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21^{世纪}

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

教师参考书 (第二册)

(修订版)

主编单位 复旦大学
上海交通大学



高等教育出版社 复旦大学出版社

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復旦大學出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

21 世纪大学英语教师参考书(第二册)/翟象俊等主编. —2 版(修订版).
—上海:复旦大学出版社,2005. 12
ISBN 7-309-04822-9

I. 2… II. 翟… 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(2005)第 136496 号

21 世纪大学英语教师参考书(第二册)(修订版)

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出版发行 **复旦大学出版社** 上海市国权路 579 号 邮编 200433
86-21-65642857(门市零售)
86-21-65118853(团体订购) 86-21-65109143(外埠邮购)
fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

责任编辑 唐 敏
总 编 辑 高若海
出 品 人 贺圣遂

印 刷 上海浦东北联印刷厂
开 本 850×1168 1/16
印 张 17.25
字 数 365 千
版 次 2005 年 12 月第二版第一次印刷

书 号 ISBN 7-309-04822-9/H·940
定 价 38.00 元

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第一版前言

《21 世纪大学英语》是根据教育部新颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》编写的一套大学英语教材,共四个系列,包括《读写教程》四册、《听说教程》四册、《练习册》四册和《教师参考书》四册,供大学英语教学两年使用。

《读写教程》每册 10 个单元,每个单元由同一题材的三篇文章组成。课文 A 为精读材料,配有阅读理解、词汇、结构、翻译、写作等多种练习;课文 B、C 为泛读材料,课文 B 前系统介绍各种基本阅读技能,课文后配有阅读理解练习题。《读写教程》融精、泛读于一体,围绕精读课文重点培养读、写、译的能力。

《听说教程》的主要内容与《读写教程》一致,使学生在听、说两方面进一步得到训练。《听说教程》由五个部分组成:1.复习“热身”;2.根据功能、意念编写的对话练习;3.围绕《读写教程》课文 A 进行的主题讨论;4.听说训练;5.课外听、说练习。

《练习册》包括三个部分。第一部分是《读写教程》课文 A 篇的词汇、结构练习;第二部分是《读写教程》B 篇的词汇、结构练习;第三部分是与《读写教程》各单元题材相关的 30 篇阅读材料及阅读理解题。《练习册》可在教师指导下供学生课外自学使用,练习答案附在书后。

《教师参考书》为教师提供与《读写教程》、《听说教程》相关的背景知识、难句解释、语言点释例、课堂活动、补充材料、课文参考译文和练习答案以及《听说教程》听力部分的文字材料。

《读写教程》和《听说教程》都配有录音带。

《读写教程》、《听说教程》和《练习册》分工不同且各有侧重点,但相互间又紧密配合,形成一个有机的整体,以实现大纲规定的大学英语教学目的,即:“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。”

《21 世纪大学英语》在选材上注重内容的趣味性、信息性、可思性和前瞻性,同时也注意语言的规范性、致用性和文体的多样性。课文绝大多数选自 20 世纪 80、90 年代出版的英美报刊书籍,为适合教学目的我们对部分内容作了删改。

《21 世纪大学英语》由复旦大学和上海交通大学联合编写,上海大学的部分教师参加了《听说教程》的编写工作。美籍专家 Sherill Pociacha 和 Maurice Hauck 参加了部分内容的编写,并对全书提出了修改意见。对他们的辛勤工作,我们表示衷心的感谢。

《21 世纪大学英语》于 1997 年初开始编写,初稿曾在复旦大学和上海交通大学 97 级 12 个、98 级 26 个班中试用,较受欢迎。根据试用师生的反馈意见,我们又作了一些补充、修改。在此,对两校试用这部教材的师生表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

1999 年 12 月

修订版前言

《21 世纪大学英语》自 1999 年正式出版以来,受到全国广大师生的欢迎和认可,大家普遍认为这套教材紧扣《大纲》要求,重视语言质量,有利于学生打好语言基础,而且符合中国英语教学的特点和需求,具有很强的信息性、趣味性、可思性和实用性,为课堂教学提供了丰富的素材,使教师有充分的发挥余地。不少师生称赞这套教材选文题材丰富,富有时代气息、人文精神和开放意识,满足了学生对多元文化和各门类信息的需求,且在结构编排上有许多创新之处。老师、同学们的称赞和认可是对我们编者的最大鼓舞和激励,我们表示由衷的感谢。

几年来,我们也不时听到一些师生对这套教材的缺点和不足提出的批评以及对修订本教材提出的建议。这些批评和建议都很中肯、很富建设性。值此大学英语教改进入新阶段之际,我们根据教育部颁发的新《课程要求》,结合广大师生的建议,拟从以下几方面对《21 世纪大学英语》进行了修订:

1. 鉴于新《课程要求》突出了对听说技能的培养要求,我们已新推出一套《视听说教程》四册,由复旦大学、上海大学、北京交通大学、上海交通大学的教师分册负责编写;《视听说教程》各单元的主题均与《读写教程》一致,是整套教材的一部分;

2. 鉴于新《课程要求》强调了阅读(包括快速阅读)技能的培养要求,我们已请复旦大学资深教授、《21 世纪大学英语》主编之一张增健先生新编一套《快速阅读教程》四册,其选材内容在主题上亦与《读写教程》一致,作为整套教材的一部分;

3. 根据广大师生的建议,我们将《读写教程》由原来的每册 10 个单元减为每册 8 个单元,按课文的难易度对前后顺序适当作一些调整,更换一些内容已显过时的课文,对课文后的练习作一些改动,在课文 B 后增加两项词汇练习,每个单元后增加一些格言、谚语、小幽默或诗歌等;

4. 根据广大教师的要求,我们大大充实了《教师用书》教案部分中的背景材料和语言点方面的内容,为教师的教学提供更多的方便,同时对课文的参考译文也作了较大的修改。

希望我们的修订能使教师们教起来更方便、更顺手,使同学们学起来更轻松、更愉快。同时,也希望教师们和同学们能一如既往,不断地对我们的教材提出批评建议,以便几年后再修订时能让我们做得更好。

编者

2005 年 7 月

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Part One Reading and Writing

读写教程教师参考书(修订版)第二册使用说明

本书是《21世纪大学英语》读写教程(修订版)第二册的教师用书,供教师参考使用,内容包括读写教程第一至第八单元的教案、练习答案、课文翻译和听说教程的使用指导(详见本书第181页)。

读写教程各单元的教案分课文A、B、C三部分编写。

课文A的教案由以下五部分组成:

1. 预备活动(Warm-up Activity), 主要包括小组讨论, 旨在为学生提供口头运用语言技能的机会。
2. 背景材料(Text-related Information), 包括相关课文的人物介绍、英美文化、社会生活以及风土人情等背景知识。
3. 语言点(Language Points), 包括课文难点注释以及句型、习语使用的例证等。
4. 语法要点(Grammar Focus), 包括与课文相关语法要点的讲解、操练。
5. 课堂活动(Additional Activity), 包括听说、听写、小组讨论、游戏等。

课文B和C的教案包括背景材料和语言难点两部分。背景材料(Text-related Information)包括相关课文的人物介绍、英美文化、社会生活以及风土人情等背景知识。语言难点(Difficult Sentences and Phrases)包括课文语言难点的注释。

在具体安排教学活动时, 教师可根据教学实际情况选用上述内容。

教案后附有读写教程练习答案和读写教程课文A、B、C的参考译文。

读写教程教案由本教材试点班教师编写, 编写人员有徐欣、俞惠中、石敏。读写教程练习答案由读写教程编写组提供, 课文A、B、C的参考译文由范烨、吴勇和奚兆炎等提供。俞惠中教授也参与了补充与修改, 特此致谢。

本书的修订工作主要由徐欣和彭华负责, 他们补充和修改了教案部分的背景知识和主要语言点。此外, 外籍专家 Amy Goldman 教授也对全书做了审阅并提出了修改意见并最后由翟象俊教授审订。

编者

2005年7月

I. Teaching Plans

UNIT 1

Text A Winston Churchill — His Other Life

Warm-up Activity

Procedure:

1. Ask Ss what they know about Winston Churchill and the two World Wars — they may say anything that pops into their minds;
2. Put what they've mentioned on the blackboard;
3. Then provide the following text-related information (all or part) and ask them to take brief notes; and
4. Check their comprehension with the following questions related to the information provided.

Questions:

- * Who was Winston Churchill? What positions did he hold in the British government?
(Winston Churchill was a British Conservative statesman, orator, and writer noted for his leadership during World War II. He held various positions in the government, including First Lord of the Admiralty and Prime Minister.)
- * During World War I, which countries were the main Allies (协约国), and which, the main Central Powers (同盟国)?
(The main Allies were France, Russia, Britain, Italy and the US, while the main Central Powers, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.)
- * What was the direct cause for the Allies' — Britain and France's — declaration of war against Germany, which started World War II?
(The direct cause was the German invasion of Poland on Sept 1, 1939.)
- * What happened to Winston Churchill as a result of the loss of the Dardanelles campaign in 1916?
(He was removed from the Admiralty.)

Text-related Information

1. Winston Churchill (1874 — 1965)

British Conservative statesman, orator, and writer, noted for his leadership during World War II. He held various posts under both Conservative and Liberal governments, including First Lord of the Admiralty (1911 — 1915, 1939 — 1940), and Chancellor of the Exchequer (财政大臣) (1924 — 1929) before becoming Prime Minister (1940 — 1945, 1951 — 1956). His writings include *The World Crisis* (1923 — 1929), *The*

Second World War (1948 — 1953), and *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* (1956 — 1958). He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953.

2. Mary Soames (1922 —)

Mary Soames, the fifth of Sir Winston and Lady Churchill's five children, was raised at Chartwell and educated at the Manor House at Limpsfield. She worked for the Red Cross between 1939 and 1941 and also accompanied her father as aide-de-camp on several of his overseas journeys. She has served many public organizations, such as the Church Army and Churchill Houses, and has chaired the Royal National Theatre. She was appointed a Lady Companion of the Order of the Garter on 23 April 2005, and was invested on 13 June that year at Buckingham Palace. She is a successful author and she wrote an acclaimed biography of her mother, *Clementine Churchill*, in 1979.

3. the Admiralty

The Admiralty, or the Admiralty Board was the executive department of the British Ministry of Defence, formerly responsible for the administration and planning of the British Royal Navy.

4. World War I

The war (1914 — 1918) was fought mainly in Europe and the Middle East by the Allies — principally France, Russia, Britain, Italy after 1915, and the US after 1917. — who defeated the Central Powers — principally Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey. Millions died in static trench warfare (堑壕战). After the October Revolution in 1917, the Bolsheviks ended Russian participation in the war on Dec. 15, 1917. The exhausted Central Powers agreed to sign an armistice on Nov. 11, 1918 and quickly gave in to internal revolution, before being forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919 and other treaties.

5. World War II

The war lasted from 1939 to 1945: the Allies (同盟国) — Britain and France — declared war on Germany on Sept. 3, 1939 as a result of the German invasion of Poland on Sept. 1, 1939. Italy entered the war on the side of Germany and formed the Axis (轴心国) on June 10, 1940 shortly before the collapse of France and the signing of the armistice on June 22, 1940. On June 22, 1941 the Axis powers attacked the former Soviet Union, and on Dec. 7, 1941 the Japanese attacked the US at Pearl Harbor. Italy surrendered on Sept. 8, 1943, and the war in Europe ended on May 7, 1945 with the unconditional surrender of the Germans. The Japanese capitulated on Aug. 14, 1945 shortly after the dropping of atom bombs by the Americans on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

6. the Dardanelles campaign

It lasted from Feb. 1915 to Jan. 1916, and was a concerted military campaign against Turkey waged by Britain and France, which Winston Churchill had favored. The campaign, which had been expected to be a risky yet promising one, ended in the arduous retreat of British forces with casualties of 213,980 men and heavy loss and damage to warships. The losing campaign led to Winston Churchill's removal from the Admiralty. The Dardanelles is the strait between the Aegean and the Sea of Marmara, separating European from Asian Turkey.

7. Clementine Churchill (1885 — 1977)

Clementine Churchill was the wife of Sir Winston Churchill. After her marriage, during World War I, Lady Churchill organized canteens for munitions workers on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in the North East Metropolitan Area of London. During World War II she was Chairman of the Red

Cross Aid to Russia Fund, the President of the Young Women's Christian Association War Time Appeal and the Chairman of Fulmer Chase Maternity Hospital for Wives of Junior Officers. After the war she was awarded honorary degrees by Glasgow University and Oxford University and later, in 1976, by Bristol University. In 1965 Lady Churchill was created a life peer as Baroness Spencer-Churchill.

8. Hoe Farm

Hoe Farm was part of the Park Hatch Estate, a large agricultural property with associated houses and woodlands. The owner, Joseph Godman, lived with his family at Park Hatch, a large house outside the village some distance from Hoe Farm, which he letted. One of his tenants, for the summer of 1915, was Winston Churchill, who letted the house for summer holidays following the lowest point in his life — dismissal from the Admiralty following Fisher's resignation as First Sea Lord over the Dardanelles operation. It was here that Churchill took up painting in oils, as he charmingly relates in *Painting as a Pastime*.

9. Surrey

Surrey is a county in southern England, one of the Home Counties. It is divided into a number of districts. Surrey has a population of approximately one million. The present county town is Guildford, which despite having a cathedral is not a city, and which is home to the University of Surrey. Due to its proximity to London there are a great many commuter villages in Surrey, the population density is very high and the denizens of the county are more affluent, on average, than other UK citizens.

10. Muse

In Greek mythology, the Muses are nine archaic goddesses who embody the right evocation of myth, inspired through remembered and improvised song and traditional music and dances. They were water nymphs, associated with the springs of Helicon and Pieris. The Olympian system set Apollo as their leader.

11. Sir John Lavery (1856 — 1941)

John Lavery was an Irish painter best known for his portraits. Lavery became a stylish portrait painter, especially of women, and had a preference for dark colours and elongated proportions, but with a sharper sense of fashion. He began his career in Glasgow, where he belonged to a group of artists known as the "Glasgow Boys". Lavery was an official war artist for Britain's Royal Navy during the First World War.

12. Chartwell

Chartwell is family home of Sir Winston Churchill, which is located two miles south of near Westerham, Kent, England, where Britain's wartime Prime Minister lived for more than 40 years. Churchill and his wife Lady Clementine Churchill bought the property in 1922 and retained it until his death in 1965. The property boasts beautiful terraced gardens containing lakes that Churchill created, the water garden where he fed his fish, Lady Churchill's rose garden and the Golden Rose Walk, a Golden Wedding anniversary gift from their children. The garden areas provided inspiration for Churchill's paintings.

13. Hitler(1889 — 1945)

Adolf Hitler was a charismatic, Austrian-born demagogue, who rose to power in Germany during the 1920s and early 1930s at a time of social, political, and economic upheaval. Failing to take power by force in 1923, he eventually won power by democratic means. Once in power, he eliminated all opposition and launched an ambitious program of world domination and elimination of the Jews, paralleling ideas he advanced in his book, *Mein Kampf* ("My Struggle" in German). His "1,000 Year Reich" barely lasted 12 years and he died a broken and defeated man.

Language Points

1. My father ... began his love affair with painting in his 40s, amid disastrous circumstances. — My father ... developed a great liking for painting when he was over forty years old, at a time when everything seemed to be going completely wrong in his life.

love affair — romance between two people who love each other but who are not married to each other; great enthusiasm or liking (for sth.)

Examples:

The girl's love affair with the old man is worrying her parents.

Her life-long love affair with ballet began when she was only eight.

amid — *prep.* (when sth. happens or exists in the middle of a lot of other things, it happens or exists) at the same time as; among

Examples:

The government collapsed amid budget quarrels.

The debate took place amid growing political tensions.

Amid all the bushes stood a lonely tree.

circumstances — *n. (pl.)* events or conditions which have an effect on a situation, on what is done or on the way sth. is done

Examples:

Even under the most favorable circumstances this isn't easy.

In some circumstances it may be necessary for the managing director to come here in person.

2. As First Lord of the Admiralty in 1915, he had been deeply involved in a campaign in the Dardanelles ... — As the principal officer of the Admiralty Board, he had had a significant role in a series of battles in the Dardanelles ...

campaign — *n.* 1) a series of battles

Examples:

A bombing campaign was conducted against military targets in Iraq.

They have planned an all-out campaign to storm the enemy stronghold.

2) a series of planned activities designed for a specific purpose

Examples:

The company is going to launch a sales campaign for their new product.

Our campaign against smoking is supported by the medical profession.

3. ... that could have shortened the course of a bloody world war. — ... which, if victorious, could have brought a quicker end to World War I and its high human cost.

Some of the Allies had believed that the Dardanelles campaign would be victorious and bring a quick end to World War I, but, unfortunately, the campaign failed.

4. But when the missions failed ... Churchill paid the price, both publicly and privately. — But when the campaign was lost ... Churchill suffered, both as a government officer and as an ordinary person.

mission — *n.* an important job sb. is sent to do in another place, esp. for a military or political purpose

Examples:

He was immediately sent to Paris. His mission was to negotiate a cease-fire.

He was on a dangerous mission behind enemy lines.

price — *n.* what must be given, done, or undergone to obtain or compensate for sth.

Examples:

We paid a heavy price for the victory, for we lost 10,000 soldiers.

This is a small price to pay for independence.

5. He was removed from the admiralty ... — He was dismissed from his position as First Lord of the Admiralty Board ...

6. (his) position of political influence — (his) powerful role in the government

influence — *n.* power to control or affect by the use of position, wealth, etc.

Examples:

People in positions of power and influence are often envied by others.

Thanks to his father's influence he was able to get the job.

7. overwhelm — *vt.* make (sb.) feel completely helpless, astonished, or embarrassed; overpower the thoughts, emotions, or senses of (sb.)

Examples:

He was overwhelmed by the intensity of her love.

Fear overwhelmed me.

At the age of forty, he was overwhelmed with work, illness and family problems.

8. he retired with his family to Hoe Farm, a country retreat in Surrey. — he went to live at Hoe Farm with his family, a quiet country home in Surrey

retire — *vi.* go away; leave a group of people, so as to be on one's own

Examples:

He retired to his study upstairs.

She retired to her bedroom for an afternoon rest.

The guests retired to the living room after dinner.

retreat — *n.* a quiet or private place that one goes in order to rest or to concentrate on a particular problem or task

Examples:

a summer retreat / a weekend retreat

Mike used to go alone to his comfortable retreat by the lake.

9. The muse of painting came to my rescue. — Paintings spirit of inspiration helped me when I was in difficulty.

go/come to the (or sb.'s) rescue — help sb. when they are in danger or difficulty

Examples:

They went to the rescue of the drowning man.

We were about to close down the business, but the bank came to our rescue.

I was embarrassed as I couldn't remember his name; fortunately Mary came to my rescue.

10. chance upon (or on) — meet or discover unexpectedly; come upon by accident

Examples:

I chanced upon an old schoolmate in the street yesterday.

He chanced on the solution to that problem.

She chanced on some old love letters her husband kept in the back of the drawer.

11. try one's hand (at/doing sth.) — try a new activity to test one's ability; make an inexperienced attempt

Examples:

After she lost her job, she thought she'd try her hand at writing a novel.

I tried my hand at roller-skating last weekend and found it was great fun.

He tried his hand at repairing the bicycle, but without much success.

12. the muse worked her magic — the spirit of inspiration empowered him or filled him with artistic power

13. Delighted with anything that distracted Winston from the dark thoughts that overwhelmed him

... — Grateful for whatever turned Winston's attention away from his extremely unpleasant thoughts ...

14. rush off — leave or go away quickly

15. painting in oils — using oil paints

oils = oil colors; oil paints

16. He contemplated the blank whiteness of his first canvas with unaccustomed nervousness. — He looked thoughtfully at the new, bare white canvas on which he was going to paint for the first time in his life and felt nervous, which was unusual for him.

contemplate — *vt.* look at (sth.) for a long time in a quiet and very thoughtful way; gaze at

Examples:

She lay back and rested on the grass, contemplating the high, blue sky.

The afternoon passed quietly by as he contemplated the waves at the seashore.

17. ... and with infinite precaution made a mark ... on the snow-white field — ..., and with utmost care (I) touched and left a very small mark on the snow-white surface of the canvas.

field — *n.* surface on which sth. is drawn; background

18. drive — *n.* a private road that leads from the road to one's garage or front door

19. 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. — She pushed the brush quickly into the paints and in a moment had made a number of forceful, sweeping marks and blue lines on the canvas, which seemed thoroughly frightened by her attack.

The word "terrified" used before "canvas" is a transferred epithet. Normally it modifies an animated being, but "canvas" in this context was seen as an enemy by Churchill who had been a Navy commander; thus it "became" something that had feelings.

plunge into — 1) push (sth.) suddenly and deeply into (sth. else)

Examples:

The cook plunged some green vegetables into the boiling water.

Freezing in the cold weather, Heather plunged her hands deep into her pockets.

2) get involved in (sth.) suddenly, without thinking carefully or preparing for it

Examples:

She plunged bravely into the debate.

He plunged into a financial gamble.

before sb. knows it — (in formal English, used to say that sth. will happen very soon) very quickly and suddenly

Examples:

We'd better set off or it will be dark before we know it.

I was taken up to the top floor in the lift before I knew it.

stroke — *n.* a movement of a pen or brush, or a line made by such a movement when one is writing or painting

Examples:

She began to paint with bold strokes.

The paper was covered in illegible strokes.

slash — *n.* a forceful mark or line of contrasting color which shows up very strongly against its background

Examples:

The wet paint left slashes of green on his new white shirt.

My new dress is pale blue, with a dark blue slash (= a decorative different color) in the sleeves.

20. Anyone could see it could not hit back. — Obviously the canvas was under the absolute control of the wife of Sir John Lavery.

21. I ... fell upon my wretched victim with wild fury. — I ... began to paint on my canvas with uncontrolled intensity.

A wretched victim is an unfortunate person who suffers as a result of unpleasant or tragic actions or circumstances, such as being killed in a war. Churchill compared his efforts at learning painting to attacks in a battle and thought of the canvas as his poor victim.

fall upon/on — attack suddenly and violently

Examples:

The lion fell upon its prey with a roar of hunger.

The robbers fell on him from behind the trees.

The gang fell on their rivals with knives and chains.

22. who later tutored Churchill in his art — who later privately instructed Churchill in the skill of painting

23. a great master with the brush — a great master of painting; a great artist

24. In painting, Churchill had discovered a companion with whom he was to walk for the greater part of his life. — Churchill had discovered that painting was a supportive "companion", who would accompany him most of his life.

walk — *vi.* follow a certain course or way of life

25. comfort — *n.* (a person or thing that brings) relief from worries, unhappiness, or disappointment

Examples:

I found comfort in his words.

The President's visit has given some comfort to the earthquake victims.

His occasional visits and phone calls are a comfort to his parents in their old age.

26. Overcome by grief, Winston took refuge at the home of friends in Scotland — and in his painting.

— Overwhelmed by sorrow, Winston found shelter/relief at the home of friends in Scotland and in his painting, some relief from his grief over the death of his daughter.

overcome — *vt.* overpower or overwhelm in body or mind

Examples:

The firefighters were overcome by smoke.

Suddenly, I was overcome by a feeling of outrage.

Receiving the prize in honor of her dead father, she was overcome with emotion.

take refuge in (sth.) — find protection, shelter, help or relief in a place, person, action, etc.

Examples:

During the frequent air-raids people took refuge in their cellars.

Afraid of being punished, the boy took refuge in lying.

27. revive — *vi. & vt.* (of a feeling, an attitude, or a practice) begin or become active again after a period of inactivity; cause to begin or become active again

Examples:

His interest in reading revived after he had read that book.

The economy revived after the recession.

Don't revive those old prejudices.

28. feel a glow of satisfaction — have a strong feeling of pleasure

29. Entries were anonymous ... — The names of those who entered the art exhibition were not announced ...

entry — *n.* the act of entering; a person, thing or group that is entered in a race, competition, etc.

Examples:

Entry in the competition is free to all citizens.

Please send the completed entry form to us by Sept. 30.

Organizers of the Lawson short story competition have received over 10,000 entries.

30. rely on the artist's honesty — trust that the artist was honest in claiming to be an amateur

rely on — trust; depend on

Examples:

I rely on you for good advice.

One could always rely on him to be polite and do the right thing.

31. Historians have called the decade after 1929, when Winston again fell from office, his barren years.

In this sentence, the phrase "his barren years" serves as the object complement to the verb "call," while the clause "when Winston again fell from office" is appositive to the object "the decade after 1929."

barren — *a.* not producing any successful results; not achieving anything of value

office — *n.* an important job or position of authority in the government or an organization

Examples: