

程振远

冯凌琴等编著

# 21<sup>世纪</sup> 大学英语

## 学习辅导

(第二册)

复旦大学出版社

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

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# 《21 世纪大学英语》学习辅导 (第二册)

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## 编 者 的 话

《21 世纪大学英语》是一套实施教育部颁发的最新《大学英语教学大纲》的新教材。我们在使用和研究该教材的基础上,对主干课本《读写教程》和《练习册》中的 Fast Reading 部分进行了注释,编成这本学习辅导资料。

每单元的注释项目有:Background Knowledge (背景知识)、Notes to the Texts (课文注释)、Useful Words and Expressions (重点单词和词组)、Notes to Fast Reading (快速阅读注释)和 Supplementary Exercises(补充练习)。

背景知识用汉语编写,供学生预习课文时阅读,为理解教师在课堂上用英语所做的讲解奠定基础。

课文注释与教材同步,选出了含有重点或难点的句子,用数字冠以字母 L 表明行数,以便于学生与课文查对。对较长的课文句子,在抄录时都使用了省略号,只保留了句子的主干和注释点,以节约篇幅。所有注释的句子都附有译文,以便学生对两种语言进行对比,加深对原文的理解,提高翻译技巧。注释重点是结构和短语,并配有释例。

重点单词和词组的每项注释均采用英汉双解形式,既覆盖了课文中所用意思,又根据大纲词汇表进行了适当扩展,以提高学生对词汇的活用能力。

对《练习册》中 Fast Reading 短文里的疑难句子或短语,只提供了译文或简短注释,以帮助学生理解原文。

在每个单元的注释后,结合课文内容,设计了补充练习,包括词汇和结构及综合填空,均采用多项选择形式,并在书后附有答案,供学生自检核对。

本册第一、二单元由陈淑萍编写;第三、四单元由梁晨编写;第五、六单元及第七单元的部分内容由刘静编写;第七单元的部分内容及第八、九单元由孟立编写;第九单元的部分内容及第十单元由李锋编写;程振远、冯凌琴统审全书。

我们希望这套辅导材料能在学生预习和复习教材的过程中起到解疑和扩充知识的作用,帮助他们更好地掌握教材内容,提高语言能力,促进教学目的的实现。

在本书编写过程中,我们得到了复旦大学出版社的大力支持,并参考了《教师用书》的有关内容。在此对出版社的有关同志和《教师用书》的诸位作者一并表示感谢。

注释内容是基于我们对教材的理解,尚有不当之处,诚请读者和英语界同仁指正。

编者

2000 年 11 月

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# Unit One

## Background Knowledge

### 1. 温斯顿·丘吉尔(Winston Churchill, 1874—1965)

英国保守党领袖、演说家、著作家。在保守党和自由党政府中,多次担任内阁大臣,如海军大臣(First Lord of the Admiralty)(1911—1915, 1939—1940),财政大臣(Chancellor of the Exchequer)(1924—1929)等,曾两度出任英国首相(Prime Minister)(1940—1945, 1951—1956)。在第二次世界大战中,他领导英国人民取得了抗击德国法西斯战争的胜利,被人们誉为英国的拯救者。其主要著作有:《世界危机》、《第二次世界大战》、《英语民族史》等。1953年获诺贝尔文学奖。

### 2. 第一次世界大战(World War I)

第一场世界规模的帝国主义战争(1914.7—1918.11)。战争双方为协约国(the Allies)和同盟国(the Central Power)两大军事集团。协约国主要由法国、英国、俄国组成,战争期间先后又有意大利、美国等国参加。同盟国主要由德国、奥匈帝国、意大利、土耳其等国家组成,1915年意大利退出同盟国加入协约国。1917年十月革命后,苏俄宣布退出协约国。欧洲和中东是第一次世界大战的主要战场,战争以同盟国战败告终。

### 3. 达达尼尔战役(1915.2—1916.1)

达达尼尔海峡位于爱琴海和马尔马拉海之间,把横跨亚欧两大陆的土耳其一分为二。第一次世界大战开始不久,协约国和同盟国相持不下,战争处于胶着状态。为了打开局面,丘吉尔力主派一支由英法联合组成的强大舰队进入达达尼尔海峡,对土耳其采取行动,迫使土耳其屈服,但结果英军惨遭失败。丘吉尔因此威望扫地,被迫于1915年5月辞去海军大臣职务。

### 4. 德肋撒嬷嬷(Mother Teresa, 1910—1997)(注:B篇)

德肋撒嬷嬷出生于南斯拉夫一个阿尔巴尼亚族农民家庭。她是一位罗马天主教修女,一生献身于帮助穷苦人的事业。她创办了修女会,为印度加尔各答和全世界的穷人及垂危者带来慰藉与尊严,被人们誉为“贫民窟的圣人”。1979年荣获诺贝尔和平奖,授奖是“为了表彰她在帮助穷苦人方面所做的工

作”。

## 5. 天主教(Catholicism)

天主教亦称公教或罗马公教(Roman Catholicism),与正教(Orthodoxy)、新教(Protestantism)并列为基督教(Christianity)的三大派别。天主教除崇拜天主(即上帝)和耶稣基督外,还尊玛丽亚为圣母。其教义认为人类由天主圣父创造,天主圣子耶稣基督降世为人,赎救人类,而天主圣灵则圣化人类。天主教的最高统治者教皇(Pope),亦称罗马教皇,拥有至高无上的权力,终身任职,居住于罗马城(Rome)西北角的梵蒂冈(Vatican)。

## Text A      Winston Churchill—His Other Life

### I . Notes to the Text

L1. My father, Winston Churchill, began his love affair with painting in his 40's, amid disastrous circumstances. 我父亲温斯顿·丘吉尔是在四十多岁时迷恋上绘画的,当时他正身处逆境。

1) love affair: 爱情;恋爱;风流韵事;强烈兴趣,亲近

e.g. When did you start your love affair with sailing? 你何时迷恋上航海的?

2) amid: 亦作 amidst prep. (正式,文语)在……之中(多跟抽象名词)

e.g. He descended from the platform amidst applause. 他在一片掌声中走下讲台。

L2. As First Lord . . . , he was deeply involved in a campaign . . . that could have shortened . . . But . . . Churchill paid the price, both publicly and privately. 1915年,作为海军大臣,他深深地卷入了达达尼尔海峡的一场战役。这场战役本有可能缩短那场血腥的世界大战,但它却伤亡惨重地失败了。丘吉尔在公众面前和个人情绪上都付出了代价。

1) as: 介词,引出实际角色。

2) involve sth. / sb. in: 使卷入,使陷入,使……不得不

e.g. ① The accountant's errors involved everyone in a great deal of extra work. 会计的错误使大家不得不做许多额外的工作。

② The youth was involved in the robbery. 那个年轻人参与了那场抢劫案。

3) could have done . . . But . . . : 本可能……,但是……。这一结构常用来表示本来可以实现的动作,但没实现。

e.g. He was seventy years old. He could gladly have retired to his comfortable

home. But the country needed him for public service. 他已 70 高龄,本可以愉快地退休在舒适的家中养老,但国家仍需要他从事公共事业。

L10. Overwhelmed by the disaster — he retired ... to Hoe Farm, a country retreat in Surrey. 这一不幸击垮了他(他妻子说:“我曾担心他会悲伤而死。”),于是他和家人一起隐退到萨里郡一个叫做耘锄农场的乡间住所。

Overwhelmed by the disaster: 过去分词短语作原因状语,在意义上相当于一个状语从句。除了表示原因以外,过去分词作状语还可以表示时间、条件、让步、伴随状况等。

e.g. ① Seen from the moon, our Earth looks like a big bright disk. (= When it is seen from the moon...) 从月球上看,我们的地球像是一个大光盘。(时间)

② Given more attention, the trees could have grown better. (= If they had been given more attention...) 如果对这些树多些照管,它们本来可以长得更好。(条件)

③ Defeated, he remained a popular leader. (= Though he had been defeated...) 虽然被击败了,但是他仍不失为一个受众人拥戴的领袖。(让步)

④ The children watched the acrobatic show, fascinated. (fascinated 表示伴随状况,相当于 and they were fascinated) 孩子们观看着马戏表演,如醉如痴。

注意: 1) 过去分词短语作状语时,如果所表示的动作先于谓语的动作,则过去分词要用其完成式: having been done。

e.g. Having been caught in the rain, he was wet to the skin. 由于淋了雨,他浑身上下都湿透了。

2) 当过去分词短语作状语,尤其是位于句首时,其逻辑主语应该与句子的主语保持一致,否则,就会造成垂悬分词的错误。如:

Tied to a post, the sea was tossing the boat up and down.

应改为: Tied to a post, the boat was being tossed up and down by the sea.  
那只船拴在一根桩子上,在海浪中上下颠簸。

L19. ... and the muse worked her magic. 缪斯女神施展了她的魔力(意为:他开始热爱绘画艺术)。

work *vt.* produce (an effect) 产生(效应)

e.g. work wonders / miracles 产生奇迹

L22. Delighted with ..., Clementine rushed off to buy whatever paints and materials she

could find. 任何能让丘吉尔从忧心如焚中解脱的事情,都令克莱门泰因高兴。于是,她立即去买所能找到的各种颜料和画具。

1) 这是一个主从复合句。主句为:Clementine rushed off to buy...。本句带有两个定语从句,that distracted Winston from the dark thoughts 修饰 anything; that overwhelmed him 修饰 dark thoughts。whatever 引导的从句作 buy 的宾语。

2) whatever 在此句中作关系形容词,修饰 paints and materials, 意为“所有的”(all the ... that),“任何的”(any ... that)。Whatever 引导的从句叫做名词性关系从句,相当于带有定语从句的名词词组,常在句中作主语、宾语、状语等。

e.g. ① Whatever books (= All the books) I have on the desk are borrowed from the school library. 我桌子上的书都是从学校图书馆借来的。(主语)

② Take whatever (= any) measures you consider best. 采取任何你认为最好的措施。(宾语)

③ Whatever nonsense the newspaper prints, some people always believe it. 无论报纸上刊登什么荒谬的东西,总会有人相信。(状语)

3) dark thoughts: 忧伤的思绪。dark 意为“悲伤的(sad)、失意的(unfavorable)”。

e.g. ① dark days ahead 未来的悲伤日子

② Don't always look on the dark side of things. 别老是往坏处想。

L26. Painting in oils turned out to be Winston's great love—but the first steps were strangely difficult. 画油画结果成为温斯顿的一大爱好,但是最初几步却出奇地艰难。

oils: 油画颜料; paint in oils: 用油画颜料绘画(画油画)。in 常表示方式、工具、材料等。

e.g. write in pencil 用铅笔写字; write in ink 用墨水书写; payment in cash / in kind 用现金(实物)支付; a statue in gold 金质雕像

L32. field: (画、图样等的)底色

L33. drive: (私人宅内、公园等的)车行道(the road between your house and the street)

L38. She plunged into the paints and before I knew it, she had swept several fierce strokes and slashes of blue on the absolutely terrified canvas. 她立即沉浸在绘画之中,还没等我缓过神来,她已经挥笔泼墨在惊恐不已的画布上留下了几笔遒劲的蓝色。

1) stroke: (写字或绘画的)一笔; 笔画

e.g. ① It is painted with vigorous strokes. 这幅画笔触刚劲。

② The letter Y ends with a downward stroke. 字母“Y”的最后一笔向下。

2) terrified canvas: 惊恐不安的画布

terrified 一般描述人,如 a terrified child,这里修饰 canvas,是因为曾为海军司令的丘吉尔作此番描述时,把画布看做是被攻击的、有情感的敌人,并在下文中又写道 it could not hit back(它不会反击)。这种修辞手法叫做“拟人”(personification)。再如:

① The flowers nodded to her as she passed. 她走过时,花儿对她点头致意。

② The thirsty soil drank in the rain. 干渴的土地啜饮着雨水。

L42. I seized the largest brush and fell upon my wretched victim with wild fury. 我一把抓起最大的画笔,狂怒地向那可悲的牺牲品猛扑过去。(指立即果敢有力地开始学画。)

wretched victim:指前面提到的 canvas。丘吉尔把学习绘画当作在战场上进攻敌人,并将画布比喻成遭到攻击的敌人、可悲的牺牲品。(见上句注释)

L45. Lavery, who tutored Churchill in his art, said of his unusual pupil's artistic abilities: ... 担任过丘吉尔艺术家教的莱佛里曾说起他这位不寻常的学生的艺术才能:……

1) tutor sb. in (a subject, etc.): 担任某人的(某学科的)家教

e. g. I tutored her in maths. 我曾当过她的数学家教。

2) say of / about: 谈论,说及

e. g. What do people say of me? 人们怎样谈论我?

类似的结构有:speak of 讲到;hear of 听人说起;know of 听说过,知道有;read of 读到,(从报刊上)看到

e. g. ① The book speaks of the writer's childhood. 书中描述了作者儿童时代的情况。

② I never heard of such a thing. 我从未听说过这种事情。

③ “Do you know Mr. Clinton?” “No, but I know of him.” “你认识克林顿先生吗?”“不认识,但我听说过此人。”

④ I read of his death in yesterday's newspaper. 我从昨天的报纸上读到了他去世的消息。

L46. “Had he chosen painting instead of politics, he would have been a great master with the brush.” “假如他当初选择的是绘画而不是政治,他一定会成为绘画大师。”

1) 本句使用了虚拟语气,表示与过去事实相反的主观设想。Had he chosen = If he had chosen. 在虚拟条件状语从句中,当省略连词 if 时,将助动词放在

句首主语前,引起倒装。

e.g. Had it not been for their assistance, we couldn't have got over the difficulties. (= If it had not been for ...) 要是没有他们的援助,我们就不能克服困难。

2) a great master with the brush: 驾驭画笔的大师;绘画大师,即 a great master of painting。

master: 大师。如: a master in literature 文学大师; a master of the English language 英语语言大师

L61. In the same year, Winston bought Chartwell, the beloved home he was to paint in all its different aspects for the next 40 years. 同年,温斯顿买下了查特威尔,他所钟爱的家,在以后的 40 年岁月里,他要画尽这里千姿百态的景色。

1) the beloved home 为 Chartwell 的同位语; he was to paint ... 是定语从句,修饰 home。

2) 在 in all its different aspects 中, its 指 home。

3) beloved *adj.* 深爱的,心爱的,常作前置定语。

e.g. His beloved wife had died. 他的爱妻已去世了。

注意: beloved *adj.* 受到爱戴的,与 by 或 of 连用,常作后置定语或表语。

e.g. ① They arranged melodies from folk songs beloved by the people. 他们安排演奏了人们喜闻乐见的民歌曲子。

② The old man was beloved by / of everyone who knew him. 认识这位老人的人无不喜欢他、爱戴他。

(参见本单元 C 篇 L8.)

L63. My father must have felt a glow of satisfaction ... 我父亲一定感到颇为得意,…… glow 常与定冠词或不定冠词连用,表示一种情感、热情。如: a glow of happiness 幸福感; in a glow of enthusiasm 热情洋溢地。

L72. Historians have called the decade after 1929, when Winston again fell from office, his barren years. 历史学家一直把 1929 年以后的十年,即温斯顿又被免职的年月,称为他无所作为的十年。

丘吉尔几经宦海沉浮。1906 年首次入阁至 1929 年,曾先后担任商务大臣、内务大臣、海军大臣、军需大臣、陆军大臣、空军大臣、财政大臣等职务。由于对保守党领袖某些政策、做法极为不满,于 1931 年愤然退出保守党“影子内阁”。从此,直至第二次世界大战爆发,丘吉尔没有出任过任何政府要职。

L76. Of the 500-odd Churchill canvases in existence, roughly half date from 1930 to 1939. 现存的 500 多幅丘吉尔的油画中,大约一半属于 1930 至 1939 年间之作。

1) 500-odd: more than 500 500 多

2) date: belong to the period of 属于过去年代

L80. “for they shall not be lonely. . . .” “因为他们不会孤独。……”

shall 用于第二、三人称时,有时表示某事肯定会发生。

e. g. That day shall come. 那一天必将来临。

L82. And so it was for my father. 对我父亲来说也是这样。

so 位于句首,后跟主语及 be 动词、助动词或情态动词时,表示确定、肯定、同意的意思,这时不用倒装语序。

e. g. ① “Father, you promised!” “Well, so I did.” “父亲,你答应过的呀!” “哦,不错,我是答应过。”

② I hoped to win and so I shall. 我希望能赢,我也必定能赢。

## II . Useful Words and Expressions

重点单词: campaign	mission	retreat	blank	plunge	overcome
refuge	revive				

重点词组: pay the price	chance upon/on	try one's hand	plunge into
rely on/upon	bear fruit	keep sb. company	

### 重点单词

1. campaign: *n.* ① a series of planned military actions 战役 ② a planned series of activities, esp. in politics and business(尤指政治或商业性的)运动;竞选活动

e. g. ① The Germans were defeated in the campaign in North Africa. 德国人在北非的战役中被击败。

② The campaign succeeded and he won the election. 竞选活动取得成功,他当选了。

2. mission: *n.* ① a group of people entrusted with special work, usu. to establish diplomatic relations in another country (外交)使团;代表团 ② (usu. military) duty or purpose for which people are sent somewhere (常指军事)任务;使命 ③ the work which a person feels called upon to do 天职

e. g. ① a trade mission to South America 派往南美的商务团(贸易代表团); a goodwill mission 友好代表团; a diplomatic mission 外交使团

② She was sent on a special mission to Belgrade. 她被派往贝尔格莱德,负有特殊使命。

③ She's always helping people in trouble; that seems to be her mission in life.  
她总是帮助有困难的人,这似乎是她的天职。

④ complete / accomplish one's mission 完成任务; fly twenty missions 完成 20 次飞行任务

3. retreat: *v.* ① (esp. of an army) move back; withdraw esp. when forced to do so (尤指军队)撤退;退却 ② go away; escape (from sth. unpleasant) 逃避

*n.* ① the act of retreating 撤退 ② a place into which one can go for peace and safety 隐居处;修养所

e.g. ① force the enemy to retreat 迫使敌人退却

② retreat from the oppressive heat of the city 避开城市的酷暑

③ The enemy was in full retreat. 敌军全线溃退。

④ a summer retreat 避暑地

注意: retire 也可指军队撤退,但没有被迫之意。试比较:

① Our armies have retired to form themselves into new groups before attacking again.  
我军撤退后组成新战团,预备再次进攻。

② The defeated enemy had to retreat hastily. 敌军战败,被迫仓惶撤退。

4. blank: *adj.* ① without writing, print or other marks 空白的 ② expressionless; without understanding 无表情的;茫然的

e.g. ① a blank page 一张空页; blank cheque 空白支票

② My mind went blank. 我心中茫然。(我脑中一片空白,什么都忘了。)

5. overcome: *v.* ① (often *pass.*) (**by**, **with**) (of feelings) take control and influence one's behavior (常被动)(感情等)压倒;使受不了 ② win a victory over; defeat 克服;战胜

e.g. ① He was overcome by their entreaties. 他无法拒绝他们的请求。

② overcome a bad habit 克服一种坏习惯; overcome the enemy 击败敌人

6. refuge: *n.* (a place that provides) protection or shelter from danger 庇护(所);避难处

e.g. ① Where can we find refuge from the storm? 我们到哪里可以找个地方躲躲暴风雨?

② Jolyon took refuge in a smile. 乔里恩以一个微笑支吾过去。

③ During the frequent air-raids people took refuge in their cellars. 频繁空袭时,人们躲进地下室。

7. revive: *v.* ① make or become conscious or healthy again (使)复苏;(使)苏醒 ② come or bring into use again (使)复兴;(使)再流行

e.g. ① The fresh air soon revived him. 新鲜空气很快使他苏醒过来。



② The withered plants revived in the rain. 枯萎的植物在雨中又活了。

③ revive an old custom 恢复一个旧习俗

8. odd: *adj.* ① (*informal*) (after numbers) a little more than the stated number (非正式)(在数字后)…以上的 ② strange; unusual 奇异的; 不寻常的 ③ not part of a pair or set (一双中)单只的; (一套中)单个的 ④ not regular; occasional 不规则的; 临时的 ⑤ (of numbers) not even; not exactly divisible by two (指数字)奇数的; 不能用二除尽的

e.g. ① There are 600 odd children in this school. 该校有 600 多个孩子。

② As he looked at her, an odd feeling crept over him. 当他看着她时, 一种不同寻常的感觉油然而生。

③ He is wearing odd socks. 他穿的袜子不是一对。

④ He made a bare living by doing odd jobs 他靠做零工勉强维持生计。

⑤ 1, 3, 5 are odd numbers; 2, 4, 6 are even numbers. 1, 3, 5 是奇数, 2, 4, 6 是偶数。

### 重点词组

1. pay the price: lose or have to sacrifice sth. as a result of sth. else 付出代价

e.g. ① Loss of health is too high a price to pay for taking dangerous drugs. 因服用危险的药物而丧失健康, 代价太高了。

② In the long run we all have to pay the price for our follies. 到头来, 我们都得为自己的愚蠢行为付出代价。

2. chance upon / on: meet by chance; find by chance 偶然碰见; 偶然发现

e.g. ① Perhaps you might chance upon / on the dictionary at some old bookstall. 或许你会碰巧在旧书摊上买到这本词典。

② Henry chanced upon some valuable coins in the attic. 亨利在阁楼上偶然翻出几枚值钱的硬币。

3. try one's hand (at doing sth.): attempt (to do sth.) esp. for the first time 尝试

e.g. ① I thought I would try my hand at bowling, although I had never bowled before. 虽然我过去从没玩过保龄球, 可我想试一试。

② Why don't you try your hand at writing plays? 你为何不尝试一下写剧本呢?

4. plunge into: ① begin (sth.) suddenly or hastily 突然或仓促地开始(某事) ② put (sth.) or go suddenly and with force into 投入(某物) ③ cause (someone or something) to feel or to be in a certain state 使陷入(某状态)

e.g. ① She plunged at once into description of her latest illness. 她马上开始描述