure out that there are about ____ automobiles in the U.S. .
☐ A. 50 million ☐ B. 300 million ☐ C. 210 million ☐ D. 100million
9. The first bicycle boom was ended ____ .
☐ A. in the late 1800s ☐ B. in the 1970s ☐ C. in 1897 ☐ D. by the coming of the auto
10. The new bicycle enthusiasm was caused by ____ .
☐ A. the growth of bicycle production ☐ B. the rising of price of cars
☐ C. the popularity of bicycling ☐ D. people's concern for their health

I. Vocabulary and Structure

11. The ____ temperature is higher this year than last.
☐ A. right ☐ B. average ☐ C. standard ☐ D. common
12. We are fully ____ of the gravity of the situation.
☐ A. fond ☐ B. filled ☐ C. aware ☐ D. against
13. His income is not ____ to his need.
☐ A. adequate ☐ B. full ☐ C. meet ☐ D. agree
14. That kind of talk will ____ an argument.
☐ A. result ☐ B. come ☐ C. arrive ☐ D. lead to
15. Although he is over fifty, he still ____ unmarried.

- A. feels B. remains C. keeps D. knows
16. We ____ a lot of time ____ it.
A. took , to talking about B. spent , talking about
C. had , talking D. cost , in talking
17. What's your ____ towards this question?
A. attitude B. thought C. idea D. mood
18. He goes to the library every evening for the ____ of reading some magazines and newspapers.
A. goal B. aim C. object D. purpose
19. Stamp-collecting is one of his ____.
A. habits B. customs C. hobbies D. joys
20. Bob has ____ some money for his trip to India next year.
A. set up B. set out C. set down D. set aside
21. While you are studying, you should ____ what you are doing.
A. rely on B. concentrate on C. make sure D. hear about
22. His wealth ____ him to be generous.
A. enables B. lets C. makes D. keeps
23. They asked me so many questions that I ____.
A. was confusing B. confused C. got confused D. am confused
24. Don't let your children ____ the habit of getting up late.
A. make B. bring C. got D. develop
25. You'd better ____ your paper before handing it in.
A. look over B. look up C. look back D. look into
26. The problem in mathematics is difficult to ____.
A. answer B. solve C. be answered D. be solved
27. The teacher ____ the quiz and discussed the students' mistakes.
A. got over B. took over C. went over D. went past
28. Be sure not ____ him the truth.
A. telling B. told C. tell D. to tell
29. Peter is clever and hard-working ____.
A. as well B. either C. neither D. yet
30. When she left, she ____ her son to the care of his grandmother.
A. took B. committed C. carried D. sent
31. In the written examination no one is allowed to ask ____ questions.
A. any B. more C. no D. some
32. He has lost his pencil. Will you lend him ____?
A. your B. yours C. yourself D. of your
33. I remember ____ word she said yesterday.
A. this B. all C. every D. some
34. That's an important matter. I need at least a day or two ____.

- A. of thinking over it B. to think over it C. of thinking it over D. to think it over
35. ____ is the quickest way from here to the factory?
A. Which way B. What C. What way D. Which
36. He is only twelve years old now, and he can speak English, Japanese and French ____.
A. as well B. either C. neither D. still
37. Electricity is ____ that modern industry cannot develop quickly without it.
A. such important an energy B. so an important energy
C. such an important energy D. a so important energy
38. Prof. Li says she is ____ the best of the candidates.
A. as far B. by far C. so far D. as far as
39. He asked me to tell him everything ____.
A. as soon B. as quickly as I could C. as well D. so long
40. We study English hard ____ we may work better.
A. so that B. in order to C. that D. for

III. Cloze

"Bad luck always comes in threes" and last Saturday seemed to prove it. 41 trouble with the car 42 the television, we spent the evening 43 for the next disaster (灾难). 44 after dinner we 45 smelled smoke. My wife, 46 is often careless when cooking, 47 the kitchen but returned looking 48. I rushed up the stairs to 49 wisps of smoke 50 from under our bedroom door. I went to the bathroom and 51 a damp cloth 52 my face. Then I returned to 53 bedroom, opened the door and crawled in — there would be 54 smoke at floor level. 55 one hand stretched out 56 me I advanced carefully feeling for the switch to 57 the electric blanket. At that 58 I heard the bell of an 59 fire engine. Thank goodness my wife 60 her time.

41. A. When B. After C. Until D. Before
42. A. and B. but C. or D. either
43. A. wait B. waiting C. to wait D. waited
44. A. Short B. Near C. Sooner D. Shortly
45. A. each B. both C. all D. double
46. A. that B. whom C. who D. which
47. A. runs to B. ran to C. run to D. running
48. A. puzzled B. to puzzle C. puzzling D. be puzzled
49. A. look B. watch C. see D. found
50. A. came B. to come C. coming D. come
51. A. fastened B. attached C. fixed D. tied
52. A. on B. over C. in D. up
53. A. the B. a C. an D. these
54. A. few B. less C. little D. bit

55. A. Have B. Over C. With D. In
 56. A. front of B. in front C. in front of D. ahead
 57. A. turn on B. turn over C. turn up D. turn off
 58. A. moment B. time C. part D. place
 59. A. approached B. approaching C. approach D. being approached
 60. A. had not been wasting B. did not waste C. was not wasting D. has not wasted

IV. Writing

Directions: Write a composition about HOW TO BE A TOP STUDENT on the outlines below. The first sentence of the composition is given to you and you should try to use the words and phrases learnt in the text of Unit One.

- Outlines: 1. Plan the time carefully.
 2. Make good use of the time in class.
 3. Preview and review the lessons.

How to Be a Top Student

Even a student with average intelligence can be a top student if he can do the following.

Unit Two Sailing Round The World

Section A. Language Points

I. Notes to the Text

- 1 single-handed; *adj.* & *adv.* 单独的(地), 单枪匹马的(地)

例: That was a single-handed voyage.

He built his house single-handed.

- 6 His old dream ... came back; 他又想起了他那周游世界的宿愿。

dream; *n.* & *v.* 梦, 梦想

例: My dream of going to college came true.

He dreamed a terrible dream last night.

The boy dreams of becoming a pilot.

- 8 determined; *adj.* firm, having or showing a strong will 坚决的, 决意的, 已决定的

例: I'm determined to go and nothing can stop me.

比较: *decide*; *v.* ① arrive at an answer or an end to uncertainty about 决定, 决心; ② make a choice or judgement

例: She has *decided* to go. But I have been waiting all day for them to *decide*.

11 16-metre boat; the boat which is 16 metres long

12 follow the route of ...; 沿着...航线航行

follow: *v.* ① come or go after; ② go in the same direction as; ③ understand clearly

例: You go first and I'll follow (you) later.

Follow the road until you come to the hotel.

I didn't quite follow you /what you said. Could you explain it again?

15 plenty of; *c/u* plenty of books, plenty of water

19 gale: *n.* 非常猛烈的狂风

比较: *wind*: 普通用语, 泛指流动的气流; *breeze*: 宜人的微风; *gust*: 突起的一阵疾风

19 cover: *v.* ① travel 行过, 走过; ② (遮)盖; ③ include 包括, 包含 *n.* 盖子, 遮盖物

例: I want to cover 100 miles before it gets dark.

She covered her ears with her hands.

The town covers five square miles.

The doctor's talk covered the complete history of medicine.

22 twice the distance; 两倍的距离

常见的倍数表达法有:

A is N times 比较级 than B; A is N times as 原级 as B; A is N times the 名词(短语)

例: The earth is 49 times as large as the moon. (或...48 times larger than the moon) (或...49 times the size of the moon)

29 must not go any further; 不能再向前走了

must: ① what is necessary 必须, 过去时用 had to, 否定式用 mustn't, needn't; ② what is certain or probable 肯定, 很可能, 过去时用 must have done..., 否定式用 can't(现在), can't have done...(过去)

例: You mustn't smoke in this part of the train. (不得)

You needn't arrive at the station until 10:30. (没有必要)

You must be the new English teacher. They must have got lost. (一定是)

You can't be the new English teacher. They can't have got lost. (不可能)

30 set off; set out 出发, 动身

例: When do you set off for Beijing?

Phr. *set aside*: 留出; *set back*: 使倒退, 推迟; *set down*: 写下, 记下; *set up*: 设置, 建立; *set forth*: 阐明

set: *n.* ① 一组(套); ② 布景

例: 21-piece tea set: 一套21件的茶具; a stage set: 舞台布景

30 in spite of; *prep.* despite, take no notice of 不管, 不顾

例: I went out in spite of/despite the rain.

She missed the plane in spite of/despite driving very fast to the airport.

31 attempt: *n.* & *v.* 尝试, 企图, 努力

例: We failed in our attempt to climb the mountain. 我们登山的尝试失败了。

I passed the test at the second attempt. 通过第二次努力,我通过了考试。

I attempted to leave but was stopped.

31 dissuade; *v.* (from) 劝阻,阻止

例: I tried to dissuade her from joining the club.

比较: *persuade*; *v.* 说服,劝服

例: I tried to *persuade* him to join/into joining/out of joining the club.

32 by far; by a large degree, 常与比较级、最高级连用

例: She is by far better than Jim at spelling.

He is by far the best boy in the class.

35 know; *v.* have experienced 经历

例: He has known much unhappiness. 他经历了许多不愉快的事。

35 the sea became rough; 海上波涛汹涌

a rough sea (Opp. *clam*); a rough surface (Opp. *smooth*);

a rough boy (Opp. *gentle*); a rough answer (Opp. *exact*)

35 turn over; 打翻,翻倒

例: A big wave turned the boat over.

The lamp was turned over and that was what started the fire.

Phr. *turn against*: 转而反对; *turn away*: 把...打发走,拒绝接纳; *turn on*: 打开(自来水、电灯、无线电、煤气等); *turn out*: 结果是,生产; *turn down*: (an offer) 拒绝,摒弃,关上

39 can't help doing...: 禁不住

例: I can't help crying. 我忍不住哭了。

39 if anything should happen: 万一发生了什么事

should 用于 *if* 从句中,表示可能在将来发生的事,万一。

例: If I should die, you would get the money.

Should they call (= If they should call), tell them I'm busy.

43 I feel as if ... ocean again: 我觉得我好象从恶梦中醒来一般,就是野马也无法把我再拖回到合恩角,拖回到那凶险莫测的南大洋(南太平洋)。

as if 可以为真实条件句,也可以为非真实条件句。

例: It looks as if it is going to rain.

The boy talked as if he were a man.

48 very; *adj.* 真的,恰好的,与 the, this, that 等限定词连用,或与 his, my 等人称物主代词连用,以加强语气。(参见 Note 5, Page 20, SB-1)

例: It's the very film I'd like to see.

It was his very endurance that made him successful.

55 In doing so ... about himself: By knowing fear and overcoming it, he had certainly learnt a lot about his own strength and weakness when he ran across all the expected and unexpected hardship on the sea.