

新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

同步辅导

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RECORDING HUMAN CIVILIZATION
AND BRIDGING DIFFERENT CULTURES



Bridging Cultural Gaps Gracefully

I. Word List

Directions: Memorize the words and phrases before class. You will benefit from your effort when you get the passage from your teacher and read it in class.

New Words

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ *adj.* seeming rude and unfriendly 唐突的；鲁莽的

e.g. He was abrupt to the point of being rude.

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ *v.* go a long way with or exist at the same time or place as something else 伴随

e.g. The outline of essays was designed to accompany an exhibition in London.

accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ, ə'kɒm-/ *v.* succeed in doing something 完成

e.g. If we'd all work together, I think we could accomplish our goal.

accomplishment /ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt, 'kɒm-/ *n.* something achieved after a lot of effort

assure /ə'ʃʊə(r)/ *v.* tell somebody that something will definitely happen so that they are less worried 向……保证

one in order to praise him/her 赞扬

e.g. Bob complimented me on my new hairstyle.

confusion /kən'fju:ʒən/ *n.* 混乱

e.g. There has been some confusion of names.

constantly /kən'stəntli/ *adv.* continuously; frequently

是，总是

e.g. She worries constantly.

corporation /kɔ:pə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 公司

culture /kʌltʃə(r)/ *n.* the ideas, beliefs, and customs that are shared and accepted by people in a society

e.g. Chinese culture, British culture, Western culture

cultural /kʌltʃərəl/ *adj.* 文化的

definitely /defɪnɪtli/ *adv.* with no chance of being wrong 肯定地，确实地

It is definitely going to rain this afternoon.

delegation /delɪ'geɪʃən/ *n.* a group of people who have been sent somewhere to have talks with other people



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新编大学英语

同步辅导

1

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新编大学英语

同步辅导 1

主编 田育英

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前 言

《新编大学英语》是一套非常贴近时代的大学英语教材。该教材选材范围广，涵盖了社科类、人文类和科普类等日常生活的方方面面，对学习具有很强的吸引力。

由于本套教材题材广泛，所使用的词汇量较大，又涉及多种语言现象，因而学生只靠课内时间完成这套书设定的任务是困难的。我们编写本套学生辅导用书的出发点就是为了帮助学生在课余时间系统地掌握好这套教材，协助学生在听、说、读、写、译各个方面打好基础。

本套辅导用书各个项目的设计体现了参与编写的老师们丰富的教学经验。全套书体例与项目设计是依据学生在学习本套教材时有可能遇到的问题和困难进行编写的。因此本套书具有体例新颖、针对性强、简明扼要等特点。

第一个栏目是考考你 (Quiz)

考查的主要目的是为学生在学习课文前通过自测作一个铺垫，一是可以了解自己在学习上的空白，二是在学习过程中遇到这些语言点时会有比较深刻的印象，有利于掌握重点。

考查的主要内容有本单元的重点词汇、词组、句型、易混淆的词汇的用法以及同义词、反义词等等，形式多种多样。这些不同的题型其实也就是如何掌握词汇的各种方法。

第二个栏目是听力导航 (Guide to Listening)

这一栏目不仅列出了该单元听力材料中的难词、词组及其解释，而且精选其中典型、地道的表达法，并给出译文。这些练习和解释为学生充分利用听力材料、学习更好的表达方法提供了条件。学生可以依据自身情况在听前或听后进行积极有效的学习。

第三个栏目是课内阅读详解 (In-class Reading) 和课后阅读详解 (After-class Reading)

课内阅读详解和课后阅读详解又分别包括：

1. 一般单词注释 (Vocabulary Notes) 此部分所列出的单词与教材中的单词表并不相同。首先，教材中是以字母为序排列，而我们的词汇表是其在文中出现的前后顺序排列的。这样可以方便学生边看边查找单词，将这些单词与课文中内容连在一起。其次，我们在词汇表中删掉了学生在中学时就应该掌握的单词，一是没有重复的必要，二是为了更好地突出新单词。

2. 重点词汇用法详解 (Key Words and Phrases) 本部分精选了课文中出现的生词应识记而且应该掌握其用法重点单词和词组。主要从释义、搭配、同义词辨析等几方面入手，使学生全方位地了解这个单词或词组的用法，并提供了大量实用、典型的例句和短语，目的是强化理解和记忆，同时为学生能正确自如地使用这些单词或词组提供了前提和范例。

3. 语料荟萃 (Useful Expressions) 本部分精选了课文中出现的地道有用的、常用的各类短语，如：television specials 电视专题报道；a biology major 生物学专业的学生；graduate school 研究生院。这些都是学生口笔语中常用的语料，比单独记孤立的词汇更有效。

4. 难句点评与翻译 (Useful Sentence Patterns and Translation) 本部分主要从

句法层面上为学生正确理解课文提供帮助。具体说来，主要是从语法（尤其是句型结构分析）和语义（尤其是个别词或词组在某一特定的上下文中的用法）两方面入手进行句子分析，并对重点、特殊句型着重讲解，培养学生自己解决问题的能力 and 思路。对一些相对较简单的句子，只给出了译文。

5. 佳句背诵 (Sentences to Recite) 本部分精选出课文中的一些优秀的句子，每个句子都有各自的特色，如在修辞、词的使用、句型结构或在思想内容上都值得学生咏诵。背诵这些佳句最终目的仍是更好地掌握英语这门语言。

最后一个栏目是课文答案及详解 (Keys)

在此部分中我们不仅提供了答案，在一些练习中我们还针对不同的题型作了分析。

作 者
2000 年 11 月

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Unit One

Love

Quiz	考考你	
Section 1	Guide to Listening	听力导航
Section 2	In-class Reading A Good Heart to Lean On	课内阅读详解
Section 3	After-class Reading A Kiss for Kate Benefits from Pets	课后阅读详解
Section 4	Keys	课文答案及详解

Quiz 考考你

I . Select the correct word.

1. Freshmen should (a. adjust; b. adjust to) new college life as soon as possible.
2. The neighborhood (a. envied; b. admired) their unexpected fortune.
3. He was (a. engaged to; b. engaged in) a biological test when someone called his name downstairs.
4. (a. Now; b. Now that) everything is in order, Marie sighed in relief.
5. (a. In spite; b. Despite) hard working conditions, Mrs. Curie was intent on her experiment.

II . Match the words in the left with their synonym or antonym in the right.

6. content (反义词) a. since

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 7. envious (同义词) | b. reveal |
| 8. nasty (同义词) | c. triviality |
| 9. participate (同义词) | d. past |
| 10. reluctance (反义词) | e. willingness |
| 11. now that (同义词) | f. secretly |
| 12. let on (同义词) | g. jealous |
| 13. trifle (同义词) | h. disgusting |
| 14. bygone (同义词) | i. take part in |
| 15. confidentially (同义词) | j. dissatisfied |

III. Match the following verbs with their objects.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 16. marvel | a. at a picture or some other objects |
| 17. participate | b. about the past/the bygone |
| 18. gaze | c. a book/somebody to do something |
| 19. reminisce | d. one's stress/trouble/pains, etc. |
| 20. shift | e. one's tail |
| 21. ease | f. at some wonder/miracle |
| 22. benefit | g. in some activity/organization |
| 23. derive | h. from one thing/place to another |
| 24. entitle | i. something from a source |
| 25. wag | j. from/by something |

Keys:

1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b
6. j 7. g 8. h 9. i 10. e 11. a 12. b 13. c 14. d 15. f
16. f 17. g 18. a 19. b 20. h 21. d 22. e 23. i 24. c 25. e

Section 1 Guide to Listening 听力导航

I. Notes

disco <i>n</i>	迪斯科舞厅
terrific <i>ad.</i>	太好了, 非常
pizza <i>n</i>	比萨饼
pick up	搭载(人)
angel <i>n</i>	天使

imagining <i>n.</i>	想像
wide imaginings	妄想的事物
measure <i>v.</i>	度量
fade away	逐渐消逝
traditionally <i>ad.</i>	传统地来说, 传统意义上
emotion <i>n.</i>	激情, 情绪
generous <i>a.</i>	思想高尚的
unfeeling <i>a.</i> unsympathetic; hard-hearted	残酷无情的
associate <i>v.</i>	联系
<i>Titanic</i>	泰坦尼克号(电影名)
attract <i>v.</i>	吸引

II . Useful Expressions

- 1) **How** are you **doing**? 近来如何?
- 2) Nothing special. 没什么; 还行吧。
- 3) Do you **feel like** going to that new disco? 你愿不愿意去那家新迪厅?
- 4) That's a **terrific** idea. 这主意太棒了。
- 5) **What about** having a pizza first? 先吃个比萨饼怎么样?
- 6) **Why don't** I **pick** you **up** at your house? 我去你家接你好不好?

Section 2 In-class Reading—A Good Heart to Lean On

Words and Phrases 词语注释与详解

I . Vocabulary Notes 一般单词注释

embarrass <i>v.</i> (line 1)	使困窘, 使局促不安
severely <i>ad.</i> (line 2)	严重地, 剧烈地
cripple <i>v.</i> (line 2)	使跛, 使残废
ashamed <i>a.</i> (line 3)	感到羞耻的, 惭愧的
coordinate <i>v.</i> (line 5)	使协调
halting <i>a.</i> (line 5)	一瘸一拐的
pace <i>n.</i> (line 7)	步伐, 节奏
adjust <i>v.</i> (line 7)	调整
nasty <i>a.</i> (line 9)	恶劣的
handrail <i>n.</i> (line 13)	扶手, 栏杆
marvel <i>v.</i> (line 17)	惊奇, 惊叹

indignity <i>n.</i> (line 18)	侮辱
stress <i>n.</i> (line 18)	压力, 紧张
bitterness <i>n.</i> (line 19)	痛苦, 苦难
complaint <i>n.</i> (line 19)	埋怨, 抱怨(之辞)
object <i>n.</i> (line 20)	(情感, 思想或行动的) 对象
envy <i>n.</i> (line 20)	嫉妒
fortunate <i>a.</i> (line 21)	幸运的, 交了好运的
precisely <i>ad.</i> (line 24)	精确地
participate <i>v.</i> (line 26)	参与
occasion <i>n.</i> (line 31)	场合
punch <i>v.</i> (line 31)	用拳猛击
shove <i>v.</i> (line 32)	猛推
kid <i>v.</i> (line 35)	跟……开玩笑, 取笑
bout <i>n.</i> (line 36)	拳击或摔跤比赛
reluctance <i>n.</i> (line 43)	勉强, 不情愿
unworthy <i>a.</i> (line 44)	无价值的, 没有优点的
trifle <i>n.</i> (line 45)	微不足道的事情

II Key Words and Phrases 重点词汇用法详解

1. subject (line 18)

1) *v.* 使承受, 使遭受

We must subject all the applications to careful scrutiny. 我们必须对所有的申请进行认真仔细的审查。

搭配: subject oneself to

2) *a.* 臣服的, 隶属的, 受支配的 (to)

We are all subject to the laws of nature. 我们都要受自然规律的支配。

2. engage (line 26)

1) *v.* 使从事, 使忙于, 使参加, 使卷入 (in)

We tried to engage her in our conversation. 我们试图使她加入我们的谈话。

My mother engaged herself in making new dresses for us every New Year's Eve. 每年新年前夕, 母亲都忙着替我们缝做新衣。

2) *vt.* (用契约, 诺言等) 约束, 使订婚, 保证

He engaged himself not to call on his father for help. 他发誓不会找父亲帮忙。

They got engaged last fall. 他们去年秋天订了婚。

3) *vt.* 雇, 聘, 预定(房间, 座位等)

He engaged me to take care of the household chores. 他雇我来做家务。

4) *vt.* 吸引, 占用(时间, 精力等)

The spots of blood on the floor engaged the attention of the police. 地板上的血迹引起了

警察的注意。

It engaged all their strength to lift up the lid. 他们使尽全力才把盖子掀开。

3. content (line 32)

1) *a.* 满意的, 满足的

My mother seemed content to watch us just sit beside her. 看到我们坐在她身边, 母亲似乎已经很满足了。

2) *vt.* 使满意, 使满足, 使不复有所求

Just a small room is enough to content me. 仅一小房间就足以令我心满意足了。

3) *n.* 满意, 满足

He always takes content in whatever it is. 不管怎样, 他总是一副心满意足的样子。

搭配: content oneself with 满意于, 满足于

cry content with 对……表示赞成或满意

to one's heart's content 尽情地, 心满意足地

辨析: contented, content

这些词均指需要或欲望的满足。其中, **contented** 指要求得到过分的满足:

She pampered him so that he would feel thoroughly contented. 她纵容他, 使他得到彻底的满足。

与此相对比的, **content** 几乎仅用作叙述形容词, 其含义并不是指需要或欲望的全部或完全的满足, 而是接受适当的、合理的满足的意愿:

These peasants were thought to be content with their humble station in life. 这些农民被认为对自己在生活中所处的谦恭的地位感到满足。

4. urge (line 36)

1) *vt.* 恳求, 催促, 敦促

Workers in other industries should be urged into action. 应催促其他产业的工人行动起来

2) *vt.* 竭力主张, 强烈要求

The public urged that water pollution should be strictly prohibited. 公众强烈要求严格杜绝水污染。

3) *vi.* 竭力主张, 强烈要求

The director urged against the adoption of the measure. 领导极力反对采纳这项措施。

4) *vt.* 推进, 驱策, 鼓励, 激励(on)

The President, urged on by his staff, has decided to attend the talks. 总统在其幕僚的怂恿下, 决定去参加会谈。

5) *n.* 驱动力, 强烈的愿望, 冲动, 迫切的要求

搭配: satisfy (control, stifle) an urge 满足(控制, 抑制)冲动

an insane urge 疯狂的欲望

Useful Expressions 语料荟萃

lean on	依靠, 依赖
keep one's balance	保持平衡
be ashamed of	感到羞惭, 感到难堪
let on	泄露(秘密), 说出来
start out	出发
set the pace	定步子
adjust to	调整(速度)以跟上或适应
make it to	及时到达
a matter of pride	引以为荣的事情, 一种值得骄傲的事
pull somebody through some place	拉着某人通过某地
cling to	紧紧抓住
on one's way home	在某人回家的路上
marvel at	为……感到惊叹, 惊异
an object of pity	被怜悯的对象
show envy of	流露出, 表现出对……的羡慕或嫉妒
by a certain standard	按照某种标准
in some way	以某种方式
keep something going	使某事物继续维持下去
on a certain occasion	在某一场合
break out	爆发
take a dive	(美俚)(拳击比赛时)假装被击倒
on leave	放假期间, 休假
complain about	为……抱怨
be envious of	嫉妒或羡慕的
good fortune	好运
regain one's balance	重新获得平衡

Sentences 句子

I. Useful Sentence Patterns and Translation 难句点评与翻译

1. When I was growing up, I was embarrassed to be seen with my father. (line 1) 随着我渐渐长大, 被人看到我和父亲在一起时, 我会感到尴尬。
2. He was severely crippled and very short, and when we would walk together, his hand on my arm for balance, people would stare. (lines 1-3) 他跛得厉害, 身材又矮, 所以我们走在一起时, 他常把手搭在我的手臂上以保持平衡。

his hand on my arm 是一个独立主格结构,该结构形式为:名词+介词词组,此处名词前可省略冠词。如:

The teacher came into the classroom, book in hand. 老师走进教室,手里拿着书。

3. I would be ashamed of the unwanted attention. If he ever noticed or was bothered, he never let on. (lines 3-4) 我深为这令人不快的注意感到难堪。他也许注意到了,也许也为此所烦恼,但他从未说出来过。

4. It was difficult to coordinate our steps—his halting, mine impatient—and because of that, we didn't say much as we went along. (lines 5-6) 要使我们的步子协调起来并不容易——他的步子一瘸一拐的,而我却走得很急。因此,我们走路的时候,很少交谈。

这一句子的前半部分中的 it 为形式主语代替不定式 to coordinate our steps, 破折号后面进一步对 step 进行描述, his 和 mine 都是名词性物主代词, 分别代表 his steps 和 my steps, 后面分别是两个形容词作后置定语。本句后半部分是含有由 as 引导的时间状语的主从复合句。

5. You set the pace. I will try to adjust to you. (lines 6-7) 你来定步子, 我会尽力赶上。

adjust 一词后还可跟要调整的内容或目的物, 本句可视为 adjust 后省略了 myself。如:

Mother adjusted the pillows on the bed to make herself more comfortable. 母亲把床上的枕头弄松放好, 好让自己更舒适些。

He tried to adjust himself to the new environment but failed. 他试图调整自己以适应新环境, 却未能作到。

6. He went to work sick, and despite nasty weather. (lines 8-9) 不管是生病时还是遇到天气恶劣情况时, 他都去上班。

这里形容词 sick 是主语的伴随状态, 如:

He sat there contented. 他心满意足地坐在那儿。

despite 为介词, 相当于 in spite of, 意为“不管, 尽管, 任凭”。注意常见的拼写错误是将其误写成 inspite of。

7. He almost never missed a day, and would make it to the office even if others could not. (lines 9-10) 他几乎没有误过一天的工作, 即使别人不能去, 他也要及时赶到办公室。

8. Once there, he would cling to the handrail until he reached the lower steps that the warmer tunnel air kept ice-free. (lines 13-14) 一到那儿, 他就紧紧用手扶着栏杆走下楼梯, 地铁里比较暖和, 下面的楼梯是不结冰的。

这里 once 是连词, 意为“一……就……”相当于 as soon as。once 后面省略了从句的主谓, 应为 Once he was/got there, ...

整个句子还包含一个含定语从句的时间状语, that 引导的定语从句修饰 the lower

steps, 其中 that 还作从句的宾语。keep something + a. 中的形容词作宾语的补足语, 表示使持续、继续的状态或形式。n.-free 意为“没有……的”, 如: duty-free (免税的) 等。

9. When I think of it now, I marvel at how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress. (lines 17 – 18) 如今我回想起来, 仍然感到惊讶不已: 一个成年人需要多么大的勇气才能承受如此巨大的屈辱和压力。

这里 how much 是一个由特殊疑问词引导的名词性从句作 at 的宾语。如:

I am still thinking about what should be done to make up my mistakes. 我现在还在想自己该做些什么以弥补犯下的错误。

本句中还使用了 it takes some time/money/thing for somebody to do something (某人做某事需要某些时间、金钱或其他事物) 的结构, 其中 for 后面的成分为不定式 to do 的逻辑主语, 即 do 的动作执行者, 而不定式为从句的真正主语, it 为形式主语。本句中 take 使用了情态动词 + 现在完成体形式, 表示对过去的猜测, 如:

It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet. 昨晚上一定下雨了, 因为地面是湿的。

10. He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able. (lines 20 – 21) 他从不把自己当作被怜悯的对象来谈论, 也从未流露出对比自己更幸运或能干的人的嫉妒。

这里 as 为介词, 意为当做, 作为。

否定词 nor 意为也不, 在句首时句子的主谓需要倒装。

定冠词 + 形容词表示具有该形容词特征的群体。

What he looked for in others was a “good heart”, and if he found one, the owner was good enough for him. 他在别人身上寻找的是一颗“善良的心”, 一旦被 he 找到哪个人具有如此“善良的心”, 这个人对他来说就相当完美了。

11. 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. But I know the times I don't have one myself. (lines 23 – 25) 随着年龄的增长, 我相信这是判断人的合理标准, 尽管我还不能非常清楚地知道所谓“善良的心”究竟为何物。但当我不具备这种“善良的心”时, 我自己是知道的。

12. But the next day people kidded him by saying it was the first time any fighter was urged to take a dive even before the bout began. (lines 35 – 36) 第二天, 人们就拿他开心, 说在拳击比赛尚未开始时对手就被迫故意认输, 这还是头一遭。

介词 by 引导的是方式状语。

动名词 saying 的宾语是一个强调句型, 省略了引导从句的关系代词 that。从句中还含有由 before 引导的时间状语, even 为副词, 意为“甚至”。

13. I now know he participated in some things vicariously through me, his only son. (line 37)

我现在才明白,他是通过我,他惟一的儿子,来间接参与到某些事情当中去的。

14. And when I came home on leave, he saw to it that I visited his office. (line 39) 当我休假回家时,他总要去他的办公室。

这里需要注意的是 see (to it) that... 结构,意为:确保,保证。

Please see to it that every mistake is corrected next morning. 请务必做到在明天上午之前,所有的错误都要修改完毕。

15. I wonder if he sensed my reluctance to be seen with him during our walks. If he did, I am sorry I never told him how sorry I was, how unworthy I was, how I regretted it. (lines 42 - 44) 我不知道他当时是否感觉到我和他走在一起时不愿被人看到的心情。如果他真的感觉到了,我很遗憾我一直都没有告诉他我为此感到多么难过,多么卑微,多么后悔

II Sentences to Recite 佳句背诵

1. More than I realized, Dad has helped me keep my balance.
2. When I think of it now, I marvel at how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress. And I marvel at how he did it—without bitterness or complaint.
3. He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able.
4. I now know he participated in some things vicariously through me, his only son.
5. I wonder if he sensed my reluctance to be seen with him during our walks. If he did, I am sorry I never told him how sorry I was, how unworthy I was, how I regretted it.
6. I think of him when I complain about trifles, when I am envious of another's good fortune, when I don't have a "good heart".

Section 3 After-class Reading 1—A Kiss for Kate

Words and Phrases 词语注释与详解

I Vocabulary Notes 一般单词注释

pause *v.* (line 2)

中止, 暂停, 停顿

chat *v.* (line 2)

闲聊

scrapbook *n.* (line 3)

剪贴簿

lap <i>n.</i> (line 3)	(人坐着时)腰以下到膝盖的大腿部
bygone <i>a.</i> (line 4)	过去的, 以往的
blond <i>a.</i> (line 4)	(男子)白皮肤金发碧眼的
commodity <i>n.</i> (line 10)	商品, 有价值的东西
monopoly <i>n.</i> (line 10)	垄断, 完全控制, 独占, 独有, 专利权
lounge <i>n.</i> (line 12)	休息厅, 休息室
stroll <i>v.</i> (line 12)	散步, 漫步
porch <i>n.</i> (line 13)	门廊, 阳台
lawn <i>n.</i> (line 13)	草地, 草坪
staff <i>n.</i> (line 13)	(群体)职员, 工作人员
devotion <i>n.</i> (line 16)	忠诚, 热爱
follow <i>v.</i> (line 19)	跟随; 听从
ritual <i>n.</i> (line 19)	老规矩
medication <i>n.</i> (line 19)	药物, 药剂
watchful <i>a.</i> (line 21)	戒备的, 注意的
pill <i>n.</i> (line 21)	药丸
tuck <i>v.</i> (line 22)	塞好, 掖好
frail <i>a.</i> (line 22)	虚弱的, 柔弱的
tenderly <i>ad.</i> (line 28)	温柔地
bend <i>v.</i> (line 28)	(使)弯曲
motionless <i>a.</i> (line 40)	一动不动的
shift <i>v.</i> (line 42)	移动
recognition <i>n.</i> (line 48)	认出, 意识到
flood <i>v.</i> (line 48)	淹没, 泛滥, 涌出
pamper <i>v.</i> (line 51)	溺爱, 娇养
schedule <i>n.</i> (lines 52 - 53)	时间表
gaze <i>v.</i> (line 54)	注视, 凝视
withdrawn <i>a.</i> (line 57)	沉默寡言的, 性格内向的, 孤立的, 离群索居的
restless <i>a.</i> (line 60)	焦躁不安的
insecure <i>a.</i> (line 61)	不安全的
impulsively <i>ad.</i> (line 63)	冲动地
floodgate <i>n.</i> (line 65)	泻水闸(门), 防洪闸(门)
grip <i>v.</i> (line 66)	紧抓
confidentially <i>ad.</i> (lines 73 - 74)	秘密地
melodious <i>a.</i> (line 78)	(音调, 旋律)优美的, 悦耳的

II. Key Words and Phrases 重点词汇用法详解

1. reminisce (line 3)

vi. 回忆, 缅怀往事, 话旧

They reminisced about their happy old days together. 他们共同缅怀过去的幸福时光。

The veteran reminisced about his war experience. 那位老兵回忆自己的战争经历。

辨析: remember, recall, recollect, reminisce

这组词指对过去的回忆、过去所发生的事在脑海中的闪现或把现有的资料牢记心中以备将来参考。

remember 一般可以指事物自觉不自觉地脑海中的闪现:

He caught himself remembering how his first wife would have cooked the meal. 他发现他正在回忆他的第一个妻子是怎样烧同样的饭的。

但是该词还常特指过去发生的事件或情景能栩栩如生地停留在脑海中。如:

I can still remember every detail in my old room at college. 我还记得我在学院住过的那个旧房间的详细情景。

recall 比 remember 更正式一些, 并且经常指自愿地对过去的回忆, 不管是自己默想还是告诉他人。如:

He recalled his last evening with his wife whenever he felt depressed. 每当他感到沮丧的时候, 他就回想起他与妻子共同度过的最后一个夜晚。

但是和 remember 不一样, 该词可以指由于现在某事和过去的某事十分相似, 因此使人想起过去的那件事。如:

The view recalled to him the fishing village he had stayed in during the war. 这个景色使他回想起战争中他曾逗留过的那个渔村。

recollect 用来指某人从容地、反复地忆起往事, 或是自己默想或告诉别人。该词可以指主动地把模糊记得的或记不完全的细节拼凑起来的过程。如:

He settled back with great relish and began to recollect those battles in the war that he had witnessed first-hand. 他怀着极大的兴趣回原处定居下来, 开始追忆战争中他亲眼目睹的那些战斗情况。

reminisce 只限于 recollect 的最后一种用法, 但具有对旧事物美好回忆的积极意味。该词也可暗指对过去的沉思和冥想:

Cronies sat around reminiscing about their vanished yesterdays. 老朋友坐在一起缅怀起往事。

2. function (line 18)

1) *vi.* 工作, 活动, 运转

A government functions through numerous divisions. 政府通过各部门发挥工作职能。

2) *vi.* 行使职责, 起作用(*as*)

An attributive noun functions as an adjective. 定语性名词起形容词作用。

3) *n.* 官能, 机能, 职能, 功能

We should be aware of the function of education. 我们应注意到教育的功能所在。

He mechanically performed the functions of a teacher but was uninspired. 他一板一眼地履行教师的职责, 但毫无创见。

4) *n.* 重大聚会, 宴会, 宗教仪式

She dissuaded her husband from attending a social function on her birthday. 她生日那天