

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

新视野 大学英语

王新 郭锦辉/主编

课堂辅导

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

读写教程

第四册

本书配有
魔力单词卡



大连理工大学出版社

Dalian University of Technology Press



高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

新视野大学英语 — 课堂辅导

读写教程 (第四册)

总主编

张宜 张绮思 王新

本册主编

王新 郭锦辉

副主编

刘淑华 戴东新 张晓丹

编委:(姓氏汉语拼音序)

邓海涛 杜海宝 高 见 康 悦

李敏舒 李 哲 刘 冰 吴 娜



大连理工大学出版社

© 王 新, 郭锦辉 2003

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《新视野大学英语》读写教程——课堂辅导·第四册/王新, 郭
锦辉主编. —大连: 大连理工大学出版社, 2003. 8
ISBN 7-5611-2340-X

I. 新… II. ①王… ②郭… 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(2003)第 050084 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址: 大连市凌水河 邮政编码: 116024

电话: 0411-4708842 传真: 0411-4701466 邮购: 0411-4707961

E-mail: dutp@mail.dlptt.ln.cn URL: <http://www.dutp.cn>

辽宁美术印刷厂印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸: 185mm×233mm 印张: 15.5 字数: 458 千字 插页: 2
印数: 1~10 000

2003 年 8 月第 1 版

2003 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 刘宪芹

责任校对: 晓 枫

封面设计: 王福刚

定 价: 16.00 元

前 言

《新视野大学英语》是外语教学与研究出版社根据教育部“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划而开发的一套全新的大学英语教材。该套教材同步提供课本(Textbook)、光盘(CD-Rom)与网络课程(Online course)。它结束了传统的以课本为中心的教学模式,为广大英语学习者多元化、全方位地提供了理想的学习内容和学习手段。

为帮助广大学习者尽快熟悉适应该套教材并学有所得,我们精心创意并以严谨的态度编写了这套《新视野大学英语——课堂辅导》。我们的宗旨是致力于帮助学习者提高《大学英语教学大纲》所要求的“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。大学英语教学应帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础,掌握良好的语言学习方法,提高文化素养,以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。”(《大学英语教学大纲·大学英语教学目的 1999》)。

比照市场上各类大学英语辅导教材,《课堂辅导》有以下特点:

1. 以学习者为中心

《课堂辅导》在设计、编写和制作过程中,十分注意把认知学习理论揉合于教学实践,以学生的认知性学习过程为主要模块,注意研究学生获得、保持和运用英语知识的过程。

同时《课堂辅导》把“语篇分析理论”纳入编写框架,首次突破了以词或句型为中心的助学分析,按课文中难词难句的出现先后顺序进行讲解,使学习者一目了然,从容有序地进行学习。

2. 以培养学习者语言能力为目的

在中国高等教育日新月异的形势下,越来越多英语基础薄弱者迈进了大学校门,他们极度渴望能得到名师名家的点拨以迅速弥补以往在学习上的欠账,从而在大学英语学习中一日千里。为此我们在“课文难句、考点词汇解析”这个栏目的语言点讲解中,精心设计了“搭配”,“超链接”等内容,以便使学习者在学习中能融汇贯通、触类旁通并在短期内充实和完善基础英语。

3. 兼顾测试

测试是教学的重要检测和验收手段。在《课堂辅导》中,我们以培养学习者的英语能力为主线,引导学习者在教材学习上多下功夫。同时,为配合全国大学英语四、六级考试,我们提供了“四、六级历届真题点解”,旨在指导有条件的学习者根据学习情况,选择某一个或某几个经典题型作为测试内容,考察自己的习得情况,并为将来参加大学英语四、六级考试扫清障碍。

可以说,有《课堂辅导》在手,学习《新视野大学英语》无忧!

编者

2003年7月

编写及使用说明

《课堂辅导》——读写教程(第三册)每个单元均由 2 大模块 6 个栏目构成。现分别对阅读和使用加以说明:

Part A 全真课堂

▶ 课文内容提要(Abstract of Text)

根据每单元 Section A 和 Section B 课文进行总结归纳,采用中英文交叉,但不一定是——对照,让学习者对将要学习的内容先有个大致的了解。

▶ 课文文化背景(Background Information)

内容均围绕本单元主题,篇幅在 200 词左右,英文为主,轻松自然地点出主题,学习者可作为预习热身之用。

▶ 课文难句、考点词汇解析(Focus on Text)

针对每单元 Section A 和 Section B 课文中的难点按照其在文中出现的先后顺序进行深入浅出的讲解,进而充分全面地掌握课文内容。

▶ 课文参考译文(Text Translation)

给出 Section A、Section B 和 Section C 三篇课文的汉语译文,旨在帮助学习者体味英汉两种语言的差异和互补之处,更好地领略英文的美妙。

▶ 教材练习答案与讲解(Key to Exercises)

为学习者提供了每个单元后习题的准确而又详细的答案,供其参考。

Part B 测试平台

▶ 四、六级历年真题点解(Test Yourself)

这是《课堂辅导》编者在多年的大学英语教学及测试实践中,把历年大学英语四、六级考试中的真题加以归纳整理,在每个单元中每次以 20 个经典考题来测验那些不满足于课本学习、想要尽快提高自己语言能力和考试能力的学习者,并在考题后加以简单评析,使被测试者知晓自己的实际水平。

《课堂辅导》是从事大学英语教学多年的中青年骨干教师以学生为中心精心编写的一套教学辅导手册,我们衷心希望它确实能对广大学习者在学习《新视野大学英语》这套优秀教材的过程中起到助学导航的作用,其中谬误、不妥之处在所难免,恳请广大教师和学生指正。

编者

2003 年 7 月

目 录

Unit 1 <hr/> P1	Part A 全真课堂 <ul style="list-style-type: none">▲课文内容提要▲课文文化背景▲课文难句、考点词汇解析▲课文参考译文▲教材练习答案与详解 Part B 测试平台 <ul style="list-style-type: none">▲四、六级历年真题点解
Unit 2 <hr/> P27	Part A 全真课堂 <ul style="list-style-type: none">▲课文内容提要▲课文文化背景▲课文难句、考点词汇解析▲课文参考译文▲教材练习答案与详解 Part B 测试平台 <ul style="list-style-type: none">▲四、六级历年真题点解
Unit 3 <hr/> P55	Part A 全真课堂 <ul style="list-style-type: none">▲课文内容提要▲课文文化背景▲课文难句、考点词汇解析▲课文参考译文▲教材练习答案与详解 Part B 测试平台 <ul style="list-style-type: none">▲四、六级历年真题点解

Unit 4

P76

Part A 全真课堂

- ▲课文内容提要
- ▲课文文化背景
- ▲课文难句、考点词汇解析
- ▲课文参考译文
- ▲教材练习答案与详解

Part B 测试平台

- ▲四、六级历年真题点解

Unit 5

P96

Part A 全真课堂

- ▲课文内容提要
- ▲课文文化背景
- ▲课文难句、考点词汇解析
- ▲课文参考译文
- ▲教材练习答案与详解

Part B 测试平台

- ▲四、六级历年真题点解

Unit 6

P119

Part A 全真课堂

- ▲课文内容提要
- ▲课文文化背景
- ▲课文难句、考点词汇解析
- ▲课文参考译文
- ▲教材练习答案与详解

Part B 测试平台

- ▲四、六级历年真题点解

Unit 7

P145

Part A 全真课堂

- ▲课文内容提要
- ▲课文文化背景
- ▲课文难句、考点词汇解析
- ▲课文参考译文
- ▲教材练习答案与详解

Part B 测试平台

- ▲四、六级历年真题点解

Unit 8**P171****Part A 全真课堂**

- ▲ 课文内容提要
- ▲ 课文文化背景
- ▲ 课文难句、考点词汇解析
- ▲ 课文参考译文
- ▲ 教材练习答案与详解

Part B 测试平台

- ▲ 四、六级历年真题点解

Unit 9**P195****Part A 全真课堂**

- ▲ 课文内容提要
- ▲ 课文文化背景
- ▲ 课文难句、考点词汇解析
- ▲ 课文参考译文
- ▲ 教材练习答案与详解

Part B 测试平台

- ▲ 四、六级历年真题点解

Unit 10**P217****Part A 全真课堂**

- ▲ 课文内容提要
- ▲ 课文文化背景
- ▲ 课文难句、考点词汇解析
- ▲ 课文参考译文
- ▲ 教材练习答案与详解

Part B 测试平台

- ▲ 四、六级历年真题点解

“新视野”魔力单词速记卡

Unit 1

Part A 全真课堂

一、课文内容提要 (Abstract of Text)

• Section A

The text describes the change in feelings Mrs. Baroda, a respectable woman, experiences when she spends time with her husband's initially silent friend who both surprises and tempts her. Mr. Baroda invites his good friend Gouvernail to spend a week or two on their plantation. She is somewhat annoyed because the guest is silent and difficult to understand. However, at one night Mrs. Baroda finds, in fact, Gouvernail's silence is not his basic nature. He is an attractive man. Yet Mrs. Baroda resists the temptation and doesn't become the slave of the passion. Reasoning overcomes passion.

本文描述了一个令人尊敬的妇女巴罗达夫人在与丈夫的一位看似沉默寡言的朋友古韦内乐的相处过程中,对他产生了好奇心,受到了诱惑而经历的一系列情感变化。巴罗达先生邀请他的好友古韦内尔到农庄小住一两个星期。古韦内尔沉默寡言、令人费解的表现令巴罗达夫人感到不快。但是在一个晚上,她才发现古韦内尔并非在本质上属于那种少言寡语之人。他是个很有魅力的人。最终,巴罗达夫人抵御了诱惑,没有成为情感的奴隶,理智战胜了情感。

• Section B

The text is a discussion about the contrast between a family based upon romance, and a family based upon a marriage. The author argues that the marriage and the obligation of parents to children provide the glue needed to keep a couple together by providing the ties of the family. A family based on romance is easy to come apart because parents pursue their own happiness and will not make any sacrifice. The author concludes that the bonds are too loose in a love family and thus have negative consequences for the children involved.

本文对两种家庭进行了对比:一种是完全建立在浪漫爱情基础上的家庭;一种是用婚姻维系的家庭。作者认为婚姻和父母对孩子的责任好比胶水,把夫妇二人紧紧地连在一起。建立在浪漫爱情基础上的家庭很容易破裂,因为父母在追求个人幸福的时候谁也不愿做出任何牺牲。最后作者得出结论:建立在浪漫爱情基础上的家庭纽带过于松散,因此会对孩子造成不良影响。

二、课文文化背景 (Background Information)

Changes in Modern Family (现代家庭生活的变化)

In recent years marriage and family have experienced great changes. Marriage is no more stable.

High divorce rate has been obvious in western world. Because of divorce, cohabitation and single parenthood, a majority of families rearing children in the new century will probably not include the children's two original parents. Moreover, most households will not include children. Marriage has declined as people marry at older age and divorce and cohabit more. A growing proportion of children have been born outside of marriage. Even within marriage the changes have been profound as more and more women have joined the labor force and gender roles have become more homogenous between husbands and wives. Those changes are making an impact on how people think about family life, and as a result, the concept of family tends to be more elastic.

三、课文难句、考点词汇解析(Focus on Text)

• Section A

1. The Temptation of a Respectable Woman (Title)一位正派女人受到的诱惑

respectable

- a. 1) worthy of respect 值得尊敬的 ▲ a highly respectable authority 极受尊崇的权威 ▲ from respectable motives 出于高尚动机
2) conforming to socially acceptable behavior, attitudes, taste, etc. 名声好的, 正派的, 体面的 ▲ How dare you talk to a respectable woman like that? 你怎么可以对一个良家女子说那样的话?
3) fairly large in size, number, or amount 相当数量的, 可观的 ▲ a respectable income 可观的收入
4) fairly good in quality 质量不错的 ▲ a respectable meal 像模像样的一顿饭

【辨析】respective 和 respectable: **respective** 意思是“各自的”; **respectable** 意思是“值得尊敬的, 体面的, 可观的”。

2. Mrs. Baroda was a little *annoyed* to learn that her husband expected his friend, Gouvernail, up to spend a week or two on the plantation. (Para. 1) 得知丈夫请了他的朋友古韦内尔来种植园小住一两周, 巴罗达太太有些生气。

【注释】请注意, a little 在这里修饰 annoyed。annoyed 还可以用 somewhat, very, a bit, pretty, much, rather, quite 来修饰。

annoy

- v. to irritate 使烦恼; 使生气 ▲ I was a bit annoyed, for I forgot to put your name on. 我忘了把你的名字添上去, 我感到很懊恼。

3. She left her husband and his guest, *for the most part*, alone together, only to find that Gouvernail hardly noticed her absence. (Para. 2) 大部分时间她让丈夫单独陪着客人, 却发现自己不在场几乎并未引起古韦内尔的关注。

【注释】此处的 only to find 引导的是结果状语。

for the most part

- 1) usually; in general 总的来说 ▲ For the most part, he is honest. 总的来说, 他是诚实的。
2) mostly 绝大部分 ▲ The people in this town are, for the most part, quiet and well-behaved. 这个镇上的人大多温文尔雅、彬彬有礼。

4. Then she *imposed* her company upon him, *accompanying* him in his *idle* walks to the mill to press her attempt to *penetrate* the silence in which he had unconsciously covered himself. (Para. 2) 而后她执意陪他到磨坊散步, 试图打破这种并非有意的沉默。

impose

v. to force oneself, one's presence or will on another 把……强加 ▲Don't impose your company/yourself on people who don't like you. 不要硬缠着那些不喜欢你的人。

【搭配】impose one's company on/upon sb. 硬缠着某人

accompany

v. 1) go with sb. to some place 陪同 ▲I'll accompany you to your room and wait while you have your shower and do whatever else you feel necessary before we leave. 我陪你到你房间,你洗个澡,看看在我们离开前还需要做些什么,我等着你。

2) occur with sth. 伴随 ▲Thunder accompanies lightning. 雷声伴着闪电。

3) to play or sing a musical accompaniment for or to 伴奏,伴唱 ▲She accompanied magnificently. 她伴奏得精彩极了。

idle

a. 1) workless 闲散的,闲置的 ▲idle worker 闲散的工人 ▲a lot of idle machinery 闲置的机器

2) not inclined to work, lazy 懒散的,不务正业的 ▲the idle rich 游手好闲的富人们 ▲an idle good-for-nothing 二流子

【构词】idleness *n.* idly *ad.*

penetrate

v. 1) to force into a way into or through, pierce 刺入,刺穿,穿过 ▲The bullet penetrated his left shoulder. 子弹打穿他的左肩。

2) spread through, permeate 渗入,漫入 ▲The cold penetrates him. 他感到寒气刺骨。

3) see into, understand 洞察,了解 ▲It was a long time before scientists could penetrate the mystery of the atom. 很久以后,科学家才洞察了原子的奥秘。

5. *For my part, I find him a terrible nuisance.* (Para. 3) 我觉得他真讨厌。

【注释】该句意为:As far as I'm concerned, he annoys me a lot.

for my part

as for me, as far as I'm concerned 就我来说 ▲For my part, I was excited to see the Big Ben in London. 就我来说,看到伦敦的大本钟很兴奋。

nuisance

n. an act, condition, thing, or person causing trouble, annoyance or inconvenience 令人讨厌的人或事 ▲I don't want to be a nuisance; so tell me if you want to be alone. 我不想成为讨厌的人,如果你想独自呆着,请告诉我。

6. "You are full of surprises," he said to her. "Even I can never count upon how you are going to act under given conditions. Here you are," he went on, "taking poor Gouvernail seriously and making a fuss about him, the last thing he would desire or expect." (Para. 7) "你可真让人吃惊,"他说,"我真是吃不准你什么时候会做什么样的事儿。瞧你对古韦内尔认真的样子,对他那么大惊小怪,这可是他最不希望的。"

count upon/on

rely or depend on 依靠,指望,料想 ▲I'm counting on you to help me. 我正指望你来帮我。

take sth./sb. seriously

consider sth./sb. to be important and worth a lot of attention or respect 认真对待 ▲Some people laughed at her, but after a while they began to take her seriously. 有些人取笑她,可是过了一会他们就认真看待她了。

make a fuss

- 1) worry over trifles 大惊小怪, 小题大作(表现出生气、不满、恼怒等情绪) ▲You shouldn't make a fuss about so simple a matter. 对如此简单的事情你不应该大惊小怪。
2) 对……过分亲爱、体贴 ▲The grandparents make a fuss over grandchildren. 祖父母们对儿孙们过分钟爱。

【构词】fussy *a.*

the last thing

- sth. That is desired in the least 最不希望的事 ▲The last thing we need is to have the police involved. 我们最不需要警察介入。

9. **But the poor fellow is run down by too much work now.** (Para. 9) 但工作太多, 可怜的家伙累垮了。

run down

- 1) (of a mechanical device) to cease to run, or stop operating due to lack of power 使停止运转, 使变弱, 被耗尽 ▲The battery has run down. 电池的电能光了。
2) decline in physical condition: weaken or exhaust in mind or vigor 健康衰退, 使筋疲力尽 ▲His health ran down to a dangerous level. 他的健康状况已经恶化到危险的地步。
3) knock down(车等)把……撞倒 ▲The liner ran down a fishing-boat during the dense fog. 班轮在浓雾中撞沉了渔船。

8. **She hoped to remain unnoticed, but her white gown revealed her to him.** (Para. 12) 她不想让他看见自己, 但她的白色长袍泄露了踪迹。

【用法】remain 这里作系动词, 后多接补足语, 是“保持不变”的意思。

remain

- v. to keep 保持 ▲She remains as she was. 她依然还是从前的那样。

9. **He seated himself upon the bench beside her, without a suspicion that she might object to his presence.** (Para. 12) 他在她身旁的长凳上坐下, 一点也没想到她可能会反对他坐在那儿。

seat

- v. 1) cause or help to sit 使坐下, 使就座 ▲He seated himself at the desk. 他在书桌旁坐下。
2) to have seats for, accommodate with seats 供给座位, 容纳……人 ▲The theatre can seat about 800. 这个戏院设有约 800 个座位。

object to

- oppose 反对 ▲We object to being blamed for something that we haven't done. 我们反对因为与我们无关的事而受到谴责。

【惯用法】这里的 to 是介词。

【辨析】oppose 和 object to: 两个词都是“反对”的意思, 但 oppose 是及物动词无需加介词 to, 而 object 是不及物动词, 接宾语时需加介词 to。

presence

- n. a person or thing that is present, esp. a person of imposing appearance 在场 ▲She was so quiet that her presence was hardly noticed. 她一声不响, 几乎没有人注意她在这里。

10. ... he said, **handing her a length of sheer white fabric with which she sometimes covered her head and shoulders.** (Para. 13) 他边说边递过一块洁白的纱巾, 她有时用它来做披肩。

a length of

- 一段, 一大片 ▲She was calm and stood patiently while he attached a small gold ball to a length of chain around her neck. 她平静耐心地站着, 而他正在把一个小金球系在她的项链上。

11. He made some routine observations upon the unhealthy effect of the night breeze at that season.

(Para. 14) 他照例说了一些诸如这个季节的夜风对身体不好的话。

observation

n. 1) make an observation upon (指经过观察或思考后所发表的)言论或评论 ▲I wish to make a few general observations about your work so far. 对你到目前为止的工作我想说一些一般性的看法。

2) 观察力 ▲a man of keen observation 观察力锐利的人

3) 注意, 觉察 ▲The thief escaped observation. 没有人看到那个贼。

12. Gouvernail was in no sense a shy man. (Para. 15) 古韦内尔可不是个腼腆的人。

in no sense

not at all 绝不, 一点儿也不 ▲In no sense can the issue be said to be resolved. 这事根本无法解决。

13. When he was sitting there beside Mrs. Baroda, his silence melted for the time. (Para. 15) 坐在巴罗达太太身边, 他的沉默暂时消失了。

melt

v. 1) to change from a solid to a liquid, generally by heat 使融化, 使熔化 ▲The sun melted the snow. 阳光使雪融化。

2) to soften, make or become gentle and tender 使心等软化, 气氛缓和 ▲The tension in the room began to melt. 屋子里的紧张气氛开始缓和。

3) to merge gradually, blend 使逐渐变化, 使融合 ▲Dusk melted the sky into a soft grey. 薄暮中, 天空渐呈浅灰色。

4) disappear or cause to disappear gradually 消散 ▲The noon sun will melt away the fog. 中午的阳光将会使雾消散。

14. He talked of the old college days when he and Gaston had been best friends, of the days of keen ambitions and large intentions. (Para. 16) 他谈到在大学里与加斯顿是好朋友, 谈到那时曾雄心勃勃, 志向高远。

keen

a. 1) sharp 锐利的, 锋利的 ▲a keen sword 锋利的剑

2) sharp or cutting in force, piercing 尖利的, 寒冷的 ▲a keen wind 刺骨的风 ▲a high keen sound 刺耳的声音

3) intense or strong 强烈的, 浓烈的, 深切的 ▲He had retained a keen interest in the progress of the work. 他对工作的进展保持着浓厚的兴趣。

15. His words became a meaningless succession of verbs, nouns, adverbs, and adjectives; she only drank in the tones of his voice. (Para. 17) 他的话变成了一串毫无意义的动词、名词、副词和形容词; 她完全陶醉在他的声音里。

succession

n. 1) the act of following one after another 连续, 接连发生 ▲the succession of seasons 四季的交替

2) a number of people or things following each other closely 一连串, 一系列 ▲The reason is that a succession of statistics suggest a rapidly weakening economy. 理由是一连串统计资料表明经济在迅速衰退。

3) the act of succeeding to an office or position 接替, 继任 ▲His succession as headmaster was not

in any doubt. 他接任校长是毫无疑问的。

drink in

be absorbed in 沉醉于 ▲We just stood there drinking in the scenery. 我们只是站在那儿,沉醉于风景中。

16. **Besides being an upright and respectable woman she was also a very sensible one.** (Para. 19) 她是个正派体面的女人,也是个非常明智的女人。

sensible

v. reasonable, practical and able to judge things well 识别能力强的,合理的 ▲I think it's a very sensible suggestion. 我想这是一个很合理的建议。

【辨析】sensitive, sensible 和 sensory: sensitive 意思是“敏感的”;sensible 意思是“合理的”;sensory 意思是“感官的”。

17. **When Gaston arose the next morning, his wife had already departed, without even saying farewell.** (Para. 20) 第二天早晨加斯顿起床时,妻子已经走了,也没有跟他道别。

arise

v. stand up; get up; appear 起立,起床;(问题)出现 ▲arise early in the morning 早上很早起床 ▲New problems arise every day. 新问题每天都出现。

【辨析】rise, raise, arouse 和 arise: rise 是不及物动词,意思是“升起”;raise 是及物动词,意思是“使上涨,使升高,喂养,教养”;arouse 是及物动词,意思是“引起(兴趣等)”;arise 是不及物动词,意思是“起床,(问题)出现”等。

say farewell

say goodbye 再见,告别 ▲He bade me a farewell at the gate. 他在门口向我告别。

18. **That is, Gaston greatly desired it; but this desire yielded to his honorable wife's vigorous opposition.** (Para. 21) 这可是加斯顿希望的,但经不住他那高尚妻子的强烈反对。

yield

n. 1) to give up, submit, surrender 放弃;屈服,屈从 ▲He had to yield his power to his elder brother. 他不得不把权利让给他的哥哥。

2) produce 生产 ▲This orchard yields apples and pears. 这座果园出产苹果和梨。

19. **However, before the year ended, she proposed, wholly from herself, to have Gouvernail visit them again.** (Para. 22) 然而,快到年底时,妻子主动提出邀请古韦内尔再来做客。

propose

v. 1) suggest a plan, an idea, etc. for people to think about and decide on 建议 ▲He proposed that the book be banned. 他提出这本书应当被禁止出版。

2) ask sb. to marry oneself 求婚 ▲He proposed to her on his bended knee. 他跪下来向她求婚。

20. **"I am glad, my dear, to know that you have finally overcome your dislike for him; indeed he did not deserve it."** (Para. 23) “我真高兴,亲爱的,你终于不再讨厌他了。说真的,他不应该让你觉得那么讨厌!”

deserve

vt. be sth. or have done sth. for which one should receive a reward, special treatment, etc. 应受(奖赏、特殊待遇等),值得 ▲One player in particular deserves a mention. 一位选手尤其值得一提。▲The question deserves consideration. 这个问题值得考虑。

• Section B

1. At dinner afterwards I was *subjected* to a hostile quizzing by a group of women in their thirties who claimed that my whole analysis ignored the most basic change of all. (Para. 1) 在随后的晚宴上, 一群30多岁的女士对我颇不友好地、接二连三地质问了一通儿。她们声称我的整个分析中忽视了家庭变革中最基本的变化。

subject

vt. 1) to cause to experience or suffer 使遭受(痛苦); 使蒙受 ▲ No one would willingly subject himself to such indignities. 没有人愿意使自己蒙受如此的侮辱。

2) to bring under firm control 使隶属, 使服从; 征服 ▲ The Aztecs subjected the neighboring tribes to their rule. 阿兹台克人征服了邻近的部落, 并把他们置于自己的统治之下。

a. 1) tending or likely (to have) 易受……的; 易患……的 ▲ He is subject to ill health. 他经常生病。

2) governed (by) or dependent (on) 隶属于……的; 受……支配的 ▲ The plans are subject to ministerial approval. 计划要得到部长的批准。

【构词】subjection *n.*

2. They took *offense* to my statement that a family consists of a husband, a wife and children, they said. (Para. 2) 她们对我所说的家庭由夫妻和子女组成的观点感到不快。

offense (*BrE* offence)

n. 1) an act of wrongdoing, esp. of breaking the law; crime 过错; 犯罪; 违例 ▲ They won't imprison him for a first offense. 他是初犯, 他们不会因此而监禁他。

2) act or cause of up setting or annoying sb.; insult 使……不悦或恼怒(的行为或原因); 冒犯 ▲ I hope you won't take offense if I ask you not to smoke. 如果我叫你不要吸烟, 希望你不要见怪。

3) sth. that causes displeasure 引起反感的事物 ▲ That dirty old house is an offense to the eye. 那幢又脏又旧的房屋很不顺眼。

【构词】~less *a.*

3. Marriage and having kids were now *irrelevant*, and in their opinion, that was the most basic social change. (Para. 2) 她们认为如今婚姻与生儿育女已变得不再重要, 这才是最基本的社会变革。

irrelevant

a. not having any real connection with or relation to sth. else 不相干的; 不相关的 ▲ Your words are irrelevant to the subject. 你的话不切题。

【构词】~ly *ad.*

in one's opinion

used to say what one thinks about a particular subject 依照某人的看法 ▲ In my opinion, you're wrong. 依我看, 你是错了。

4. Looking back on it, I find they were right, but this rising *tide* of change is itself the problem. (Para. 3) 回想一下, 她们没有错, 问题就出在这日益高涨的变革浪潮本身。

look back on

to remember 记起, 回忆起 ▲ I look back on those days as the happiest time of my life. 我回顾那些日子, 把它看作是我生活中最快活的一段时间。

【超链接】look down on 轻视 look in on 作短暂访问 look on 旁观

tide

n. 1) a feeling or tendency that moves or changes like the tide [一般用单数] 潮流, 倾向, 趋势

▲It's easier to swim with the than to oppose the views of the majority. 随大流要比反对大多数人的意见来得容易。

2) the regular rise and fall of the sea caused by the pull of the moon and sun 潮; 潮汐 ▲The is rising / falling. 海水在上涨/回落。

Family is, , the link between generations, the center of child rearing and cultural .
.(Para. 3) 可以说, 家庭是维系两代之间关系的纽带, 是抚育孩子和传递文化的中心。

if there is sth. diferent 如果(稍)有区别的话 ▲She was as horrified as he was and, , her misery seemed greater than his. 她与他一样恐惧。要说有什么不同, 她似乎比他更痛苦。

n. 1) the act of transmitting or state of being transmitted [不可数] 传送, 传播, 播送 ▲They arrived in time to prevent the of the secret documents. 他们及时赶到, 阻止了这些机密文件的传播。

2) sth. broadcast on television, radio, etc. [可数] (电视、广播的)播送节目 ▲We interrupt our normal to bring you a special news flash. 我们现在中断正常节目, 播送一条特别新闻。

Both marriage and family involve long-term and responsibility for shared care, not just the search of happiness, that goal of the modern age. (Para. 3) 婚姻和家庭意味着长期的义务与责任, 要求共同负担, 而不仅仅是寻求幸福, 这已经成为现今时代的空洞目标。

n. a connection or influence that makes it necessary for sb. to do sth.; duty 义务, 职责, 责任
▲Everyone has a legal to provide the tax office with details of their earnings. 每个人都有法律义务向税务局提供自己的收入详情。

【搭配】 有义务(做)……

【构词】 *a.*

a. 1) (of feelings, words, events, etc.) without real meaning or value (感情、语言、事件等) 虚假的, 无诚意的; 无价值的 ▲His promise rang . 他的诺言是空谈。

2) having an empty space inside 中空的, 空(心)的 ▲The pillars look solid, but in fact they're . 那些柱子看起来很坚固, 其实都是空心的。

【构词】 *ad.*, *n.*

The modern nuclear family was rooted in the desire to live happily in a more equal marriage, where the raising of children and the of both parents in the children's lives were by bonds of friendship between the parents, which were based on rational love. (Para. 4) 现代核心家庭原本是基于对更为平等的婚姻关系中幸福生活的渴望。在这样的家庭里, 父母间由于理性的爱所带来的友好关系保证了他们共同抚养孩子和共同在孩子身上的投入。

n. 1) the act of investing [不可数] 投资, (时间、精力等的)投入 ▲This country needs greater in education. 这个国家需要加大教育投资。

2) sth. invested or in which one invests [可数] 投入的资本; 投资的对象 ▲She made an of \$ 10000 in the new firm. 她在那家新公司投资了10000美元。

vt. 1) to promise (that sth. will certainly be so) 允诺, 许诺 ▲They have delivery within three days. 他们许诺在三天内交货。

2) to give a guarantee 保证,担保 ▲The manufacturers guarantee the watch for three years. 生产商对这种手表保修三年。

【搭配】guarantee against (或 from) 保证……不……

8. There is a natural tendency for any relationship based on voluntary affection to *come apart*, but marriage provides the glue needed to keep a couple together by providing ties of family, *in conjunction with* the obligations of parents to children. (Para. 5) 任何建立在自发爱恋基础上的关系总是趋于自然终止。但婚姻是粘合剂,它建立的家庭纽带,以及父母与子女间的责任义务,将夫妇二人紧紧地联结在一起。

come apart

break or collapse 散开,分开 ▲It just came apart in my hands. 这东西到我手里就散了。

in conjunction with

together with 与……协力;与……连同 ▲This section should be studied in conjunction with the preceding three. 这一节应连同前面三节一起研读。

【超链接】in combination with 与……协力;与……连同

9. We can now not only choose our marriage partner, we also can divorce that partner *at will*, subject children to our own adult *worship* of happiness, and *deny* the other parent any regular contact with their children. (Para. 6) 现在我们不仅可以选择配偶,也可以任意与其离婚,任凭孩子被我们成人对幸福的崇拜所摆布,阻止另一方与自己的孩子经常来往。

at will

as one wishes 任意地;随心所欲地 ▲The animals are allowed to wander at will in the park. 允许动物在公园里自由走动。

worship

n. 1) strong usu. religious feelings of love, respect, and admiration, esp. when shown to God or a god (尤指对上帝或神的)崇拜,敬仰,仰慕 ▲They bowed their heads in worship. 他们崇敬地低头鞠躬。

2) the act of showing this 膜拜,礼拜仪式 ▲They joined together in worship. 他们加入到礼拜仪式。

v. 1) to show worship or great honour (to) 崇拜,敬慕 ▲His followers worshipped at his feet. 他的追随者们拜倒在他的脚下。

2) to attend a church service 做礼拜 ▲We worship regularly at that church. 我们经常在那个礼堂做礼拜。

deny

vt. 1) to refuse to give or allow 拒绝给予,不准 ▲I was denied the chance of going to university. 我得不到上大学的机会。

2) to declare untrue; refuse to accept as a fact 否认,否定,不承认 ▲She denies any involvement in the robbery. 她否认同抢劫案有任何牵连。▲The accused man denies ever having met her. 被告否认他曾经遇到过她。

【搭配】deny oneself 节制;戒绝,摒弃 deny oneself to 不会见(客人)

10. We can even, if we want, *interpret* the term "family" to include people who are not relate to us either by blood or marriage — a set of close friends who support one another, like the women I mentioned above. (Para. 6) 愿意的话我们甚至可以把“家庭”看做包括一些与我们既无血缘关系、又无婚姻关系的人——一些互相支持的亲密朋友,就像前面所提到的那些女士。