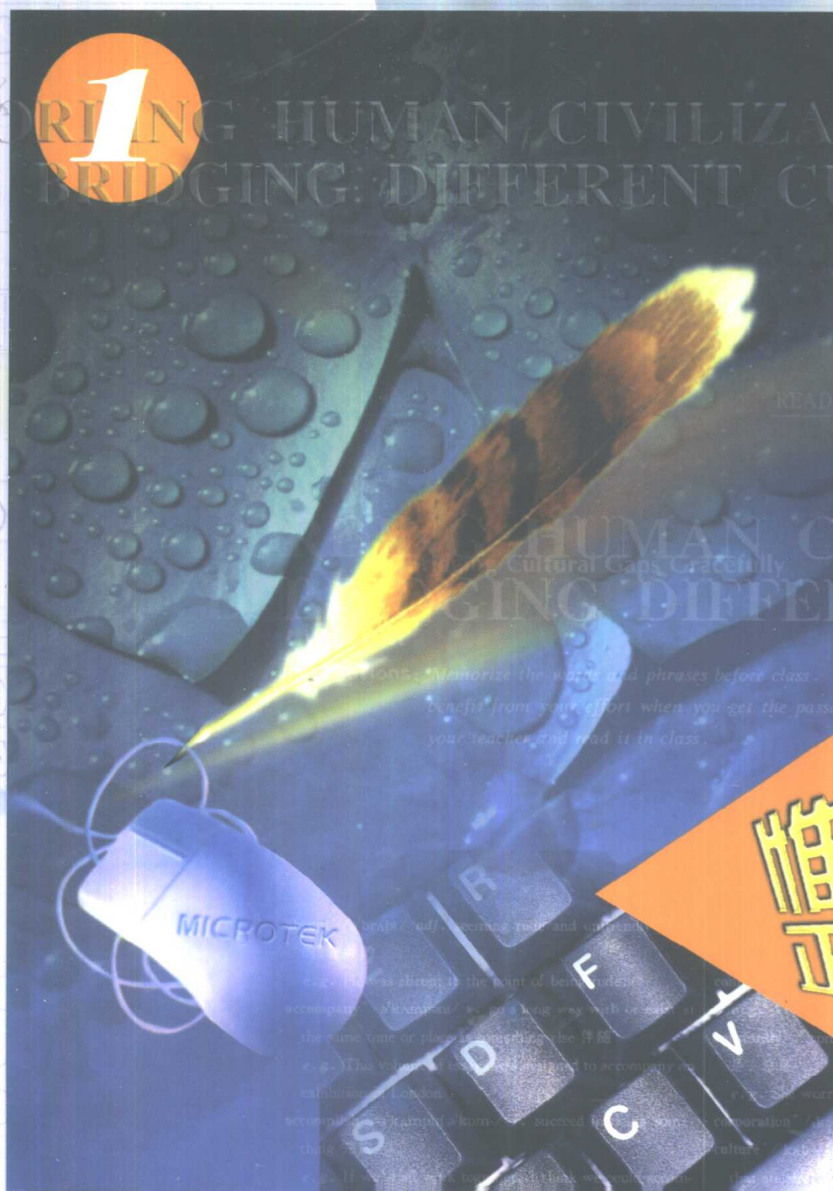


# 新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 学生辅导用书

浙江大学 编著



唯一  
正版

外语教学与研究出版社

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# 新 编 大 学 英 语

学 生 辅 导 用 书

## 1

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## 前 言

本书是外研社出版的《新编大学英语》教材的学生辅导用书,是由《新编大学英语》的主编、编写人员以及其他正在使用该教材的教师们共同设计与编写的。

《新编大学英语学生辅导用书》力求满足使用该教材学生的不同需求,并遵照“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”。编写人员从学生现有的英语基础和语言知识出发,按照外语学习的特点和规律,以学生的兴趣、语言的规范性和时代特征为编写的依据,以内容的系统性、科学性、知识性为指导编写了全书。

新的《大学英语教学大纲》考虑了我国的社会需求,并作了充分的可行性论证,不仅提高了对四、六级英语词汇量的要求,还增加了高级英语词汇(六级后)1000条。同时,中学英语词汇量的提高也势在必行。为了贯彻大纲精神,并适应中小学英语教学的改革势头,《新编大学英语》在词汇量方面提出了较高的要求。为了鼓励学生不断进取,在单词表中不仅详细注释了单词的中、英文意思,还附加了大量例句。本书为了支持教材在词汇方面的要求,将常用的、重复率、派生率高的词汇进行了详细的注释,并列举了大量实例,而且还特别讲到了这些词的常用搭配及老词新意。为了加深对词汇的理解,为了便于记忆,还采用了联想、比较、对比等方法,提供了这些词汇的常用词组、同义词(组)辨析、同形、同音异义词辨析、反义词(组)等,以便使学生在词汇方面得到最直接、最有效的帮助。

本书还对课内及课外阅读文章中的难句作了分析和翻译。为了便于理解原文,其英文解释浅显易懂,中文翻译多为直译。课内阅读的全篇译文也附在本单元内。注释之后均有一个练习,学生可以在几分钟内完成,并立即参看所附的答案,达到强化知识的目的。每单元结束时有一个综合测试,涉及该单元(包括课内、课外阅读)的重点、难点,以便学生检验整体掌握情况。本书还根据图式理论和联想理论补充了相互关联的知识,使学生温故而知新,轻松快捷地提高语言能力。

参加第一册辅导用书编写的教师有(以姓氏笔画为序):方富民、寿似琛、沈丽艳、徐丽萍、盛跃东和傅莹。由闻人行、傅莹和美籍专家 Paul King 审稿。

由于编写时间较为仓促,书中错误在所难免。敬请各位读者批评指正。

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# Unit 1 Love

## Part One Preparation

### 1. Getting to Know Each Other

#### Useful Sentence Patterns:

I graduated from...

*e.g.* I graduated from the First Middle School.

我毕业于第一中学。

I have a lot of hobbies, such as...

*e.g.* I have a lot of hobbies, such as playing chess, collecting stamps and fishing.

我有很多爱好,像下象棋、集邮和钓鱼。

... is my favorite.

*e.g.* Collecting stamps is my favorite.

我最喜欢集邮。

#### Words and Phrases You May Use:

public school, experimental school, affiliated middle school (附中), college entrance examination, admission examination waived (免试入学), doing Taijiquan / yoga (打太极拳/练瑜伽功), flying a kite, kicking the shuttlecock (踢毽子), volleyball, football, baseball (棒球), tennis, table tennis (乒乓球), bowling (保龄球), badminton (羽毛球), pop songs (流行歌曲), classical music (古典音乐), folk music (民乐)

## Part Two Listening-Centered Activities

### Listening I

#### Words and Phrases You Need to Know Before Listening:

disco *n.* 迪斯科(的士高)舞厅

terrific *adj.* 极好的

pizza *n.* (意大利)比萨饼

### Listening II

#### Words and Phrases You Need to Know Before Listening:

angel *n.* 安琪儿(天使)

imagining *n.* 想像

measure *v.* 测量

fade away 逐渐消失

## Listening III

### Exercise 1

#### Words and Phrases You Need to Know Before Listening:

traditionally *adv.* 传统地

emotion *n.* 情感

thoughtful *adj.* 体贴的

generous *adj.* 慷慨的

heartless *adj.* 冷酷的, 残酷的

unfeeling *adj.* 冷酷的, 无情的

associate *v.* 与……有关

Titanic *n.* 泰坦尼克号

attract *v.* 吸引

speed up 加速

### Exercise 2

#### Words and Phrases You May Use:

affection, love at first sight, lovely, lovable, heartache, heartbroken, with all one's heart, heart-to-heart talk, break one's heart, warm-hearted, heartless, sweetheart, fall in love, half-hearted (无兴趣的, 不热心的), heartily, to one's heart's content (尽情地), heart-burning (嫉妒, 不满), from the bottom of one's heart, love knot (同心结)

## Part Three Reading-Centered Activities

### In-Class Reading

#### A Good Heart to Lean On

#### II. Pre-Reading

##### 1) Words and Phrases You May Use:

feel pity for, hide, intolerable (难以忍受的), manage to ignore (忽略), look away in embarrassment, recognize somebody as an ordinary person, a part of one's identity (某人的一部分), be oneself

#### III. Passage Reading

##### Words, Phrases and Grammatical Points

1. ... when we would walk together, his hand on my arm for balance, people would stare. (1. 2~3)……我们一起走时, 他要把手搭在我的肩上以保持平衡, 人们就会盯着我们看。  
句中 would walk 表示 used to walk。这里, would 并非过去将来时的助动词。又如: I would be ashamed of the unwanted attention. (1. 3) 对这种不必要的注意我觉得很难堪。

his hand on my arm for balance 是独立主格结构, 在句中表示伴随状态。又如: He walked into the classroom, a book in his hand. 他走进教室, 手里拿着一本书。

2. If he ever noticed or was bothered, he never let on. (l. 3~4) 他也许曾注意到, 也许曾觉得烦恼, 但他从来没有说出来。

bother

1) *v.* 打扰, 麻烦

*e.g.* Don't bother me with foolish questions.

别用愚蠢的问题烦我。

That man is always bothering me to lend him money.

那个人老是缠着我要我借钱给他。

2) *n.* 打扰, 麻烦

*e.g.* We found the address without any bother.

我们没费什么劲儿就找到了地址。

His lazy son is quite a bother to him.

他的懒儿子实在让他伤脑筋。

let something on 泄露秘密

*e.g.* Don't let on we went to that dance.

别告诉别人我们去参加了那个舞会。

3. It was difficult to coordinate our steps — his halting, mine impatient — and because of that, we didn't say much as we went along. (l. 5~6) 要协调我们的步子并不容易, 他一瘸一拐的, 我则缺乏耐心。因此, 我们一起走的时候不大说话。

coordinate *v.* 协调; 组织……活动

*e.g.* The children could not coordinate their movements.

孩子们没法儿协调他们的动作。

They were asked to coordinate the election campaign.

他们被叫去组织竞选活动。

his halting, mine impatient 是指 his steps were halting and my steps were impatient.

4. You set the pace. I will try to adjust to you. (l. 6~7) 你定步伐, 我会尽量跟上。

**Compare:** pace, step, rate

pace *n.* 走或跑的速度, 计划进度; 常用于词组 keep pace with (跟上……的速度)

*e.g.* He finds it hard to keep pace with all the developments in nuclear physics.

他发现要赶上核物理学上的所有进展很难。

She walks at a very slow pace.

她走路的步子很慢。

step *n.* 脚步(声); 步骤, 措施; 阶段, 级别

*e.g.* With every step I took, the load seemed to get heavier.

每走一步我就觉得负荷越来越重。

We must take steps to help the families of those who were hurt.

我们必须采取措施帮助那些受伤者的家庭。

For every year you've worked here you go up another step on the salary scale.

你在这里每工作一年, 工资便会增长一级。

rate *n.* 比率, 率

**e.g.** The drug has a high success rate in curing the disease.

这药治疗这种病的成功率很高。

Birth rate is the number of births compared to the size of the population.

出生率是出生数字与人口总数之比。

**adjust v.** 调整, 适应

**e.g.** Many couples do not give themselves enough time to adjust to marriage before a baby arrives.

许多夫妇在孩子出生之前没有留给自己足够的时间适应婚姻生活。

He spent several minutes adjusting his tie.

他花了几分钟调整自己的领带。

**adjustment n.** 调整, 适应

**e.g.** He spent weeks making repairs and adjustments.

他花了几个星期进行维修、调校。

Foreign students have problems of adjustment to living in Britain.

外国学生难以适应在英国的生活。

5. He went to work sick, and despite nasty weather. (l. 8~9) 不论是生病还是碰到恶劣的天气, 他都去上班。

句中 sick 是主语补足语。despite 不管; 尽管 (**Syn.** : in spite of) 在 despite 之后通常跟名词或名词性词组, 不能直接跟从句。

**e.g.** Despite the difference in their ages they were close friends.

尽管他们年龄不同, 但却是亲密的朋友。

Despite the fact that there was almost no hope of finding the missing boy, the search party still went on looking.

尽管找到丢失男孩的希望极其渺茫, 搜索队仍继续寻找。

6. Once there, he would cling to the handrail until he reached the lower steps that the warmer tunnel air kept ice-free. (l. 13~14) 一到那儿, 他就紧紧地抓住楼梯扶手, 直到到达下边的几级台阶才松手。地铁里比较暖和, 下面的台阶不结冰。

cling to 紧紧抓住

**e.g.** I clung to the door to support myself.

我紧紧抓住门以保持身体平衡。

keep ice-free 使不结冰

ice-free 是一个形容词, 表示 free from ice。类似的词还有: trouble-free 没有麻烦的; rent-free 免房租的。

7. complaint (l. 19) **n.** 抱怨

**e.g.** Some children are full of complaints about their food.

有些孩子满口抱怨他们的食物不好。

complain (of / about) **v.** 抱怨

**e.g.** He complained of pain in the chest.

他抱怨胸口很痛。

She often complains about not feeling appreciated at work.

她常常抱怨自己的工作未得到赏识。

8. ... nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able. (l. 20~21) 他也从不对更幸运的

或更能干的人表示嫉妒。

**nor** 在引导分句时,要用倒装语序

*e.g.* I could not afford to eat in restaurants, nor could anyone I knew.

我吃不起餐馆,任何我认识的人都吃不起。

句中 **the fortunate** 意为:幸运的人; **the able** 意为:能干的人。

**the + adj.** 表示一类人、事物或品质

*e.g.* the young, the rich, and the beautiful 年轻人、富人及美丽的人

9. Now that I am older, I believe that is a proper standard by which to judge people, even though I still don't know precisely what a "good heart" is. (l. 23~24) 随着年龄的增长,我确信那是一种判断人的恰当标准。尽管我还不能确知什么是“善心”。

**now (that) conj.** 既然

*e.g.* Now (that) you mention it, I do remember.

你这样一说,我想起来了。

Now (that) you're grown up, you must stop this childish behavior.

你既然已经长大了,就必须停止这种幼稚的行为。

句中 **by which to judge people** 是 **standard** 的定语。**by... standard** 是固定搭配,意为:根据……标准。

*e.g.* In India this is a high salary, though by European standards it is quite low.

这在印度算是高薪,但按欧洲的标准还是相当低的。

句中第二个 **that** 指上句中的 **a good heart**。

10. When a local baseball team found itself without a manager, he kept it going. (l. 27) 当本地的一支棒球队缺经理时,他把它维持了下去。

句中 **it** 指 **a local baseball team**

**find oneself in/at/without, etc.** 处于某种特殊的处境,尤指某种不希望看到的处境。

*e.g.* They suddenly found themselves without a goalkeeper.

他们突然发现缺个守门员。

11. On one memorable occasion a fight broke out at a beach party, with everyone punching and shoving. He wasn't content to sit and watch, but he couldn't stand unaided on the soft sand. In frustration he began to shout, "I'll fight anyone who will sit down with me! I'll fight anyone who will sit down with me!" (l. 31~34) 有一件事我至今难忘。一次沙滩聚会上,人们打了起来,每个人都在推推搡搡。父亲不满足于袖手旁观,可是没有别人的帮忙,他无法在松软的沙滩上站起来。困窘之际,他大叫起来:“谁坐到我这儿来我就跟他打!谁坐到我这儿来我就跟他打!”

这一段承接第八段,再次采用实例说明,尽管有很多活动父亲不能参加,他还是尽量用自己的方式参与其中,即使是打架,他也想参与。句中... **with everyone punching and shoving** 是由 **with + sb + 现在分词** 构成的独立结构,表示伴随,在句中作状语。**unaided** 是过去分词,作 **stand** 的补语,补充说明站立的状态。

**occasion n.** 时刻; 机会,时机; 特殊场合

*e.g.* On that occasion, I was not at home.

那时我不在家。

He had never had occasion to use his gun.

他从来没有机会使用他的枪。

We used the meeting as an occasion for announcing the restructuring.

我们利用这次会议作为宣布重组的一个时机。

on occasion(s) 有时

*e.g.* You have on occasion surprised people.

你有时会让人吃惊。

be content with/to do something 满足于

*e.g.* I am content to remain where I am now.

我满足于现状。

in frustration 困窘之际

类似的词组有: in surprise 惊异之际; in despair 绝望之际; in horror 惊恐之下

12. "This is my son, but it is also me, and I could have done this, too, if things had been different." (l. 40~41) "这是我的儿子,但也是我。如果不是现在这种情形的话,我也能做这些。"

句中 it 是指儿子的成就; this 是指上文中的 join the Navy。

13. sense (l. 42) *v.* 感觉到, 意识到

*e.g.* Although she said nothing, I could sense her anger.

虽然她什么也没说,但我能感觉到她的愤怒。

#### IV. Post-Reading

##### 5. Questions for Discussion

###### 1) Words and Phrases You May Use:

kindness, endurance (忍耐), hard-work, be satisfied with, patience, warm-heartedness

###### 2) Words and Phrases You May Use:

understand, disability, be proud of, be ashamed of, stare at, deep in one's heart, learn a lot

###### 3) Words and Phrases You May Use:

realize, a good heart, a good appearance, feel intensely, guide one's life

###### 4) Words and Phrases You May Use:

embarrassed, be proud of, bring up, disability, look down upon, let alone

#### 课内阅读

#### 参考译文

#### 善良之心,永世相依

当时我没有意识到,是爸爸帮我保持了平衡。

随着我渐渐长大,和爸爸在一起出现于众人面前,我会觉得很尴尬。他身材矮小,走起路来跛得很厉害。我们一起走时,他要把手搭在我的肩上以保持平衡,人们就会盯着我们看。对这种不必要的

注意我觉得非常难堪。他也许曾注意到,也许曾觉得烦恼,但他从来没有说出来。要协调我们的步伐并不容易,他一瘸一拐的,我则缺乏耐心。因此,我们走路的时候并不怎么说话。但出发时,他总是说:“你定步伐,我会尽量跟上。”

我们通常在家和地铁之间来往,这是他上班的必经之路。不论是生病还是碰到恶劣的天气,他都去上班,几乎没有旷过一天工。即使别人无法上班,他也要去办公室。对他来说这是一种自豪。

当地上有雪或冰的时候,即使有人帮忙,他也无法走路。这时,我或者我的姐妹就用孩子玩的雪橇拉着他,穿过纽约布鲁克林的街道,直到地铁的入口处。一到那儿,他就紧紧抓住楼梯扶手直到到达下边的几级台阶才松手。地铁里比较暖和,下面的台阶不结冰。曼哈顿的地铁站正好是他办公楼的地下室,因此在我们去接他回家之前,他不用再涉足室外。

一个成年男子要用多少勇气来承受这种屈辱和压力,我现在想来惊讶不已。他从没有痛苦或抱怨,他是怎么做到这一步的,我感到不可思议。

他从不把自己当作同情的对象,他也从不对更幸运的或更能干的人表示任何嫉妒。他在别人身上所寻找的是一颗“善心”。如果他找到了一颗善心,那么有这颗善心的人对他来说就是一位大好人了。

随着年龄的增长,我相信那是一种判断人的恰当标准,尽管我还不能确知什么是“善心”。但是,当我自己没有的时候,我是知道的。

尽管很多活动我爸爸不能参加,但他还是尽量用某种方式参与。当本地的一支棒球队缺经理时,他把它维持了下去。他是一个很内行的棒球迷,经常带我去 Ebbets 球场看布鲁克林的 Dodgers 队打球。他喜欢参加舞会和聚会,即使坐在一旁观看,也很开心。

有一件事我至今难忘。一次沙滩聚会上,人们打了起来,每个人都在推推搡搡。父亲不满足于袖手旁观,可是没有别人的帮忙,他无法在松软的沙滩上站起来。困窘之际,他大叫起来:“谁坐到我这儿来我就跟他打!谁坐到我这儿来我就跟他打!”

没人坐下和他打。但是第二天,人们都和他开玩笑说,拳击尚未开始,对手就故意认输了,这可是第一次。

我现在才明白,有些事他是通过我(他惟一的儿子)间接参与的。我踢球(踢得很糟糕)的时候,他也在“踢”。我加入海军,他也“加入”。我休假回家的时候,他总要我去他的办公室。在介绍我的时候,他实际上是在说:“这是我的儿子,但也是我。如果不是现在这种情形的话,我也能做这些。”可是这些话他从没有说出来。

父亲已去世多年。但我还是经常想起他。我不知道他当时是否感觉到了我曾不愿意别人看见我和他走在一起。如果他感觉到了,我很遗憾我没有告诉过他我后来感到多么难过,多么渺小,多么后悔。每当我为琐事抱怨的时候,每当我嫉妒别人好运的时候,每当我没有一颗“善心”的时候,我就想起了他。

在这种时候,我就把手放在他的手臂上,来重新获得平衡,并说:“你定步伐,我会尽量跟上。”

### Grammar and Vocabulary Exercises

**Directions:** Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate form of the word or phrase given in Chinese.

- 1) Neighbors \_\_\_\_\_ to the police \_\_\_\_\_ (抱怨) the dogs barking.
- 2) He went to all the trouble of organizing a farewell party for her, and she didn't even \_\_\_\_\_ (麻烦) to turn up.
- 3) As the disease progresses, the patient loses the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ (协调) his or her

movements.

- 4) I saw Bob Dylan play in 1968, and \_\_\_\_\_ (那时) he was simply brilliant.
- 5) The scientists \_\_\_\_\_ the products \_\_\_\_\_ (使……经受) a number of tests.
- 6) He has so far failed to make the \_\_\_\_\_ (适应) from school to work.
- 7) We asked high school students to \_\_\_\_\_ (参与) an anti-drug campaign.
- 8) You mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ (泄露) who we met last night.
- 9) Strong emotions often arise from the satisfaction or \_\_\_\_\_ (挫折感) of desires.
- 10) We will have to \_\_\_\_\_ heavily \_\_\_\_\_ (依靠) my parents for financial support in the future.

### Key and Notes:

- |                        |               |                   |                     |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1) complained... about | 2) bother     | 3) coordinate     | 4) on that occasion |
| 5) had subjected; to   | 6) adjustment | 7) participate in | 8) let on           |
| 9) frustration         | 10) lean; on  |                   |                     |

### After-Class Reading

#### Passage I A Kiss for Kate

##### Words, Phrases and Grammatical Points

1. ... I would walk the halls of the nursing home, pausing at each door to chat and observe. (l. 1~2)……我走过养老院的大厅时,都要在每个门口停下来看一看,聊一聊。  
walk v. 走过; 沿着……走  
e.g. She'd walked the streets all night looking for somewhere to stay.  
她整夜在街上走,想找个住宿的地方。
2. Often, Kate and Chris, their big scrapbooks in their laps, would be reminiscing over the photos. (l. 2~3)凯特和克莱斯通常把剪贴簿放在膝上,一起边看照片边回忆过去。  
句中 their big scrapbooks in their laps 是独立主格结构,表示一种伴随状态。would be reminiscing 表示过去经常发生的动作。
3. Two young lovers smiling through the passing seasons. (l. 5~6)两个年轻的恋人携手微笑着走过岁月。  
此句中作者使用分词结构来更加形象地描述人们从照片中所看到的 Chris 和 Kate 乐观、相爱、幸福的样子。
4. How foolish to think they have a monopoly on such a precious commodity. (l. 9~10)认为爱是年轻人的专利,这是多么愚蠢啊。  
此句为省略句,完整的句子为:How foolish it is to think they have a monopoly on such a precious commodity. 这里 they 指年轻人; precious commodity 指 love。
5. How would Kate function if Chris were to die first? (l. 18)如果克莱斯先死,凯特该怎样正常地生活呢?  
这是一个虚拟句。  
function v. 工作,活动,运转,在此句中指正常生活。  
e.g. I was amazed to find myself suddenly functioning as an ambassador from the South.  
我惊讶地发现自己突然在扮演南方来的大使的角色。



6. Overnight they're deprived of a comfort of a lifetime. (l. 26)突然间,他们被剥夺了一生的慰藉。

a comfort of a lifetime 此处指: sharing a bed and comforting each other.

7. How very foolish such policies are, I would think as I watched Chris reach up and turn off the light above Kate's bed. (l. 27~28)每当我看到克莱斯伸手关掉凯特床上的灯时,我总会觉得这些规定是多么地愚蠢。

such policies 指养老院没有双人床,老人们必须分开睡。

How very foolish such policies are 放在句首作 think 的宾语,表示强调。

8. He would pull up the side rail on her bed, and only then would he turn and accept his own medication. (l. 29~30)他会将她床边的护栏拉起,只有在这时他才会转身接过自己的药。

当 only 与它修饰的状语放在句首时,句子要用倒装语序。

e.g. Only then could the work of reconstruction seriously begin.

只有那时,重建工程才能真正开始。

Only in this way can the honor of the British movement be saved.

只有这样,英国运动的尊严才能得以挽回。

9. Recognition and sadness flooded her face. Tears welled up and slid down her cheeks. (l. 48~49)她认出了我,忧伤写满了她的脸庞,泪水如泉水一般涌出,顺着她的双颊流淌。

flood v. (如洪水般地)涌满,充满

e.g. He flooded his face with anxiety.

他脸上充满焦虑的神情。

Music flooded the room.

房间里充满着乐声。

well up 涌上; 涌起

e.g. The hot tears welled up in her eyes.

热泪涌上她的眼眶。

He swallowed the sob that welled up inside.

他强忍下心中涌起的伤感。

10. Then one night as I walked into her room, only to find the same wide-awake Kate, ... (l. 62~63)一天晚上我走进凯特的房间,发现她竟然还醒着……

only to do something 不料,反而,结果却

e.g. Yesterday I went to see him, only to learn that he had gone abroad two days before.

昨天我去看他,不料却听说他两天前已经出国了。

The bear picked it up, only to drop it again.

熊把它捡了起来,却又让它掉了。

11. Kate smiled, held my hand and cleared her throat. Then her voice, small with age but still melodious, lifted softly in song. (l. 77~78)凯特微笑着握着我的手,清清嗓子,唱了起来。她的声音由于上了年纪而变小,但依然动听。

句中 small with age but still melodious 做 her voice 的定语。这里 with 意为由于。

e.g. The grass was wet with rain.

草地被雨淋湿了。

His lips were white with tension.

由于紧张,他的嘴唇发白。