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同 步 辅 导

第 三 册

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前 言

复旦大学出版社、高等教育出版社联合推出的国家级重点教材《二十一世纪大学英语》(读写教程)受到高校教师和广大英语学习者的普遍关注和厚爱。根据这套教材“内容新”、“范围广”、“层次多”、“起点高”等特点,结合大学英语课堂教学和学生课外自主学习的具体要求,我们编写了与本教材相配套的《二十一世纪大学英语读写教程同步辅导》。参编者都是大学英语教学第一线的教师,具有较丰富的英语教学理论素养和实际教学经验。编书时充分考虑了大学英语教学的规律、学习者的需求,一方面,全面覆盖教材每单元 Text A、Text B 和 Text C 的内容,同时又力求突出重点、突出难点、突出考点,有利于读者全面、充分把握课本所展示的语言知识,进而提高语言应用能力。本套辅导教材的编写分以下几个部分:

一、课文导读 从课文中心思想、语篇结构特征及语言文化背景等方面,以简短的篇幅、简练的文笔,点击课文中的精彩之处;

二、要点复习 从每篇课文中选取部分已学重点词汇或语法结构进行自测。读者对照答案,在学习新课文前进行复习巩固性的“热身”训练;

三、关键词汇 以最新大学英语教学大纲的要求为总背景,以“释义”、“举例”、“辨析”、“搭配”、“助记”和“说明”等形式,全方位地详细阐述生词表中的复用式核心词汇及相关语法知识;

四、重要词组 对课文中的重要词组或短语进行释义并结合词义以及词组结构特征进行丰富的联想;

五、难句解析 挑选课文中的疑难句子或典型句型进行剖析,扫清课文学习中的障碍;

六、难点提示 补充列出每单元 Text C 中有一定难度的单词、词组和句子并释义,便于读者更有效地对 Text C 进行自学;

七、考试链接 从历年的四、六级英语考试及研究生入学考试试卷中选出与本单元所学词汇、结构有关的全真考题,一方面让读者及时了解本单元语言知识的掌握情况,另一方面向他们提供一个模拟实践的机会;

八、课文译文与练习答案 每单元还配有课文的参考译文和部分练习答案,为读者学习提供很大的方便。

由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏不足之处恳请广大读者批评指正!

编 者
2001 年 8 月

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Unit One

Text A How I Got Smart

I. 课文导读

同平常的孩子一样,作者当年也是贪玩的少年。但自从他在中学二年级时爱上了班上的女生黛比后,一切发生了改变。黛比不仅容貌可爱又是班上的学习尖子,而作者却智商平平。自惭形秽之下,他买来削价的大百科全书第一卷,决心消除两人才智的差距。一次又一次作者成功地吸引黛比的注意,同时,在班上也出尽风头。虽然,最终黛比仍然成了伤痛的回忆。但作者已没法停止钻研百科全书,以及越来越多的其他书籍。

II. 要点复习

tendency notion occasionally signal intellectual purchase venture surge spot come across
sneak tempt transfer alter

Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

1. The offer _____ Tom.
2. There is a _____ to use mobile phones in place of telephones.
3. The new comers have no _____ of time.
4. The company _____ to Xian.
5. The sweater must _____; it's too small.
6. John and Mary go to see the movie _____.
7. Monica _____ a look at the clock on the wall.
8. The teacher _____ him at the back of the line.
9. The shoplifter _____ his associate(同伙) that the police were coming.
10. Amber _____ an old friend on the street.
11. Jim tore the envelope open with a _____ of excitement.
12. The old lady _____ herself a bunch of bananas.
13. The manager who had failed in his _____ committed suicide last night.
14. An _____ person is one who has good powers of thinking.

Key:

1. tempted 2. tendency 3. notion 4. has transferred 5. be altered 6. occasionally 7. sneaked
8. spotted 9. signaled 10. came across 11. surge 12. purchased 13. venture 14. intellectual

Ⅲ. 关键词汇

compulsory compel passion gaze scheme hence relief casual sturdy browse stump relish
appetite beam perceive invest drastic consequence incentive

1. compulsory

【释义】*adj.* 1) 强迫的, 强制的: Education is compulsory for all children in this country. 在这个国家所有儿童都必须接受教育。

2) 必修的, 义务的: compulsory education 义务教育; a compulsory subject 必修科目

【辨析】**compulsory, obligatory, imperative:**

compulsory 强制的、义务的, 表示具有权威的人规定的一种行动, 违者将受惩罚。

例如: You must go; it's compulsory; otherwise you'll be fined. 你必须去, 这是强制性的, 否则你将被罚款。

obligatory 表示受道德和良心的强制。

例如: It is obligatory to have a safety belt in a car. 车上必须配备安全带。

imperative 由环境支配必须做, 而非由道德或权威的规范所强制。

例如: It is imperative to get food and water before sunset. 日落之前, 必须找到食物和水。

【单词助记】**compulsoriness** *n.* **compulsorily** *adv.*

(同义) *adj.* **obligatory, imperative;** (反义) **voluntary, optional**

2. compel

【释义】*vt.* 1) 强迫, 使不得不; 迫使屈服: He was compelled by illness to resign. 他因病被迫辞职。

The heavy rain compelled us to stay at home. 大雨迫使我们留在家里。

2) 强取, 强求: Can they compel obedience from us? 他们能强迫我们服从吗?

【固定搭配】**compel sb. to do sth.** 迫使某人做某事, 多用于被动结构

sb./sth. be compelled to do 被迫, 只好

【辨析】**compel, force, oblige**

compel 更强烈地表示使不得不, 或迫使屈服。

例如: The new evidence compelled him to reexamine the theory again. 新的证据迫使他重新检查那个理论。

force 用强迫的力量对付阻力或施加影响。

例如: His argument forced Susan to admit he was right. 他的论据迫使苏珊承认他是对的。

oblige 通常用于涉及道理、社会力量或出于理智的考虑。

例如: He was obliged to receive and grind grain for his fellow townsman. 他不得不接待他的同乡并为他们准备吃的。

【单词助记】**compellable** *adj.* 可强迫的; **compelling** *adj.* 激发兴趣(爱慕等)的

(同义) **force, oblige;** (反义) **persuade, induce**

3. passion

【释义】*n.* 激情; 热情: She argued with great passion. 她争论时情绪激动。

【辨析】**passion, enthusiasm, zeal**

passion 指压倒一切的猛烈冲击的情感。

例如: He could never put any passion into his speech. 他从来不会把任何情感放进自己的演讲。

enthusiam 强调感情, 如对某人某事极为佩服, 对某事业/目的的价值完全彻底的确信。

例如: Although Jim was a beginner, he played with great enthusiasm. 虽然吉姆是初学者, 他却以极大的热情演奏。

zeal 指对某一目的或事业的热情, 它与为了事业和最终目标而进行的积极有力、坚持不懈的活动紧密相联。

例如: The young man worked in almost silent zeal and entire absorption. 那个青年工作时几乎是默默地发奋, 绝对地专心。

【单词助记】 **passionless** *adj.* 没热情、冷淡的; **passional** *adj.* 热情的, 感情的, 情欲的
(同义) **enthusiam**, **zeal**

4. gaze

【释义】*vi.* 注视, 凝视: Never in his life had he gazed upon such splendour. 他生平从未见过如此辉煌的场面。

n. 凝视; 端详: He turned his gaze to the photo on the right. 他开始仔细端详右侧的那张照片。

【辨析】 **gaze**, **stare**, **glare**, **peer**

gaze 长久地、凝神地注视(指因羡慕、好奇、惊讶等)。例如: For hours he sat gazing at the stars. 他坐着, 凝视星星几小时。

stare 目不转睛地盯着某人或某物, 含好奇、吃惊、无礼、发呆之意。例如: The foreigner stared on the people around him. 这个外国人好奇地盯着周围的人。

glare 怒目而视。例如: He glared at Tom like a bull at a red rag. 他对汤姆怒目而视, 似公牛对着红布一样。

peer 窃视, 探询, 指眯着眼睛或从某物后面看。例如: She peered at the neighbors from behind the curtain. 她从窗帘后窥视邻居。

5. scheme

【释义】*n.* 1) 计划、方案:

This traffic control scheme was first suggested in 1990, and it took 5 years to carry it out. 这个交通控制方案是1990年首次提出, 实施它花费了5年。

He suggested five schemes to increase sales. 他提出了五个方案来增加销售额。

2) 诡计, 阴谋:

Peter planned to cheat in the exam, but his schemes were discovered. 彼得企图在考试中作弊, 但他的诡计被发现了。

【辨析】 **scheme**, **plan**, **design**, **project**

scheme 是比较通俗的词, 但意思上有限定, 它比 **plan** 更多地指对细节的系统和精心选择或对次序的安排。例如: The committee worked out a scheme for the distribution of war refugees. 这个委员会制定出一个安置战争难民的方案。另外, **scheme** 还用来指秘密的, 或令人不愉快的计划, 有搞阴谋诡计的含义。例如: That so-called sale is a scheme to swindle the consumer. 那场所谓的大贱卖只是个欺诈骗消费者的骗局。

plan 是最普通的词,既可指形成的一系列尝试性的想法,也可指有可能实现的不明确的计划。例如:The young parents make plans for the future of their children. 年轻的父母为子女们的未来制定计划。

design 强调在处理个别部分的布局或细节上有明确的意图(如艺术或敬神的意图)。例如:The old lady bought a bowl with dragon design. 老妇人买了一只有龙的图案的碗。

project 有时指计划,有时指想象的范围或想象力;项目,工程。例如:These students are doing a project on the Roman occupation of Britain. 这些学生正在进行一个关于古罗马人占领英国的研究项目。

【单词助记】schemer *n.* 计划者;阴谋家

6. hence

【释义】*adv.* 1) 因此,所以:The color monitor is much larger and hence much more expensive. 彩色监控器更大,因此也更贵。

2) 从此,今后:The new production line will be installed twelve months hence. 新生产线将在今后的十二个月内安装。

【单词助记】(同义词) therefore, as a result, consequently, for that reason, so, then, accordingly, henceforth

7. relief

【释义】*n.* 1) (焦虑、痛苦等的)解除;宽慰:This medicine will give the patient relief from pain. 这药能缓解病人的疼痛。

When Monica learned that her son was safe she felt great relief. 当莫尼卡听说儿子平安无事时,她很欣慰。

2) 救济,救援:The government provided relief for the refugees. 政府向难民提供了救济。

【固定搭配】sb. feel relief 感到欣慰;sth. give sb. relief 某物宽慰某人;sb. provide relief for sb. 向某人提供救济

【单词助记】(同义) ease, relaxation, comfort, cure, release.

8. casual

【释义】*adj.* 1) 随便的;漫不经心的:The manager's casual attitude annoyed him. 经理漫不经心的态度使他恼火。

The young man took a casual glance at the article. 那个年轻人随便浏览了一下那篇文章。

2) 非正式的,不拘礼的:His manner was casual. 他的举止很随便。

【固定搭配】a casual meeting 巧遇;a casual visitor 不速之客;a casual attitude 不够郑重的态度;clothes for casual wear 便装(服)

【单词助记】casually *adv.*, casualness *n.*, casual ward [英] (济贫院的)临时收容所

9. sturdy

【释义】*adj.* 强壮的:This desk is not sturdy enough to stand on. 这张书桌不结实,不能站在上面。

A sturdy child is one who is strong and well built.

【固定搭配】a sturdy lad 强健的小伙子;a sturdy plant 茁壮的植物;sturdy cloth 牢的布料;sturdy knowledge 真才实学

【单词助记】(同义) athletic, determined, firm

(反义) weak

10. browse

【释义】*v.* 浏览, 随便翻阅: I was browsing through a magazine when I spotted his name. 我正在翻阅杂志, 一眼看到了他的名字。

Linda used to browse in the supermarket after work. 琳达下班后常到超市看看。

【固定搭配】browse about the second-hand bookshops 逛旧书店; browse among books in a library 在图书馆浏览书籍; browse in the pages of a book 浏览一本书; browse through the newspaper 浏览一下报纸; browse upon books 浏览书本

【单词助记】*n.* browser

(同义) scan, skim, survey 浏览

11. stump

【释义】*vt.* 把...难住; 使为难, 使困惑: The problem stumped the young man. 这个问题难住了年轻人。

The shop assistant was stumped; she just didn't know what to do. 女店员很为难, 简直不知如何是好。

n. 树桩; 残根, 残余部分: a tree stump 树桩; the stump of a pencil 铅笔头

He cut down the cherry tree, leaving only a stump. 他砍倒了那棵樱桃树, 只留下一个树桩。

【固定搭配】1) a cigarette stump 香烟头; a pencil stump 铅笔头; the stump of a candle 蜡烛头

2) sb. be stumped by sth. 某人被某事难住; sth. stump sb. 某事难住某人

【单词助记】*adj.* stumplike

(同义) *v.* baffle, bewilder, confound; confuse, perplex, puzzle

(反义) assist

12. relish

【释义】*vt.* 从...获得乐趣, 很喜爱: He relished going to the beach at dawn. 他喜欢黎明时分去海滩。

I don't relish my food as I used to. 我的胃口不如过去那么好了。

n. (美食等的) 滋味, 乐趣; 美味, 风味: Ted drank the wine with relish. 泰德津津有味地喝酒。

Emmy listened with relish to her father's joke. 爱米饶有兴趣地听他父亲说笑话。

【固定搭配】have no relish for (detective story) 不喜欢(看侦探故事); lose relish for one's food 食欲不振; add relish to sth. 增添了乐趣; find relish in doing sth. 以做某事为一大乐趣; eat with relish 吃得津津有味; read with relish 读得津津有味

【单词助记】relisher *n.*, relishingly *adv.*

(同义) *n.* zest, appetite

v. appreciate, enjoy, like, prefer

13. appetite

【释义】*n.* 1) 食欲; 胃口: Exercise will improve your appetite for food. 运动能增进你的食欲。

2) 爱好, 欲望: The exhibition whetted his appetite for stamp collecting. 这个展览会激发了

他的集邮兴趣。

He shows little appetite for the limelight. 他对出名走红无兴趣。

【固定搭配】stimulate (arouse) an appetite in a person for arts 引起某人对艺术的兴趣; have an appetite 有胃口; have no appetite 无胃口; provoke the appetite 引起食欲; lack appetite 无胃口

【单词助记】*adj.* appetitive 开胃的

(同义) ① *n.* hunger ② *n.* longing

14. beam

【释义】*vi.* (面)露喜色;满脸堆笑: He beamed a cheerful welcome as he opened the door. 他开门时以微笑表示热诚欢迎。

The winner beamed with satisfaction. 获胜者满意地笑了。

n. 笑容,喜色: a beam of pleasure 一丝喜色; a beam of delight 愉快的微笑

【固定搭配】sb. beam sb. 某人对某人微笑; sb. beam (up) on his friends 朝着朋友们微笑; one's face beam with joy 笑逐颜开

【单词助记】beaming 放光的,喜洋洋的; beamy 放光的,愉快的

(同义) *n.* glow, radiance, gleam

v. shine, smile, radiate

15. perceive

【释义】*v.* 1) 认识到,意识到: Mary gradually perceived that her brother had been right. 玛丽逐渐认识到她的兄弟是对的。

Only a painter could perceive the fine shapes of color in the painting.

2) 察觉,感知: I perceived a change in his behavior. 我觉察出他的行为改变了。

I perceived that the old man was hungry. 我觉察出老人饿了。

【辨析】perceive, notice, observe

perceive 指对事物的领会和理解,不仅通过视觉而且通过任何感觉。

如: An infant sees objects long before it is able to perceive them as definite persons or things.

婴儿看见物体大大早于他能够认出一定的人或物。

notice 留心,不忽略,一般表示观看。

如: Did you notice the man who just passed us? 你注意到刚才从我们这儿经过的那个人吗?

observe 观察且用头脑分析。

如: He observed every detail in the arrangement. 他留意安排中的每一个细节。

【单词助记】perceiver *n.*; perceivable *adj.* 可理解,可察觉的; perceivably *adv.*

(同义) *v.* be aware of, discover, feel, make out, spot, observe, realize, recognize

(形近) receive 收到 *vt.*, deceive *vt.* 欺骗, conceive *vt., vi.* 想象,想到

16. invest

【释义】*vt.* 投资,付出(时间,精力等): A large amount of money has been invested in the business enterprise. 已有大量资金投入这个企业。

vi. (in) 投资;付出(时间、精力等): He has heavily invested in the stock market. 他已将大量资金投入了股市。

【固定搭配】have recently invested in a car 最近买了一辆汽车;(the funds) be safely and soundly invested in...安全可靠地投入;shrewdly invest one's money in sth.精明地将钱投资于;invest some time in community service 在社区服务上花时间

【单词助记】*n.* investment 投资,投入的资本;investable *adj.* 可供投资的;investor *n.* 投资者

17. drastic

【释义】*adj.* 1) 激烈的,迅猛的: There was drastic change in his work this term. It was full of mistakes. 这学期他的作业错误百出,变化很厉害。

2) 严厉的,极端的: This may force the government to take drastic measures. 这可能会迫使政府采取严厉措施。

【固定搭配】a drastic remedy 烈性药物;drastice price cuts 大幅降价;take drastic measures 采取严厉措施;drastic change 巨大的变化

【辨析】drastic/radical

drastic 激烈的,猛烈的(常用来形容变化的程度)。如: He is liable to do something drastic in his present state of mind. 就他目前情绪而言有可能做出过激的事情。

radical (变革)彻底的,完全的;(观点)激进的。如: If she wants to become slim, she must make a radical change in her diet. 如果她想苗条的话,她应该彻底改变饮食。

The young people's ideas tend to be radical, while the old people's tend to be conservative. 年轻人的观点趋向于激进,而老年人的观念趋向于保守。

【单词助记】drastically *adv.*

(同义) a. extreme, forceful, harsh, radical, severe

(反义) cautious, mild, moderate

18. consequence

【释义】*n.* 1) 结果;后果(单用复数): He must take consequences of his own deeds. 他必须为他的行为承担后果。

The official's refusal to put enough money into health care has had disastrous consequences. 那个官员拒绝给医疗保健以充足的资金已带来灾难性的后果。

Nobody can tell what the consequences may be. 谁也说不上后果是什么。

2) *n.* 重要性,重大: It is of little consequence to me. 这对我无关紧要。

【固定搭配】as a (in) consequence 因此,结果;in consequence of 由于,因为...缘故

【单词助记】*adj.* consequent; *adv.* consequently

(同义) effect, outcome, result

20. incentive

【释义】*n.* 鼓励;刺激: Tax incentives have been very effective in encouraging people to invest more of their income. 税收优惠政策有效地刺激了人们将其收入所得更多地用于投资。With price so low there is little incentive for the peasants. 价格这么低,农民们几乎没有积极性。

【固定搭配】give an increased incentive for higher scholarship 刺激争取更高的学术成就; a major incentive 主要动机; material incentives 物质刺激; much incentive 强烈动机; many incentives 强烈动机; an incentive to human action 人类行为的动机

【单词助记】(同义) *n.* spur, incitement, provocation

IV. 重要词组

sweep sb. off his/ her feet

file into

play into sb. 's hands

pore over

feed on

1. sweep sb. off his / her feet

【释义】使某人倾心,使产生强烈好感: Rose was swept off her feet by Jack. 罗丝狂热地爱上杰克。

The young doctor has rather swept Linda off her feet. 那个年轻医生使琳达倾心。

【联想】1. be fond of 爱,喜爱; be in love with 恋爱,爱上; be keen on 有强烈的兴趣; take a fancy to sb. 爱上某人

2. sweep into (使)以明显多数(票)上台执政; sweep up 打扫干净; sweep over 席卷,蔓延

2. file into

【释义】鱼贯进入: The students filed into the hall to attend the meeting. 学生们鱼贯进入大厅去参加会议。

The passengers filed into the plane. 旅客鱼贯走进飞机。

【联想】1. line up 排成一行,排队; be in line 排成一行; queue up 排队等候

2. have a file on 存有关于…资料; on file 存档; file for divorce 申请离婚; file out 鱼贯走出; file past 列队走过

3. play into one's hands

【释义】干对某人有利的事: By firing the employees you are playing into your opponents' hands. 你解雇员工是干了于对手有利的事(正中对手下怀)。

By taking the harder road through the mountains the Red Army soldiers avoided playing into enemy's hands. 由于涉险翻过了山岭,红军战士没有陷入敌人的圈套。

【联想】1. in one's favor 对某人有利; give sb. an advantage over 使某人在某方面有利

2. play on (upon) 利用(别人的情绪等); play one's cards well 善于利用机会; play the fool 干傻事,胡闹; play a trick/joke 捉弄,开玩笑; play truant 逃学

4. feed on

【释义】以…为食物;靠…为生: What do you feed your parrot on? 你用什么喂你的鹦鹉?

Cows feed on hay. 牛以草为食。

【联想】1. live off 靠吃…生活

2. feed up 养胖起来; be fed up 表示厌烦,受够了,腻了; feed off 依靠…提供的东西维持生活; feed back 反馈,反应

5. pore over

【释义】钻研;专心阅读: The commander was poring over a map. 指挥官正仔细地看地图。

The professor was poring over a book when I entered his study. 当我走进书房,教授正仔细地看一本书。

【联想】1. concentrate on 专心于,全神贯注; focus on 集中; be absorbed in 专心于

2. pore on (upon) a problem 深入思考一个问题; pore one's eyes out 因凝视过度而使眼睛疲劳不堪

V. 难句解析

1. **Who else but a bookworm, with none of the normal kid's tendency to play rather than study, would grow up to be a teacher anyway** (Line 2)? 一般孩子都生性贪玩,除了与他们不同的书呆子外,有谁愿意长大当老师呢?

【说明】1) 本句中 *else* 和 *who, what, how, where, whose* 等疑问词连用并不需要对方回答,而是表达强烈的语气。如: *I've said I'm sorry, what else can I say?* 我已经说了对不起,还能说些什么呢?

What else could the poor old lady have done? 那可怜的老妇人又能做什么呢?

- 2) *tendency* *n.* 趋势,倾向。

如: *Peter's tendency to exaggerate is well known.* 彼得有夸大其辞的倾向是众所周知的。

2. **All at once, I enjoyed going to school, if only to gaze at the lovely face in English II** (Line 15). 突然间,我喜欢上学了,而这只是为了能够凝视英语二班里那张可爱的脸。

【说明】1) *if only to do sth.* (表示让步关系): 哪怕只是为了 = *even if the only reason is...*

如: *I think you should get a job if only to stop yourself getting so bored at home.* 我想你应找份工作,哪怕只是为了在家不再烦闷。

- 2) *if only* 还有另一种用法即: *if only*: (后接从句,要用虚拟语气)要是...就好了。

如: *If only I had not made so many errors in the examination.* 要是我在考试中没有犯这么多错误就好了。

3. **...and that year I ground up enough pencils to fuel a campfire** (Line 18). 那一年我削下的铅笔屑足以点燃一堆篝火。

【说明】1) 该句采用了夸张的修辞手法。因为 Debbie 坐在卷笔器旁边,作者为了接近 Debbie,最好的借口即削铅笔。他如此频繁地削铅笔以致削下的木屑多得足以点燃一堆篝火。

- 2) *fuel*: *vt.* provide with fuel 给...提供燃料。

如: *Jim fueled the car with petrol* 吉姆给汽车加上汽油。

4. **Also, Debbie was far beyond my wildest dreams** (Line 19). 唉,德比对于我还是可望却不可及。

【说明】*beyond prep.* 超出,非...所及如: *The bicycle is beyond repair.* 这辆自行车已不能再修了。

5. **We were separated not only by five rows of desks, but by about 50 I.Q. points.** (Line 20) 不只是我俩的课桌相隔五排,更重要是我俩的智商也相差 50 分左右。

【说明】1) *I.Q.*: *intelligence quotient* 智商,即表明接受智力测验者智力等级的数字

- 2) 并列连词 *not only...but (also)* 在句中,应连接相同的语法成分,如: *We would not only be bold, but(also) be cautious.* 我们不仅要大胆,而且要谨慎。

6. **She would flash a smile that radiated intelligence and quickened my heartbeat** (Line 26). 她便会露出一个聪慧的微笑令我心跳加快。

【说明】1) *radiate*: *v.* 流露,显示。

如: *joy that radiates from sb's eyes.* 某人眼光中流露出的快乐

He radiated confidence. 他脸上露出自信的神气。

- 2) *quicken* *vt.* 加快。该词由形容词 *quick* 加后缀 *en* 后转换为动词,类似用法还有: *sharp (adj.) — sharpen (v.)*; *short (adj.) — shorten (v.)*; *wide (adj.) — widen (v.)*; *broad (adj.) — broaden (v.)*

7. I would become chief Brain in English II and sweep my princess off her feet with a surge of erudition. (Line 36). 我会成为英语二班最聪明的人并以我渊博丰富的学识使我心爱的姑娘倾心于我。

【说明】1) sweep off one's feet 使某人倾心。

如: The movie star swept Mary off her feet. 那个电影明星使玛丽倾心不已。

2) surge: 猛增, 急剧上升。如: There is a surge of electricity demand at around 7 pm. 每天下午7点左右是用电高峰。

8. There are no trees on any of the 100 or more islands in the group (Line 59). 在群岛的100多座岛屿中, 没有一座有树木。

【说明】group: 群岛, 相当于 group of islands

9. The fire drill was over and we began to file into the building, so I had to step it up to get the natives in. 消防演习结束了, 我们开始鱼贯进入大楼, 所以我不得不赶紧再谈谈阿留申的土著人。

【说明】1) step up 加速, (数量或规模) 的增加。

如: The pace of educational reforms is being stepped up. 加快教育改革的步伐。

2) get in: 加入进来, 如: The rain can get in through this window. 雨可从窗子打进来。

10. Debbie seemed to relish our little conversations and hung on my every word. 德比似乎非常爱我们简短的谈话, 并倾听我讲的每一句话。

【说明】hang on one's word 注意地听, 倾听。

如: Ann hangs on every word of her English teacher and takes very careful notes. 安仔细地倾听英语老师的话, 并作非常详细的笔记。

11. The revelation hit me hard, and for a while I felt like forgetting everything I had learned. 这一发现对我打击很大, 一度, 我真想忘掉我所学的一切。

【说明】1) feel like sth./doing sth.: want to do sth. 想做某事。

如: Do you feel like having a walk with me? 跟我一起去散步怎么样?

It is so hot that I feel like swimming. 天如此之热, 我想要去游泳。

2) 试比较 would like to do sth. 想做某事; be inclined to do sth. 倾向于做某事; intend to do sth. 打算做某事

12. I felt not only hurt, but be trayed. Like Agamemnon, but with less drastic consequences, thank God. 我觉得自己不仅情感受伤, 而且被出卖了, 象(被妻子出卖并被谋杀的迈锡尼国王)阿伽们农一样, 不过感谢上帝, 后果不那么严重。

【说明】Agamemnon: 本句运用希腊神话故事中的典故。阿伽们农是迈锡尼国王, 率军参加特洛伊战争, 回国后被妻子及情夫谋杀。作者自觉情感受到伤害, 象被妻子出卖的阿伽们农一样。

Text B Coming of Age

I. 课文导读

对一般人汽车只是一堆玻璃和钢铁而已, 而对于我, 我的第一部汽车与其说是一种交通工具, 还不如说是自由的青春的纪念。我16岁生日后不久, 得到了家里的旧车。很快, 我和那辆旧车便

成了最好的朋友,经历了各种各样的奇遇。因为有汽车我发现我的自由空间大大扩展了,在我的旧车里留下的是我们对青春的回忆,尽管我们已各奔东西,但我们知道当白发苍苍的我们重逢在一起,友谊之火将被重新点燃。

本篇课文中采用了比喻这一修辞手段,文中将“年轻人的第一部汽车”比作“monument”(纪念碑)(A young man's first car is less a means of transportation than a monument to his discovery of youthful freedom.)表达了作者对逝去青春的惆怅和追忆。

II. 要点复习

means pass on retires financial sophisticated abandon wind up sensible stick to barely

Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

1. Before liberation, the peasants had _____ enough money to live on.
2. Wet clothes _____ their skin during the storm.
3. The company is in _____ difficulties.
4. The old professor _____ at the age of 60.
5. The secretary to the president _____ the message.
6. Taking a plane is the quickest _____ of getting there.
7. They invented the _____ device to make our task easy.
8. The football player _____ the match with a sign.
9. I think it's time to _____ the discussion.
10. I am _____ of your kindness.

key:

1. barely
2. stuck to
3. financial
4. retired
5. has passed on
6. means
7. sophisticated
8. abandoned
9. wind up
10. sensible

III. 关键词汇

collide furious concrete option fold void sober deliver verdict

1. collide

【释义】vi. 1) collide with 碰撞,互撞: A van collided with a train yesterday. 昨天一辆小货车与火车相撞。

Many people were hurt when the two buses collided at the junction. 两辆公共汽车在交叉路口相撞,许多人受了伤。

2) collide with 抵触,冲突: The president collided with the Congress over the government's expenditure. 总统和国会在政府支出问题上立场相抵触。

【固定搭配】sth. collide with sth. else 某物与另一物相撞; sb. collide with sb. else 某人与另一人冲突

【辨析】collide, conflict, clash

collide 猛撞、冲突,指直接相撞,经常带有破坏力和震动:如: The submarine sank after it collided with the aircraft carrier. 那艘潜艇在与一艘航空母舰相撞后下沉了。

conflict 抵触,冲突,指分歧、不和或对立:如: The enemy tried to stir up conflicts between your country and ours. 敌人试图在你我两国之间挑起冲突。

This statement conflicted with the one they made last month. 这个声明与上个月发表的声明相抵触。

clash 指碰撞、敲击或猛砸,并发出不和谐的刺耳的金属声音。如: We heard the clash of swords 我们听见剑的撞击声。

The new demands of our changing economic life clash with the old dogmas. 日益变化的经济生活的新要求与旧教条发生了冲突。

【单词助记】 collision *n.*

(同义) collide, conflict, clash, smash, crash

2. furious

【释义】 *adj.* 狂怒的,暴怒的: The president is furious about the damage the criminals have done to the village. 总统因为罪犯对那个村庄所造成的破坏而勃然大怒。

Mary was furious with her lazy son. 玛丽对懒儿子大发雷霆。

【辨析】 furious, wild, angry

furious 指行动或活动中表现出的狂怒的或猛烈的激动情绪。The teacher was furious with the students who had cheated in the examination.

wild 指精神错乱而引起的狂乱的冲动。The mother was wild with grief when she heard her only son's death. 当母亲听到她独子丧生的消息时,悲痛欲绝。

angry 用于人的情绪,行为,表情及语言,指形之于外的不愉快表现,其引申意义可用于指物;an angry wave 怒涛;

We are angry at the boys for their carelessness. 我们对男孩子们的粗心大为光火。

【固定搭配】 be furious about sth. 为某事勃然大怒; be furious with sb. 对某人大发雷霆

【单词助记】 fury *n.*

(同义) angry, mad, wild

(反义) calm, pleased, mild, tame

3. concrete

【释义】 *n.* 混凝土: Cement, sand and water are mixed to make concrete. 水泥、砂和水混合成混凝土。

a. 具体的,确实的;有形的,实在的:

I prefer concrete scheme to abstract ideas. 我喜欢具体的计划而非抽象的主意。

Must we make a concrete analysis of the accident? 我们必须对那次事故作具体的分析吗?

【固定搭配】 1) take a concrete action 采取具体行动; have a concrete thought 具体的想法; concrete plan 具体的计划

2) reinforced concrete 钢筋混凝土

【单词助记】 (同义) 1) consolidated, material, solid

2) actual, define, real, specific

(反义) abstract, vague

4. option