



薛金星·教材全解 畅销20年
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依据最新高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲要求编写
普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材配套用书

大学教材全解

英语专业 CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH
现代大学英语

考拉进阶《大学教材全解》编委会 编
武姝璇 汪海燕 主编

第二版 Second Edition

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提升能力 同步过级

原文全解 | 答案全析 | 词汇精讲 | 真题精练

精读



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依据最新高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲要求
普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材配套

大学教材全解

CONTEMPORARY COLLEGE ENGLISH
现代大学英语

英语专业

第二版 Second Edition



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总策划：薛金星
主 编：武姝璇 汪海燕

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“教材全解”系列图书多年来一直是初高中学生的首选辅导材料，每年销售量位居同类辅导书首位，帮助千万学子取得了理想的成绩，实现了步入高等学府的梦想。

如今我们秉持“全解”的理念，聘请全国各地治学严谨、业务精湛的一线名师，倾力打造了这套“大学英语教材全解”系列图书，希望将“全解”精神——**全心全意，解疑解难**延续到大学校园。

与其他简单、传统的课文辅导类书籍相比，“大学英语教材全解”更先进、更具优势之处在于：一目了然的“知识点预览”帮您迅速定位每一单元知识点，将教材中的各类核心内容一网打尽，同时便于查找、复习、自我检测。

全晰透彻的“教材全解”编排清晰明了，按照课文自然顺序逐词逐句讲解，逼真模拟课堂教学，明确重点难点，为您提供课前预习、课上学习、课后复习的全程辅导，更符合教学规律，学习效率更高。

多维立体的“考拉进阶非常1+1记忆法”与课文篇章精析完美结合；每个核心必考词都从【**记**】【**考**】【**串**】【**辨**】【**警**】【**源**】【**真题再现**】几个方面出发，全方位构建记忆大厦，帮您对词汇进行多层次、多角度的理解。

学习方法 三步跳

课前
预习热身

课上
深度把握

课后
巩固提升

文化背景衔接

教材内容全解

专四真题演练

语篇结构把握

课文内容全解

经典语句积累

课文参考译文

习题答案点拨

文化背景衔接

American's Optimism and Pioneering Spirit (美国人的乐观主义和先驱精神)

Before the mid-1960s, American's initiative (积极性) to experiment was encouraged by a generally optimistic outlook. The national optimism became one of American's main characters which made the



United States different from all the other countries. People in America were more optimistic about their own lives, their own future, and their own government than those in other nations.

Americans firmly believed that they could make progress. They had the faith that...

链接文化，开阔视野。

该栏目紧扣课文主题，提供相关扩展资料，图文并茂，帮您拓宽知识面，提升文化素养。

全解教材，面面俱到。
重点突出，难点精讲。

段落清晰明了，迅速定位知识点所在段落。

英释 用最简明的语言对长句进行解释，完全营造英语氛围。

剖析 庖丁解牛，分而治之，对长难句精剖细解，全面攻克阅读障碍。

单词释义囊括常考义项，于地道美句中情景记忆，事半功倍。下划线波浪线突出课文中的单词意义，清晰准确。

精心摘录课文中超实用、超经典短语以及美句，方便同学背诵，培养英语语感，提高写作水平。

翻译名家逐字把关，译文精确、流畅，是您准确理解课文内容的得力助手。

答案全面、权威、详尽、细致，真正想您所想，绝对人性化设置——译文、点拨无所不包，鱼渔兼授。

归纳语法，解决难题。

紧扣每单元语法要点，以最精练的语言、最经典的例句讲解，结合考点，讲练结合。

牵手真题，能力跨越。

每单元后均设有与本单元主题相关的专四、专八真题，答案权威，点拨精当，一课一练，步步为营，学习课文与备战专四、专八考试一箭双雕。

教材内容全解

二 课文内容全解

3. It is plain that one may gain no inconsiderable body of learning ... (L1, Para.1)

【英释】It is easy to see that one can obtain considerably large amount of knowledge ...

【解析】句中，it为形式主语，真正的主语是由that引导的从句...

inconsiderable /ɪnˈkɒnsɪdərəbəl/ a. not worth considering, very small微不足道的；非常小的。That was only an inconsiderable amount of money to me.对我来说，那只是...

in	+	consider	+	able
not		think		a. suf.
不		考虑		可...的

- ② in (不)+consider(考虑)+able(可...的)→可不考虑的—微不足道的；非常小的
 ③ not inconsiderable巨大的；值得重视的；Our company spent a not inconsiderable...
 ④ 同族：inconsiderably ad. 微不足道地 反义：considerable a. 相当大的；相当大的

其他例句 [TEM-4, 2006 语法与词汇]
 The couple has donated a not ___ amount of money to the foundation.
 A. inconsiderable B. inconsiderate C. inaccurate D. incomparable
 【点拨】译文：这对夫妇向基金会捐赠了很大一笔款项...

brief /brɪf/a. ① short, lasting only a short time短暂的，短时间的；There was a brief ...

- ② brief/concise/short 简短的，简洁的
 • brief 强调持续时间短或者内容简洁，着重指紧凑性、简明性。They had a brief...
 • concise 指(文字等)简要的，精练的，常含有保留主要部分的意思。The chairman...
 • short 是最普通的词，可形容时间和距离、长度等短的。Her answer was short...
panic /ˈpænɪk/v. to suddenly feel too frightened to think clearly(使)恐慌；惊慌失措...
 ③ panic的现在分词和过去分词分别为panicking和panicked,类似的词还有...
 ④ Pan(潘)是希腊神话中的山林、畜牧之神，它人身羊足、头上有角...

三 经典语句积累

经典例句
 • well up 涌出；冒
 • Tears were welling up in her eyes when she got the news.
 出；溢出 当她获悉此消息时，她热泪盈眶。

经典原句
 1) My whole life, brief as it was, had been spent in that big old house...
 我的全部生活，虽然简单，但都是在那所古老的大房子里度过的...

四 课文参考译文

永远不说再见
 1 10岁那年，突然面临要从我唯一熟悉 人坐在那里，全身颤抖，泪水从心头
 的家搬走，我感到痛苦万分。我的全 涌出。忽然，我感到有只手搭在我的
 部生活，虽然简单... 肩膀上。我仰起头，看到了外公...
 2 搬家的最后日期到来的那一刻，我 3 “外公，”我哭着回答，“我怎么能
 到那如同避风港的小后门廊边，一个 够向您和我所有的朋友说再见呢？”

五 习题答案点拨

1.D 【译文】丈夫死后，她承受着巨大的精神痛苦，结果疯掉了。
 【点拨】anger“愤怒”；discomfort“不便之处，不适”；unhappiness“忧愁，苦恼”...

语法要点归纳

2. 感官动词的用法
 常用的感官动词有see, watch, observe, notice, look at, hear, listen to, feel等，其后
 可接宾语，再接省略to的动词不定式或-ing/-ed形式...例：
 I saw him work in the garden yesterday. 昨天我看见他在花园里干活了。

专四真题演练

[TEM-4, 2008 语法与词汇] (二)
 16. When he first started in university, he really felt at ___ with his major—economics.
 A. shore B. bank C. ocean D. sea
 【答案与点拨】
 16.D 【点拨】at sea是固定搭配，意为“茫然；困惑”。



考拉进阶 非常1+1记忆法 (拼词倍速记忆法)

考拉进阶研究院独创运用“魔板拆解”学习单词，直观展现词汇构成，全面洞悉英语词根词缀的奥秘。

记 你能想到几种记忆方法呢？词根？Yes！谐音？Yes！对比？Yes！应有尽有，来看吧。

考 最经典的短语，最热门的考点尽汇于此。熟记心间，考试从此不再困难。

非 专四、专八考试核心词汇一网打尽。由点到面，是您迅速扩大词汇量、备战考试的得力助手。

辨 近义词辨析，于精辨、巧辨中灵活掌握近义词用法，由熟词到生词，全面构建单词网络。

包 揽词汇易错之处，提醒学生特殊对待，避免走弯路。

溯 深挖单词来源，寓学于乐，掌握词汇的同时欣赏一个故事，感悟一种文化，一举数得。

真题再现 同步对接专四、专八过级考试，考场再现，课文学习与备战过级完美结合。



丁 利	丁月霞	于海静	于晨凌	马 济
马东海	马岩峰	马焕喜	王 平	王 冰
王 军	王 红	王 琳	王汉成	王民华
王美玲	王智红	车云宁	方 琳	左志军
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管晓静	谭 丽	谭 霞	魏 蕾	魏红波

(以姓氏笔画为序, 排名不分先后)

前言

PREFACE



将教材吃透 专四专八过级无忧

——致读者的一封信

亲爱的读者朋友：

在学习的过程中您是否会产生一种困惑：平时的教材学习和专四、专八考试有什么关系呢？还不如背几个单词来得实惠…事实果真如此吗？专四、专八考试的实质是对英语专业水平和能力的综合考核，而教材是众多英语专家严格按照考试要求编写的，结构严谨、系统科学，是全面提升英语专业综合素养的典范。学透了教材，英语能力自然会提升至考试要求的程度，专四、专八考试就会理所当然地轻松过关。所以说学好教材才是备考最科学、最高效、最根本的方法。

既然如此，哪一本辅导书才能全面透彻地解析教材，哪一本书才能真正把所学教材与过级考试完美结合呢？

没错，就是这本书：逐字逐词、逐句逐段、全面透彻、洞悉考试、轻松学习、无忧过级。令人耳目一新的创新设计，切合读者阅读和自学需要的人性化编排，展现在您眼前的就是这一套悉心打造的“大学教材全解系列”。本书六大“亮点”如下：

一、核心词汇 精解全拓

采用考拉“1+1”最新词汇记忆方法设计，逼真模拟课堂教学模式，按照课文中出现的先后顺序逐句逐词讲解，重点突出专四、专八考试重点核心词汇，每个核心词必考词都从记、考、申、辨、警、源、真题再现几个方面出发，全方位构建记忆大厦，做到融会贯通，完全解除查找工具书的烦恼，高效便捷，熟记这些词汇，专四、专八词汇将不再是难题！

二、长句解析 简洁透彻

阅读理解之所以看不懂，除了词汇量的问题（可以通过以上栏目轻松解决），主要在于您把握不好长难句的句子结构。本书【解析】栏目，精心剖析句子结构，理顺语法难点，培养您对长难句的分析能力，进而提高阅读理解乃至翻译能力。这是目前为止市面上唯一一本讲透所有长难句、全面解决您所有疑难长句之忧的权威著作！

三、篇章布局 整体把握

“语篇结构把握”栏目帮助您吃透文章整体结构,把握英语行文规范。这种能力对专四、专八考试中解答“主旨大意”类考题,写出一篇谋篇严谨、逻辑性强的优秀作文都大有裨益!

四、习题点拨 鱼渔双授

本部分不仅对《学生用书》的课后习题全部给出了权威、详尽的答案,而且对专四、专八考试中的经典题型进行了透彻的点拨。以最简练的语言在解题思路和方法上给您切实可行的建议,真正提高您应对过级考试的能力,可谓鱼渔双授,独具匠心。

五、真题演练 同步跨越

我们根据您不同阶段的需要,精心挑选了专四、专八真题,并附有详尽的答案和点拨,使您逐步攻克过级题型,战无不胜。

六、知识索引 快速定位

本书“知识点预览”栏目,既方便您在课前预习自测,又方便您在课后复习巩固,真正的多功能化、工具化、人性化设计,方法得当,事半功倍。

最后,真心希望这套教材全解能够为您所用,在学习和考试过级的路上成为您的得力助手,协助您过关斩将,成功晋级;在英语能力提升的途中成为您的忠诚伴侣,陪伴您昂首阔步,通向未来!

考拉进阶英语教育研究院
《大学教材全解》编委会



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1 Unit

Text A 知识点预览

词汇速查 课前预习 课后巩固

单词必背

- border *v.* 与...接壤;与...相邻 (10)
- cling *v.* 抓紧;紧握 (5)
- clutch *v.* 紧紧抓住;紧握住 (3)
- curiosity *n.* 好奇心 (5)
- daze *n.* 茫然 (11)
- exertion *n.* 努力;尽力 (8)
- halt *n.* 停止;暂停;中断 (9)
- intricate *a.* 错综复杂的 (6)
- invade *v.* 涌入 (10)
- irritated *a.* 烦恼的;恼怒的 (11)
- misgivings *n.* 疑虑;担忧 (7)
- observant *a.* 严格遵守(法律、习俗、传统等)的
..... (7)
- overlook *v.* 俯视,俯瞰 (6)
- perseverance *n.* 坚持不懈;不屈不挠
..... (8)
- revolve *v.* 旋转;转动 (7)
- rivalry *n.* 竞争 (8)
- sort *v.* 把...分类;整理 (6)
- startled *a.* 吃惊的;受惊吓的 (9)
- stretch *v.* 伸出;伸展 (11)
- trace *n.* 痕迹;踪迹 (9)
- unclouded *a.* 晴朗的;宁静的 (7)

常考短语

- bring about 导致;引起 (8)
- burst into 突然爆发 (6)

- come into view/sight 看得见;进入视野
..... (5)
- find one's way to/into 到达 (10)
- fool around 玩耍;虚度光阴 (8)
- give rise to 引起;使发生 (8)
- in vain 徒劳地;白费力气 (9)
- let up 停止;减弱 (11)
- make...out of sb. 把某人变成;把某人
培养成 (4)
- nothing but 仅仅,只有 (8)
- on one's own 独自 (9)
- resort to 诉诸;求助于;依靠 (8)
- show off 炫耀;卖弄 (11)
- take advantage of 利用 (9)
- take over 取而代之;变成主要的 (10)
- tear oneself/sb. away from 使...勉强离开
..... (5)
- there is no good to be had in doing sth.
做某事是没有用的 (5)
- there is no question of 没有可能... (8)
- throw sb./sth. into 把...扔进,投进 (4)

近义词辨析

- clutch/seize/grasp/grab/grip 抓住 (4)
- intricate/complex/complicated 复杂的
..... (6)
- invade/encroach/intrude/trespass 侵犯
..... (10)
- overlook/neglect/ignore 忽略,忽视 (7)

文化背景衔接

The Creator (造物主)

A creator deity (神) is a deity responsible for the creation of the world or universe. In monotheism (一神论), the single God is often also the creator deity, while polytheistic (多神论的) traditions may or may not have creator deities. For Christians (基督教信徒), the first principle is that God alone is the creator of everything. According to the Holy Bible (《圣经》), God created the universe in six days. On the first day God created



the Earth and divided light from darkness. On day two God separated the water from the air. On the third day God created the land and plants. On the fourth day God created the stars and the sun. On day five fish and birds were created. On the sixth day of creation, land animals and man were created. God created humankind in his image. On the seventh day God finished his work and rested. So God blessed the seventh day, because on that day God rested from all the work that he had done in creation.

教材内容全解

Text A Half a Day

一 语篇结构把握

1 写作风格欣赏

文章从孩子的视角讲述了一个孩子上学第一天的经历,通过孩子平凡的生活揭示人生的深刻意义:人生之路就像一个孩童的一天,有不安和疑虑,也充满着丰富多彩,是一个成长、探索和收获的过程。在语言表达上,作者使用了符合儿童心理的语言来描述孩子的思想和情绪,用简单的词汇和省略句等生动地刻画出孩子第一次离家后的行为和心理变化。以文章开篇的“All my clothes were new; the black shoes, the green school uniform, and the red cap. They did not make me happy, however, as this was the day I was to be thrown into school for the first time.”为例,尽管孩子们都喜欢新衣服,可是那一天,“我”却怎么也高兴不起来,因为那天“我”第一次被“扔进”了学校,be thrown into 在这里表达出孩子不愿上学,可又不得不去的无助的心情。

文中,作者运用了一种常见的故事写作技巧——夸张(exaggeration)——来描写环境的巨变:故事的主人公在离开了短暂的半天之后却发现一切都变得难以辨认,自己成了一个惘然迷路的老人。这种写作技巧强调了社会变化之快,深化了文章的主题。受当时创作环境的影响,作者马福兹在作品中总把时间看做变化的传递者,同时也是一种压迫力量。故事中从孩童向老人的转变正反映了作者的这种思想倾向:半日中,“我”既享受了童年的无忧无虑,也体会到了社会的竞争;这是孩子上

学的第一天,也是求学的全过程;放学后,周围景物的变化表现出现代工业文明对过去宁静的田园生活的破坏,映射出作者对现实社会的不满。

2 语篇结构归纳

- Part I (Paras. 1—7)** ▶ The boy went to school for the first time and found it difficult to be taken away from his mom and home and thought school was a punishment. 孩子初次上学,很不想离开妈妈和家,并认为上学是一种惩罚。
- Part II (Paras. 8—16)** ▶ The boy found that life at school was rich and colorful in many ways, though it required him to obey the discipline and work hard. 孩子发现学校生活在许多方面是丰富多彩的,尽管要求他要遵守纪律并努力学习。
- Part III (Paras. 17—20)** ▶ The boy walked out of the school only to find that the outside world had changed beyond recognition and he had become an old man. 孩子从学校出来后发现外面的世界已经变得难以辨认,自己也成为一位老人。

3 课文概要

The boy was sent to school by his father one day in the morning. In the boy's eyes, it was hard to be away from his mom and home and he thought going to school was the worst punishment. Nevertheless, after getting to know better with other boys and girls in the school, he had a happy day and had never thought school life would be so colorful and interesting, though it required obeying the discipline and working hard. He had a rich variety of experiences in school. When school was over, he went out to look for his father only to be disappointed by his absence. He saw lots of changes beyond recognition and couldn't find his way home. And at last, he found that he had become an old man after half a day in school.

二 课文内容全解

1. I walked alongside my father, **clutching** his right hand. (L. 1, Para. 1)

【解析】句中,现在分词短语 *clutching his right hand* 作伴随状语,与 *walked alongside my father* 是同时进行的动作,其逻辑主语是句子的主语。课文中还有类似结构的例子,如:

The bell rang, announcing the passing of the day and the end of work. (L. 1, Para. 17)

clutch /klʌtʃ/ v. ① to take hold of sth. suddenly 突然抓住: The boy gasped and clutched his stomach. 男孩喘着气,突然按住自己的胃部。② to hold sb./sth. tightly 紧紧抓住;紧握住: The boy clutched his dog in his arms. 男孩把狗紧紧抱在怀里。|| n. a tight hold on sb./sth. 攥住;紧紧抓住: He made a clutch at the railing nearby, but failed. 他想抓身边的栏杆,但没有抓住。

【考】 clutch at 试图抓住: He clutched at the fleeing child. 他试图抓住逃跑的孩子。

辨析 clutch/seize/grasp/grab/grip 抓住

- **clutch** 指突然抓住,常伴有急切或害怕的心情。A drowning man will clutch at a straw. 将要溺死的人连一根稻草也要去抓。
- **seize** 指突然用暴力抓住或夺取,也可指利用时机。The army finally seized the city. 军队最终攻占了这座城市。
- **grasp** 表示紧紧地抓住,也可用于比喻意义,表示抓住机会或掌握大意。You must grasp this opportunity. 你必须抓住这次机会。
- **grab** 指突然粗暴地抓住或抢夺。He grabbed my collar and pulled me towards him. 他抓住我的领子把我拉到他面前。
- **grip** 指紧紧抓住不放,意指握紧或抓紧的状态。She gripped my hand so tightly that it hurt. 她把我的手握得那样紧以至于它发痛。

2. They did not make me happy, however, as this was the day I was to be **thrown into** school for the first time. (L. 2, Para. 1)

【英释】However, I wasn't happy as I usually was when I had new clothes to wear, because it was the day I started school.

【解析】句中, make me happy 是“make + 复合宾语”结构,其中 me 为直接宾语, happy 为宾语补足语; as 引导原因状语从句。

throw sb./sth. into 把…扔进,投进: Anybody who breaks the law will be thrown into prison. 任何触犯法律的人都将关进监狱。

④ **throw oneself into** 投身于; 热衷于 **throw sb. out (of)** 撵走; 逐出

3. My mother stood at the window watching our progress, and I turned towards her from time to time, hoping she would help. (L. 1, Para. 2)

【英释】My mother was anxious to know how my father would get me to go to school, so she stood at the window watching us going forward. I looked back occasionally and hoped she would stop my father taking me to school.

【解析】句中, watching our progress 与 hoping she would help 均为现在分词短语作伴随状语。

4. We walked along a street lined with gardens and fields planted with crops, pears, and date palms. (L. 2, Para. 2)

【解析】句中, lined with gardens 和 planted with crops, pears, and date palms 均为过去分词短语作后置定语,分别修饰 street 和 fields,相当于定语从句 which was lined with gardens 和 which were planted with crops, pears, and date palms.

5. “Why school?” I asked my father. “What have I done?” (L. 1, Para. 3)

【英释】“Why are you going to throw me into school?” I asked my father. “I don't think I've done anything wrong to be punished like this.”

【解析】这两句话言简意赅,既体现了“我”对上学的极端不情愿,也符合孩子的心理,流露出孩子的单纯。“Why school?”是一个省略句(elliptical sentence),这种句型在日常交际中很实用。“What have I done?”是一个反问句(rhetorical question),用来表达一定的修辞效果,说话人只是表达自己强烈的不满情绪,不需要听话人给予答复。

6. It's a place that **makes useful men out of** boys. (L. 1, Para. 4)

make... out of sb. 把某人变成; 把某人培养成: Many parents hope to make stars out of their

boys and girls. 很多父母希望把子女培养成明星。

串 make sth. from/out of sth. 用…制造出… make sth. into sth. 将…做成…

7. I did not believe there was really any good to be had in tearing me away from my home and throwing me into the huge, high-walled building. (L. 1, Para. 5)

【英释】I didn't believe that it was useful to take me away from my home and put me into the huge building with high walls.

there is no good to be had in doing sth. (= it is no good/use in doing sth.) 做某事是没有用的: There is no good to be had in crying over spilt milk. 后悔是没用的。

tear oneself/sb. away from 使…勉强离开: He was so absorbed in the novel that no one could tear him away from the book. 他沉浸在小说中, 没有人能让他把书放下。

串 tear sb. apart 使不快; 使担心

8. When we arrived at the gate we could see the courtyard, vast and full of boys and girls.

(L. 1, Para. 6)

【英释】When we got to the gate, we could see the big courtyard, where a lot of boys and girls were standing.

【解析】句中, 形容词短语 vast and full of boys and girls 作后置定语, 修饰 courtyard.

9. I hesitated and clung to his hand, but he gently pushed me from him. (L. 1, Para. 7)

cling /klɪŋ/ v. ① to hold tightly 抓紧; 紧握: He clung to the rope with both hands. 他双手紧紧攥住绳子。② to stick to sth. 粘住; 附着: Wet clothes clung to his body. 湿衣服紧贴他的身体。

考 cling (on) to 紧握; 粘住

警 cling 的过去式和过去分词均为 clung.

10. Then the faces of the boys and girls came into view.

(L. 1, Para. 8)

come into view/sight 看得见; 进入视野: The woman on the bus got up from her seat as soon as her home came into view. 汽车上的那个妇女一看到家就从座位上站了起来。

串 bring into view/sight 使看得见; 使进入视野

11. But then some boys began to glance at me in curiosity, and one of them came over and asked, "Who brought you?" (L. 3, Para. 8)

curiosity /ˌkjʊəri'ɒsɪti/ n. ① the desire to know about sth. 好奇心: They dine in a Chinese restaurant out of curiosity rather than for the food. 他们到中餐馆用餐是出于好奇而不是为品尝那儿的食物。② sth. unusual and interesting 奇物; 珍品: historical curiosities 珍奇历史文物

考 out of curiosity 在好奇心的驱使下

串 同族: curious a. 好奇的; 求知欲强的 curiously ad. 好奇地

真题再现

[TEM-4, 2007 阅读]

The kindness or curiosity of strangers took me all over Europe, North America, Asia and southern Africa.

译文 陌生人的好心或好奇带我走遍了欧洲、北美洲、亚洲和非洲南部。

12. Some of the children burst into tears.

(L. 1, Para. 11)

burst into 突然爆发: The children burst into laughter after hearing the joke. 听到这个笑话以后, 孩子们哈哈大笑起来。

13. The men began **sorting** us into ranks. (L.2, Para.11)

【英释】The men began dividing us into several rows.

sort /sɔ:t/ *n.* a kind or a type of people or things (人或物的) 种类; 类别: He's a sort of people who you can rely on when in trouble. 他是在危难时可以依赖的那种人。 || *v.* to arrange things in groups or in a particular order 把...分类; 整理: When I came back, my son was sorting his stamps into piles. 我回来时, 我儿子正把他的邮票分成一摞一摞的。

【考】sort out 把...分类; 挑出: The farmers sort out the smaller plants and throw them away. 农民们把小苗挑出来扔掉。

14. We were formed into an **intricate** pattern in the great courtyard surrounded by high buildings; from each floor we were **overlooked** by a long balcony roofed in wood. (L.3, Para.11)

【英释】We were arranged to stand in different places to form regular lines or shapes in the big courtyard, which was surrounded by high buildings; each floor of the buildings had a balcony with a roof made of wood, from which we could be seen.

intricate /'intrikit/ *a.* having many small parts or details in a complex way 错综复杂的: The stock market is much more intricate than the knowledge I studied at school. 股市比我在学校中所学的知识要复杂得多。

【串】同族: intricacy *n.* 错综复杂 intricately *ad.* 错综复杂地
反义: plain *a.* 简单的; 清楚的 simple *a.* 简单的; 简易的

辨 intricate/complex/complicated 复杂的

- **intricate** 指交织在一起的众多因素, 而且很难理出头绪来。He was attracted by the intricate plot. 他被错综复杂的情节吸引住了。
- **complex** 指构成某事物的成分或因素很多, 而且相互的关系比较难解释。Human brain is much more complex than a computer. 人脑比电脑要复杂得多。
- **complicated** 包含有 complex 的意思, 但更强调复杂得难以理解, 比 complex 较为普遍常用。It is not easy for one to put complicated thoughts into simple words. 用简单的话语表述复杂的思想并不容易。

真题再现

[TEM-4, 2010 阅读]

These lines are deeply carved into a flat, stony plain, and form about 300 **intricate** pictures of animals such as birds, a monkey, and a lizard.

【译文】这些线条深深地刻在一个多石的大平原上, 形成了约 300 幅包括鸟、一只猴子、一只蜥蜴等的复杂的动物图画。

overlook /'əʊvə'lʊk/ *v.* ① to see a place from above 俯视, 俯瞰: We overlook the sea from our house. 我们从家里俯瞰大海。② to fail to notice sth. 未注意到; 忽视: We should not overlook the role of international support for the Shenzhou missions. 我们不应该忽视神舟任务中来自国际的支持。

【记】拆分: over(从...上面) + look(看) → 从上往下看 → 俯视