

21

世纪大学英语

篇章与难点分析

与《21 世纪大学英语·读写教程》(第二册)配套使用

第二册



21 Century College English

复旦大学 蔡基刚 主编

您一双慧眼
睹世纪看远



世界图书出版公司



教育科学出版社

策划：北京聚骄文化发展有限公司

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21 Century College English

H319
C1/2
W 世界图书出版公司

北京·广州·上海·西安

ESPH 教育出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

21 世纪大学英语篇章与难点分析 / 蔡基刚主编. - 北京: 世界图书出版公司北京公司, 2002.12

ISBN 7-5062-5070-5

I.2… II. 蔡… III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 094703 号

21 世纪大学英语篇章与难点分析 (第二册)

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出 版: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

发 行: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

(北京朝内大街 137 号 邮编 100010 电话 010—62116800, 64038355)

销 售: 各地新华书店和外文书店

印 刷: 河北香河新华印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×960 毫米 1/16

印 张: 14.5

字 数: 273 千字

版 次: 2003 年 3 月第 1 版 2003 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5062-5070-5/H·409

定价: (全套: 55.20 元) 本册: 13.80 元

服务热线: 010—62198078

★ 编者的话 ★

现代英语教材已朝着立体化方向发展。所谓立体化教材就是指教材不仅仅包括几本课本,而是由课本、教师用书、练习册、辅导书、电子教案、光盘自学软件和听力训练磁带等组成的。本书就是《21世纪大学英语》立体化教材中的一种。

随着我国加入WTO,社会对大学生的英语实际运用能力的要求越来越高。这种变化对大学英语教学方法产生了很大的影响。教师在课堂上不再是千篇一律的“一言堂”:分析课文、解释句子和讲解单词,而是把大部分时间转向组织围绕课文学习的各种交际活动。这种教学方法对学生的要求就更高了,需要学生把以前教师在课堂上作的课文解释通过课前课后的自学来解决。现在能帮助学生自学的有两种渠道。一是光盘课件,二是辅导教材。前者最大的优势是声形并茂,但缺点是需要有计算机,而且要把要点、解释、例句抄下来,需浪费大量的时间。而这个缺点正是后者的优点。辅导书便于携带,可随时随地学习,也不用去转抄例句和解释,为读者节约了大量的时间。读者若能把辅导书与光盘结合起来学习,相得益彰,就会大大提高学习效率。

正是这个目的,我们编写了《21世纪大学英语篇章与难点分析》(第二册)。本书主要是针对学生在学习该教材中遇到的困难而编写的,如对课文的理解、句子的分析和词义的掌握等。它主要与《21世纪大学英语·读写教程》(第二册)配套使用。

本书内容编排与教材各册同步,每个单元由:(1)重要表达法;(2)对课文A的理解与词句分析;(3)对课文B的理解与词句分析;(4)对课文C的理解与词句分析;(5)练习答案五个部分组成。每册结束后有一套自测试卷(与课文内容有关)。

【重要表达法】的目的重在运用(尤其是口语和写作方面的运用),因此不仅罗列出词和词组,而且列出它们的搭配。

【课文理解】在介绍课文内容和主题思想同时,还着重分析课文的篇章结构,修辞手段和写作特色等。

【词句分析】是对课文中的一些难句和难词进行分析举例说明。

【自测试卷】是复旦大学学业考试试卷,具有一定的难度,但能较真实地反映出读者对课文的掌握程度。

因此本书既可以作为学生的辅导材料,也可对教师的教学参考起一定作用。

《聚焦英语》总顾问：薄冰 翟象俊

薄冰

北京外国语大学英语系教授，从事英语教学工作50余年，尤其专长英语语法的教学与研究，对英汉翻译亦有较深的造诣。现主持《英语世界》、《英语沙龙》和《大学英语》等刊物的咨询专栏，其主要论著如《英语语法手册》、《英语时态详解》、《高级英语语法》、《薄冰英语语法(袖珍本)》等，几十年来，一直是广大英语学习者首选的优质工具书。

翟象俊

1960年复旦大学外文系本科毕业，1966年研究生毕业。曾任复旦大学英语部主任兼外文系副主任、教授、硕士生导师，享受国务院特殊津贴。上海市翻译家协会副会长，曾参与《英汉大词典》、《英汉双解英语短语动词词典》的编写。主编《大学英语》(精读)及“九五”国家重点教材《21世纪大学英语》(共16册)；译著有《乱世佳人》、《钱商》和《阿马罗神父的罪恶》及英、美作家海明威、霍桑、贝克等的作品。

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Twenty First Century College English

篇章与难点分析

Book Two

21世纪大学英语



n i t One



I. Important expressions

amid/in/under circumstances

在……情况、背景中

great loss of life 人员伤亡惨重

pay a heavy price for 为……付出代价

remove sb. from the position

免去某人职务

overwhelmed by grief/disaster

被悲痛, 不幸压垮

die of grief/sorrow 死于悲哀

come to sb.'s rescue 解救某人

chance upon 偶然发现

try one's hand 试一下身手

work a change/miracle

产生变化, 创造奇迹

be in love with sth. 喜爱某物

distract sb. from

使某人分心, 转移注意力

be in a panic 惊恐

plunge into 猛然投入

take refuge in 在……避难

win first prize 赢得头等奖

hold an amateur art exhibition

举办业余艺术展

be disqualified from

不能胜任, 不让……参加

awaken sb. to the fact/realities

唤醒某人/使其认识到

be in existence 现存

date from 自……开始

keep sb. company 陪伴某人

to the end of one's life(day)

直到生命的最后

serve the dying 服务, 照料垂死之人

be hospitalized 住医院

summon sb. to a place(do sth.)

召唤某人

toll a bell 敲钟

in/with a gesture of despair 用……手势

be in the shadow of sb.

在某人控制下, 逊色于某人

transcend the boundaries/politics

超越界限/政治

by blood /origin/birth 按血统/出生

find sb. lying/abandoned

发现某人躺在、被抛弃在

one's adopted country

某人选择移居的国家

convert sth. into sth.



把……改建成……

object to a plan 反对一个计划

iron resolve 铁的决心

tireless efforts 坚持不懈的努力

give way to an idea/argument

屈服于,让步于一个想法/论点

identify oneself with

支持,表明和……有关系

accept sth. as the price of

接受某事作为……代价

pay a visit to sb. 拜访某人

one's fame/honor grows

名声和荣誉与日俱增

at one's request 应某人请求

skip a class/a dinner

不参加/免去一堂课/一顿饭

ignore one's duty/responsibilities

忽视自己的责任

be uneasy about sth. 对某事感到不安

in the public eye 受公众注目

evolve from... to 从……逐渐变为

evolve into 变成

humanitarian causes/concerns

人道主义事业

end in divorce/prison

以离婚/进监狱告终

take a part-time job 兼职打工

fall in love with 爱上了

graceful bearing 优雅的举止

flood the media with photos/letters

媒体上充满了照片,信件

a shallow publicity seeker

浅薄的沽名钓誉者

focus public attention on

把公众的注意力集中在

be characterized by 以……为特征

accustomed to 习惯于

there are growing conflicts with

和……冲突越演越烈

be at odds with 与……争吵,矛盾

a major media event 重大新闻事件

hurl accusations at sb. 强烈指责某人

around the globe 全世界

take sb. by surprise 使某人大吃一惊

a worldwide/nationwide campaign for

/against 一场支持/反对……全球/

全国运动

in the press 报刊上

voice their support for

表达对……支持

the outpouring of grief/sorrow for

倾吐对……的哀伤

break with tradition/convention

与传统决裂



II. Text A Winston Churchill—His Other Life

温斯顿·丘吉尔——他的另一种生活

1. 课文理解

温斯顿·丘吉尔是第二次世界大战期间叱咤风云的人物。他那句名言“我没有什么可以贡献,有的只是热血、辛劳、眼泪和汗水”(I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.),激励着英国人民,乃至全世界人民同希特勒法西斯进行了一场可歌可泣的战争。但人们很少知道他戎马生涯外的生活。本文作者,温斯顿·丘吉尔的女儿向读者展现了他父亲的艺术生活,反映了温斯顿·丘吉尔是如何迷上了绘画的,而绘画又是如何以它的魅力一次又一次地让丘吉尔从痛苦、消沉、悲伤乃至疾病中站立起来的。

本文是一篇人物传记,与第一册第三单元 Stevie Wonder: Sunshine in the Shadow 不同的是,它只是反映人物的一个侧面,并没有涉及传记一般所着重的人物的成长过程,成功经历和贡献。本文只突出了丘吉尔和绘画的关系,它明确的中心思想就是绘画给邱吉尔带来欢乐和希望。这可以从第 15 行“The muse of painting came to my rescue”以及文章结尾“Happy are the painters, for they shall not be lonely. Light and color, peace and hope, will keep them company to the end of the day. And so it was for my father.”可以看出。围绕这个中心思想,全文可以分成几个部分:前 3 段讲述了邱吉尔是如何丢了海军大臣的职务,陷入苦闷之中的,而一次偶然的机使他迷上了画画,并从苦闷中解脱了出来。第 4 到第 8 段是说他学画的过程,并显示了他的绘画天赋。第 9 到 10 段说了他的老母和三岁小女的死使他陷入极大的痛苦之中,又是绘画让他找到了安慰。第 11 到第 12 段讲他绘画艺术上的成功,不仅成果累累,而且还获得一次著名画展的一等奖。第 13 段是结尾,也是全文的总结:绘画给他带来快乐、宁静与希望。原文中还有这二段:

In 1953, during his second prime ministry, my father had a stroke(中风), and I went with him the South of France where he convalesced(休养). After five days I wrote sadly in my diary: “Papa is wretched. His paints have been untouched.” Once more the muse, and magical light of the Riviera, came to his rescue. The next day Winston sent a telegram to Clementine: “Have at last plunged into a daub (乱画).”

1) 这样三个情节——画画帮助他战胜了政治的失落感,失去亲人的痛苦,和病魔的折磨——有力地深化了主题。

2) 作者不仅注意细节的选择,而且注意细节、段落之间的连贯。作者以 My fa-



ther, Winston Churchill, began **his love affair with painting** in his 40s, amid **disastrous circumstances** 这个句子开头,设法以此贯穿全文。如第 2 段的“Overwhelmed by the disaster”;第 3 段的“Winston was in love with painting”;第 4 段的“Delighted with anything that distracted Winston from the dark thoughts that overwhelmed him,”第 5 段的“Painting in oils turned out to be Winston's great love”。

3) 作者在文章中运用了拟人手法(Personification),给画布赋予了生命。在作者笔下,画布好像是一个人。当看见画家妻子大笔挥来时 she had swept several fierce strokes and slashes of blue on the absolutely terrified canvas,那洁白无暇的画布(snow-white, blameless)非常害怕,害怕身上被乱涂。而且它无法回击(Anyone could see it could not hit back),任凭丘吉尔猛扑过去(fell upon my wretched victim),可怜巴巴的。这种手法可使描写的东西生动形象,给读者留下深刻的印象。例如:

Autumn sunsets have come to me at the bend of a road in the lovely waste, like a bride raising her veil to accept her lover.

秋天的夕阳,在荒原大路转角处迎接我,如新娘掀起她的面纱来迎接她的爱人。

General Powell's predecessors, **taking the post-Vietnam pulse** of the nation, had a habit of arguing strongly against any use of military force.

鲍威尔将军的前任摸到了国家越战后的脉搏,形成了强烈反对使用武力的习惯。

4) 由于课文是从原文改编过来的,因此改过后,有些地方,可能意思不清。如第 12 段“Historians have called the decade after 1929, when Winston again fell from office, his barren years. 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.”这里的“again fell from office”是怎么回事?“his barren years”又是怎么回事?但读原文就清楚了:“Historians have called the decade after 1929, when the Conservative government fell and Winston was out of office, his wilderness years. Politically he may have been wandering in barren places, a lonely fighter trying to awaken Britain to the menace of Hitler, but artistically that wilderness bore abundant fruit.”这里的“again fell from office”指 1929 年,邱吉尔的保守党内阁倒台,邱吉尔也因此丢了职务。而“his barren years”不是指无结果,无价值的岁月,而是指他不从政的年月。wilderness 有“在野”的意思。在这些不当政的岁月里,他在艺术上成果累累。

2. 词句分析

1) My father, Winston Churchill, began his love affair with painting in his 40s, amid disastrous circumstances. (Line 1~3)我的父亲温斯顿·丘吉尔,在他四十多岁



开始迷恋上绘画,当时他正身处逆境。

a. love affair with sb.

和某人有关性关系,但未正式结婚,一般用于贬义。这里是转义,比喻迷恋。

——Their secret love affair last many years. 他们的风流韵事持续了许多年。

——Her love affair with ballet began when she was ten. 她十岁开始爱上芭蕾舞。

b. amid *prep.* 等于 amidst 在……中; in the amid (midst) of crisis/change /poverty/ceremony/speech 在危机/变化/贫困/典礼/演讲中

——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。

——This growing poverty in the midst of growing poverty constitutes a permanent menace to peace. 日益贫困中的贫困交加,对和平构成了持久的威胁。

c. circumstances *n.* 环境,情况。一般前面用介词 under 或 in, 常有搭配:

under(in) certain/appropriate/distressed/compelled/tragic/poor/reduced circumstances

——Memory is a complex mental activity. Under certain circumstances parts of the activity may be made more efficient. 记忆是一项非常复杂的脑力活动。在某种情况下,部分活动可以变得比较有效。

——In such circumstances it is hardly surprising that some give up in disgust.

在这种情况下,有些学生厌恶地放弃了学习并不出人意外。

2) As First Lord of the Admiralty in 1915, he had been deeply involved in a campaign in the Dardanelles... (Line 2~5)

1915年,作为第一任海军大臣,他深深卷入达达尼海峡的一场战役。

a. be involved in 陷入,卷入,投入。参见 Book I, Unit 3A 词句分析 21。

——People should become more actively involved in health promotion and disease prevention. 人们应当更积极地投入到提高健康,防止疾病的活动中去。

b. campaign *n.* 战役,运动

——But if the governments of the world were honestly concerned about the welfare of their people, they'd conduct aggressive anti-smoking campaign.

但是如果各国政府真的关心人民的健康,他们就会大力开展反对吸烟的运动。

——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。

3) ... Churchill paid the price, both publicly and privately: He was removed from the Admiralty ... (Line 6~9) ... 丘吉尔作为政府官员和个人他都付出了代价:他被免去了海军大臣的职务



21 世纪大学英语 篇章与难点分析 (上)

a. pay a (heavy/high) price for 为……付出代价 例: 我为了买这块手表, 付出了高昂的代价。

——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持久研究。

——In turn, everyone has to obey and submit to the authorized figure; that is, they have to pay the price of giving up freedom for family unit. 但反过来, 每个人只得服从和屈服于权威人物。也就是说, 他们为家庭的统一而不得不放弃自由。

b. remove sb. from sth. 免去……的职务

——He was removed from his position 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, **Clementine—he retired with his family to Hoe Farm, a country retreat in Surrey.** (Line 10~14) 他深深陷入这一不幸之中——“我以为他一定会伤心死的,” 他妻子克莱门泰因说——他和家人一起隐退到候一农场, 萨里郡的一个乡村休养处。

a. overwhelmed by/with 被……完全压倒; 参见 Book 1, Unit 5B, 词句分析 4。

b. die of 死于……一般跟饥饿、疾病、寒冷等。

——On hearing the terrible news, he died of heart attack.

听到了这个可怕的消息, 他心脏病发作而死。

——A lot of people died of hunger during the war. 战争中, 许多人饿死了。

【比较】die from 后面的宾语往往是负伤。

——The policeman died from a gunshot wound in the head this morning.

今早, 这个警察死于头部枪伤。

5) **The muse of painting came to my rescue!** (Line 15) 绘画女神救了我!

my/his rescue/support/criticism 这种结构可以理解成主谓结构, 也可以是动宾结构, 也就是说可以译成: 我/他挽救/帮助/批评(某人), 也可以译成(某人)挽救/帮助/批评我/他。这里的意思很清楚, 是挽救我。

6) **...he chanced upon his sister-in-law sketching with watercolors.** (Line 17)

……他正巧碰见他的弟妹在画水粉画。

chance on/upon sb./sth. 偶然碰见, 发现

——On our vacation we chanced upon an interesting antique store.

在假期里我们偶然发现一个有趣的古玩店。

7) **...and tried his hand — and the muse worked her magic.** (Line 19)

……他初试身手, 画神就施展了魔法。

a. try one's hand at sth. 对(技艺, 运动)初试身手

——I'd like try my hand at computing. 我想试一试我的计算机能力。

b. work 产生, 使……奏效。一般在这种搭配里: work a change/miracle 产生变化/创造奇迹。这里的 the muse worked her magic 和原文 the muse had cast her



spell 是一个意思。 We were whisked off in a taxi before we knew where we were.

8) **Delighted with anything that distracted Winston from the dark thoughts that overwhelmed him...** (Line 21~23) 任何能让他从陷入的苦闷中解脱出来的事,都会使他夫人高兴……

distract sb. from sth. 使某人分心

—The film managed to distract me from these problems for a while.

这部影片分散了我的注意力,使我暂时不想这些难题。

—Children are easily distracted. 孩子很容易分心。

9) **He contemplated the blank whiteness of his first canvas with unaccustomed nervousness.** (Line 27~29) 他以一种不常有的紧张感,凝视着他的第一块空白的画布。

a. with unaccustomed nervousness 应放在 contemplated 后面修饰 he。

b. contemplate vt. 凝视,沉思

—Those who contemplate the beauties and mysteries of the earth are never alone. 那些思索地球美丽和奥秘的人从不会感到孤独。

—We are encouraged to contemplate their achievements, their suffering, the way their lives were lived. 鼓舞我们思索他们的成就、痛苦和他们的生活方式。

10) **... and with infinite precaution made a mark about as big as a bean on the snow-white field.** (Line 30~32)……然后非常小心地在雪白的画布上画了小小的一笔,大小像一颗碗豆。

precaution n. 预防,预防措施;由 pre(前,预先)+caution(小心)组成。

—I took an umbrella just as a precaution. 我带了一把伞作为防备。

11) **... the wife of Sir John Lavery, the celebrated painter who lived nearby.** (Line 35~36)……是住在附近的著名画家约翰拉佛莱爵士的妻子。

celebrated a. 著名的。a celebrated writer/actress, 同 famous, noted 一样,后面的介词是 for。

—The place is celebrated for its fine wines 这个地方以盛产美酒而驰名。

12) **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.** (Line 38~41)

她立即投入画画,还没等我缓过神来,她已挥开画笔,在惊恐不已的画布上有力地画下了几道蓝色。

a. plunge (sth.) into sth. 突然(猛然)投入

—She plunged bravely into the debate. 她勇敢地投入辩论。

—The country (was) plunged into civil war after the death of the president. 总统死后,这个国家一下子陷入内战。

b. before sb. knows where one is(it) 迅速,突然地



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—We were whisked off in a taxi before we knew where we were.

我们还没有明白过来,就被出租车带走了。

c. fierce a. 激烈的

—There is a fierce competition in the labor market.

劳动力市场上的竞争相当激烈。

13) **I seized the largest brush and fell upon my wretched victim with wild fury.**

(Line 42~43) 我抓起最大的一枝画笔,发狠地朝我可怜的牺牲者扑去。

fall upon/on sb. 猛烈攻击某人

—The children fell on the food and ate it greedily.

孩子们争先恐后地抢着吃食物。

—Bandits fell on the village and robbed many inhabitants.

土匪攻击村庄,掠夺村民。

14) ... **said of his unusual pupil's artistic abilities.** ... (Line 45~46)说起他那不寻常学生的艺术才能.....

say of sth. 意思和用法同 speak of sth. 一样:说起,谈起

15) ... **he would have been a great master with the brush.** (Line 47~48)

.....他可能会成为绘画大师。

a master with the brush 等于 a master hand 绘画名家。

16) ... **Churchill had discovered a companion with whom he was to walk for the greater part of his life.** (Line 49)丘吉尔发现了一个将陪他走完大半人生的伴侣。

a. be to do 将要,注定要

b. 这里有一个定语从句 with the companion he walked for ... 。companion n. 同伴,伴侣,是可数名词;而 company 作“伴侣”解时是不可数名词。

—They are drinking companions. 他们是酒友。

17) **Overcome by grief, Winston took refuge at the home of friends in Scotland—and in his painting.** (Line 54~55) 悲痛欲绝的温斯顿搬到他在苏格兰的朋友家住,以减轻悲痛,并从绘画中寻求安慰。

a. be overcome by/with grief/anger/despair 因悲痛/气愤/绝望而不能自持。这里是和 be overwhelmed with grief/sorrow/gratitude 同义。

b. take refuge in 在.....避难

—Many people escaping persecution are taking refuge in this country.

许多逃避迫害的人来这个国家避难。

因此,这里的 take refuge in his painting 是转义了。相当于 find comfort in his painting.

18) ... **Alas, I keep feeling the hurt of Marigold.** (Line 58)