

INTENSIVE READING

大学

英语

全程导学

COLLEGE ENGLISH

高玉娟◎主编 孔庆炎◎主审



(第四版)

INTENSIVE READING

精读

4



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前 言

(修订版)

《大学英语》是一套适合高等学校基础英语教学的系列教材,曾荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖及国家教委高等学校第二届教材一等奖。多年来被越来越多的高等学校选作大学英语基础阶段的教材,颇受广大师生的欢迎。但该系列教材有一定的难度和深度,并且练习量也大。无论是教师课堂讲解,还是学生课前预习,都有一定难度。为方便广大师生使用和学习这套教材,1995年我们编写出版了《大学英语自主学习与同步训练》(精读)套书(共4册)。本套书出版以后,深受广大学生读者的喜爱和好评,在短短的时间内反复重印,被认为是纵有深度、横有跨度、内容丰富、贴近教材、讲解精炼、新颖实用的辅助教材。1999年我们曾对本套书进行了较详尽的修订,使之更加完善。尽管如此,我们本着力求完美的原则,在保持此书原有风格的基础上再次做了全面、认真的修改。修订后的本书体现了教师的“全程导学”(见课文导读部分)和学生的“全程跟进”(见习得实践部分)。故书名改为《大学英语全程导学》。同时考虑到精读教学的前瞻性,即在精读课上最大限度地_将说和写以及文化知识融入其中,使精读课成为一门综合课,我们还增加了“说”和“写”以及相关背景知识的内容(如经典段落、精彩背诵句子及背景知识)。

修订后的本书由“背景知识”、“课文导读”和“习得实践”三大部分组成。“背景知识”部分不仅简要介绍了“有关事件的时代背景,还对文中出现的相关人物和知识做了说明,目的在于使学生扩大阅读视野,从而更好地理解课文。”“课文导读”部分由4个版块组成,即“篇章理解”、“经典段落”、“精彩背诵句子”和“重难点句子·词汇解析与拓展”。

版块一 篇章理解:从作品的整体角度出发,使学生不仅理解课文的大意、中心思想,而且从文学方面去分析人物性格特点及作者的写作风格等,让学生在掌握语言知识的同时,提高文学鉴赏水平。

版块二 经典段落:从写作手法切入,对文中的某些文笔较好的段落做了较详尽的评析,包括语句的衔接、过渡以及语言的运用等方面。此部分的目的在于使学生能够学习到一些写作方面的技巧,提高写作能力。

版块三 精彩背诵句子:摘取了课文中比较精彩的句子,让学生仿诵,通过

这种办法调动学生开口说英语,从而提高口语能力。

版块四 重难点句子·词汇解析与拓展:它是课文导读的核心部分,它从语言知识、认知角度出发,不仅对课文中出现的要点,包括重要句型和难句、难词及短语进行例解,而且从语法结构、修辞、深刻含义及与中心思想的联系等方面作了详尽的解释,从而使学生能更好地理解课文。修订后的此部分,还增加了多组同义词、易混词辨析等内容,所选例句更具代表性,并且贴近学生,有较强的实用性。

“习得实践”部分是前面两大部分知识的检验与运用。主要以灵活多样的题型来检测学生的知识水平。通过检测,学生会找出自己的不足,从而有目的、有重点地学习。此部分试题有一定的代表性和针对性,题后给出答案,并对疑难点进行详尽注释。读后,学生们不仅知其然而且知其所以然,从中真正受益,提高应试能力。修订后的此部分增加了练习题的题型和题量,并且更换了一些阅读文章,使新换文章内容与原课文内容更接近,更具实用性。

为了更加方便同学们自学,我们还增加了“教材练习答疑”,并在全书后附上了“课文参考译文”。

本套书语言材料内容丰富,体裁多样,知识性强,词汇和语法讲解准确,代表性强,覆盖面广。它既可作为大、中专学生学习的辅导教材和教师教学参考书,也可作为报考研究生的考生复习考试的重要材料。同时,本套书还可作为社会成人教育、英语自学考试者学习的辅导书。我们真心地期望本套书能成为既实用、准确、翔实又能指点迷津的辅导读物,使学习者、应试者避开误区,少走弯路。

英语界专家、大连理工大学孔庆炎教授应邀为本套书审稿,并提出了许多宝贵意见,在此,我们表示衷心的感谢。

我们感谢全国上百万的莘莘学子们对此书的厚爱,更殷切地期盼本套书修订版问世以后,能更多地听到反馈意见,以便不断修订,使之完善。

全书由高玉娟策划、完稿并修改;李玉梅、孙燕担任副主编。具体编写分工如下:高玉娟第一、二、三、四、五课;李玉梅第七、八课;孙燕第九课;胡智林第十课。

编者

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UNIT

1

Big Bucks the Easy Way

背景知识

1. Montgomery Ward & Company and Sears, Roebuck & Company (蒙哥马利—沃德百货公司和西尔斯—罗伯克百货公司)

Montgomery Ward & Company is the second largest mail-order firm in the world. It was founded in Chicago in 1872 by A. Montgomery Ward as a mail-order business. Its first retail store was established in 1926. Sears, Roebuck & Company is the world's largest mail-order firm, which was founded in North Redwood, Minnesota in 1886. (蒙哥马利—沃德百货公司是世界第二大的从事邮购业务的企业。该公司于1872年由蒙哥马利·沃德在芝加哥创立,经营邮购业务。1926年开设第一家零售店。西尔斯—罗伯克百货公司是世界第一大邮购业务企业,该公司于1886年在明尼

苏达州的北瑞德伍德设立。)

2. Minimum Wage (最低工资)

In the United States, minimum wage is the smallest amount of money per hour that an employer may legally pay a worker. The minimum wage in 1938 is 25 cents an hour. The 1977 amendment raised the minimum wage from \$2.65 an hour in 1978 to \$3.35 an hour by 1981. By 1991, the minimum wage reached \$4.25 an hour, and by 1997, it had reached \$5.15. (在美国,最低工资指雇主按照法律每小时付给工人的最低薪水。1938年规定最低工资是每小时25美分。1977年规定被修改,此后最低工资从1978年的每小时2.65美元增长到1981年的每小时3.35美元,1991年的最低工资为每小时4.25美元,到1997年增长到每小时5.15美元。)

课文导读

● 篇章理解 ●

主题·体裁

This is a story of what happened to the narrator's two college sons, who wanted to make money by delivering advertising inserts. Firstly, they thought it was "a piece of cake" to get big bucks. When millions of paper in-

serts are brought to their home and asked to be hand-delivered by Sunday morning, they had to hire children to help and formed an assembly line. They finally managed to get the work done, and they each got \$185. The story also tells us as well as those youngsters that there is no easy way to be successful. The two boys

could avoid indignity of asking for money. But what is important is that, through practice, they developed management skills such as co-operation, efficiency and business ethics, etc.

语言特色

1) The author tells the story in a humorous style. For example:

① "Obtaining an audience with son No. 1, I snarled, ..." (L. 67)

② Investigation revealed that they were offering "for sale or rent" our entire library. (L. 102 ~ 103)

③ I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so. (L. 52 ~ 53)

2) The author writes that his wife didn't agree to what the children were doing. But her disagreement to and anger at this matter were subtly expressed by her tone and intonation(声调). For example:

① "Super!" She snapped. "Just Super!" (L. 15) (She said sharply with a bit of anger in her voice.) 表示她声色俱厉且含有气愤。

② Her voice was unnaturally high and quavering. (L. 37 ~ 38) (Her voice were out of normal; rather high and trembling.) 表示她声音不同寻常,高音中夹着颤抖,是因为激动,怨气很大。

③ Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of range of the human ear. (L. 46 ~ 47) (Her voice became louder, as if it could no longer be heard by human ear.) 作者用幽默加夸张的手法描绘她的声音之大,表现出妻子对丈夫怂恿孩子们干这种活特别气愤。

④ "Did you have a nice lunch?" She asked sweetly. (L. 52) 尽管她这回愤怒的

高声变为柔声,但她这是在挖苦丈夫。

经典段落

Obtaining an audience with son NO. 1, I snarled, "I'll kill you if you threaten one of those kids again! Idiot! You should be offering a bonus of dollar every hour to the worker who fills the most bags."

"But that would cut into our profit," he suggested.

"There won't be any profit unless those kids enable you to make all the deliveries on time. If they don't, you two will have to remove all that paper by yourselves. And there will be no eating or sleeping until it is removed."

There was a short, thoughtful silence. Then he said, "Dad, you have just worked a profound change in my personality."

"Do it!"

"Yes, sir!"

评析:本部分对话充分体现了本文的写作特点。作者运用口语措辞、夸张的手法及轻松幽默的语言,生动地展现了父子的性格及心理活动。

其中,口语表达除了"Idiot!"外,"I'll kill you if..."还充满了夸张的意味;"Do it!"和"Yes, sir!"则显示了父亲的尊严,其中也不乏幽默。

而第一句中,audience本来是一个很正式的词,意思是地位较高的人与职位较低的人之间的正式会面;No. 1原指一个组织中的主管人物,这里作者暗指大儿子是这份投递工作的最主要人物。这两个词的运用,都展示了作者语言的幽默。Obtaining则暗示了大儿子不愿意与父亲通电话,这与另外一句"But that would cut into our profit,"中虚拟语气的运用,一起展现了儿

子的心理想法。

父亲的建议“You should be offering a bonus...”以及假设“There won't be... unless...”, “If they don't, you will have to...”, “And there will be no... until...”都使语言更形象,更有说服力。

● 精彩背诵句子 ●

a (L. 46-47) *Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of the range of the human ear.*

b (L. 60-63) *“It's very discouraging. They're been at it for hours. Plastic bags have been filled and piled to the ceiling, but all this hasn't made a dent, not a dent, in the situation! It's almost as if the inserts keep reproducing themselves.”*

c (L. 79-84) *The bonus program had worked until someone demanded to see the color of cash. Then some activist on the work force claimed that the workers had no business settling for \$5 and a few competitive bonuses while the bosses collected hundreds of dollars each. The organizer had declared that all the workers were entitled to \$5 per hour! They would not work another minute until the bosses agreed.*

● 重难点句子·词汇解析与拓展 ●

1. **big bucks the easy way** (L. 1) *making much money in the easy way* 意为“轻轻松松赚大钱。”bug 为俗语,指 dollar。

用法 → **look into** (L. 1)

1 表示“朝……里面看,往……深处看”,

意为 look at the inside or the depth of...。

▼ The child looked into the box and jumped back with fright. 孩子朝盒子里一看,吓得跳了回来。

▼ I looked into her eyes and found them stony. 我窥视她的眼睛,发现她的目光冷酷无情。

2 表示“浏览(书等)”,同 dip into or consult a book rapidly。

▼ Have you looked into the book? 你查过那篇文章吗?

3 表示“调查,研究”,同 examine or investigate。

▼ The police is looking into the case. 警察正在调查这桩案子。

2. **A message printed on the bag offered leisurely, lucrative work (“Big Bucks the Easy Way!”) for delivering more such bags.** (L. 4~5) 塑料袋上印着一条消息说,提供既轻松又赚钱(轻轻松松赚大钱)的活儿,即投递这样的袋子。

leisurely 意为“taking one's time; not hurry 不匆忙的,从从容容的”,即 easy way; lucrative 意为“profitable 赚钱的,赢利的”,即 big bucks。

3. **I can live with it.** (L. 8) 我可以忍受。

it 在此指上面说的“indignity of asking for money all the time”。

用法 → **live with**

表示“学会去适应,接受,忍受(一些令人不快的人或事)”,同 endure, tolerate。如:

▼ I don't like the noise of these high-pitched loudspeakers, but I've learned to live with it. 我不喜欢这些高音喇叭的喧闹声,但我已经学会去适应它了。

▼ He can't live with the life in the countryside. 他不能适应农村的生活。

4. But it pains me to find that you both have been pan-handling so long that it no longer embarrasses you. (L.8~9)但我很难过,你们两个人长期伸手要钱也不感到难为情。

此句中 it 作形式主语,真正主语是 to find...不定式短语,其中第一个 that 从句为 find 的宾语。第二个 that 作 so long 的结果状语。

用法 settle in (L.12)

① 表示“定居,安居”,同 live in a place。如:

▼ My family settled in the countryside in 1975. 我家于 1975 年在农村安家落户。

▼ We're a little disorganized after the move, but do come and see us when we've settled in. 我们刚搬家有些乱,等我们安顿好以后请一定来看我们。

② 表示“安置,安身”,如:

▼ Once he settled himself in the comfortable bed, he was soon asleep. 一旦躺在舒适的床上,他很快就入睡了。

▼ The disabled man settled himself in a rolling chair. 那个残疾人安坐在轮椅上。

5. “Super!” She snapped, “Just super!” (L.15)“好极了!”她大声挖苦地说:“真是好极了”。

snapped 一词显然表明她带着挖苦的语气,实际上她这一天过得很糟糕。

用法 pull up (L.16)

同 come to an end, cause to stop, 意为“停下来,使停下来”。如:

▼ The car pulled up at our door. 汽车在我们门口停了下来。

比较: pull into 意为“(列车)到达;开进……”。如:

▼ The train pulled into the station on time. 列车准点到站。

而短语 pull out 指“车从……驶出,(船)划出”等。

▼ The lorry pulled out from behind the bus. 卡车从公共汽车后面驶出(准备超车)。

6. The first delivered four thousand Montgomery Wards. The second brought four thousand Sears, Roebucks. (L.18~19) 第一辆拉来了 4000 份蒙哥马利·沃德公司的广告;第二辆拉来了 4000 份希尔斯·罗伯克公司的广告。

Montgomery Ward, Sears, Roebuck 是美国的两家百货公司的名字,在句中指这两家公司的广告。

7. What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper. (L.23~25) 我之所以受到责备,原来是由于发生了一起报业工人罢工,这使得通常夹在星期日报纸里的广告插页,必须用人工直接送出去。

it turned out 在句中做插入语,意为“结果是,原来是”;第二个 it 为 made 的形式宾语,真正宾语是带 to 不定式短语。that 引导的从句做 inserts 的定语。

8. “Piece of cake!” our older college son had shouted. “Six hundred bucks!” His brother had echoed, “And we can do the job in two hours.” (L.27~29) “这太容易了!”我们上大学的大儿子喊道。“600 美元,我们两个钟头就能干完,”他弟弟随声附和着。

两个孩子脱口而出的话,表现出他们十分激动、兴奋及热切的心情,也说明他们没有意识到其中的难度。piece of cake 意为“sth. very easy to do 易做的事。”如:

▼ Translation is anything but a piece of cake. 翻译绝不是易事。

用法 inform (L.31)

① 动词,表示“通知”、“告诉”、“告知”,常用的句型结构是 inform sb. (of sth.)/ (that...)

▼ Please keep me informed of the fresh developments. 请随时告诉我新的发展形势。

▼ He informed me that Tom had left for Europe. 他通知我说汤姆去了欧洲。

② 比较 inform 与 notify 的用法:inform 是把事实、情报、知识传播给他人;而 notify 则是正式以函件、公告通知。

▼ The university notified him that he had passed the exam. 学校通知他考试及格了。

▼ Please notify the matter to the authorities. 请把这事报告当局。

用法 quaver (L.37)

① 动词,表示“颤抖”、“震颤”或“以颤抖的声音说出或唱出”。

▼ Mary quavered her little song. 玛丽以震颤的声音唱出她的小调。

② 下列一组词都有“颤抖”的意思,试比较:quaver, shake, quiver, shiver, tremble, shudder, quake

quaver 特指声音“颤抖”。

shake 是“发抖”的最普通的词,是一个概括性的词。

▼ We were shaking with cold. 我们冷得发抖。

另外,shake 还可用于“与某人握手”,即 shake hands with sb. 或 shake sb.'s hand. quiver 着重“颤动”的动作,可用于树叶、虫翼、人的嘴唇等的微微蠕动,直接用于人时较少。

▼ The butterfly was quivering its wings. 蝴蝶在动着翅膀。

shiver 用于人,特指因寒冷或恐惧而“打寒颤”。

▼ He shivered with fear. 他害怕得发抖。

tremble 用途较广,可适用于人或物,用于人时多指由于恐惧、盛怒或激动而使身体无意识地发抖。

▼ He trembled with rage. 他气得直哆嗦。

▼ We were trembling with excitement. 我们因兴奋而颤抖。

shudder 由于看到可怕或可恶的事物,或想到可能会发生的凶事而使身体像抽筋一般的突然打颤,是一时性的。

▼ She shuddered at the sight of a snake. 她因看到蛇而毛骨悚然。

quake 指大地时表示“震动、颤动”;指人时表示因极度的惊骇、激动而身体极度颤动。作名词时,是“地震”earthquake 的缩写。

▼ The ground quaked under my feet. 大地在我脚下震动。

9. ... take out restaurant in America. (L.45)是指那些顾客可以买了食物用塑料袋包好带出去吃的饭店。

10. Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of the range of the human ear. (L.46 ~ 47) Her voice kept rising, as if it could not be heard by the human ear. 她越说声音越高,几乎震耳欲聋。

在此,作者以幽默的手法,夸张地描绘了她的声音,表现出她的气愤。

11. Got a lunch date. (L.50)

I have got an appointment for lunch. 我有个午餐约会。

12. I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so. (L. 52 ~ 53) 我吃的牛排好极了, 但我知道还是不说为好。

因为丈夫已知道妻子正为儿子的事大为恼火, 这一天过得很不好, 如果再把自己在外快乐的事告诉她, 相比之下, 妻子会更生气。

用法 know better than to do sth.

意为“很懂得, 很明白(而不至于)做某事”。如:

- ▼ You should know better than to go swimming straight after meal. 你应该知道饭后直接去游泳是不好的。
- ▼ You should know better than to make noise while the others are sleeping. 你应该知道别人在睡觉时你吵闹是不对的。

13. ...but all this hasn't made a dent. (L. 61 ~ 62) 但这一切并没有什么进展。

make a dent 意为 make progress 取得进展。

14. Obtaining an audience with son No. 1, I snarled, "I'll kill you if you threaten one of those kids again!" (L. 67 ~ 68) 我跟大儿子一通上话便吼道: “如果你再威胁那些孩子, 我就杀了你。”

从该句中我们可以看出作者的幽默感, “No. 1”原指一个组织中的领导人物, 作者在这里用来暗示他的大儿子是这份投递工作的最重要人物。 “Obtaining”一词暗示出他的大儿子不愿意与他在电话中通话。

用法 cut into (L. 70)

意为“减少”, 同 reduce, decrease.

- ▼ All the extra homework cuts into my week-

ends. 所有这些额外作业使我连在周末都没有多少空闲时间。

- ▼ Offering a bonus to the workers will cut into the profit of the factory. 给工人发奖金会减少工厂的利润。

15. The bonus program had worked until someone demanded to see the color of cash. (L. 79 ~ 80) 奖金计划很奏效, 直到有人提出把钱拿出来让大家看看。

bonus 意为“奖金”。the color of cash 此处形象地指 money。

16. Then some activist on the work force claimed that the workers had no business settling for \$ 5 and a few competitive bonuses while the bosses collected hundreds of dollars each. (L. 80 ~ 82) 接着, 劳工中的一位活动家宣称, 老板每人拿几百美元, 工人们没有理由每人只拿五美元外加一点竞争奖金。

on the work force 是“属于工人队伍的”; while 连接两个并列的分句, 表示对比, 常可译成“而”。

用法 have no business to do sth.

意为 have no right or reason to do sth. 指“无权做某事; 没有道理做某事”。也可用 have no business doing sth. 如:

- ▼ You have no business to read my books without getting my permission. 没有得到我的允许, 你无权看我的书。
- ▼ The weather had no business to be so warm in winter. 冬天天气不该这么暖和。

用法 settle for

表示“同意听取或接受(某事物)以代替原来所希望的、要求的東西”。如:

- ▼ Do you think she is prepared to settle for being a housewife? 你认为她甘心做家庭

妇女吗?

- ▼ He had hoped to get 150 yuan for his old bike but he had to settle for 120 yuan. 他本想把他的旧自行车卖 150 元,但后来 120 元也卖了。

17. ...all the workers were entitled to \$ 5 per hour. (L. 82 ~ 83) ...all the workers have the right to get \$ 5 an hour. “所有工人都有权得到每小时五美元的工资。”

用法 → **entitle to**

表示“使有资格,使有权做”。to 后既可接动词又可接名词,如:

- ▼ This ticket entitles you to a free lunch. 凭此证你可免费吃一次午餐。

辨析 → **agree on, agree to 与 agree with**
agree on 意为“取得一致意见”,同 reach an agreement。

- ▼ After discussion they have agreed on the terms of contract. 经过协商,他们就合同的条款达成了协议。

agree to 意为“答应,接受(想法、计划、建议等)”,后接事物,不接人。如:

- ▼ He agreed to the proposal put forward by the manager. 他接受经理提出的建议。

agree with 意为“与某人有相同的看法”,with 后常接人。

- ▼ I agree with you that his acting is simply marvelous. 我和你有同感,他的演技简直好极了。

18. ... the huge stacks began to shrink (L. 86) 大堆的广告开始减少。

用法 → **shrink**

意为“减少,变小”,同 become less or smaller。

- ▼ Modern communication means makes the

world shrink. 现代化的交通工具使世界变小了。

- ▼ Woolen clothes often shrink when they are washed. 毛织衣物洗后常会缩水。

19. ...and a like amount for gifts. (L. 89 ~ 90) and a similar amount of money for gifts. 同样多的钱买了礼品。

用法 → **like**

除以前学过的作动词表示“喜欢”,以及做介词表示“像”以外,like 还用作形容词,表示“类似的、相同的”,如在本课中的用法。

- ▼ My sister studied hard day and night; my brother did in a like manner. 我妹妹昼夜刻苦学习,我弟弟也如此。

- ▼ Each employee received a like bonus. 每个雇员都得到了相同的奖金。

20. Still, it was “enough”, as one of them put it, to enable them to “avoid indignity” for quite a while. (L. 93 ~ 94) 虽然如此,可正如一个儿子所说的,那还是足够花一阵子,使他们避免那种有失尊严的事。

indignity 指伸手向父母要钱这一有失面子的事。

用法 → **put**

意为“说明,表白”,同 state or express. 如:

- ▼ As Chairman Mao put it, “Where there is oppression, there is struggle.” 正如毛主席所说:“哪里有压迫,哪里就有反抗。”

- ▼ The teacher put it to me in another way. 老师用另一种方法向我解释。

21. I assumed their mother had enlisted them to remove junk for a trash pickup. (L. 98 ~ 99) 我以为他们的妈妈在指挥他们清

除破烂,好让垃圾车运走呢。

pickup 此处为名词。

22. Then you might as well make a little money from them. (L. 108) 还不如把它们卖了弄点钱呢。

用法 might/may as well

表示“不妨,不如,何不”,后接动词原形,与 had better 相似。如:

- ▼ We may as well finish the job, now that we have got so far with it. 既然我们已经干到这个程度了,还是干完的好。
- ▼ You might as well tell me the worst. 你不妨把最糟糕的情况都告诉我。

辨析 odd, peculiar, queer 与 strange

odd 表示“特别”、“奇怪”、“不寻常”,强调

违反正常情况。

- ▼ It is odd that he is so late. 他这样晚,真是反常。

peculiar 表示“独特的”、“特有的”、“专有的”,强调独特性。

- ▼ She wore a peculiar smile. 她脸上带着一种她所特有的笑容。

queer 与 odd 同样强调反常,但更强调“可疑性”。

- ▼ I heard some queer footsteps. 我听到奇怪的脚步声。

strange 是最普通、应用范围最广的词,强调因不寻常的事物未曾见闻或新颖等而感觉奇怪的、生疏的。

- ▼ Don't you think his behavior is strange? 你不觉得他的行为奇怪吗?

习得实践

◆ Study the following groups of words and use them correctly in the given sentences.

quaver, shake, tremble, quiver, shiver, quake, shudder

1. I felt the ground _____.
2. There was a breeze, and the aspen leaves _____.
3. His hands _____ as he untied the strings.
4. I _____ when I looked at some of the exhibits attesting to the inhuman cruelty of the enemy.
5. He spoke in a voice that _____.
6. She is _____ all over with cold.

peculiar, odd, queer, strange

7. It is _____ that she is so sad today.
8. This is an expression _____ to the Sichuanese.
9. I had a _____ sensation as if a worm was creeping down my spine.
10. I found myself in a _____ land.

◆ Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

11. The new rules issued by the Ministry of Education are working well.
A. are effective B. are operating C. are doing well D. succeeded
12. He had no business getting mixed up in such a matter.

30. The workers threatened to strike unless the employers agreed _____ the terms within twenty-four hours.

- A. to B. on C. in D. with

◆ Choose the best answer for each blank from the four possible choices.

It was Monday morning. Susie left home early that day 31 she was going to 32 a new job in downtown Manhattan. She was 33 eighteen and this was her first job. 34 she got to the bus stop, there was so many people 35 that she almost called a 36 taxi. 37 she was glad that she had not 38 for the bus because the traffic was so heavy that 39 a taxi would not have arrived much 40. As it was, she was only 41 minutes late.

She 42 the elevator to the eighth 43 and went directly to the office 44 she had been interviewed by Mr. Samson two weeks 45. This was the man she was going to 46. She 47 lightly on the door and waited, but there was no 48. Just then she heard the 49 of someone's voice coming from the next office. She opened the door and looked 50. There was Mr. Samson's speaking 51 to all the people in the office. He suddenly turned around and left the room.

Later in the day, Susie found out 52 had happened. Because Mr. Samson lived forty miles away in Weatchester County, he had to 53 the train to work and would normally arrive at the office around nine-thirty. This morning, 54, he happened to catch an earlier train and, when he arrived at the office, not a single person was working. They were all 55 around—smoking, chatting and telling jokes.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 31. A. if | B. although | C. because | D. while |
| 32. A. start | B. find | C. look for | D. ask for |
| 33. A. certainly | B. luckily | C. only | D. clearly |
| 34. A. Before | B. When | C. As | D. The time |
| 35. A. calling | B. sitting | C. standing | D. waiting |
| 36. A. working | B. passing | C. running | D. speeding |
| 37. A. Later | B. At once | C. Presently | D. So |
| 38. A. looked | B. waited | C. longed | D. cared |
| 39. A. yet | B. also | C. calling | D. even |
| 40. A. longer | B. shorter | C. earlier | D. later |
| 41. A. few | B. a few | C. some | D. some of the |
| 42. A. took | B. sat | C. asked | D. rode |
| 43. A. room | B. door | C. floor | D. story |
| 44. A. and | B. before | C. where | D. that |
| 45. A. later | B. before | C. earlier | D. ago |
| 46. A. work for | B. wait for | C. work with | D. write out |
| 47. A. beat | B. turned | C. hit | D. knocked |