

课课通



21 世纪大学英语

读写教程课课通

第二册

齐世和 张颖 主编

石油大学出版社

21世纪大学英语读写教程课课通。

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Unit One



单元内容概述

究竟是什么使人伟大？为什么有些人作为杰出人物被载入史册，受到千百万人的景仰？他（她）们确实有别于其他人——比别人更聪明、更有勇气、更强壮、更优秀吗？或他们的出名是仅凭机遇吗？本单元你将要阅读的三篇文章对近代史上三位各不相同的人物：温斯顿·丘吉尔、德肋撒嬷嬷、黛安娜王妃从个人生活的角度予以更加仔细的审视。阅读课文的同时，你要细细地体察这三个人物为之出名的所作所为、他们的意志力、他们感情丰富的心灵以及对生活的热爱；还有他们所面临的困难、他们的品格以及人性——使他们与众不同的“另一面”。



Text A Winston Churchill—His Other Life

（一）背景知识

1. Winston Churchill (1874~1965)

Prime minister of the United Kingdom (1940~1945 and 1951~1955), who was also an orator (演说家) and writer, well known for his leadership during World War II. 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 Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953.

2. World War I

A war fought from 1914 to 1918, in which Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Italy, Japan, the United States, and other allies defended Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Also called “the First World War”, “Great War”.

3. World War II

A war fought from 1939 to 1945, in which Great Britain, France, the former Soviet Union, the United States, and other allies, China included, which played an important role in Asia, defended Germany, Italy, and Japan. Also called “the Second World War”.

4. Adolf Hitler (1889~1945)

German dictator and founder of the Nazi Party (1920). His anti-Semitism (反犹太主义) and aggressive policies led Germany on the road to World War II. *Mein Kampf* (*My Struggle*) written in prison sums up his anti-Semitism, worship of power, disdain (鄙视) for morality and strategy for world domination.

（二）课文概要

This article about Winston Churchill is written by his daughter Mary Soames. It is an account of



a period in Winston Churchill's life during his frustration. It offers us a chance to take a close look at this great figure as an ordinary man. With the failure of the Dardanelles campaign, Winston Churchill, the then First Lord of the Admiralty, was removed from the Admiralty and lost his position of political influence. As a result, he retired with his family to a country retreat in Surry. There, he happened to fall in love with painting, and after overcoming a series of difficulties, he finally became very good at it, and even won first prize in a prestigious amateur art exhibition held in London in the mid-1920s. Although his political career was full of ups and downs, painting kept him company to the end of his life.

(三) 重点词汇与短语讲解

I. 词汇

1. campaign /kæm'peɪn/

n. ① 战役: A bombing **campaign** was conducted against military targets in Iraq. 发动了一场轰炸伊拉克军事目标的行动。② 运动: Our **campaign** against smoking is supported by most people. 我们发起的反吸烟运动得到大多数人的支持。Our town had a **campaign** to raise money for a new hospital. 我们城市进行了一场为新建一家医院的募捐活动。

【辨析】 campaign, war, battle

campaign 战役, 通常指在某一地区所采取的一系列有固定目标的军事行动。一次战役 (campaign) 可以包括多次战斗 (battle), 而一次战争 (war) 却可包括几次战役 (campaign)。war 战争, 通常指较大的战斗, 尤指许多国家参与的军事行动。

2. price /praɪs/

n. ① 价格, 价钱: The **price** of food was going up. 食品价格正在上涨。② 代价: The lesson was gained at the **price** of blood. 这教训是以血的代价换来的。Loss of independence was a high **price** to pay for peace. 为赢得和平而失去独立是很高的代价。

【搭配】 cut (down) price 削价 fix (set) a price at 把价格确定在 force up prices 抬高价格 force down prices 压低价格 freeze prices 冻结价格 hold down (keep down) prices 控制价格 increase (lift, put up) prices 提高价格 lower (reduce) prices 降低价格 maintain prices 维持价格 pay the price 付出代价 above (beyond, without) price 无价的, 极贵重的 at any price 不

惜任何代价 at a price 以高价; 以很高的代价

【辨析】 price, charge, cost

这三个词均可表示价钱的意思。price 主要用于货品, 尤指卖主的要求。charge 多用于为所提供的服务所付的报酬。cost 既可指购货所付的价钱也可指对于服务所付的报酬。

3. private /'praɪvət/

a. ① 私(个)人的: All rooms have got **private** bath, shower and W.C.. 所有的房间都有独用的浴缸、淋浴和抽水马桶。② 非公开的: This letter is strictly **private**. 这封信是绝密的。

【搭配】 private account 私人账户 private detective 私人侦探 private door 便门 private enterprise 私营企业 private school 私立学校 private teacher 私人教师

【构词】 privacy *n.* 独处, 隐私; 秘密, 私下 privately *ad.* 私下地, 在不公开场合

【搭配】 in private 私下里, 秘密地: I don't mind what people do **in private**. 我不在意人们私下里干什么。The rebels met **in private** to plot against the government. 反叛分子秘密开会密谋反对政府。

4. overwhelm /'əʊvə'hwelm/

v. 征服, 制服, 压倒; 使受不了, 使不知所措: That accident **overwhelmed** his career. 那事故毁掉了他一生的事业。He was **overwhelmed** by grief. 他极度悲伤。He was **overwhelmed** by the intensity of her love. 他被她强烈的爱征服了。

【构词】 overwhelming *a.* 势不可挡的; 压倒之势的 overwhelmingly 势不可挡地; 压倒之势地 overwhelmingness *n.* 势不可挡; 压倒一切

5. work/wɜ:k/

vt. 造成; 产生: Time **works** many changes.



时间能使事物发生许多变化。This medicine **works** wonders (miracles). 这种药能产生奇效。The storm **worked** great ruin. 风暴造成很大灾害。

vi. ① 起作用;有效;行得通: Your idea won't **work** in practice. 你的想法实际上行不通。The plan **works** well. 这个计划执行得很好。② 工作: Most people have to **work** in order to live. 大多数人必须工作以维持生活。

【辨析】 work, labor, toil

这三个词都可用作名词,都指“劳动”。work 为一般用语,可指体力劳动或脑力劳动,或指某种力量或机器的作用。labor 指艰苦的脑力或体力劳动。toil 带有书卷气,指长期而累人的劳动。

6. **blank** /blæŋk/

a. ① 空白的: Take out a **blank** sheet of paper and let's have a dictation. 拿出张空白纸来让我们听写。② 茫然的;无表情的;困惑不解的;空虚的: There was a **blank** look on his face. 他流露出困惑的神情。My mind went **blank**. 我的脑海中一片空白。

n. 空白;空白处;空白表格: Fill in all the **blanks** on the form. 请填好表上所有的空白处。The death of her husband left a big **blank** in her life. 她丈夫的去世使她觉得生活一片空白。

7. **accustomed** /ə'kʌstəmd/

a. 习惯的;惯常的;通常的: I'm not **accustomed** to getting up so early. 我不习惯这么早起床。Many people are **accustomed** to work hard. 许多人都习惯于努力工作。

【辨析】 be accustomed to, be used to

be accustomed to 比 be used to 更正式。be accustomed 后面可跟 to sth., to doing sth., to do sth.; 而 be used 后面只能跟 to sth. 和 to doing sth.。

【说明】 be accustomed to do sth. 常用来描述复杂的行为,而 be accustomed to doing sth. 则常用来描述简单些的行为。

8. **overcome** /'əʊvə'kʌm/

v. ① [常被动] (感性等)压倒;使受不了: He was **overcome** with astonishment. 她惊奇得不得了。When she knew he was gambling in stocks again, she was **overcome** with despair. 当她知道了他又在搞股票投机时,她绝望了。② 克服;战胜: He succeeded in his efforts to **over-**

come his fatal weakness. 经过努力,他成功地克服了自己的致命弱点。

9. **amateur** /'æmətə/

a. 业余的: Our teacher is an **amateur** painter. 我们老师是一个业余画家。

n. 业余的运动员、艺术家等: Only **amateurs** can compete in the Olympic Games. 只有业余选手才能参加奥林匹克运动会。Many **amateurs** participated in the singing contest. 有许多业余歌手参加了歌咏比赛。

10. **abundant** /ə'bʌndənt/

a. 丰富的,充足的: The country has **abundant** supplies of oil. 这个国家石油供应充足。China is **abundant** in (with) natural resources. 中国自然资源丰富。

【构词】 abundantly *ad.* 丰富地;多 abundance *n.* 大量;丰富;富足

【辨析】 abundant, plentiful

两词均表示数量多。plentiful 是一般用语,指某物数量多得称心如意,只能用于食物、金钱、财产、收获、供应等方面,不能用于时间、空间、语言、思想等方面。abundant 指某物数量过多。只能用于人、鸟、鱼、时间、雨量、资源等方面。

II. 短语

- go/come to sb.'s rescue** 解救某人;救助某人: All the people who were fishing threw away their fishing rods and **went to the rescue** of the drowning boy. 所有钓鱼的人都扔掉鱼杆前去救助那个溺水的男孩。We were about to close down the business, but the bank **came to our rescue** with a huge loan. 我们正要倒闭时,银行用巨额贷款来救助了我们。
- chance upon/on** 偶然碰见;偶然发现: He **chanced on** my sister on his way to work yesterday. 昨天他在上班的路上巧遇了我姐姐。Perhaps you might **chance upon** the dictionary at some old bookstall. 或许你会在旧书摊上碰巧买到这本词典。
- plunge into** ① (猛地)跳入;(猛地)冲入: He **plunged into** the icy water to save the child. 他纵身跳进冰冷的水里去救助那孩子。The fireman **plunged into** the building. 那消防队员冲入楼房。② 把……猛地浸入(或插入): He



plunged the knife *into* her breast. 他把刀子刺进她的胸膛。③ 突然或仓促地开始做某事: When they left, Tom at once *plunged into* his hamburger. 他们走后,汤姆立刻开始狼吞虎咽地吃汉堡包。④ (使)突然陷入(或遭受): These dangerous policies could *plunge* Europe *into* a new war. 这些危险的政策可能会使欧洲陷入一场新的战争。

4. **before one knows it** 转眼之间; 转瞬之间: We'd better set off or it will be dark *before we know it*. 我们最好动身吧, 否则天很快就要黑了。
5. **fall upon/on** 猛攻; 猛扑: They *fell on* the enemy vigorously. 他们向敌人发起猛攻。The hungry children *fell upon* the food. 饥饿的孩

子们狼吞虎咽地吃起来。

6. **take refuge** 避难; 求助于: For years, he *took refuge* in the foreign country. 他在外国避难多年。Tom *took refuge* in a smile. 汤姆用微笑支吾过去。
7. **rely on/upon** 依靠: We *rely on* him for help. 我们靠他帮助。He cannot be *relied upon*. 他靠不住。
8. **awaken to** 使意识到: The president tried his best to *awaken* the country *to* sense its danger. 总统竭力唤醒国人使之意识到面临的危险。
9. **date from** 始自: This custom *dates from* the 17th century. 这一风俗始于 17 世纪。
10. **keep sb. company** 陪伴某人: He stayed at home to *keep his wife company*. 他留在家里陪伴妻子。

(四) 难句解析及佳句诵读

I. 难句解析

1. As First Lord of the Admiralty in 1915, he had been deeply involved in a campaign in the Dardanelles that could have shortened the course of a bloody world war. (L. 2~5)
[解析] 句中由 *that* 引导的定语从句修饰 *a campaign*; 从句中的 *could* 和不定式完成式连用表示某事(在本文中是缩短战争的进程)原本可能发生,但却没有发生。
2. Overwhelmed by the disaster—"I thought he would die of grief," said his wife, Clementine—he retired with his family to Hoe Farm, ... (L. 10~13)
[解析] *Overwhelmed by the disaster* 是过去分词短语,作原因状语,类似的用法还有第 21 行的 *Delighted with anything that ...*, 以及第 54 行的 *Overwhelmed by grief ...*。
3. I have never felt any fear of a canvas since. (L. 43~44)
[解析] 最后一个词 *since* 在本句中是副词,意为“from then until now”。
4. "Had he chosen painting instead of politics, he would have been a great master with the brush." (L. 46~48)
[解析] *Had he chosen painting instead of politics* 为一省略了 *if*, 采用倒装形式的虚拟条件从句,相当于“*If he had chosen painting instead of politics*”。
5. He wrote to Clementine: "I went out and painted a beautiful river in the afternoon light with red and golden hills in the background." (L. 55~57)
[解析] *with red and golden hills in the background* 为一由 *with* 引导的独立结构。
6. My father^① must have felt a glow of satisfaction when in the mid-1920s he won first prize in a prestigious amateur art exhibition^② held in London. (L. 63~65)
[解析] ① *must* 和不定式完成式连用表示对过去所发生的事情的肯定推测。② *held in London* 为过去分词短语作定语。
7. "Happy are the painters," (L. 79)
[解析] 这是一个倒装句。



II. 佳句诵读

1. Life and love and hope slowly revived. (L. 59)
2. Painting remained a joy to Churchill to the end of his life. (L. 78)
3. Light and color, peace and hope, will keep them company to the end of the day. (L. 80~82)

(五) 课文练习答案及难点注释

I. (略)

II.

1. It was a military campaign in which many soldiers died. The effects for Churchill were (a) he lost his political position and (b) he was overwhelmed with grief.
2. He felt so inspired to paint that he was distracted from his personal problems.
3. His sister-in-law's painting inspired him to try his hand at it; his wife rushed out to buy all the materials he would need; and the wife of Sir John Lavery helped him overcome his fear of a blank canvas.
4. The blank whiteness of the canvas made him feel he didn't know where to begin. The nervousness was not typical of Churchill, who was known publicly as a brave and strong-willed person.
5. Churchill was comparing the canvas to an opponent in a fight, and he could now see that he would win the "battle".
6. He meant that Churchill would have been a great painter, just as he was a great politician.
7. It was his comfort when the death of his mother was followed quickly by the death of his daughter.
8. Because the judges suspected that it was not painted by an amateur; they were later delighted because Churchill was already a famous political figure and the fact that he also painted well surprised them.
9. No, she considers that decade an artistically fruitful one.
10. He meant that painting was like a friend who never betrayed or abandoned him. This seems to suggest that he often felt lonely, misunderstood and/or disappointed in his relationships with other people.

III.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. artistic | 2. overcome | 3. infinite | 4. plunged | 5. mission |
| 6. campaign | 7. revived | 8. distract | 9. accustomed | 10. retreat |
| 11. precaution | 12. disastrous | | | |

NOTES:

1. (S4) 当戴安娜王妃遇难身亡的时候,举国上下陷入一片深深的悲哀。
2. (S5) 阿曼达那天不好受,但是她仍然像往常一样自如地演出了剧中的角色。
3. (S6) 当你不堪忍受大城市的复杂的生活时,不妨躲到乡村去小住几天。

IV.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. delighted with | 2. bore fruit |
| 3. kept Clementine company | 4. rely on |
| 5. take refuge | 6. awaken people to |
| 7. pay the price | 8. chanced upon; dated from |



9. tried his hand at 10. fell upon; came to her rescue

V.

1. broadens the mind 2. weakened
3. sweeten Diet Coke 4. hardens
5. strengthen 6. deepen your understanding of the course material
7. sharpen the kitchen knives 8. reddened
9. brighten; quickens 10. lightened

NOTES:

1. broadens the mind (S1) 使心胸开阔
2. course material (S6) 教材

VI.

1. lucky 2. wealthy 3. tasty 4. icy 5. wavy 6. smelly
7. sleepy 8. noisy (smelly also plausible!) 9. healthy 10. sunny

NOTES:

heavy meal (S7) 油腻的饭菜

VII.

1. Amazed at the great changes that are taking place in Shanghai, many foreign visitors leave China with a completely new view of our country.
2. Startled by the appearance of a mouse, we promptly decided to clean our room.
3. Tired of their own cooking, they've decided to go to a restaurant for a change.
4. Frightened by the horror film, the little girl was alert to every sound in the house that night.
5. Deeply disappointed with the actress's performance, Tom soon switched to another channel.
6. Embarrassed about still being in bed at 10 a. m., when my friends came I pretended to be sick with stomachache.

VIII.

1. So I did 2. so did my brother 3. So she does
4. So they do; so do his classmates 5. So am I

IX.

lonely; overcame; refuge; finally; however; where; delighted; contemplated; entry; campaign; distract; plunged into; After a month; rescue; when; overwhelming

- X. “‘在画画呢!’她大声说道。‘真有意思。可你在等什么呢?把画笔给我——那支大的。’她猛地把笔蘸上颜料,还没等我明白过来,就已经挥笔泼墨在惊恐不已的画布上画下了有力的几道蓝色。谁都看得出画布无法回击。我不再迟疑。抓起那支最大的画笔,迅猛异常地向我那可怜的牺牲品扑了过去。自那以后,我再也不曾害怕过画布。”

XI.

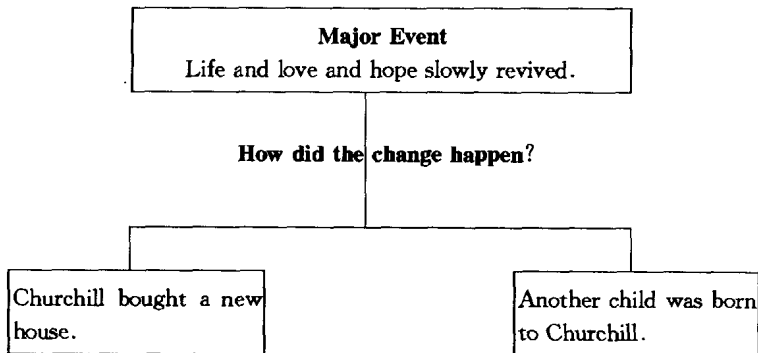
1. When his wife died of a stroke in her sixties, the 72-year-old retired professor was overwhelmed by grief. Life would be too difficult for him without anybody to rely on.
2. Last month two amateur painters held an exhibition of their pictures in London. Many people went to see it, including a few celebrated professionals.
3. When seven astronauts died in the Challenger disaster in the mid-1980s, it plunged the whole world into shock and grief.
4. After completing her second prime ministry, she remained actively involved in political affairs. She came to the rescue several times when the government was in difficulty.
5. After his failure in the election campaign, Dr. Smith retired to a small village, where he tried



his hand at farming.

6. As long as you keep working hard all your life, you will recall your past with a glow of satisfaction.
7. We must awaken people to the importance of environmental protection, or it will be too late.
8. That official was removed from office for being involved in a political scandal. Had he known this would happen, he might have acted differently.

XII.



XIII.

My sister Stephanie began her love affair with television in her second grade amid highly emotional circumstances. She had had a quarrel with her best friend, and found that she was alone and lonely every day after school and had nothing to do. That's when the miracle of television came to her rescue.

(六) 参考译文

温斯顿·丘吉尔——他生活中的另一面

玛丽·索姆斯

我的父亲温斯顿·丘吉尔是在40多岁时开始喜爱上绘画的,当时他正身处逆境。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。那次战役本能够缩短一场血腥的世界大战的进程,但却失败了;由于伤亡惨重,丘吉尔于公于私都付出了代价;他被免去了海军部的职务,失去了显赫的政治地位。

“我本以为他会因忧伤而死的。”他的妻子克莱门泰因说。被不幸压垮的他同家人一起退隐到萨里郡的一个乡间居处——耘锄农场。在那儿,正如丘吉尔后来所回忆的那样,“绘画女神挽救了我!”

一天他正在花园里漫步,正巧碰上他的弟妹在用水彩画素描。他观看了几分钟,然后借过她的画笔,试了一试——于是缪斯女神施展了她的魔法。自那天以后,温斯顿便爱上了绘画。

任何能使温斯顿从忧思中解脱出来的事情都让克莱门泰因高兴。因此,她赶紧去买来她所能找到的各种颜料和材料。水彩颜料、油画颜料、纸张、帆布画布——很快耘锄农场里便堆满了画家可能想要或需要的任何东西。

画油画最终成了温斯顿的一大爱好——但是最初的几步却难得出奇。他凝视着自己的第一块空白画布,异乎寻常地紧张。他后来回忆道:

“我犹豫地选了一管蓝色颜料,然后无限小心地在雪白的底子上画上了豆粒般的一小笔。就在这时,我听到车上传来汽车的声音,于是惊恐地丢下画笔。当我看清是谁从汽车里走出来时,便更加惊慌失措。来人正是住在附近的著名画家约翰·莱佛利爵士的夫人。



“在画画呢!”她大声说道。“真有意思。可你在等什么呢?把画笔给我——那支大的。”她猛地把笔蘸上颜料,还没等我明白过来,就已经挥笔泼墨在惊恐不已的画布上画下了有力的几道蓝色。谁都看得出画布无法回击。我不再迟疑,抓起那支最大的画笔,迅猛异常地向我那可伶的牺牲品扑了过去。自那以后,我再也不曾害怕过画布。”

后来教丘吉尔作画的莱佛利曾经说起过他这位不同寻常的学生的艺术才能:“如果他当初选择的是绘画而不是政治,他定会成为一位驾驭画笔的大师。”

在绘画中,丘吉尔发现了一个将陪他度过大半人生的伴侣。1921年,他的母亲去世,两个月后,他又失去了他和克莱门泰因的3岁爱女玛丽戈尔德。在这期间,绘画是他的慰藉。悲痛欲绝的温斯顿寄居苏格兰朋友们的家中——并在绘画中寻得安慰。他写信给克莱门泰因道:“我外出画了一条在午后阳光下的美丽的河流,背景是红色和金黄色的山峦。爱怜的思绪油然而生……啊,我一直感受到失去玛丽戈尔德的痛楚。”

生命、爱和希望慢慢地复苏了。1922年9月,克莱门泰因和温斯顿的另一个孩子降生了:那就是我。同年,温斯顿买下了查特威尔,他所钟爱的家,他将在其后的40年里画出其所有不同的风貌。

20世纪20年代中期,我父亲在伦敦举行的一次享有盛名的业余美展中赢得了一等奖,当时他一定颇为得意。参赛作品不署名,所以一些评委坚持认为温斯顿的画——有关查特威尔的第一批画作中的一幅——是一位专业画家而不是一位业余画家的作品,所以应该取消其参赛资格。但最后,他们同意应信赖那位艺术家的诚实,而在得知那幅画为丘吉尔所作时他们都很高兴。

史学家们一直把1929年温斯顿再次被免职后的10年称为他无所作为的十年。也许在政治上那些年的确无所作为,因为他一个人大声疾呼,想要唤醒英国人认识到来自希特勒的威胁,然而响应者寥寥无几。但在艺术上,那些年却硕果累累:现存的500多幅丘吉尔的油画中,约有一半作于1930年至1939年之间。

绘画始终是丘吉尔的一种乐趣,与他相伴终生。“画家是幸福的,”他在他的《作为一种消遣的绘画》一书中写道,“因为他们不会孤独。光线与色彩,宁静与希望,将终日与他们相伴。”对我的父亲来说也是如此。



Text B Little Sister of the Poor

(一) 背景知识

1. Mother Teresa (1910~1997)

Mother Teresa, a Roman Catholic nun, was born to Albanian parents in Yugoslavia. She is known as “the Saint of the Gutters” for bringing comfort and dignity to thousands of poor people who were badly in need of help. She founded an order to take care of the poor and dying in Calcutta, India, and all over the world. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.

2. Roman Catholic Church

The Roman Catholic Church, also called Catholic church or the Church of Rome, is the Christian Church with administrative headquarters in the Vatican, of which the pope, or the Bishop of Rome is the supreme head.

3. John Paul II (1920~)

Elected Pope on Oct. 16th, 1978, John Paul II is the first none-Italian Polish pope in the history of Roman Catholic Church.

4. Pope Paul VI (1897~1978)

Pope Paul VI was Italian pope of the Roman Catholic Church from 1963 to 1978.

5. Nobel Prize

Any of the six prizes awarded annually by the Nobel Foundation for outstanding achievements in the fields of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and economics, and for the promotion of world peace.



(二) 课文概要

This text is a brief introduction to the life story of Mother Teresa. Widely regarded as a living saint, Mother Teresa was perhaps the most admired woman in the world for what she had done for the dying and desperate in India and around the world. By blood and origin she was Albanian, her citizenship was Indian, and she was a Roman Catholic. When she first came to India, she taught slum children in Calcutta whose parents were too poor to send them to school. These children called her Mother Teresa, and that is who she became. Later she found there were so many people who needed to be taken care of in her adopted city, so she gathered a small group of nuns around her to serve these people. She devoted all her life to this cause. In her life she won numerous honors, among which were Jewel of India and the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize.

(三) 重点词汇与短语讲解

I. 词汇

1. bare /beə/

a. ① 赤裸的; 光秃秃的: The top of the hill was **bare**. 山顶是光秃秃的。These boys are used to walking in **bare** feet. 这些孩子们习惯于赤脚走路。② 没有……的; 缺少……的: My house was almost **bare** of furniture. 我的房子里几乎一件家具都没有。③ 仅仅的; 勉强的: All that they had ever had were the **bare** necessities of life. 他们所曾经拥有的是仅够满足最低限度的生活必需品。

【辨异】 bare, naked

bare 用于物时表示没有遮盖和装饰, 用于人时表示某个部位的裸露。naked 用于人时表示全裸, 用于物时表示没有必需的遮盖物。

2. abandon /ə'ændən/

v. ① 丢弃; 离开; 遗弃; 抛弃: He **abandoned** his wife and children. 他抛弃了妻子儿女。② 放弃; 停止: The bad weather forced them to **abandon** the research. 恶劣的天气迫使他们放弃搜索工作。

【辨异】 abandon, desert

abandon 表示完全放弃所感兴趣的或所负责的东西, 大多是遭受某种环境压力或困难才放弃努力或理想。desert 特别强调在违背法律、道义、信仰等情况下放弃职守、岗位、忠诚、责任等, 带有一种谴责的意味。

3. boundary /'baundəri/

n. 分界线; 边界; 界限; 范围: The **boundaries** of human knowledge are constantly being extended. 人类知识范围正在不断得到拓宽。The river forms a **boundary** between the two cities. 这条河流构成了两座城市之间的分界线。

【辨异】 boundary, border, frontier, limit, confines, bound

boundary 主要指“边界; 分界线”, 强调两地之间的区域划分。border 可指“边界; 边缘”, 也可指“国界; 国境”。frontier 的意思是“国境; 边疆; 边界”。limit “界限”, 是含义最广的用语, 可以指有形的东西, 也可以指无形的东西。confines 指比 border 狭的边界, 是文学上的用语。bound 表“界限; 范围”等词义时, 多用复数。

4. adopt /ə'dɒpt/

v. ① 选定: The liberal Party **adopted** him as its candidate. 自由党选定他为该党的候选人。② 收养: The old couple proposed to **adopt** the boy as their son. 这对老夫妇打算收养那个男孩作为他们的儿子。③ 采取; 采纳: They have **adopted** my idea. 他们采纳了我的主张。④ 正式通过: After some discussion the agenda was **adopted**. 经过一阵讨论, 议事日程被通过了。

【注意】 注意 adopt 与 adapt (使适应) 两个词在拼写及词义方面的区别。

5. convert /kən'veɪt/

v. (使) 转变; (使) 转化; 兑换: The seat **converts** easily into a bed. 这椅子可以很容易的改成一张床。Water is **converted** into steam if it is boiled. 水如果被加热就会变成蒸汽。They **con-**



verted their money from marks into pounds. 他把马克兑换成英镑。

【**构词**】conversion *n.* 变化;转化 converted *a.* 改建的;改造的 convertible *a.* 可改变的;可转化的

【**辨析**】convert, alter, change, modify, transform, turn

convert 指从一种状态或情况转变为另一种状态或情况,尤指用于新的用途或目的,也可指物理变化和化学变化。alter 指在外观或用途上对事物作局部或细微的改变,尤指修改衣服尺寸等以符合需要、偶尔也表示人的态度或信念的改变。change 可以指任何变化,包括宏观或微观的变化、质或量的变化,以及外观或本质的变化,有“彻底改变”、“以新代旧”的含义。modify 指部分的改变或轻微改变,尤指计划、方法、组织、条款等的改变。transform 指使人或物在性质或形态上发生根本的改变,与 convert 同义。turn 与 change 相同,多指外观的变化或形式的改变。

6. shelter /'ʃeltə/

n. ① (无家可归者的)临时收容所: The Red Cross turned the school into a **shelter** for victims of the earthquake. 红十字会把这所学校改建成了地震难民的临时收容所。② 遮蔽所;庇护所;遮盖物: They looked for **shelter** from the bad weather. 他们寻找躲避恶劣天气的地方。③ 掩蔽;遮蔽;保护;庇护: In the storm I took **shelter** under a tree. 我在一棵树下躲避暴风雨。

v. ① (使)掩蔽;遮蔽;庇护;保护: The wall **sheltered** the soldiers from gunfire. 这堵墙为士兵们挡住了枪炮的射击。② 躲避;避难: We **sheltered** under a tree until the shower passed. 我们在树下躲避到阵雨过去。

7. range /reɪndʒ/

n. ① 范围;幅度: He said it was outside his **range** of responsibility. 他说这事不在他的职权范围之内。② 一系列;山脉: The book covers a wide **range** of subjects. 该书涉及面很广。

v. ① (在一定范围内)变动;变化;从……到……不等: The children's ages **range** from 5 to 15. 孩子们的年龄从 5 岁到 15 岁不等。② 论及;涉及: His speech **rang**ed over a number of top-

ics. 他的演讲涉及好几个论题。

【**辨析**】range, scope

这两个词都指某事物所能行事的限度或包括的范围。range 强调某一作用中的事物,如思维、视力、机械力或某种外力所能达到的范围。scope 强调不能超越的限度或范围,超越了它,诸如理解力、视力、应用范围等便都会无效。

8. award /ə'wɔ:d/

n. 奖品;奖金: The Olympic winner received a gold medal as an **award**. 奥林匹克运动会的冠军得到金牌作为奖励。

v. ① 授予;奖给: The best students are **awarded** special scholarships. 最好的学生被授予了特别奖学金。② 判给: The court **awarded** damages of \$ 5 000 to the injured man. 法庭判给受伤者 5 000 美元损害赔偿金。

【**辨析**】award, reward

这两个词可以从以下两个方面辨别:1. 作为动词用时,award“授予”奖章、奖金、称号等,后面可以跟两个宾语,一般结构为 award sb. sth., 或 award sth. to sb.。reward 意为“报酬;报答”,多以人或人的行为作宾语,如果要说明为何报答,则要加 with 短语。e. g. He was **rewarded** with money. 他被授予奖金。2. 作名词用时,award 指成绩优秀或贡献卓越而获得奖励,往往是一种荣誉,可以是精神的,也可以是物质的。reward 指应得的报酬、奖金,不重荣誉。

II. 短语

1. **give way to** ① 向……让步;对……屈服: Mrs. Rogers **gave way to** her husband in buying the car. 罗杰斯太太同意丈夫买下那辆车。② 让位于;转为: Radio has **given way to** television in popularity. 收音机的普遍性已为电视机所取代。There, desert **gave way to** pastures. 在那里,沙漠没有了,出现了一些牧场。
2. **be identified with** 与……密切结合;参加到……中去: He had always been closely **identified with** the Liberal Party. 它与自由党的关系一向十分密切。