

亿维新英语系列丛书

21世纪

大学英语同步导读

第三册

business
travel
le commerce

主编 李迟

南开大学出版社

亿维新英语系列丛书

丛书总顾问 吴鼎民 金泉元

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21 世纪大学英语同步导读

(第三册)

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天 津

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

21 世纪大学英语同步导读. 第 3 册 / 李迟主编; 刘世红, 钱菁, 赵富春等编著. —天津: 南开大学出版社, 2002. 2
(亿维新英语系列丛书)
ISBN 7-310-01688-2

I. 2... II. ①李... ②刘... ③钱... ④赵...
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 (2001) 第 085588 号

出版发行 南开大学出版社

地址: 天津市南开区卫津路 94 号

邮编: 300071 电话: (022) 23508542

出版人 肖占鹏

承印 昌黎县人民胶印厂

经销 全国各地新华书店

版次 2002 年 2 月第 1 版

印次 2002 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

开本 880mm×1230mm 1/32

印张 14.125

字数 403 千字

印数 1—4000

定价 24.00 元

前 言

我国的外语教学在过去的一个世纪里,经过无数教育工作者的努力,取得了辉煌的成就。随着新世纪钟声的敲响,全国外语教学,尤其是大学英语教学,进入了新的发展时期,各种各样各具特色的大学英语教材更是百花齐放,争奇斗艳,各显其能。《21 世纪大学英语》就是众多教材中的一朵奇葩。这套教材摆脱了传统教材旧有的编写模式,在以学生为教学活动中心的原则下,根据学习者在不同学习阶段中的需求,将精读、泛读合二为一,多层次、多角度地选择了具有时代性、前瞻性的语篇材料。为了帮助学习者更好地掌握这套有一定难度与深度的教材。我们精心编写了这套能够使学习者把自学、预习、复习和巩固课堂教学内容联为一体的教学辅导丛书。

像大学英语教材一样,教学辅导丛书也是各色各类,不一而足。我们在编写过程中,始终坚持以人为本的原则,最大限度地给这套丛书赋予信息性、知识性、方便性和可读性。具体说来,本丛书主要的有以下一些特点:

一、全面兼顾,重点突出。本书的每一单元均安排了文章背景知识解读,篇章结构赏析,重点词汇详解,疑难句子解析等内容,目的在于使学生获得尽可能多的信息,有效地扩大了学生的阅读量,从而使学生达到自如运用所学知识的境地。在编写过程中,本丛书特别注意突出对重点、难点的讲解,有效地避免了避重就轻的弊端。

二、词汇领先,解析深入。作为教学辅助书籍,本丛书始终注重对

学生英语基础能力的加强。词汇历来是学生学习的难点,而《21 世纪大学英语》读写教程受到篇幅局限,课文词汇表中仅给出了单词的简单解释和中文释义,这就给学生的学习造成了很大困难,更谈不上让学生准确自如地运用英语词汇。本丛书每个单元都挑出大量词汇,从双解、例句、词语搭配、词语辨异、构词法等多个侧面对词汇进行多角度的、深入的讲解,这就使学生无须再花费大量时间和精力去查阅其他如字典之类的参考书籍。

三、素质、考试并重,讲练结合。考试是学生不可避免的现实问题。人才的培养应着重于素质的培养,但考试是社会筛选人才的一种必要手段。本套丛书的每个单元后面均附有词汇结构、阅读理解、完形填空和简短回答问题等直接针对全国大学英语四级、六级考试的训练题,题目的内容与所在单元的内容紧密衔接,使学生能够有效地掌握和运用本单元的知识要点。

当然,由于时间仓促,书中难免会有错误和不当之处,敬请读者和同行批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 9 月于金陵

Contents

Unit 1	(1)
Text A How I Got Smart	(1)
Text B Coming of Age	(13)
Text C Romance and Reality	(21)
Unit 2	(45)
Text A The Titanic Puzzle Should a good feminist accept priority seating on a lifeboat?	(45)
Text B Unjust Desserts	(61)
Text C Will You Go Out with Me?	(69)
Unit 3	(90)
Text A The Sense of Wonder	(90)
Text B The Innocent Eyes	(105)
Text C If I Were 21	(111)
Unit 4	(131)
Text A College Pressures	(131)
Text B College Lectures: Is Anybody Listening?	(143)
Text C What Is College for?	(149)
Unit 5	(171)
Text A The ABCs of the U.S.A. : America Seen with European Eyes	(171)

Text B American Values and Assumptions	(185)
Text C A Foreign Anthropologist's Observation of Americans	(195)
Unit 6	(218)
Text A Every 23 Minutes	(218)
Text B Needed: A License to Drink	(228)
Text C My Daughter Smokes	(239)
Unit 7	(261)
Text A So What's So Bad About Being So-So?	(261)
Text B Stripping Down to Bare Happiness	(277)
Text C Quality of Life Is Much More Than a Job	(285)
Unit 8	(308)
Text A The Highs of Low Technology	(308)
Text B Why I'm Not Going to Buy a Computer	(321)
Text C Obsolete Technology	(327)
Unit 9	(351)
Text A Space Politics	(351)
Text B Message to the Unknown	(363)
Text C Your Future in Space	(373)
Unit 10	(398)
Text A Plain Talk About Handling Stress	(398)
Text B Energy Walks	(412)
Text C Five Methods I Have Used to Banish Worry	(422)

Unit 1

Text A

How I Got Smart

背景知识

Cupid

丘比特, 罗马爱神。根据罗马神话, 丘比特是美丽的爱神维纳斯之子。他通常以长着翅膀的婴儿形象出现, 手拿弓箭, 形象十分可爱。如果有谁被他的箭射中就会沉入爱河。所以现代人也常常以丘比特来形容两性之间的爱情。

Alutian Islands

阿留申群岛, 它是位于美国阿拉斯加南部太平洋上的一系列岛屿。这里气候非常恶劣, 岛上几乎是寸草不生, 浓浓的雾气和狂风暴雨终年可见。岛上的居民也很少, 他们多是以鱼为食。

篇章赏析

谁都有难忘的少年时代, 这金色的年华给我们留下了许许多多闪光的记忆。其间所发生的事情往往在多年以后仍然令我们常常想起,

无法释怀。少年时期的一些人、一些事有时会对我们的一生都产生十分深远的影响。

本文的作者以细腻而生动的笔调为我们娓娓讲述了发生在他中学时代的故事。中学二年级的学生正处在一个孕育着朦胧情感的年龄,作者也正是在这个时候对同班的优等生黛比产生了无比的眷恋。为了博得心中恋人的芳心,作者下定决心要填平他与黛比之间的鸿沟。这也使得作者由一个憎恶读书、成绩低下的学生转变成了一个渴求知识的人。爱情的力量是伟大的,何况这是作者纯真情感的第一次流露。然而作者的这一次初恋的萌动却没有产生作者所期待的结果。所幸的是作者并没有因之而沉沦。在他发现黛比已是情有所钟、心有所属时,作者把这段美好的恋情泊在了记忆深处,满怀激情地循着探求知识的道路走了下去。

这是一篇叙事题材的文章,全文可分为三个部分:

第一部分为文章的第一、第二小节。作者通过对自己童年时期的追忆,引发对少年时代激动人心的美好往事的追叙。

第二部分从第三小节至第三十三小节。这是文章的主体部分,作者在这一部分里详细描述了自己初恋的前因后果和事情发展的整个过程。根据故事情节的发展,本部分又可细分为三个层次:第三至第七小节;第八至第三十小节;第三十一至第三十二小节。这三个层次细腻地展现了作者的初恋由暗恋到进展顺利和再由进展顺利到初恋破灭的全过程。

文章的最后一节是文章的最后一部分。在这里作者讲述了这件事对自己一生的深远影响。

作者在整个写作过程中特别注意对细节的把握。比如作者在描写黛比由对“我”的毫不在意到最后以“我”为荣的微笑这一细节时,笔调轻缓,情节发展自然合理,对人物心理的刻画亦是入木三分。令人读起来真实可信,回味悠长。

当然,文中还出现了许多文学神话故事和自然科学知识,这些方面也是值得我们去细心领会的。

Part I Important Words And Expressions

1. **compulsory** adj. which must be done for any reason, esp rules, law. 强制的, 必须做的。

[用法举例] You must go; It's compulsory and you will be fined if you don't.

[构词] compulsion: n. 强制, 强迫; compulsorily: 必须地, 义务地, 强迫地

2. **compel** ① make sb do sth; force: 强迫(使)某人做某事

② get sth. by force: 强求, 强夺

[用法举例] ① We can not compel you to do it, but we think you should do.

② You can compel obedience, but not affection.

[联想] expel: vt. 驱逐, 开除; dispel: v. 驱散(雾等), 澄清(疑虑等)。repel: v. 击退

[词语辨异] **compel, force, oblige**

force 是指用暴力相威胁, 强调被威胁的对象极不情愿。

e.g. The poor peasant was forced to work for the landlord.

oblige 是指被强迫的意味较弱, 含有不得不、必须要做的意思。往往是用誓言、义务、道德规范等来约束某人。

e.g. We are not obliged to believe everything he said.

另外, oblige 还有为某人效劳, 帮忙的意思。常用的表达方法是 oblige sb. (with sth. / by doing sth.)

e.g. Could you oblige me with five pounds until next weekend?

compel 常常指运用权力、力量等迫使对方采取某

种行动,有除此以外别无选择的含义。

3. **passion** ①strong feeling, e. g. of hate, love or anger:强烈的感情(暴怒,爱)
②thing for which sb has a strong liking or enthusiasm:酷爱或热心的事

- [用法举例] ①His passion for her made him blind to everything else.
②He has a passion for chocolate, detective stories, tennis.

[短 语] passion for sth./sb.:对……的喜爱

[联 想] the Passion:耶稣的受难;Passion Sunday:基督教的受难主日;Passion Week:受难周

[词语辨析] **emotion** 是指由外界的信息所引发的感情上的喜、怒、哀、乐情绪的波动。

feeling 虽说也是因外界刺激而起,它常侧重指由感情主体的亲身经历而引发的体会和同情。

passion 一般指因一个人的喜好、厌恶而产生的愤怒或喜悦之情。而且感情往往比较强烈。

4. **gaze** v. Look long and steadily (at sb./sth.), usu in surprise or admiration. 久久的凝视,注视。

[用法举例] He gazed upon the stranger for a long time.

[常用词组] gaze on/upon: 看某人、某事物

[词语辨析] **gaze, glare, peep, peer, peel, glance, stare**

gaze 指长时间的凝视,用以指带着惊奇、羡慕、迷恋的眼神盯着看

peer 指眯着眼睛、伸着脖子、怀着探究好奇的心理向前看。也常用来指难以看清楚。

peep 指偷偷摸摸地看,尤其是指看不应该看的内容。

glance 指匆忙之中草草的一瞥。

stare 是一心一意的凝视,与 gaze 相近,但程度要深于 gaze。

glare 一般是指愤怒、威胁地凝视,强调敌视和恐怖。

peel 则是与 peer, peep 拼写比较相近的词。peel 是除掉果皮、剥落、脱落的意思。

e. g. After sunbathing, my skin began to peel.

5. scheme ① n. plan for doing or organizing sth.: 计划,方案; secret or devious plan: 阴谋诡计

② n. ordered system; arrangement: 组合,配合

③ v. make (esp secret or devious) plans: 策划,图谋

[用法举例] ① They are trying every means to carry out this scheme.

② I don't like the colour scheme inside the building.

③ They are scheming to get her elected as leader.

[短语] the scheme of things: 格局。e. g. I may yet come to know my place in the new scheme of things.

[词语辨析] **design, plan, project, scheme**

这几个词均有计划、设计之义,其中, **design** 主要是指某人为了达到某个目标所作的精心的设计和安排。可用作贬义词,也可用作褒义词。

plan 是一个最广义的用词,泛指做某事的具体步骤和安排。

project 主要是指长远的规划,在中文中常被理解为项目和工程,往往不涉及具体的细节。

e. g. I am afraid your cherished project will never be realized.

scheme 用于褒义时指某人做某事的具体安排。用作贬义则指做坏事的阴谋。

6. **volume** ①n. book (esp. one of a matching set or a series). 书,册,卷,集
②n. (degree of) loudness of sound. 音量
③n. (of) size or quantity thought of as measurement of the space filled by sth. 容积,容量,体积

- [用法举例] ①Volume 2 of Shaw's Complete Works is missing.
②The radio is too loud; turn the volume down.
③The volume of this container is 1000 cubic meters.

[短 语] speak volumes: 很有意义,含义很深; speak volumes for: 充分说明; trade volume: 贸易量; the volume of traffic: 交通量; volumes of sound: 声音洪亮

7. **hence** ①adv. from this time: 从此
②adv. for this reason: 因此

- [用法举例] ①A week hence, he came back.
②It's handmade and hence expensive.

8. **oriental** ①adj. of or from the Orient. 东方的;(来自)东方国家的
②n. (Cap. O) inhabitant of the Orient. 东方人。(尤指)中国人,日本人

- [用法举例] The occidental country is affected by oriental civilization.

[构 词] orientalize: v. (使)东方化; orientation: n. 向东,定向,方针、态度等的确定; orient: v. 向东方

9. **confidence** ①n. full trust, faith, believe in one's ability 信任,信赖,有把握

②n. secret which is told to sb. 知心话,私房话

- [用法举例] ①Don't put too much confidence in what the papers say.

②The two girls sat in a corner exchanging confidences.

[短 语] have confidence in 对……有信心。

e.g. He has great confidence in his own ability.

put (place) confidence in: 信任。

e.g. I wouldn't put (place) confidence in what he says.

take a person into one's confidence: 向某人吐露内心秘密

e.g. Do you think it's safe to take him into your confidence?

in confidence: 偷偷地, 私下地

[构 词] confident: adj. 确信的, 自信的; confidently: 有信心地, 确信地

[联 想] confidential: adj. 机密的, 受信任的, 易相信他人的。这个词与 confident 是形近义异词, 极易混淆, 使用时要注意区别。

e.g. This document is completely confidential.

10. **appetite** ①n. physical desire, esp. for food or pleasure. 肉体的欲望, 食欲, 胃口

②n. instance of a natural desire for sth. 自然的欲望

[用法举例] ①Don't spoil your appetite by eating sweets before meals.

②He has an amazing appetite for hard work.

[短 语] to one's appetite: 合口味, 对胃口. A good appetite is a good sauce. [谚语] 饥不择食

[词语辨异] **appetite, desire, lust**

三个词均有欲望的意思。

appetite 多指对食物的欲求。

desire 用法较广, 泛指人们有欲望的任何事情。

lust 常用做贬义词,多指邪恶的欲念。

11. **perceive** ①v. become aware of, notice, observe; 觉察到, 注意到

②v. grasp mentally: 领悟, 理解

[用法举例] ①He was only able to perceive light and colour; he could not see properly.

②Do you perceive what I have said?

[短 语] perceive sth as sth: 领悟某事物, 认为

e. g. I perceived his comment as a challenge.

[构 词] perceivable: adj. 可觉察的, 可理解的; perceivably: adv. 可觉察地, 可理解地

12. **invest** ①v. buy shares, property, etc. in order to earn interest or bring profit 投资

②v. give (time, effort, etc.) to a particular task 为某事付出时间、精力等

[用法举例] ①The best time to invest is now.

②She's invested a lot of emotional energy in that business.

[构 词] investment: n. 投资; investor: n. 投资者

[短 语] invest sth in sth / doing sth. 付出时间等于某事。
invest sb. (with sth. / as sth.) 授予某人职位、权利。
invest sb. /sth. with sth. : 赋予某人某物某种性质。

e. g. The crimes committed there invested the place with an air of mystery and gloom.

13. **drastic** ①adj. having a strong or violent effect 激烈的, 猛烈的

②adj. very serious: 极其严重的

[用法举例] ①Drastic measures must be taken to restore order.

②We are suffering from a drastic shortage of food.

14. **consequences** ①n. thing that is a result or an effect of sth else. 结果, 后果, 影响

②n. importance 重要, 重大

[用法举例] ①Her investment had disastrous consequences; she lost everything she owned.

②He may be a man of consequence in his own country, but he is nobody here.

[短语] in consequence (of sth): 由于, 因而
e.g. She was found guilty, and lost her job in consequence.

take the consequences (of): 承担后果

e.g. If you don't conform to the law, you must take the consequences.

[词语辨析] **consequence, effect, outcome, result**

consequence 是指因某种特殊条件和原因而造成的结果, 常意味着坏的结果。

effect 则是指由于某步骤、行动等直接产生的结果或效果, 与原因有直接的联系。

outcome 往往是指竞赛或悬而未决的事情的最后结局。

result 既可以指好的结果, 也可以指坏的结果, 常指一种必然的因果关系。

[联想] consequent adj. 由某物引起的, 随之发生的
e.g. His resignation and the consequent public uproar.

consequently adv. 所以, 因而

e.g. My car broke down and consequently I was late.

15. **instinctive** adj. based on instinct, not coming from training or

based on reasoning 本能的, 直觉的, 生来的, 天性的

[用法举例] My instinctive reaction is to take a couple of steps backward.

[构 词] instinct n. 本能, 直觉, 生来, 天性
e.g. He seems to have an instinct for always doing and saying the right thing.

[短 语] have an instinctive for 生性爱好……, 生来就……
act on instinct 凭直觉行动 by instinct 出于本能 be instinct with 充满
e.g. Those young students are instinct with confidence.

16. **beyond one's wildest dreams**: far more than one could ever have imagined: 远远超出想象或希望

[用法举例] The outcome goes beyond my wildest dreams.

17. **the apple of one's eye** person or thing that is loved more than any other: 心爱的人或物, 掌上明珠

[用法举例] She is the apple of her father's eye.
其他由 apple 组成的重要短语还有: the apple of discord: 争端, 祸根; in apple-pie order: 井然有序

18. **get sth. in**: manage to find time for doing sth or saying sth. 设法做完、说完

[用法举例] John talks so much that it's impossible to get a word in.

19. **file into** enter in a line 鱼贯而入

[用法举例] The students filed into the classroom.

20. **feed on** be nourished or strengthened by sth. 受到某事物的滋养

[用法举例] Hatred feeds on envy.