

《21 世纪大学英语》教学与学习辅导丛书（核心版）

# 21<sup>世纪</sup> 大学英语 导 读

——篇章分析与词句理解

（基础教程）

宋 梅 主编

復旦大學出版社

# 21 世纪大学英语导读

## ——篇章分析与词句理解

### (基础教程)

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復旦大學出版社

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

21 世纪大学英语导读. 篇章分析与词句理解: 基础教程/宋梅主编.  
—上海: 复旦大学出版社, 2002. 4  
ISBN 7-309-03157-1

I. 2… II. 宋… III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教学参考资料  
IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 017206 号

---

出版发行 复旦大学出版社

上海市国权路 579 号 200433

86-21-65118853(发行部) 86-21-65642892(编辑部)

fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

经销 新华书店上海发行所

印刷 复旦大学印刷厂

开本 787×960 1/16

印张 8.5

字数 141 千

版次 2002 年 4 月第一版 2002 年 4 月第一次印刷

印数 1—6 000

定价 12.80 元

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如有印装质量问题, 请向复旦大学出版社发行部调换。

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# 前 言

《21 世纪大学英语导读——篇章分析与词句理解》是由复旦大学出版社和高等教育出版社联合出版的《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》系列学习丛书之一。本书主要是针对学生在学习该教材中遇到的困难,如在课文的理解、句子的分析和词义的掌握等方面遇到的问题而编写的。为此本书开设了五个窗口。

内容主题:简要介绍 A 篇课文的主要内容和主题思想。

课文理解:分析 A 篇课文的体裁、篇章结构、修辞手段和写作特色。

词句分析:对 A 篇课文中的句子和难词进行分析并举例说明。

B 篇理解:首先是课文摘要,然后对 B 篇课文中的句子和难词进行分析并举例说明。

背诵活用:把 A、B 篇课文中一些要求掌握的常用表达方式集中起来,便于学生学习。

本书既可作为学生辅导材料,也可对教师的教学起一定的参考作用。对编写中出现的错误,恳请读者给予指正。

本书的编写得到翟象俊和蔡基刚老师的关心和指导,在此表示感谢。

编者

2001 年 5 月

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## Unit 1

### Text A Great Ball of Fire

#### 大火球

#### 1. 内容主题

是什么使得一艘没有动力装置的小船扬帆前进？是风？是海浪？还是人力？都不是。本文的作者告诉我们，是原子能。听来似乎不可思议，但随着作者的思路步步深入，就会恍然大悟：太阳——原子能发动机——正是万物之源，万物之本。如果没有太阳，就不会形成风；没有风，船就不能扬帆了。没有了太阳，地球将陷入黑暗、冰冷；没有水和空气，也不会有任何生命存在。作为一名对人类的生存空间、生活质量、环境保护等各领域均有涉猎的作家兼电视节目主持人，作者以浅显的笔调向我们论述了太阳的重要性，同时也告诉我们这样一个道理：日常生活中那些我们已习以为常的“平凡”事物原来大不平凡，我们不应对其熟视无睹。

#### 2. 课文理解

1) 本文是一篇科普读物，可分为三部分：第一部分为第1—4段，作者借回答“小船靠什么动力前进”这一问题引出文章的主题——太阳。第二部分为第5—8段，作者从太阳与地球在宇宙中的位置着手，阐述了太阳对地球和人类的独特性、重要性，并借每日气温的变化规律来证明其观点。第三部分为第9—13段。作者通过一个大胆的假设，即太阳不再出现，描绘了一幅可怕的画面，从反面证明了太阳对人类的重要意义。

2) 为了避免科普文章易出现的枯燥无味等缺点，作者极尽其能事地抓住读者的兴趣。文章开篇先借用自己乘小舟横渡太平洋的故事为引子，提出一个问题：是什么推动小舟前进？进而引出文章的主题。在引出主题的过程中，作者并非开门见山直接给出答案，而是一步步倒推，由风而及温差，由温差而及冷暖空气，由冷暖空气而及主角——使空气变暖的太阳。而在引出这位主角的时候，作者也不是一下子掀去面纱，而是花了整整一小节从各个侧面、各个角度对其进行详尽的描述，给读者设置了一道谜题，最后才与读者一同揭开千呼万唤始出来的谜底，既勾起了读者的兴趣，也加深了读者的印象。接着作者又纵论古今，从远古人类对太阳的膜拜

到最遥远的未来太阳不复存在的假设,不断激发读者的想象力。而最后又以一个有趣的故事结尾,让读者在思考为什么那位哲人的话是愚蠢的过程中领悟到文章反复强调的主题:太阳是不可或缺的,并且回味无穷。

3) 考虑到科普文章的目的,作者行文流畅不晦涩,极少使用专业或生僻的术语,也没有一般科技读物冷冰冰或高高在上的面貌,以亲切随和的口吻讲述科学知识,对促进科学普及无疑是极为有利的。

### 3. 词句分析

1) **I wasn't kidding: The boat did have an auxiliary engine and a limited fuel supply; but its main power was its sails.** (Line 4) 我并非开玩笑:船上是一台备用发电机和有限的燃料供应;但它的主要动力却是船帆。

a. kid *v.* 开玩笑

—We kidded Tom about his new short haircut. 我们取笑汤姆新剪的短发。

—I don't like it when you kid me. 我不喜欢你开我的玩笑。

b. do/does/did + bare infinitive

助动词 do/does/did 与不带 to 的不定式连用可用于强调,加强语气。

—My parents think I didn't study for my exams, but I did study. 我父母认为我考试前没复习,但我是复习了。

—Do write and let me know how you're getting on. 一定要写信让我知道你的近况。

2) **The sails, of course, did nothing unless there was wind, but the wind would not blow if there were not a temperature difference that made cooler air move into the space vacated by the rising warm air.** (Line 5) 当然,如果没有风,这些帆就毫无作用。但如果没有温差使得较冷的空气移入因暖空气上升而腾出的空间,风也吹不起来。

a. 本句为并列复合句,第二分句采用了虚拟语气,其中又有两个从句:if 引导的条件状语从句和 that 引导的修饰 temperature difference 的定语从句,定语从句中最后的 vacated by the rising warm air 为后置定语,修饰 the space。

b. unless *conj.* 如果不,除非

—Unless you pay me the money you owe me, I will sue you. 如果你不把欠我的钱还给我,我就要告你。

—I'm going to quit my job unless you give me a raise. 我打算辞职不干了,除非你给我加薪。



c. vacate *v.* 腾出,空出

—The tenants vacated the apartment before the end of the month. 房客们在月底前把公寓腾了出来。

—Jack takes the place in the team vacated by Hooks. 杰克补上了队里霍克斯空出的位置。

- 3) **It heats the air, makes it rise, sucks in other air, makes it blow on the sails and causes the boat to be pushed.** (Line 14) 它使空气变热上升,吸入其他空气,让它吹向船帆,从而推动小船。

suck *v.* 吸,吮;吸入

—Bill sucked the poison from the snakebite. 比尔把毒从蛇咬的地方吸出来。

—Anne sucked the soda through a straw. 安用吸管吸苏打水。

- 4) **You Gotta Love It.** (Line 17) 不由你不爱它。

gotta *v.* [相当于(have) got to] 必须

—We gotta leave now. 我们得走了。

—I gotta finish this book by tomorrow. 我必须在明天之前看完这本书。

- 5) **Although the sun is very large compared to the Earth, it is one of myriad stars in a very large galaxy, which is one of myriad galaxies in a very large universe.** (Line 18) 尽管与地球相比太阳很大,但它只是在浩瀚的宇宙中无数星球中的一个。

a. compared to 与...相比

—This road is quite busy compared to ours. 这条路比起我们那条来算是挺繁忙的。

—Children seem to learn more interesting things compared to when we were at school. 跟我们读书时相比,现在的孩子学的东西似乎更有趣味。

b. myriad *a.* 无数的

—The band's myriad fans screamed when the band members walked on stage. 这支乐队在舞台上走动时,无数歌迷都尖叫起来。

—I gazed at the myriad stars in the sky. 我凝视着天空中无数的繁星。

- 6) **And its energy, raining down on the home planet, is utterly necessary for the maintenance of all life.** (Line 25) 大量倾泻至地球的太阳能是维持所有的生命所必需的。

a. rain down on 如雨一般降下;倾泻

—Bullets rained down on the gangsters. 子弹如雨点般射向匪徒们。

—The old woman rained down curses on our heads. 这位老妇不停地咒骂着

我们。

b. *utterly* *ad.* 完全地;彻底地

—The sunset behind the mountains was utterly beautiful. 山后的日落景象无比美丽。

—My vacation was utterly relaxing. 我的假期使我彻底放松。

c. *maintenance* *n.* 维持;维修,保养

—Without proper maintenance, mechanical equipment will break down. 没有正确的保养,机械设备会失灵。

—maintenance of order 秩序的维持

7) **Sun worshippers were not too far off the mark.** (Line 29) 太阳崇拜者的眼力还不算太离谱。

off the mark 不准确;不相关,不切题

—Your criticisms appear to be off the mark. 你的批评似乎并未切中要害。

8) **Scientists say that if it died (unlikely in the extreme—it's good for another 5 billion years), in less than two weeks nothing would move on the Earth's surface.** (Line 32) 科学家们说,假如太阳消失(可能性微乎其微——它还会正常存在 50 亿年),不到两个星期,地球表面将不再有活动的生命。

a. *unlikely* *a.* 不大可能的

—John is the most unlikely prospect for the job. 约翰是最不可能得到这份工作的候选人。

—He is unlikely to agree. 他不大可能同意。

—It is unlikely that he will come in time. 他不大可能会及时赶到。

b. *good for* 能持续...,能保持...有效

—The jumper may be old but it's good for another few months. 这件无袖连衣裙可能旧了点,但它还能穿几个月。

—The doctor said that the old man would be good for some years more. 医生说这位老人还能活上几年。

9) **If it's 80 degrees Fahrenheit at sunset and goes down to 50 just before dawn, the only reason the temperature goes back up is that the sun reappears and starts warming things up again.** (Line 38) 假如气温在日落时为华氏 80 度,在黎明之前下降至 60 度,那么气温回升的唯一原因就是太阳重新出现,并重新开始温暖万物。

a. *go down* (日、月等)落下;(价格、价值等)下降

—My weight went down to a satisfactory level and then it went up again! 我

的体重下降到了令人满意的水准之后又上升了！

—The price should go down to something more reasonable if they expect people to buy. 如果他们想让人来买的话,得把价格降得合理点。

b. warm up (使)暖和起来

—Let me warm up the soup for you; it won't take a minute. 我帮你把汤热一下吧,很快的。

—The day began cold, but warmed up a little in the afternoon. 开始天很冷,但下午稍微暖和了一点。

10) **When Hell Freezes Over.** (Line 42) 当地狱被冰雪覆盖。

a. freeze over (使某物)被冰封住

—The lake usually freezes over by mid-January. 这湖通常到一月中就结冰了。

—When the lake is frozen over, you can walk across it. 湖面结冰时,你可以从上面走过去。

b. when hell freezes over 决不

—I'll believe that story when hell freezes over. 我怎么也不会相信那个故事的。

11) **Suppose it didn't do that.** (Line 43) 假定太阳没有再次升起。

suppose 或 supposing 可以用在句首,表示“如果…”,“假设…”。

—Suppose that you get in an accident. Do you have insurance? 假设你出了事故。你有保险吗?

—Suppose the plane is late? 如果飞机晚点了呢?

—Supposing it rains, shall we still go to the zoo? 如果下雨我们还去动物园吗?

## Text B Go Fly a Kite!

### 放风筝去!

#### 1. B 篇理解

你知道是谁最早发明了风筝?听说过风筝还能用来钓鱼吗?想知道风筝还有什么妙用吗?想了解世界各地的风筝节和风筝赛事吗?这些你都能在本篇课文中找到答案。从风筝的历史到各地有关风筝的习俗,从如何放风筝到怎么做风筝,作者津津有味地一一道来,向我们展现了一幅色彩斑斓的画卷。文章兼具知识性和趣味性,令人读来兴致盎然,不禁也想放风筝去。

## 2. 词句分析

- 1) **Have you heard that from someone trying to get rid of you?** (Line 1) 这话你从想要摆脱你的人那里听到过吗?

句中的 **that** 指文章标题 **Go Fly a Kite!**。**Go fly a kite** 有两层含义。按字面直译为“去放风筝”,而在美语中又有“滚开”的意思。此处作者一语双关。

- 2) **Whoever invented them, kites have proved very useful in a lot of ways besides providing fun on windy spring afternoons.** (Line 9) 不管是谁发明了风筝,风筝除了能在刮大风的春日午后给人们带来乐趣以外,在许多方面都证明是非常有用的。

a. **whoever** *pron.* 无论谁;任何人

**whoever** 在意思上相当于 **no matter who**,但在用法上 **whoever** 引导的从句可在句中直接做主语、宾语、或介词宾语,而 **no matter who** 则只能在主从复合句中引导状语从句 如:

—**Whoever comes to the conference must pay a \$ 10 fee.** 不管谁来参加会议都要付费 10 美元。

—**The school can't provide grants to whoever applies for it.** 学校无法为所有的人提供资助。

—**The school provides grants for freshmen, no matter who applies for it.** 只要是新生,申请资助都会得到学校的批准。

b. **prove to be ...** 被发现是..., 显示是...

**prove, smell, taste, sound, feel** 等连系动词的主动语态可以表示被动意义。

—**The food proved to be spoiled when I smelled it.** 我闻了一下味道,发现食物已经坏了。

—**The story proved (to be) quite false.** 这一套话证实完全是假的。

- 3) **In Scotland in the eighteenth century, a series of kites with thermometers attached were sent aloft to record the temperature.** (Line 12) 在 18 世纪的苏格兰,一系列带有温度计的风筝曾被放飞至空中以记录气温。

a. **a series of** 一系列

—**The reporter asked the politician a series of questions.** 记者问了这位政客一系列的问题。

b. **attach v.** 系上,缚上

—Bill attached a big bow to the birthday present. 比尔在生日礼物上系了一个大蝴蝶结。

c. aloft *a.* 在高处;在空中

—You cannot use a cellular phone while the plane is aloft. 飞机在空中时你不能使用手机。

像 aloft, awake, aware, alone, alive, asleep, afraid, alike, ashamed 等以 a-开头的表示状态的形容词通常用做表语或补语,若用做定语则必须后置。但如果它前面有修饰它的副词则可以前置,如:

—The little girl was afraid that a monster would jump out of the darkness. 小姑娘害怕会有怪物从黑暗中跳出来。

—The little girl, cold and afraid, huddled herself up in the couch. 小姑娘又冷又怕,把身子蜷缩在沙发里。

—The much-afraid little girl huddled herself up in the couch. 小姑娘吓得把身子蜷缩在沙发里。

4) **The knowledge they gained led to the invention of the airplane.** (Line 19) 他们从中获得的知识促成了飞机的发明。

lead to 导致

—Smoking leads to coughing. 吸烟导致咳嗽。

—The heavy rain led to a flood. 大雨引起了一场洪水。

5) **Soldiers and sailors stranded in life rafts sent kites soaring to signal for help.** (Line 23) 被困在救生筏里的士兵和水手把风筝放得高高的作为求援的信号。

a. stranded *a.* 陷于困境的

—Hundreds of stranded passengers slept at the airport during the blizzard. 成百上千的乘客被暴风雪困在机场睡了一晚。

b. soar *v.* 高飞;翱翔

—The plane soared high in the sky. 飞机在空中高高飞行。

—The kite soared over the trees. 风筝飞过了树丛。

c. signal *v.* 发信号

—The teacher signaled for the examination to begin. 老师示意考试开始。

6) **One of the more unusual roles played by a kite was to carry the first line over the Niagara Gorge to begin the building of a suspension bridge near Niagara Falls.** (Line 26) 风筝所起的更为不寻常的作用之一是带着第一根铁索飞越尼亚加拉峡谷,从而开始了尼亚加拉大瀑布附近一座悬索桥的建造。

play a role 扮演角色;发挥作用

—She played the leading role in the movie. 她在电影中扮演主角。

—He played an important role in the negotiations. 他在谈判中发挥了重大作用。

- 7) **They attach fishing lines to the poles, fly the lines over a likely spot, and drop the line. They claim the fish bite!** (Line 30) 他们把钓线系在支杆上,把钓线放飞到可能钓到鱼的地点上方,然后把钓线放下。他们声称还真有鱼上钩!

a. a likely spot = a spot where fish are likely to bite

b. claim *v.* 声称

—He claimed he had a college degree. 他声称他有大学学历。

c. bite *v.* (鱼) 咬饵,上钩

—In the creek behind my house, the fish bite more in evening than in the morning. 在我家后面的小溪里,晚上上钩的鱼比早上的多。

- 8) **Several countries find kiting so popular they hold kite events.** (Line 33) 放风筝在一些国家非常受欢迎,它们甚至举办风筝赛事。

a. 这句是 so ... that 句式,popular 后的 that 被省略了。

b. event *n.* 赛事,比赛项目

—He's never taken part in any major sporting event. 他从未参加过重大的体育赛事。

- 9) **Kites of all sizes and shapes—dragons, fishes, birds, and butterflies—take to the wind.** (Line 35) 各种大小、各种形状的风筝——龙、鱼、鸟和蝴蝶等——迎风飞翔。

take to 去,往

—The workers took to the streets to protest against the police brutalities. 工人们走上街头,抗议警察的暴行。

- 10) **A kite in the shape of the carp fish is flown by every boy in the household who hopes that he, too, will be as courageous as the carp.** (Line 37) 家里的每个男孩都会放一个鲤鱼状的风筝,他们希望自己也能像鲤鱼一样神勇。  
in the shape of ... 以...形式出现

—We had a nice surprise yesterday, in the shape of a call from a friend we hadn't seen for years. 昨天一位好多年不见的朋友打来电话,这对我们是一个惊喜。

- 11) **The Festival of Spring in India finds kites being flown from the rooftops.** (Line 40) 在印度的春节,人们则从屋顶上放风筝。

find, see, hear 等词可用时间、地点等作主语,表示在该时或该地发生了某事。

—Overseas a power failure at a cryo-prison in Alabama during the holiday weekend saw 50,000 inmates thawed prematurely. (Unit 10) 国外消息:在假期周末期间,亚拉巴马冷冻监狱的断电事故导致五万名囚犯提前苏醒。

- 12) **It is a sport that you can participate in alone or with a group of friends.** (Line 51) 这是一项既可以单独参加,也可以和一群朋友一起参与的体育活动。

**participate in** 参加,参与

—Mary participated in several school sports. 玛丽参加了一些学校体育活动。

- 13) **If you don't want to buy a kite, you can make your own using directions available in books at your local library.** (Line 52) 如果你不想买风筝,你可以按照你附近图书馆里的图书所提供的制作说明自己做一个。

**available** a. 可利用的;可得到的

—The hotel is available for the wedding reception next week. 这家酒店下星期可供婚宴使用。

## 背诵活用

a limited fuel supply	有限的燃料供应
compared to	与...相比
rain down (on)	如雨一般降下;倾泻
off the mark	不准确;不相关;不切题
keep on (doing sth.)	继续(做某事)
in the extreme	非常,极度
be good for	能持续...;能保持有效
go down	(日、月等)落下;(价格、价值等)下降
at sunset	傍晚,日落时分
warm up	(使)暖和起来
when hell freezes over	决不
and so on	等等
absolute zero	绝对零度
modern international business center	现代国际商业中心

within a limited period of time	在有限的时间内
go fly a kite	去放风筝; 滚开
get rid of	摆脱
explore the nature of lightning	探究闪电的性质
a series of	一系列
wind velocity	风速
a wind meter	风速计
a weather satellite	气象卫星
lead to	导致
a suspension bridge	悬索桥
advertising slogans	广告标语
attract attention to ...	把注意力吸引到...
kite events	风筝比赛
take to the wind	迎风飞翔
in the shape of	以...的形状; 以...的形式出现
hold a kite festival	举办风筝节
sponsor kite tournaments	主办风筝锦标赛
a variety of	各种各样的
participate in	参加

## 练习答案

### Text A

#### Vocabulary

##### IV.

1. voyage	2. universe	3. atmosphere	4. extreme
5. followed	6. limited	7. suck	8. appropriate
9. visible	10. absolute	11. constantly	12. interview
13. grip	14. unlikely	15. historic	16. worship

##### V.

1. kept on	2. is still good for	3. of course	4. go down
5. and so on	6. sucking in	7. kidding	8. supply



### *Cloze*

#### **VI.**

- |           |              |            |            |
|-----------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. voyage | 2. available | 3. on      | 4. created |
| 5. rise   | 6. sails     | 7. forward | 8. in      |
| 9. not    | 10. alive    |            |            |

### *Translation*

#### **IX.**

1. People are working hard to turn Shanghai into one of the modern international business centers.
2. The work is difficult in the extreme. It's unlikely for them to finish it within the limited period of time.
3. If others are making progress while you keep making the same mistake, you will have to take this course again.
4. Compared to the voyage to the moon, a voyage to Mars takes a much longer time.
5. As a professor of physics, my father likes to talk about the universe, the sun, the moon, and so on.
6. Your ticket is good for one year. Please keep it in an appropriate place and use it any time within this time limit.
7. Suppose you keep this fish at a constant temperature of 5 degrees below zero for 24 hours, can it remain alive when you put it back into a river?
8. Cars on the Chinese market have remained very expensive. I will not buy a car unless the price goes down to half of its present price.

### **Text B**

#### *Exercise C*

- |              |                 |                |              |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. sponsored | 2. soared       | 3. equipment   | 4. organized |
| 5. led to    | 6. suitable     | 7. participate | 8. available |
| 9. unusual   | 10. get rid of  | 11. claims     | 12. explored |
| 13. attaches | 14. invention   | 15. attract    | 16. likely   |
| 17. popular  | 18. a series of |                |              |