新编大学英语 学习辅导

丁毅伟 主编



《新编大学英语》学习辅导

第 1 册

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本套教材为《新编大学英语》(外研社版)的配套学习用书,是作者结合多年教学实践,在总结、思考、了解学生的实际需求的基础上,按照英语学习的规律和特点,结合最新学习理念和最新版本教材精心编写而成。

本套教材共分 4 册,每册有 12 个单元,每个单元有 7 个板块,即单词导学、课文概述、词汇与短语、难点解析、参考答案、课文译文和同步训练。

本套教材适用于以《新编大学英语》(外研社版)为教材的师生学习 辅导。

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前言

本套丛书为《新编大学英语》(外研社版)的配套学习丛书,是多位教师在教学实践的基础上,不断地总结、思考、了解学生的实际需求,按照英语学习的特点和规律,结合最新教学理念精心编写而成。

《新编大学英语》强调的是以学生为中心的教学模式。英语学习的成效不仅仅依靠有限的课堂实践,很大程度上取决于学生的课后学习过程。语言技能是需要通过学生个人的实践才能培养和提高的。本套丛书恰恰从"学"的角度出发,以系统性、科学性、知识性为指导,为学生提供思考、实践的机会,帮助学生培养独立的学习能力和良好的学习方法,使学生打好扎实的语言基础,实现英语应用能力的突破。

本套丛书和《新编大学英语》同步配套,并紧跟教育部最新颁布的教学大纲,旨在培养学生的语言综合应用能力,提高学生学习的兴趣和效率。同时针对四、六级考试的题型和特点,有的放矢地设计了同步训练,并给出了详细的解析,使学生能够举一反三,提高四、六级通过率。全套丛书共四册,每册 12 个单元,每单元的结构分七大板块。 每单元的结构设计:

- 1. 单词导学: 列出每个单元中可能涉及到的主题词汇,并给出这些词汇的英汉双解,鼓励学生不断进取,使学生能有选择地掌握、利用这些词汇,扩大词汇量。
- 2. 课文概述:「背景点滴」提供一些写作背景、作者简介,并涉及到人文、地理、文化背景知识的介绍,目的是扩大学生知识面,更多地了解一些英美文化。「课文大意」(英汉对照)对课文的概述力求精练,使学生更好地理解课文,学会如何归纳文章大意。
- 3. 词汇与短语: 详解每个单元中重点词汇与短语,并采用联想、比较、对比等方法; 提供这些词汇的常用词组,同义词(组)辨析,同形、同音异义词辨析等; 巩固扩展语言基础知识。
- 4. 难点解析: 对课文中的难句和重点语法进行分析和讲解。旨在帮助学生吃透教材的重点和 难点。
- 5. 参考答案: 给出客观题和主观题的参考答案,并做了详细解析。
- 6. 课文译文: 给出课内、课后阅读文章的参考译文。译文力求与原文保持一致。
- 7. 同步训练:设计具有典型性和启发性的四、六级题型,并做了详细解析,培养学生的悟性, 以达到强化知识的目的。

本套丛书为南京工程学院从事教学第一线的资深教师合力编写,参加第一册学习辅导编写的教师有: 丁毅伟、乔小六、杜娟、李士芹和蒋静。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免。我们诚挚地希望广大师生批评指正。读者对本书如有意见和建议,请与我们联系,以便我们改进。

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Unit 1 Love



Part I

School: kindergarten 幼儿园/primary (elementary) school 小学/secondary (middle) school/junior (senior) high school (AmE.)/public school/experimental school/affiliated middle school 附中/college entrance examination/graduate 毕业

Hobby: flying a kite 放风筝/kicking the shuttlecock 踢毽子/baseball 垒球/tennis 网球/bowling 保龄球/badminton 羽毛球/pop songs/classical music 古典音乐/folk music 民乐/jazz 爵士乐/rock and roll 摇滚

Relative: niece 侄女,甥女/nephew 侄子,外甥/cousin 堂兄弟(姐妹),表兄弟(姐妹)

Part II

Listening 1

- 1. disco /dɪskəu / n. club, party, etc, usu. with flashing lights, where people dance to recorded pop music 迪斯科舞厅
- 2. terrific /təˈrɪfik / adj. excellent, wonderful 极好的
- 3. pizza /pr:tsə/ n. Italian dish consisting of a flat (usu. round) piece of dough covered with tomatoes, cheese, anchovies, etc. and baked in an oven 比萨饼

Listening 2

- 1. angel /eɪndʒəl/ n. (esp. in Christian belief) messenger or attendant of God; beautiful, innocent or kind person 安琪儿
- 2. imagine /i'mædʒɪn / v. think of (sth) as probable or possible 想象
- 3. fade /feɪd/ away: disappear gradually (from sight, hearing, memory, etc.) 逐渐消失 Listening 3
 - 1. traditionally /trəˈdɪ∫ənəlɪ/ adv. according to tradition 传统地
 - 2. emotion / I'məu∫n/n. strong feeling of any kind 情感
 - 3. thoughtful / 'θɔ:tful/ adj. showing thought for the needs of others; considerate 体贴的
 - 4. generous /'dʒenərəs/ adj. giving or ready to give freely 慷慨的
 - 5. heartless / 'ha:tlrs/ adj. unkind, without pity 冷酷的,残酷的
 - 6. unfeeling / ʌnˈfɪːlɪŋ/ adj. hard-hearted or unsympathetic 冷酷的,无情的
 - 7. associate /ə'səuʃ ɪeit / v. connect (ideas, etc.) in one's mind 与……有关
 - 8. speed up: (cause sth to) increase speed 加速

二、课文概述

『背景点滴』

1. 纽约 (New York)

美国第一大城市。位于美国东海岸哈得逊河(the Hudson)汇入大西洋河口处。美国最大的经济中心,对外贸易居全国首位,为重要的国际金融中心。纽约港为深水(deep-watered)良港,冬季不冻(ice-free)。

2. 布鲁克林 (Brooklyn)

纽约的一个区(borough n. 区),位于纽约市的中南部。纽约市一共五个区,其他的四个区为:曼哈顿(Manhattan)、魁茵斯(Queens)、布朗克斯(Bronx)和斯塔藤岛(Staten Island)。

3. 曼哈顿 (Manhattan)

曼哈顿同样为纽约市的一个区。它是世界著名的商业、金融和文化中心。它有着举世闻名的百老汇(Broadway)、帝国大厦(the Empire State Building)、时代广场(Times Square)、联合国总部(the United Nations Headquarters)、华尔街(Wall Street)和中国城(Chinatown)。哥伦比亚大学等著名学府也位于曼哈顿。曼哈顿可以说是纽约的中心,人们提起纽约就会想到曼哈顿。曼哈顿岛(Manhattan Island)是在 1626 年由当时的荷兰殖民总督 Peter Minute 从印第安人手里购买的,代价仅相当于 24 美元的布料等物品。

(Manhattan is one of the commercial, financial, and cultural centres of the world. It has many famous landmarks and tourist attractions. They include Broadway, Chinatown, the Empire State Building, Times Square, the United Nations Headquarters, Wall Street, and many churches, colleges, skyscrapers(摩天大楼), and theaters. Most of New York's municipal(市政的) buildings stand on Manhattan Island. When people think of New York City, they are usually thinking of Manhattan, the core of the city.

Manhattan Island was bought from the Indians in 1626 by Peter Minute, a Dutch Colonial governor. He paid for this area of 31 square miles with beads, cloth and trinkets worth \$24.)

『课文简介』

He felt ashamed to be seen with his crippled father. Now that he is older, he regrets his doings and has a deep understanding of his father in heaven: he was a man of no self-pity, always trying to participate actively in person or vicariously through his beloved son; he was a man with no envy, always looking for a "good heart" in others.

Love is a universal emotion that expresses itself in every culture. The love between the father and son is latent, but deep.

曾经,他为别人看见自己和残疾的父亲在一起而感到羞耻。现在,父亲已故去,他对父亲有了更深的理解,并为自己的行为后悔不已。父亲从不自怜,总是亲自或通过深爱的儿子积极参与社会;他从不妒忌别人,总是关注别人的"好心肠"。

父子之间的爱含蓄而深厚。

三、词汇与短语

▲重点词汇

lean, balance, embarrassed, ashamed, bother, coordinate, impatient, adjust, despite, cling, marvel, engage, activity, participate, knowledgeable, occasion, content, urge, unworthy, complain, trifle, envious

1. **lean** (title) /lr:n/ vi. depend on someone or something for support or encouragement 依,靠【记忆法】the leaning tower (意大利)比萨(Pisa)斜塔

【考点】lean on 依,靠,依赖 lean against 斜靠在……上 lean over 探过身子 lean towards/to 倾向与

e.g. lean on the table 靠着桌子 lean against the wall 斜靠着墙壁 lean over the desk 伏在桌子上 lean towards a view 倾向于一种观点

2. **balance**(subtitle) /'bæləns/ n. the state in which all parts are of equal weight; steadiness 平衡 【记忆法】balance 还可以表示"天平",它源于拉丁语 bilanx,即"两个(bi-)盘子(lanx)。 【同义与区分】**balance**, scale

这两个词都可以作 "天平"讲,但 balance 要用单数,而 scale 要用复数

e.g. weigh sth. in a/the balance

weigh sth. in the scales

【考点】keep/lose one's balance 保持/失去平衡

e.g. The girl ran so fast that she lost her balance.

小女孩跑得太快,失去了平衡。

3. **embarrassed** (l.1) /ɪmˈbærəst/ adj. ashamed, nervous or uncomfortable 尴尬的 【记忆法】embarrass v. 使尴尬→embarrassing 令人尴尬的 embarrassed 感到尴尬的→embarrassment n. 尴尬

英语中由许多表示"使某人心情如何如何"的动词,它们的 ing 分词和 ed 分词可以作形容词。-ing 表示事物的客观性质,意为 "令人……的"; -ed 表示主观感受,意为 "感到……的"。这些词有 excite, surprise, disappoint, frustrate, interest, move (使感动), please 等。

【考点】 embarrassing adj. 令人尴尬的 embarrassed adj. 尴尬的

e.g. It is embarrassing to mistake one person for another on the street.

在大街上把一个人错当成另一个人是令人尴尬的。

Mistaking Tom for Jim, I felt embarrassed.

错把汤姆当成吉姆,我感到很尴尬。

ashamed (l.3) /ə'∫eɪmd/ adj. feeling shame, embarrassment 感到羞耻的
【记忆法】shame n. 羞耻(心),羞愧感→ashamed adj. 感到羞耻的 shameful adj. 可耻的
【同义与区分】ashamed, shameful

ashamed 表示主观的感觉;shameful 表示客观性质。

e.g. a shameful conduct 可耻的行为

You should be ashamed of yourself.

你应该为自己感到羞耻。

【考点】be ashamed of sth./sb. → ← be proud of sth./sb.

5. bother (l.4) /'bɔðə/ v. annoy someone by interrupting them 麻烦,打扰

【记忆法】bothersome adj. 引起麻烦的

【同义与区分】bother, disturb

bother 的意思为"烦扰,打扰";disturb 意思为"扰乱",含有"使失去正常的作用或功能"的意思,语气比 bother 强。

e.g. I'm sorry to disturb/bother you.

打搅你很抱歉。

Don't bother me with so many questions.

不要拿这么多的问题来烦我。

He was disturbed for the lack of news.

没有消息使他坐卧不安。

disturb the peace 扰乱治安

【考点】bother to do/about doing 费工夫去做 bother sb about/with sth 用某事烦某人 e.g. Don't bother about answering the letter.

不用费心回信。

Don't bother yourself about me.

别为我操心。

- 6. **coordinate** (l.5) /kəu'ɔ:dɪneɪt/ vt. make various things work effectively as a whole 协调 【记忆法】coordinator n. 协调人 coordinative adj. 使协调的 coordination n. 协调 前缀 co- 表示 "共同,一起,联合"的意思,比如:cooperate v. 合作,co-owner n. 共同所有人。 【考点】①coordinate sth (with sth) 使某事物与某事物协调
- e.g. He coordinates the activities of all the organizations.

他协调所有组织的活动。

- ②in coordination with 与 协作
 - e.g. The pamphlet was produced by the government in coordination with the Sports Council. 小册子是由政府协同体育委员会出版的。
- 7. **impatient** (1.5) /im'peɪʃənt/ adj. annoyed because you have had to wait too long for something 不耐烦的

【记忆法】impatient 由否定性前缀 im- 加 patient (耐心的)构成。 impatience n.

【考点】be impatient with sb 对……没耐心 be impatient for sth/to do 急切,急于…… be impatient of sth 对……发急

e.g. Don't be impatient with your child.

别对孩子没耐心。

He was impatient of all the waiting.

他等急了。

He is impatient to know what happened.

他急于想知道发生了什么。

We are impatient for his arrival.

我们急切(盼望)他的到来。

8. adjust (l.7) /ə'dʒʌst/ v. change slightly, especially in order to make it more effective or suitable 调整

【记忆法】adjustable adj. 可调整的,可校准的 adjustment n. 调整,校正

【同义与区分】adjust, adapt

adapt 的意思为"使适应,使适合;改编",涉及到相当大的变化;adjust 的意思为 "调节,调整 (使)适应"表示较小的变化,如零部件的调整。

e.g. a play adapted from a novel 小说改编的戏剧

adjust one's watch 校表

adapt/adjust oneself to the new environment 使自己适应新环境

【考点】adjust (oneself) to sth (使自己)适应

e.g. The body adjusts (itself) to changes of temperature.

身体自我调节以适应温度的变化。

9. despite (l.9) /dɪ'spaɪt/ prep. in spite of 尽管

【记忆法】despise v. 鄙视、蔑视

【考点】despite, in spite of 介词后面跟名词性词语;although 或 though 后面跟从句或部分省略的从句。

e.g. Despite/In spite of the heavy rain, they went on working in the field.

尽管下着雨,他们仍在田里继续劳动。

Although it was raining heavily, they went on working in the field. (译文见上句。)

10. cling (l.13) /klɪŋ/ vi. (clung, clung) hold tightly 紧紧抓住(抱住)

【记忆法】sting v. (stung, stung) 蜇,刺痛 string n. 线 wing n. 翅膀

【同义与区分】have/catch/get hold of 抓住

【考点】cling (on) to sth/sb 抱紧,抓紧;依附,依恋;坚持,忠实于

e.g. They clung to each other when the time came to part.

分别的时候到了,他们紧紧拥抱在一起。

He clings to his friends.

他依附于他的朋友。

cling to the hope that.../cling to one's view

始终抱着……希望/坚持自己的观点

11. marvel (l.17) / ma:vl/ v. be filled with surprise and admiration 惊叹

【记忆法】marvelous adj. 奇妙的

【同义与区分】marvelous, wonderful

wonderful 指由于新奇、不寻常、意料不到或不能完全理解而引起的惊奇、惊讶。 marvelous 是较正式用语,指由于超出一般、令人惊奇而几乎不能相信。 两个词一般可以换用。

【考点】marvel 可以是及物动词,也可以是不及物动词 (marvel at sth)。

e.g. They marveled what they had seen.

他们惊诧于自己的所见。

The foreign tourists marveled at the beauty of the West Lake.

外国游客惊奇于西湖的美。

12. engage (l.26) /ɪnˈgeɪdʒ/ v. take part or become involved in an activity 从事

【记忆法】engagement n. 约会,约定,订婚 engaged adj. 繁忙的 engaging adj.吸引人的,迷人的

【考点】①engage in/engage sb in /be engaged in (使)从事,正在做

e.g. I have no time to engage in such a job.

我没有时间从事这件事。

The lawyer was engaged in politics in his thirties.

那位律师在三十多岁时从政。

It is quite difficult to engage him in conversation.

让他参与谈话相当困难。

②be engaged to 与……订婚

13. **activity** (l.26) /æk'tɪvətɪ/ n. something you spend time doing for interest or pleasure 活动【记忆法】act v. 行动,做 → active adj. 活跃的,积极的,主动的 → activity n.

【同义与区分】act n. 行为,动作 action n.行动,行动过程 activity n. 活动

e.g. The young man captured the murder single-handed. And for that brave <u>act</u> he was given a medal by the local government.

年轻人独自抓住了凶手。由于这次英勇的行为,当地政府授予他一枚奖章。

Bike riding is a healthy activity.

骑自行车是有益于健康的活动。

Actions speak louder than words.

行动比语言更响亮。

【考点】be in activity 在活动中

e.g. The volcano has been in activity these past ten years. 近十年里火山一直处于活动之中。

14. participate (in) (l.26) /pa: trs:pert/ vi. take part in an activity or event 参与

【记忆法】participation n. 参与 participant n. 参与者

【同义与区分】 participate in, take (an active) part in, join, attend

participate in 和 take part in 都表示参与某个事件或活动并在其中扮演一定的角色,两词一般可以换用;join 一般指加入某个组织或团体;attend 则表示出席的意思。

e.g. take part in/participate in a competition/discussion 参与竞赛/讨论

join the army/the party 参军/入党

attend a class/a meeting 上课/参加会议

【考点】participate in 参与

15. knowledgeable (l.28) /'nolidʒəbl/ adj. well-informed 渊博的,有见识的

【记忆法】knowledge n. 知识,学识;知道,了解

【同义与区分】Iearned (adj. 有学问的,博学的), knowledgeable

e.g. a learned professor 博学的教授

a knowledgeable critic 有见识的评论者

【考点】have a/no knowledge of (不)知道,(不)了解

16. occasion (l.31) /ə'keɪʒən/ n. a case of something or the time when it happens 场合,时刻

【记忆法】occasional adj. 时而的 occasionally adv.

【考点】①on a/an ...occasion, on ... occasions 在……场合(时刻)

e.g. You should be formally dressed on important occasions.

在重要的场合你应该穿得庄重。

On the rare occasion when he spoke, his voice sounded very nervous.

偶尔他讲话时,他的声音听起来很紧张。

② on occasion 有时

e.g. He visits the city on occasion.

他有时进城。

17. content (l.32) /kən'tent/ adj. happy and satisfied 满足的

【记忆法】contented adj. 满足的 contentment n. 满足 content n. 内容

【同义与区分】content, contented, satisfied

content 为表语形容词,不能作定语;contented 和 satisfied 则既可以作表语,也可以作定语;content, contented 强调主观上一定程度的满足;satisfied 则表示完全的满足。

e.g. He sat in the chair with a contented/satisfied look.

他坐在椅子上,脸上带着满意的神情。

I am content/contented /satisfied with your arrangements.

对你的安排我很满意。

He is content/contented with his small salary.

他满足于那微薄的薪水。

【考点】be content with sth 对……感到满足 be content to do 满意地做某事

18. urge (l.36) /ə:dʒ/ vt. ask or advise someone very strongly to do sth 催促,督促

【记忆法】urgent adj. 紧急的 urgency n. 紧急,迫切

【考点】urge sb to do/into doing urge one's doing urge sb should do 催促某人做某事 e.g. He urged us to go with him.

He urged our going with him.

He urged we should go with him. (宾语从句谓语动词用 should +原形动词) 他催促我们和他一起去。

19. unworthy (l.44) /ˌʌnˈwə:θɪ/ adj. lacking worth or merit 无价值的,没有优点的

【记忆法】worth n. 价值→worthy adj. 有价值的,值得的→unworthy

【同义与区分】worth, worthy, worthwhile

三个词都可以作形容词,表示"值,值得",但有着不同的搭配:

be worth sth/(多少钱) 相当于……的价值,值……钱

be worth doing 值得被 ····· [注意:这里的 ing 分词主动形式表示被动含义]

be worthy of sth/doing/to do/to be done 值得……

It is worthwhile to do /doing 值得做 ······

e.g. The watch is worth \$30.

手表值30美元。

The book is worth reading.

这本书值得读。

The book is worthy of being read/to be read.

这本书值得读。

It is worthwhile to spend some time reading the book.

花点时间读读这本书是值得的。

worth 为表语形容词。

【考点】be unworthy of 不值得,不配

e.g. I am unworthy of such an honour.

我不配获得这样的荣誉。

20. complain (l.44) /kəm'pleɪn/ vi. say that something is wrong or not satisfactory 抱怨

【记忆法】complaint n. 抱怨,投诉

【考点】complain of/about sth 抱怨

e.g. She complained of his carelessness.

她抱怨他的粗心。

The customer complained about the bad service.

顾客抱怨(投诉)糟糕的服务。

21. **trifle** (l.45) /'traɪfl/ n. something unimportant or without value 微不足道的事情

【记忆法】trifling adj. 不重要的

【同义与区分】trivia n. 琐事

【考点】①trifle 常用复数

e.g. It's silly to quarrel over trifles.

为小事争吵是愚蠢的。

waste time on trifles 为小事浪费时间

- ②a trifle = a little 稍微,有点儿
- e.g. This dress is a trifle too short.

这衣服太短了点儿。

22. envious (l.45) / envios/ adj. jealous 妒忌的,羡慕的

【记忆法】envy n. 妒忌,羡慕

【同义与区分】jealous (jealousy n.), envious

jealous 的意思是"妒忌的,唯恐失掉的"; envious 的意思是"妒忌的,羡慕的"。

e.g. I am jealous/envious of nobody.

我不妒忌任何人。

He is jealous of his rights.

他小心翼翼维护自己的权利。

All of us are envious of his success.

我们都羡慕他的成功。

【考点】be envious of sb/sth 妒忌,羡慕 the envy of sb 对某人的妒忌(羡慕)

e.g. He couldn't conceal his envy of me.

他无法掩饰对我的妒忌。

▲重点短语

let on, set the pace, make it to, subject...to, now that engage in, break out, on leave, see (to it) that

- 1. let on: (l.4) tell someone something that was intended to be secret; reveal 泄露秘密
- e.g. I am going to get married next week, but please don't let on (to anyone) (about it), will you?

下星期我就要结婚了,但不要(把这事)泄漏 (给任何人),好吗?

You mustn't let on who he is.

你不准泄漏他是谁。

口let go of: 松开 let off: 宽恕,从宽处理 let down: 使失望

e.g. Let go of the rope!

松开绳子!

She was let off with a fine instead of being sent to prison.

她被从轻处罚,只是被罚了款而没有被送进监狱。

The boy never lets his father down.

那个男孩从不让他的父亲失望。

2. **set the pace**: (1.7) run, walk, etc at a (usu fast) speed which others try to follow 定速度;领先 e.g. The company is setting the pace in the home computer market.

这家公司在家用电脑市场上处于领先地位。

Don't let the slow learner set the pace for the whole class.

不要让学得慢的人为全班定下(学习的)速度。

- □ keep pace (with): (和·····)并驾齐驱, 跟上
- 3. make it to: (l.8) arrive somewhere in time for something 及时赶到
- e.g. The police made it to the scene and caught the criminal.

警察及时赶到现场并拘捕了罪犯。

- 口 make a living: 谋生 make friends with: 和……交朋友 make fun of: 嘲弄 make up one's mind: 下决心 make for: (school, railway station, etc.) 走向 make do with (the old car): 凑合着用 be made up of: 由……构成
- 4. **subject ... to**: (1.18) make someone experience something, especially something unpleasant 使受到,使遭受
- e.g. Comrade Li was repeatedly subjected to torture.

李同志反复受到拷打。

He was subjected to criticism just because of his new idea. 只是由于他的新观点,他受到了批评。

- □ be subject to: 易受······的、常遭······的
- e.g. This area is subject to earthquakes.

这个地方易受地震袭击。

now that: (1.23) because of the fact that ... 既然

e.g. Now that everybody is here, let's begin our class.

既然大家都来了,我们上课吧。

Now that you have passed your test, you can drive on your own.

既然你已经通过了考试,你就可以独立驾驶了。

- ★ now that 的意思和 since, as (表示原因)几乎一样,引导的并非句子的重心(表明说话意图);because 引导的是句子的重心,即句子着重在解释原因。
- e.g. I was absent because I was ill.

我缺席是因为我病了。(说话的目的是解释缺席的原因)

Since/As/Now that he is ill, let's go without him.

既然他病了,我们自己去吧。(说话的目的是做出决定:我们自己去。)

但是, now that 后面不能引导真理性的句子。

e.g. Now that the earth is round, you can never reach its edge. (误)

Since/As the earth is round, you can never reach its edge. (正)

由于地球是圆的,你永远到不了它的边缘。

- 5. engage in (见重点词汇)
- 6. **break out**: (*l.31*) (of violent events) start suddenly (指激烈的或暴力事件) 突然发生, 爆发
 - e.g. Fire broke out during the night.

夜里突然发生了火灾。

War broke out in 1939.

1939年爆发了战争。

- 口 break away from: 摆脱 break into: 侵入 break down: 突然发生故障 break off: 中断
 - 7. on leave: (l.39) on holiday 休假
 - e.g. He has been on sick leave for three weeks.

他休病假已经三个星期了。

- 〇 on duty: 在值班
- 8. **see (to it) that**: (*l.39*) make sure that 确保 (从句一般不用进行或将来时态)
- e.g. See that all the windows are closed before leaving.

离开之前,要确保所有的窗户都关上了。

See to it that you are ready on time.

你要确保按时准备好。

- 口 see sb off: 送行 see to: 注意,留心,照料
- e.g. You ought to see to the time of the meeting.

你应该注意开会的时间。

四、难点解析

1. When I was growing up, I was embarrassed to be seen with my father. (l. 1) 当我一天天长大,别人看见我和父亲在一起时,我就会感到尴尬。

本句为主从复句。When 引导的时间状语从句用了过去进行时,表示在一段时间里一直在进行的动作,在本句中可以翻译为 "一天天(或逐渐地)长大"。比如:When my father was teaching at the college, our family lived near the campus. (当我的父亲在那所大学教书时,我们一家人就住在校园附近。)

to be seen 为不定式的被动语态,在句中表示原因。

2. ..., and when we would walk together, his hand on my arm for balance, people would stare. (1.2~3) 当我们走在一起,他的手搭在我的胳臂上以保持平衡,此时人们总是盯着我们看。

从句中的 would 表示过去习惯性的动作,would 在此时为情态动词,而不是助动词。又如: I would be ashamed of the unwanted attention. (l. 3) (对这种讨厌的关注我总是觉得难堪。) At such times my sisters and I would pull him through the streets of Brooklyn. (l. 12) (在这样的时候,我和我的姐妹们就会拖着他穿越布鲁克林的街道。) 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,他就抓住栏杆走到下面台阶,那里比较温暖,台阶没有结冰。)

would 表示过去习惯性的动作,和 used to do 同义。例如: Every evening, we would (used to) go for a walk around the lake. (每天傍晚,我们总是在湖边散步。) 但 would 强调特定情况下的 "倾向",而 used to 强调过去和现在的对比,含义为 "现在再也不这样了", 试比较:

Whenever I was in difficulty, he would gladly help me.

(那时)每当我有困难,他都很乐意帮我。

I used to drink black tea, but now I drink green tea.

我过去常常喝红茶,但是现在喝绿茶了。

his hand on my arm for balance 为独立主格结构,在句中表示伴随状态,又如:He entered the classroom, a book in his hand.

3. Our usual walk was to and from the subway, which was how he got to work.. He went to work sick, and despite nasty weather. (1.8~9) 我们常常往返于地铁和家之间,父亲是乘地铁上班的。无论是生病还是天气恶劣,他都要去上班。

to and from:来回。类似的还有: backward and forward (前后), up and down (上下)。 He went to work sick, ... 句中的 sick 为主语补语。再比如: The sun rose red. subway (地铁)为美国英语,underground 为英国英语。

4. At such times my sisters or I would pull him through the streets of Brooklyn, N. Y., on a child's sleigh to the subway entrance. (l.12~13) 在这样的时候,我和我的姐妹们总会用儿童雪橇拖着他穿越纽约布鲁克林的街道到地铁的入口。

times 在句中用复数,表示"时候,时期,场合",类似的还有: But I know the times I don't have one myself. (l. 23~24) (但是我知道我什么时候没有一颗善良的心。)

5. Once there, he would cling to the handrail until he reached the lower steps that the warmer tunnel air