

课课通

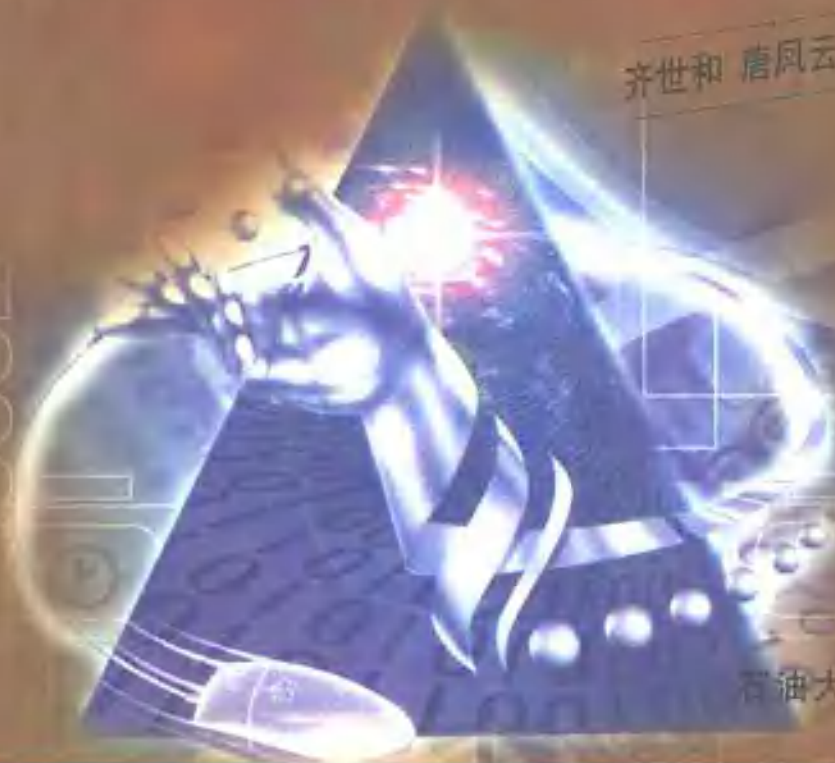


21世纪大学英语

读写教程课课通

● 第四册 ●

齐世和 唐风云 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

(第四册)

主编 齐世和 唐风云 张颖

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前 言

本书是根据复旦大学出版社和高等教育出版社 1999 年 6 月出版的普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材《21 世纪大学英语》(读写教程)而编写的一套学习指导用书。全书共分四册,与教材配套。每册书各分 10 个单元,按课文顺序编写,各单元的内容及编写特点如下:

一、单元内容概述。这一部分为全单元三篇课文的内容简介。仔细阅读以后可以做到对所学的内容心中有数,增加学习兴趣,为充分理解和掌握本单元的学习内容打下良好的基础。

二、Text A。其中包括:

(一)背景知识。对于本课文有关的文化、习俗、人物、事件等各方面背景知识予以介绍。

(二)课文概要。这一部分言简意赅地对课文内容予以概括,帮助读者了解文章的主要内容或中心思想。

(三)重点词汇和短语解释。这一部分是全单元的重点内容,对本单元需要掌握的词汇和短语给以详细解释。既列出了本课中出现的词义,也列出了其他常用词义,全部用例句予以说明,从而帮助读者全面掌握重点词汇。此外还列出了该词的派生词,与该词有关的常用搭配以及同义词或易混词的辨析,并对其他有关情况作了详细的解释。

(四)难句解析及佳句诵读。这一部分主要从语法结构的角度对课文中的难句、长句给予解析,帮助读者克服阅读中的障碍。同时摘录出课文中的精彩句子供读者欣赏诵读。

(五)课文练习答案及难点解释。这一部分中给出了各项练习的答案,并对其中的难点予以解释或翻译。

(六)参考译文。即课文翻译。

三、Text B。内容形式的编排与 Text A 相同。

四、Text C。其中包括:

(一)课文导读。这一部分对课文以夹议夹叙的方式进行导读。形式新颖,易于接受。

(二)课文练习答案。

(三)参考译文。

五、实践训练。这一部分是习题,附有答案,主要针对四级考试而设计相关模拟题,以巩固刚学过的知识。

除了与课文配套的 10 个单元之外,本书还包括 3 套试题。Test Paper One 针对第一至第三单元,Test Paper Two 针对第四至第六单元,Test Paper Three 是针对第七至第十单元设计的。试题的形式与四、六级统考相同,各当后面附有答案。

本书由齐世和、张颖、王宇航策划,并由齐世和、张颖和唐风云审校,修改了全部稿件最后定稿。全书第一至第十单元分别由齐世和、韩德顺、安惠英、张梦雅、张颖、王欣、孙寅璐、宋鸿鸣、吴学颖和唐风云编写。三篇 Test Paper 分别由杨丽娟、王凤兰和张琛慧编写。

本书的编写人员既有从教多年的中老年教师,也有刚踏上教学岗位的年轻硕士。本书是他们共同辛勤劳动的结晶,衷心地希望使用此书的大学生和英语自学者从中受益。

由于作者的水平有限,书中出现缺点错误在所难免,敬请广大读者和同行批评指正。

编者

2001. 12

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(第四册)

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Unit One



单元内容概述

一个人怎样做才能在同代人中脱颖而出名垂青史呢?本单元的每一篇课文都从不同的角度对这一复杂的问题进行了探讨。在课文A“谁是伟大的?”中,一位心理学家对诸如毅力和对工作的热爱等这些各个领域的伟人们似乎所共有的个人品质进行了推敬。课文B“怎样做一位领袖”成文于20多年前罗纳德·里根就任美国总统之前。然而,他对普通政客与真正的领袖的区别所作的评论至今仍然适用。最后,课文C是对一次民意测验的报告,这次民意测验要求提名人类历史上最伟大的人物。结果显示了科学和宗教从古至今的重要性,以及世界各地对伟大的不同看法。



Text A Who Is Great?

(一) 背景知识

1. Napoleone Buonaparte (1769~1821)

Napoleone Buonaparte, a French general, was first consul and then emperor of the French and carried out many reforms that left a lasting mark on the institutions of France and of much of western Europe. But his driving passion was the military expansion of French dominion, and, though at his fall he left France smaller than it had been at the outbreak of the Revolution in 1789, he was almost unanimously revered during his lifetime and until the end of the Second Empire under his nephew Napoleon III as one of history's great heroes.

2. George Washington (1732~1799)

General, statesman, and first president of the United States, George Washington is beloved as the "father" of the U. S. A. He was commander in chief of the American forces in the American Revolution and chairman of the convention that wrote the United States Constitution. He led the men who turned America from an English colony into a self-governing nation. His ideals of liberty and democracy set a standard for future presidents and for the whole country.

3. The Allied evacuation at Dunkirk

Dunkirk is an important commercial seaport in the extreme north of France on the Strait of Dover. Evacuation of Dunkirk was one of the great actions of World War II.

With the German breakthrough in 1940, Britain's only army, together with some French and Dutch units, was caught between the sea and the thrust of Hitler's tank units on the Dunkirk beaches. From May 29 to June 4, small volunteer craft crossed the channel and evacuated most of the Allied forces in the face of a terrible artillery bombardment.

4. Franklin Roosevelt (1882~1945)



Popularly known as F.D.R., the 32nd president of the United States, Franklin Roosevelt held office from 1933 to 1945 during the New Deal era and World War II. The modern role of the United States government, in both its domestic and foreign policies, owes much to the changes that Roosevelt helped bring about. To counter the Great Depression of the 1930s he enlisted the powers of the federal government to promote the economic welfare of the U.S. people. He was a leader in the Allied struggle against the Axis powers in World War II, preparing the way for the United States to assume a continuing role in world security. He was the only president to be reelected three times.

5. Thomas Jefferson (1743~1826)

Thomas Jefferson was the third president of the United States, principal author of the Declaration of Independence, and influential political philosopher.

6. Woodrow Wilson (1856~1924)

Thomas Woodrow Wilson, 28th president of the United States (1913~1921), was an American statesman remembered for his high-minded and sometimes inflexible idealism, who led his country into World War I and became the leading advocate of the League of Nations at the Paris Peace Conference.

7. John F. Kennedy (1917~1963)

John F. Kennedy was 35th president of the United States (1961~1963), who faced a number of foreign crises, especially in Cuba and Berlin, but managed to secure such achievements as the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and the Alliance for Progress. He was assassinated while riding in a motorcade in Dallas.

8. Warren G. Harding (1865~1923)

Warren G. Harding was 29th president of the United States (1921~1923), who was elected on a Republican platform pledging a nostalgic "return to normalcy" following World War I. He died during his third year in office and was succeeded by Vice President Calvin Coolidge.

9. Johannes Kepler (1571~1630)

The Renaissance astronomer and astrologer Johannes Kepler is best known for his discovery of the three principles of planetary motion, by which he clarified the spatial organization of the solar system. Moreover, he founded modern optics by presenting the earliest correct explanation of how human beings see. He was the first to set forth accurately what happens to light after it enters a telescope, and he designed a particular form of that instrument. His ideas provided a transition from the ancient geometrical description of the heavens to modern dynamical astronomy, into which he introduced the concept of physical force.

10. Emily Dickinson (1830~1886)

Dickinson, Emily, in full EMILY ELIZABETH DICKINSON was an American lyric poet who has been called "the New England mystic" and who experimented with poetic rhythms and rhymes. Almost all her poetry was published posthumously.

11. James Joyce (1882~1941)

James Joyce, in full JAMES AUGUSTINE ALOYSIUS JOYCE was an Irish novelist noted for his experimental use of language and exploration of new literary methods in such large works of fiction as *Ulysses* (1922) and *Finnegan's Wake* (1939).

12. Brandeis University

Brandeis University, private coeducational institution of higher learning at Waltham, Mass., was founded in 1948 as the first Jewish-sponsored nonsectarian university in the United States.

The main components of the university are a college and graduate school of arts and sciences.



The college has schools of science, social science, humanities, and creative arts. The university's School of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies offers programs and research in ancient and modern Jewish thought, history, and culture. A graduate program for Jewish Communal Services prepares students for professional careers in Jewish communities. The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare awards doctorates in social-welfare policy.

(二) 课文概要

Text A is a magazine article which reports on the ideas of a recent book, *Greatness: Who Makes History and Why* by Dean Keith Simonton. In this book, Simonton has combined historical knowledge about great figures with recent findings in genetics, psychiatry, and the social sciences to explore such questions as "What makes one person go down history while another is forgotten?" Complex as the question is, Professor Simonton has managed to identify three qualities which great people seem to share. They are a "never surrender attitude, intelligence plus other factors and a love of one's work."

(三) 重点词汇及短语讲解

I. 词汇

1. artillery /ɑ:'tiləri/

n. ① 火炮;大炮: a piece of **artillery** 一门大炮
② 炮兵(部队)

构词 artilleryman *n.* 炮兵;炮手

辨析 artillery, cannon, gun, shell

artillery 是总称,指的是大炮,相当于 big guns;此外还可以指炮兵。cannon 可指大炮,火炮,加农炮等;可用作个体名词,也可用作集合名词。作集合名词用时,用单数形式,但动词用复数。如 The cannon(s) are firing. 大炮在轰鸣。gun 既可指枪,又可指炮,现在常可用以代替 cannon。shell 主要指炮弹,现在常用以代替 cannonball。

2. carve /kɑ:v/

v. ① 靠勤奋创(业),靠勤奋树(名声): He **carved** himself a nice position in the baseness. 他在企业中努力谋得一个好职位。He **carved** out a name for himself. 他为自己赢得了名声。
② 雕刻(成): He **carved** the wood into the shape of a bird. 他把木块雕刻成鸟的形状。

构词 carver *n.* 雕刻师 carving *n.* 雕刻;雕刻术;雕刻品

搭配 carve out a career 谋求发迹 carve out one's way 开辟道路

3. timing /'taimɪŋ/

n. 时间选择;时间安排,时机掌握: My **timing** was completely wrong. 我在时间选择(或安排)上完全弄错了。"Have we arrived too early?" "No, your **timing** is perfect—dinner is almost ready." "我们是否到的太早了?" "不,你们的时间掌握得正好——晚餐几乎做好了。"

4. implication /ɪmpli'keɪʃən/

n. 含意;暗指;含蓄: Did you gather the **implications** of her remark? 你有没有听出他这话的言外之意? Any form of speech has some kind of cultural **implication**. 任何形式的语言都具有某种文化涵义。

构词 implicational *a.* 暗示的;暗示的 *implicationally ad.* 暗示地;暗示地 *implicative a.* 含蓄的;有言外之意的

5. figure /'fɪgə/

n. ① 名人;要人;人物: Churchill was one of the greatest **figures** of his era. 丘吉尔是他那个时代最伟大的人物之一。② 数字;算术: Are you good at **figures**? 你精于算术吗? ③ 人像;外形;轮廓: Who is the **figure** in the distance? 远处的那个人是谁? ④ 体形;风姿;体态: He has a good **figure**. 他身材很好。

v. ① 计算: **Figure** the total and I'll pay it with a check. 请把总数算出来,我用支票支付。
② 认为;估计: We **figured** that he would arrive



at around two o'clock. 我们估计他将在两点钟左右到达。They **figured** it was better for them to stay where they were. 他们认为最好还是在原地不动。

搭配 cut (make) a figure 露面 cut a fine figure 崭露头角 cut a poor figure 出丑 cut a foolish figure 成为笑柄 figure in 包括;算进;把……估计在内;指望;计划 figure out 合计;计算出;想出;解决;领会到 figure up 计算;把……总加起来

辨析 figure, shape, form

这三个词都有形状的意思。figure 指轮廓、外形,尤指“体态”、“相貌”、“身材”。form 侧重比较抽象的方式、形状,也可以指看得见的特殊形状,使用较广,是常用词。shape 指人或物的整个外形,侧重具体的形态

6. drive /draɪv/

n. 干劲,动力;He's clever but he won't succeed because he lacks **drive**. 他很聪明,但不会成功,因为他缺乏进取精神。Our salespeople need determination and **drive**. 我们的推销人员需要决心和干劲。

7. cite /saɪt/

v. 引用;引证;举出;The lawyer **cited** a previous case to support his argument. 律师引用一个先前的案例来证明他的论点。The minister **cited** the latest crime figures as proof of the need for more police. 部长引用了最新犯罪统计数字作为需要增加警力的证明。

8. morale /mə'reɪl/

n. 士气;精神状态;The **morale** of the enemy troops was sinking lower every day. 敌军士气日益低落。Failure did not affect his **morale**. 失败没有使他泄气。

注意 morale 和 moral 两个词词形极为相近,但词义和读音都毫无共同之处。moral 多用作形容词,意为“道德上的”等;做名词时意为“道德”、“品行”等

9. striking /'straɪkɪŋ/

a. 引人注目的;显著的,突出的; a very **striking** woman 一个十分引人注目的妇女 a **striking** idea 很吸引人的见解

构词 strikingly *ad.* 显著地;引人注目地;惊人地 strikingness *n.* 显著;惊人

辨析 striking, conspicuous, distinguished, outstanding, remarkable, notice-

able, prominent

striking 指人的行为不寻常,使人见了很吃惊且留下深刻印象。e. g. She always wears striking clothes. 她总是衣着惊人。conspicuous 主要用于指非常明显、清楚,因而眼睛或思想不会错过的事物。e. g. wear conspicuous clothes 穿着显眼的衣服, distinguished 卓有成就的,指得到承认和好评的才学成就。e. g. a distinguished composer 杰出的作曲家, remarkable 指值得注意的、引人注意的。e. g. a remarkable event 引人注目的事件, noticeable 指清楚地显露出来,很容易让人感觉到或者看出来。e. g. Improvement is noticeable in all the tests. 在所有的实验中都可以看到明显的好转。prominent 适用于那些从背景或周围环境中明显地突出或凸起的事物,在引申用法中,指明显地突出或优越于周围环境的人。e. g. his prominent forehead 他突出的前额。

10. make /meɪk/

v. 成为;成了; Cold tea **makes** a good drink in summer. 凉茶在夏天是好饮料。His adventures **make** a good story. 他的奇遇是一个很好的故事。

11. contemporary /kən'tempərəri/

n. ① 同代人;同年龄的人; Shelly and Keats were **contemporaries**. 雪莱和济慈是同代人。He and I were **contemporaries** at school. 他和我是同期同学。② 当代人;现代人; Is this musician a **contemporary**? 这是一位现代音乐家吗?
a. 当代的;现代的; I intended to deal with **contemporary** writers in this article. 在这篇文章里,我打算谈谈当代作家。③ 同时代的;同时期的; The telephone and the gramophone were **contemporary** inventions. 电话和留声机是同一时代的发明。

辨析 contemporary, current, up-to-date, modern, recent

这一组词都有“最近的”含意。contemporary 意指“当代的”、“现代的”或“同时代的”。current 和 up-to-date 意思是“新的”、“最新的”,指正在发生的或流行的事物。modern “现代的”,只发生在当今的而不是古代的。与 contemporary 相比,它包含的时间范围较广。recent 意为“近来的”、“新来的”,用来描述刚发生的或刚完成的事。Professor Wang will give us a lecture on contemporary novels. 王教授将给我们做一个关于现代小说的

讲座。A current issue of a magazine is the one that has just been published. 杂志的最近一期就是刚发行的那一期。Her clothes are always up-to-date. 她的衣服总是最时新的。Television is a modern invention. 电视为近代的发明。The whole family were anxious to get the pictures of our recent vacation. 全家都急切地想得到我们最近度假时拍的照片。

12. submit /səb'mit/

v. ① 提交;呈递: All important problems must be **submitted** to the committee for discussion. 所有重要问题都必须提交委员会讨论。I **submitted** my resignation. 我提交了辞呈。② 听从;服从;屈服: I refuse to **submit** (myself) to his control. 我拒绝服从他的控制。Children at school must **submit** to the orders of the headmaster. 儿童在学校必须听从校长的指示。

构词 submission n. 屈服;顺从;服从;呈递;提交
submissive a. 服从的;顺从的
submissively ad. 顺从地;服从地

辨析 submit, subdue, subject, yield

这一组词均含有“屈服”之意。yield 指放弃、让步,表示因意识到自己力量的不足而主动放弃抗争。submit 指放弃抵抗、愿意服从对方,与 yield 相比更富于明白的屈服或服从的意味。这两个词常可互换。另外,短语动词 give in 是最为普通的日常用词,在大多数情况下,可与 yield 和 submit 互相换用。subject 与 subdue 的意思相同,表示以强力、坚毅、忍耐等克服或使他人服从之意。We shall never yield to a conqueror. 我们决不向征服者低头。He is the last man to submit tamely to another's opinion. 他绝不是顺从他人意见的人。He tries to subject the whole group to his will. 他尽力使全组人服从于他的意愿。Troops were sent to subdue the rebels. 部队被派去镇压叛乱分子。

II. 短语

1. **make history** 创造历史;影响历史的进程;做出值得纪念(或载入史册)的事情: Neil Armstrong **made history** when he stopped on the moon. 尼尔·阿姆斯特朗登上月球之际是他完成一项名垂古史的壮举之时。
2. **rise above** ① 取得成功;出类拔萃: Kate **rose**

above and did well in her class. 凯特在班上成绩斐然,出类拔萃。② 摆脱;克服: I thought you had **risen above** lying to your mother. 我原以为你已经克服了对你母亲说谎的坏习惯了呢。③ 升到……的上面;高出: The river often **riser above** the normal level. 河水经常高出正常水位。

3. **leave behind** ① 把……丢在后面;超过: We are **left behind** in our English study. 我们在英语学习方面落后了。② 不带;忘了带: I'll **leave** my heavy coat **behind**. I shan't need it on holiday. 我不准备带大衣了,放假时用不上。He went off in a hurry and **left behind** his bag. 他走的匆忙,忘了把包带走。③ 遗留;留下: He **left** a great name **behind** him. 他死后留下了伟大的名声。
4. **focus on** 集中于;着重于: We must **focus** our attention **on** two major problems. 我们必须把注意力集中在两个重要问题上。Today we are going to **focus on** the question of homeless people. 今天,我们要讨论无家可归者的问题。
5. **be endowed with** 天生具有: She **is endowed with** both beauty and brains. 她既聪明又美丽。
6. **come out of** 从……中获得;从……中发展而来: Nothing **came out of** my long talks with the manager. 我和经理的几次长谈全无结果。He **came out of** Yale in 1999. 他1999年毕业于耶鲁大学。
7. **build... upon** 把……建立在……上: The new building, **built upon** the site of the one destroyed by fire, is one of the largest office buildings in the world. 这幢新大楼就建在那幢被大火焚毁的楼房旧址上,它是世界上最大的办公大楼之一。Don't **build** too many hopes **upon** his helping you. 别把过多的希望寄托在他的帮助之上。
8. **take charge** 掌管;负责: Steele **took charge** of all arrangements. 斯蒂尔负责一切准备工作。He'll **take** personal **charge** of the investigation. 他将亲自负责这一调查工作。
9. **go/get nowhere** 无进展;不能成功: I'm trying to persuade her to come but I'm **getting nowhere**. 我试图劝她来,但是没有成功。He'll **go nowhere** with her; she's too young. 他和



她不会有结果的,她太年轻了。

10. **not so much... as** 与其说……不如说是: She is **not so much** poor **as** careless with money. 与其说她穷还不如说她是乱花钱。 They are **not so much** friends **as** lovers. 与其说他们是朋友还不如说是恋人。

11. **set... apart** ① 使显得突出,使显得与众不同: Her bright red scarf **set her apart** from the other girls. 她那鲜红的围巾使她在姑娘们中显得特别引人注目。 ② 使分开: He **set** the fighting boys **apart**. 他把打架的孩子们分开。 ③ 留出,拨出: One day of the week should be

set apart from relaxation. 每星期应留出一天使自己放松。

12. **put in** 花费,付出(时间,精力等): You have **put in** a lot of work. 你已经做了大量的工作。 I **put in** two hours on my English studies every day. 我每天花两个小时学习英语。
13. **put up with** 忍受;容忍: I cannot **put up with** the pain any longer. 我再也无法忍受这疼痛了。
14. **say of** 谈论: People **say of** her that she uses black magic. 人们说她使用巫术。 What do people **say of** me? 人们怎样谈论我?

(四) 难句解析及佳句诵读

I. 难句解析

1. The young Napoleon Bonaparte was just one of hundreds of artillery lieutenants in the French Army. (L. 2~4)

解析 The young Napoleon 中的定冠词是一个特殊的用法。一般情况下人名或地名的前面是不可以加 the 的,但是,当这样的专有名词加了修饰语的时候,就可以在前面加上定冠词。下一句中的 the teenage George Washington 就是另一个例子。其他类似的用法还有: the wise Solomon 聪明的所罗门, the Chicago I like 我所喜爱的芝加哥等。

2. What was it that enabled them to become great? (L. 9~10)

解析 这是一个含有“it is/was... that...”强调结构的问句形式。又如: What was it that he wanted?

3. Sometimes great people don't make it into the history books. (L. 26~27)

解析 make it 意为成功。根据上下文的需要 make it 后面常可跟一介词短语。如, They'll never make it across the desert. 他们将永远无法穿越这片沙漠。

4. A lot of women achieved great things or influential but went unrecognized. (L. 27~28)

解析 动词 go 可用作系动词,表示“保持某种状态”,后跟过去分词。句中的 went unrecognized 就是这种情况。又如: His complaints went unnoticed. 没有人注意到他的意见。 Should a murderer go unpunished? 杀人犯难道该逍遥法外吗?

5. The great figures^① he focused on^② include men and women^③ who have won Nobel Prizes, led great nations or won wars, composed symphonies^④ that have endured for centuries, or revolutionized science, philosophy, politics or the arts. (L. 31~35)

解析 ① he focused on 是定语从句,修饰 figures。② include 是主句的谓语动词。③ who have won... 是定语从句,修饰主句的宾语 men and women; 其中 have won..., led..., or won..., composed..., or revolutionized... 是从句中并列的谓语动词。④ that have endured for centuries 是定语从句,修饰 symphonies。

6. Thrust into office when his country's morale was at its lowest, Churchill rose brilliantly to lead the British people. (L. 49~50)

解析 Thrust into office... 是过去分词短语,用作状语。

7. Almost a third did. (L. 88)

解析 a third 指 a third of the college students.



8. Kepler's genius, Simonton said, was not so much in solving a mathematical challenge. It was in thinking about the numbers in a unique way—applying his mathematical knowledge to his observations of planetary motion. (L. 93~96)

解析 这两句话可以合成一句,即: Kepler's great talent... was not so much in solving a difficult mathematical problem as in thinking about the number in a unique way..., 其中的短语 not so much... as 意为“与其说……不如说是”,如: She is not so much poor as careless with money. 与其说她穷还不如说她乱花钱。文中用了两句话表达,因此省略了 as。

9. “For most of us, it's not that we don't have the ability,” Simonton added, “it's that we don't devote the time.” (L. 104~105)

解析 句中 it's not that... it's that... 中的 that 引导表示原因的句子,意为 it's not because... it's because...。

10. Today, researchers have evidence that an intrinsic passion for one's work is a key to rising above. (L. 119~120)

解析 that 引导一个同位语从句,修饰 evidence。

II. 佳句诵读

1. What was it that enabled them to become great? (L. 9~10)
2. Greatness is built upon tremendous amounts of study, practice and devotion. (L. 45~46)
3. Yet, evidence also indicates that overcoming traditional ways of thinking may be just as important. (L. 83~85)
4. You have to put in the effort and put up with all the frustrations and obstacles. (L. 105~107)

(五) 课文练习答案及难点注释

I. (略)

II.

1. He defines greatness as the lasting contribution that one has made to human civilization.
2. The example of Churchill shows that in order to achieve greatness one must never give up.
3. Firstborns and only children tend to make good leaders in times of crisis, but middle-born children are better peacetime leaders.
4. A 20th century politician should be an effective public speaker and good at communicating with people.
5. Beyond a certain point, intelligence seems to be less important than other factors, such as the ability to communicate effectively.
6. The ability to overcome traditional ways of thinking is also crucial.
7. They simply don't devote the amount of time required.
8. The study showed that enjoying one's work is the best form of invitation.

III. (略)

IV.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. chat | 2. acknowledge | 3. motivated | 4. characteristic |
| 5. despite | 6. influential | 7. cited | 8. obstacle |
| 9. intrinsic | 10. criteria | 11. obsession | 12. innate |
| 13. contribution(s) | 14. contemporary | 15. submitted | 16. morale |

**NOTES:**

- (S2) 写论文的时候,你一定要对为证实自己的论点而引用的论述的作者表示感谢。
- (S4) 用简单但却深刻的方式表达强烈的感情被公认是艾米莉·迪金森诗歌的特点。
- (S7) 居里夫人常被引用作为在探求知识的过程中从不向艰难困苦屈服的伟大科学家的典范。
- (S12) 在上学之前,儿童们设法从只具有自身天赋的新生儿成长为对自己所生活的世界有大量了解的孩童。
- (S14) 富兰克林·罗斯福的同代人艾伯特·爱因斯坦向政府建议发展核武器,从而参与了政治。

V.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. left behind | 2. rise above | 3. made history | 4. were endowed with |
| 5. put up with | 6. going nowhere | 7. focus on | 8. be built on |
| 9. put in | 10. come up with | 11. take charge | 12. set... apart |

NOTES:

- (S1) 由于当今世界正在科技领域里取得极大的进步,任何满足于躺在过去的成功上睡大觉的国家都会很快被落在后面。
- (S8) 据报道,这位心理学教授的有关伟人的论文是建立在十几年研究的基础之上的。

VI.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| efficiency | emergency | fluency | frequency |
| proficiency | tendency | urgency | sufficiency |
| 1. fluency | 2. proficiency | 3. emergency | 4. Efficiency |
| 5. tendency | 6. frequency | | |

VII.

- For some students, it's not that they don't put in enough time, it's that they don't have good study habits.
- Children have different performances at school. It's not that they have different IQs, it's that they are brought up in different environments.
- The company is not very productive. It's not that its staff aren't talented, it's that their energy hasn't been channeled effectively.
- I'm really sorry. It's not that I don't want to go to the cinema with you, it's that I have to finish my paper tonight.
- You have a stomachache. It's not that the food was bad, it's probably that you have too much stress from your work.

VIII.

- President Wilson didn't try to bring the US back to economic and political isolation. Instead, he believed in international cooperation through an association of nations.
- Computers don't teach students in groups. Instead, they can help them learn effectively according to their different needs.
- We shouldn't focus on minor points. Instead, we should try to solve the problem of the greatest urgency at present.
- He doesn't get anybody else to help him. Instead, he likes to attend to everything himself.
- The success of teaching shouldn't be measured by the scores the students make on tests. Instead, it should be measured by whether the students have internalized the ability and desire to learn.



IX.

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A
11. D 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. A

X.

西蒙顿说,如果事业上取得巨大成就的人们具有什么共性的话,那就是一种不懈的追求成功的欲望。“人们往往认为他们具备一些超常非凡的素质,”他解释道。“但研究表明,有的伟人并没有惊人的智力,有的只是智力程度上的差异而已。伟大是建立在大量的学习、实践和献身精神的基础之上的。”

他举出二战时期的英国首相温斯顿·丘吉尔作为一个永不放弃的冒险者的典范。丘吉尔在全国人民的士气处于最低点的时候被推上台,挺身而出领导了英国人民。在1940年盟军敦刻尔克大撤退之后的一次演讲中,他的话鼓舞了全国人民。“我们不会泄气、失败。我们将坚持到底……我们将永不屈服。”

XI.

- Americans tend to define people by the jobs they have/do. Such characteristics as their family and educational backgrounds are thought of as less important.
- His uncompromising personality shows the reason why he could no longer put up with his employer and finally submitted his resignation.
- If you really want to learn English well, you must put in a lot of time and energy, or you'll go nowhere. The same can be said of other subjects.
- Some actors' fame is built on their innate beauty, but despite his short stature, Dustin Hoffman rose above and what sets him apart is his excellent acting.
- After he took charge, we found that that he was obviously different from his predecessor. He had the drive and passion, came up with many new ideas, and focused his work on how to raise our morale.
- Deng Xiaoping made history when he declared China's reform and opening-up policy. Despite tremendous obstacles, he made lasting contributions to our country's modernization with his unrelenting efforts.
- Why could someone with a genius IQ be left behind by a hardworking person with an average IQ? It has to be acknowledged that in addition to one's IQ, many other factors have much to do with one's achievements.
- This teacher is really remarkable in motivating her students before she can teach them something. It's not that she is talented, it's that she is obsessed with drawing their attention in class.

XII.

A)

- Para 4
- The full name of the author, the author's professional title, the book's title, and the date of publication.
- It gives proper credit to the person who did the work and it lets the reader know how to find the book if they wish to.

B)

- Responses will vary.
- The paraphrase is probably shorter and thus saves space in the article. Also, a mix of direct and indirect quotations gives pleasant variety to the reader.
- “explained” (Para. 6 and Para. 10); “declared” (Para. 9); “pointed out” (Para. 14);