



21 世纪

# 大学英语

## 读写基础教程辅导

总主编 翟世骏 ● 本册主编 欧阳娟



国防工业出版社  
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# 前 言

《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》中的 Text A、Text B 和 Text C 以及课后练习进行了提炼、注释、详解,编成这套学习辅导教程。本系列辅导包括《21 世纪大学英语读写基础教程辅导》,《21 世纪大学英语读写教程辅导》(第一册),《21 世纪大学英语读写教程辅导》(第二册)。

每个单元包含以下内容:语篇赏析、重点词汇、课文详解、练习答案、课文译文。

【语篇赏析】部分用精练的语言概括了每单元(两)三篇文章的主题、大意,有效指导学生预习,加深对文章的理解。

【重点词汇】部分列举了重点单词和重点词组。重点单词和重点词组的每项注释基本上采用英汉双解形式,既覆盖了课文中所用的意思,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。单词或词组的每个含义有 1 个~2 个例句。

【课文详解】部分选出了含有重点或难点的句子,用数字冠以字母 Line 表明行数,以便于学生与课文查对。所选的重点或难句的解释有的用英语,有的用汉语,一切从方便于学生理解出发。

【练习答案】对课后的部分练习给出答案,包括一篇写作范文。对于填词或词组或改写句子的练习,全部给出中文译文,便于学生理解。

【课文译文】这个部分的编写是为了帮助学生更好地理解原文。译文语言准确、流畅。

我们希望这套辅导教材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。

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

V

## 内 容 简 介

本书对《21 世纪大学英语读写基础教程》中的 TextA, TextB 以及课后练习进行了提炼、注释和详解。每个单元主要包括：语篇赏析、重点词汇、课文详解、练习答案和课文译文。

本书适合大学在校生的英语自学者。

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# Unit One

## 【语篇赏析】

本单元包含两篇文章，从不同角度提醒人们更加关注身边普通的、常见的事物或活动。因为“熟视”，所以“无睹”，因为“普通”，所以“忽略”。一旦失去，人们才能体会它的真正价值——Great Ball of Fire——太阳这个大火球就是这样。放风筝是人们喜闻乐见的活动，但你真的了解它吗？

## Text A

### Great Ball of Fire

## 【重点词汇】

### 重点单词

interview, voyage, auxiliary, engine, limited, radiation, constantly, suck, utterly, maintenance, worship, historic, era, appropriate, visible, unlikely, extreme, remain, absolute, atmosphere

### 重点短语

off the mark, keep on doing..., in the extreme, good for, warm up, turn into

1. **interview**: *n.* a formal meeting or conversation either conducted by a reporter or one who is in charge of examining the applicants for a position 采访, 面试;  
*v.* to give such a meeting or conversation

- ◆ All media are eager to give **interviews** to gold medal winners in the Olympic Games.
- ◆ Tom has been preparing for the **interview** for about a week, for it will decide whether he can get the job.

【比较】 interviewer, interviewee / employer, employee / trainer, trainee etc.

2. **voyage**: *n.* a journey or travel, esp. by water 航程, 航海

- ◆ The **voyage** from England to India used to take six months.
- ◆ The opening of Suez Cannel greatly shortened the **voyage** between Europe and Asia.

【比较】 journey, travel, trip, sail, navigation

3. **auxiliary**: *adj.* giving help or support, additional 备用的, 辅助的

- ◆ **auxiliary** verb: 助动词
- ◆ **auxiliary** engine: 备用发动机; an **auxiliary** power supply: 备用供电

4. **limited**: *adj.* 有限的 (反: unlimited, limitless)
- ◆ There is a **limited** supply of power during the summer season.
  - ◆ Nobody expected him to win such a great success for he has a **limited** experience in the field.
5. **constantly**: *adv.* without stopping, again and again 不断地, 坚持不懈地
- ◆ The area was **constantly** hit by drought. (这地区经常遭到旱灾。)
  - ◆ His report was **constantly** interrupted by applause.

【比较】 **continuously**: 连续不断地

The telephone rang **continuously** for five minutes. (电话连续响了五分钟。)

**continually**: 接连不断地, 持续地, 频繁地

The telephone has been ringing **continually** in the office all morning. (整个早上办公室的电话铃声不断。)

**Continual** dropping wears away the stone. (滴水穿石。)

6. **utterly**: *adv.* completely; absolutely; entirely 全然; 完全地, 彻底地
- ◆ It's **utterly** necessary to make full preparations for such a long voyage.
  - ◆ We were **utterly** at a loss when we saw the result of the experiment.
- utter**: *adj.* 全然的, 绝对的 a utter nonsense 全然的废话
- utter**: *v.* 发出(声音), 发表(言论) uttered a cry 发出叫声
- utterance**: *n.* 意见, 说话, 发表, 口才, 说话的方式 forceful utterance 强有力的言辞
7. **maintenance**: *n.* the act of maintaining or the state of being maintained 维持, 保持; the work of keeping something in proper condition 维护, 保养
- ◆ The **maintenance** of the national traditions is an important part of developing the national culture. (保持民族传统是发扬民族文化的重要部分。)
  - ◆ He took a course to learn about car **maintenance**.
8. **historic**: *adj.* 历史上著名的, 有历史意义的
- ◆ The Airship Apollo made the **historic** first voyage to outer space.
  - ◆ China and the US leaders make a **historic** meeting in 1972.

【比较】 **historical**: 是指不管重要与否而在过去存在的所有事物, 也指与历史或对过去的研究有关的事物

a historical character 历史人物; a historical novel 历史小说

9. **era**: *n.* 时代, 纪元, 时期
- ◆ We are now in a great new **era** of information.
  - ◆ The historic voyage to the moon started the **era** of space travel.

【比较】 **times, age, period, epoch**

10. **appropriate**: *adj.* suitable, proper 适当的
- ◆ His casual clothes were not **appropriate** for such a formal occasion.
  - ◆ Your writing style is not at all **appropriate** to the subject.
- 反: **inappropriate, unsuitable, improper**

11. **visible**: *adj.* possible to be seen; obvious to the eye, apparent 看得见的; 明显的, 显著的
- ◆ An obvious mistake is not always **visible** to one's own eye.
  - ◆ There is a **visible** change in attitudes to working women.
12. **unlikely**: *adj.* not likely, improbable 不可能的
- ◆ Dad is **unlikely** to have dinner at home, for his flight is late.
  - ◆ It is **unlikely** that your plan will be accepted.
13. **extreme**: *adj.* in or reaching the highest degree 极度的, -极端的;  
*n.* 极端, 最大限度
- ◆ His political ideas are rather **extreme**.
  - ◆ My great-aunt has been healthy **in the extreme** considering her age.
  - ◆ He is the kind of person who usually **goes to extremes**. (他是那种总爱走极端的人。)
14. **absolute**: *adj.* 完全的, 绝对的;  
*adv.* 完全地, 绝对地
- ◆ I was scared by the **absolute** silence in the darkness.
  - ◆ His boss has **absolute** confidence in him.
  - ◆ You look **absolutely** charming in that dress.
15. **atmosphere**: *n.* the air that surrounds the earth; the general feeling or attitude that a place or an event gives you 空气, 大气层; 气氛, 氛围, 基调
- ◆ The **atmosphere** is composed of a mixture of gases.
  - ◆ The **atmosphere** at home's been depressing since they had the fight. (他们吵架后, 家里的气氛就很沉闷。)
16. **off the mark**: missing the desired object or end, not accurate 离谱, 不切题; 不准确
- ◆ Our estimate of the cost is far **off the mark**.
  - ◆ The teacher threw a piece of chalk at one student but she was way **off the mark** and hit another one.
17. **compared to**: (also compared with) 比较; 与……比较而言, 将……比做
- ◆ Please **compare** your translation **to/with** the model translation on the blackboard.
  - ◆ **Compared to** most women of her time, she was very lucky.
  - ◆ People began to **compare** the Iraqi War to the Vietnam War.
18. **good for**: 能持续……, 有效期为……
- ◆ The day-pass is **good for** a whole day, which means that you can take buses on unlimited trips within the day.
  - ◆ Don't worry! I'm quite sure that the machine will at least **be good** for another month.
19. **warm up**: 热身, 重新煮热, 变暖; 激动
- ◆ A brandy should **warm you up**.
  - ◆ The players are **warming up** for the match.
  - ◆ He **warmed up** the audience by telling a few jokes.

20. **turn into**: change the form into 变成

- ◆ In a few weeks, the caterpillar(毛虫)will **turn into** a butterfly.
- ◆ You'll never **turn me into** a salesman. I'm not made for it.
- ◆ The sofa **turns into** a bed.

### 【课文详解】

**Part One:** Para. 1-4——通过讲述航海中太阳不为人知的巨大作用，引出太阳这个主题。

1. *In an interview following ... I told the reporter.* (Line 1)

After I finished my voyage across the Pacific in a small sailboat in 1965, I was interviewed by a reporter. He asked what power I used to drive my small boat and I told him that I had the atomic power.

【比较】 "... putting a light snow of solid nitrogen onto the ground, followed by a fine powder of oxygen." (Line 49)

... putting a light snow of solid nitrogen onto the ground and then a snow of fine powder of oxygen.

2. *The boat did have ... was its sail.* (Line 4-5)

"did" 在此起强调作用，又如：

You **did** ask me but I didn't agree with your opinion. (你的确问了我，但我没同意你的观点。)

3. *The sails, of course, ... something heated it.* (Line 5-10)

The sails couldn't be of any use without wind, and there wouldn't be any wind without a temperature difference in the air, and there would be no warmer air unless something—the sun—heated it.

unless: except on the condition that, if ... not 除非

a) **Unless** he studies hard, he will never pass the examination. (**If** he **doesn't** study hard, he will never...)

b) This baby seldom cries **unless** he is hungry. (... **if** he is **not** hungry.)

**Part Two:** Para. 5-8——作为距地球最近的恒星，太阳对于地球上的生命具有特殊和至关重要的作用。

4. *You gotta love it.* (Line 17)

You have got to love it. (collq. 口语)

5. *But the sun is ... in its gravitational grip.* (Line 22)

但是太阳与地球有着非同寻常的关系是因为它距我们最近，牢牢地把地球控制在它的引力之内。

6. *And its energy, ... for the maintenance of all life.* (Line 25-26)

The solar energy comes to the surface of the earth in large quantities and it is so necessary for life on the earth that without it nothing could remain alive on earth.

7. *Sun worshippers were not too far off the mark.* (Line 29)

Sun worshippers have every reason to show their respect for the sun. They are doing exactly what they should do. 他们对太阳的崇拜并不是很错/离谱。

8. *For life to continue here, the sun must keep on shining.* (Line 31)

In order to provide the necessary energy for life on the earth to continue, the sun must go on shining as it is to provide as much energy as it does.

9. *Unlikely in the extreme — it's good for another billion years* (Line 32)

(the sun) is most improbable (to die), for it will keep on shining for as long as 5 billion years.

**Part Three: Para. 9-13**——假设太阳不再升起，用不了几天，地球上就不再有空气、水，当然也不会有生命了。从而从反面论证了太阳的重要性。

10. *Suppose it didn't do that.* (Line 43)

(What would happen) if the sun did not reappear and begin to warm things up the next day? 假如太阳不再升起，(会怎么样呢?)

suppose: *conj.* (also: supposing, provided, providing) if, be it that 倘使，假使……结果会怎样  
a) **Suppose** we win the lottery.

b) **Supposing that** you choose your major again, will you still study computer science?

11. *In about 10 more days, ... followed by a fine powder of oxygen.* (Line 47)

In another 10 days, there would be no heat at all and the temperature would go down to absolute zero. Then even the gases of the atmosphere would turn into ice so that there would be a cover of solid nitrogen on the ground, and a fine powder of oxygen would be seen above the solid nitrogen.

12. *Perhaps these ...we don't need it!* (Line 53-56)

也许上述事实驳斥了曾发表谬论的愚蠢哲人。他说月亮比太阳重要，因为月亮在我们需要光亮的夜间发光，而太阳在我们不需要光亮的白天发光。

## Text B

### Go fly a Kite

#### 【重点词汇】

##### 重点单词

inform, rid, claim, explore, series, attach, aid, target, signal, role, advertise, attract, likely, sponsor, variety, contest, construct, organize, participate, available, local

##### 重点短语

get rid of, lead to, a variety of

1. **inform**: v. (of, about) to tell 通告，告知，使获悉

◆ We were **informed** by mail of the change in plans.

◆ The nurse **informed** me that visiting hours were over.

2. **rid**: vt. to free from 使摆脱，使去掉

- ◆ He was finally able to **rid himself of** all financial worries.
  - ◆ You are supposed to **get rid of** carelessness, for it often leads to errors.
3. **claim:** *v.* 声称, 主张; (根据权利)要求, 认领, 索赔
- ◆ Either side **claimed** he had won the game.
  - ◆ Did you **claim on** the insurance after your house fire? 你家失火后你要求保险公司赔偿了吗?
4. **explore:** *v.* to study or investigate 探究, 探险, 探测
- ◆ People have long started to **explore** the outer space and have yet gained great achievements.
  - ◆ We will **explore** every possibility to find a solution to this problem. (我们要想方设法找到解决这个问题的办法。)
5. **series:** *n.* (单复数同形)a number of objects or events arranged or coming one after the other in succession 连续, 系列, 丛书
- ◆ a series of 一系列, 一连串; TV series 电视连续剧
  - ◆ They carried out a **series of** experiments to test the new drug.
  - ◆ The retired diplomat was invited to deliver a **series of** lectures on American politics.
- 【比较】 sequence, succession, chain
6. **attach:** *v.* to fasten, tie or join to 缚上, 系上, 连接
- ◆ Please **attach** a nametag to your luggage or you won't find it easily.
  - ◆ Don't forget to **attach** the document to the mail.
  - ◆ I'm very **attached to** the ancient style of construction. (我非常喜爱古典风格的建筑。)
  - attach importance /significance to: 重视
  - ◆ You didn't **attach enough importance to** the mistake so you repeated once and again.
7. **aid:** *v.* to help 帮助, 援助, 资助;
- n.* 助手, 辅助设备
- ◆ People from all over the world **aided** the area to conquer the disaster.
  - ◆ **Aids** came from all over the world immediately after the disaster.
  - ◆ I **aided** to manage financial affair in my uncle's company while I was in college.
8. **target:** *n.* 目标, 对象, 靶子
- ◆ Nobody wants to make a **target** for attack. (没有人愿意成为众矢之的。)
  - ◆ The **target** they set for production wasn't quite practical. (他们制定的生产目标不太实际。)
9. **signal:** *v.* 发信号;
- n.* 信号, 暗号
- ◆ Red light is usually a **signal** for danger.
  - ◆ His cough (咳嗽) served as the **signal** for taking action.
  - ◆ The bell **signals** the end of the school.
10. **advertise:** *v.* 做广告, 登广告

- ◆ The company **advertised** for a secretary.
  - ◆ We can **advertise** through the press.  
advertisement: *n* 广告
  - ◆ There are full pages of **advertisements** in the Sunday edition.
11. **attract**: *v* 吸引; 有吸引力, 引起注意
- ◆ The fire **attracted** significant coverage from the media. (媒体大量报道了火灾。)
  - ◆ We were greatly **attracted** by the display of flowers.
12. **likely**: *adj.* 很可能的, 合适的, 有希望的;  
*adv.* 或许, 很可能
- ◆ She is most **likely** to win the prize.
  - ◆ There were several **likely** candidates for the job.
  - ◆ That's a **likely** topic for investigation. (那是一个很有希望的研究题目, 预示可以取得成绩。)
13. **sponsor**: *n.* 发起者, 主办者; 资助人, 赞助商, 保人;  
*v.* 发起, 主办; 赞助, 做……的保人
- ◆ The auto manufacturer became the sole **sponsor** of the opening ceremony.
  - ◆ Nowadays most TV programmes are **sponsored** by enterprises.
  - ◆ sponsored programme: 插有广告的广播(电视)节目
14. **variety**: *n.* 多样性, 变化; 品种, 种类, 项目
- ◆ The new manager brought **variety** to style of work. (新经理带来了工作作风上的变化。)
  - ◆ He has a **variety of** reasons to refuse the offer.
  - ◆ a (considerable, great, wide) **variety of** 各种各样的
  - vary: *v.* 改变, 变化, 不同 vary from ...to ...
  - various: *adj.* 不同的, 多样的, 各种各样的
  - variation: *n.* 变更, 变异, 变种
15. **construct**: *v.* 建造, 构造, 创立
- ◆ Boys are usually better at **constructing** things than girls.
16. **participate**: *v.* (in) to take part in 参加
- ◆ I don't often **participate** in sports.
  - ◆ Everybody is supposed to **participate** in the class discussion.
17. **available**: *adj.* present and ready for use, at hand; that can be gotten 可用的, 可获得的, 有空的(只能作表语或后置修饰语)
- ◆ Keep a fire extinguisher (灭火器)**available** at all times.
  - ◆ The doctor is not **available** at the moment for he is attending a patient.
18. **local**: *adj.* 地方的, 当地的;  
*n.* 当地居民, 本地新闻
- ◆ local people: 当地居民 local newspaper: 当地报纸 local court: 地方法院 a local

custom: 地方风俗 local government: 地方政府

◆ local anaesthesia: 局部麻醉

### 【课文详解】

1. *Have you heard that from someone trying to get rid of you? (Line 1)*  
某人想打发你走时, 你有没有听他说过这个(that)?  
“that”在此代替题目“Go fly a kite!”. Go fly a kite 在此是双关语, 除了当“放风筝去”讲外, 俚语还有“去干你自己的事去, 别烦我了”的意思。此处选用的是第二个意思; 而本段末尾用的是第一意思。
2. *Whoever invented them, ...spring afternoons. (Line 9-11)*  
不管是谁发明了风筝, 它们都已经证明风筝不仅是春日午后的娱乐, 还在其他方面非常有用。

### 【练习答案】

Text A

I、II、III (略)

IV. (P. 7)

1. When I finish my work this year, I want to **take a long sea voyage to enjoy myself.**  
我今年工作完成后打算进行长途航海旅行。
2. **Most scientists, if you ask them, will probably tell you that they believe there are other lives (n. life 的复数) in the universe.**  
如果你询问科学家, 他们大多数会告诉你他们相信宇宙中存在其他生命。
3. **Temperature is the degree of heat in the atmosphere.**  
气温是指热量在大气层中(积累)的程度。
4. **The film we saw last night was unpleasant in the extreme.**  
我们昨晚看的那部电影极端令人厌烦。
5. **To celebrate my 20th birthday, we took a short holiday by the lake, followed by a big birthday party at home.**  
为庆祝 20 岁生日, 我们先去湖边进行了短期度假, 之后又在家里举行了大型派对。
6. **He is not very clever and his ability to improve his work is very limited.**  
他并不十分聪明, 因而改进其工作的能力非常有限。
7. **As his drink was too hot, Tom's mother warned him not to suck it through a straw (吸管; 麦杆).**  
因为饮料很烫, 汤姆的妈妈提醒他不要用吸管吸。
8. **It is not very difficult to find an appropriate example to show the importance of the sun's energy.**  
找到一个恰当的例子用以说明太阳能的重要性并不难。
9. **You can't see anything without light. Light makes things visible.**



没有光你什么都看不见。光亮使物体可见。

10. We have **exactly the same view on the question**. You can say that we are **in absolute agreement**.  
我们在这一问题上观点完全相同。你可以说我们绝对一致。
11. **Since I left home last month, I have been thinking of my parents constantly**.  
从我上月离开家,我就时常地想念我的父母。
12. If you want to get that job, you must **get well prepared for the interview**.  
如果你想获得那份工作,你就要为面试作好充分准备。
13. He **lost his grip on the rope** and fell to his death on the rocks below. (比较: lose hold/ control of)  
他没抓牢绳子,掉到下面的岩石上摔死了。
14. He is **unlikely to take part in our party this evening** because **he is always very busy**.  
他不大可能参加今晚的派对,因为他总是很忙。
15. The **historic** house and garden will **close to the public at sunset**. We have to go a little faster if we want to see them today.  
那座古居和古花园在傍晚就要对公众关闭。我们要今天参观就得走快点了。
16. They believe that they should have the **freedom to worship God in their own way**.  
他们认为他们有以自己的方式敬拜上帝的自由。

#### V. (P. 8)

1. He **kept on calling me**, but I really didn't want to talk to him.  
他不断地打电话,但我实在没时间跟他聊天。
2. Mr. Smith has just bought a used car which **is good for another five years**.  
史密斯先生刚刚买了一辆还能跑五年的二手车。
3. "If I needed a job I would **of course** go to London." Mary told her parents.  
玛莉对父母说“我如果想找工作一定会去伦敦的。”
4. Do you think it possible for prices to **go down** in the next two months?  
你认为在未来的两个月里物价会下降吗?
5. We soon became good friends and he told me his age, where he lived, **and so on**.  
我们很快成了好朋友,于是他告诉我他的年龄、家庭住址等情况。
6. On that terrible morning, the volcano seemed to take a big breath, first **sucking in air**, then **exploding**.  
在那个可怕的早晨,火山好像深吸了一口气,先是吸进空气,随后就爆发了。
7. He is so serious that he never knows when I'm **kidding**.  
他太严肃了,所以他根本不知道我什么时候在开玩笑。
8. What people need most in the dry area is a large **supply** of drinking water.  
在干旱地区生活的人最需要的莫过于大量饮水。

#### VI. (P. 9)

1. While they were talking, (杰克并没有听)。
2. (早晨,大人们离开家去办公室或工厂上班,) while the children go off to school.