



21 世纪

大学英语

读写教程辅导 (第一册)

总主编 翟世骏 ● 本册主编 李桂芹



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21 世纪大学英语 读写教程辅导

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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,以便于学生与课文校对。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】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
2005 年 6 月

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Unit One

【语篇赏析】

无论生活在何地,全球的大学生都对大学生活有着共同的美好憧憬和甜美回忆。Text A 在如何以优异成绩完成大学学业方面给了我们许多建议。Text B 则是对即将高中毕业步入高等学府那段特殊人生经历的回忆,作者细致入微地描述了从狂喜、自信到不安、担心、惊恐、伤感,直至最后的释然和满足的完全心理过程。21年后,这一切全部化作醇醇的回忆。Text C 描述了作者即将离开家庭、母亲,进入大学进而独立走向社会大家庭的情感历程。文章描述了在母亲浓浓挚爱中女儿逐渐成长的过程。

Text A

Secrets of A Students

【重点词汇】

重点单词

perform, concentrate, interruption, ignore, focus, assign, recall, memorise, essential, due, schedule, relevant, content, retain, scan, participate, economics, approach, solution

重点短语

make the most of, count for much/little/nothing, get one's hands on, cut down on, stick to, lead to, write up

1. **perform**: *v.* to do, to carry out, to complete 做,执行,完成; to give a public presentation of 上演,表演

◆ Clever students don't always **perform** well in exams.

◆ Nancy was excellent considering that was her first time **performing** in a drama.

2. **concentrate**: *v.* to direct or put one's attention, thoughts towards sth. 集中,全神贯注(于); to gather or increase 凝聚,渐浓

◆ Please **concentrate**! I won't repeat it again.

◆ It's really hard for young children to **concentrate** on one thing for long.

◆ This area is **concentrating** all its economic efforts to develop tour industry. (……集中全力发展旅游业。)

3. **interruption**: *n.* 中断,打断,干扰

◆ The major accident caused an **interruption** of communication for ten hours.

interrupt: *v.* to break the continuity of; to stop an action or discourse by breaking in 中断;打

扰

- ◆ The heavy rain **interrupted** the semifinal of the tennis match.
- ◆ I hate being **interrupted** while I'm watching my favorite program.
- 4. **ignore**: *v.* to refuse to pay attention to 不理睬, 忽视
 - ◆ He **ignored** all these facts and stuck to his decision.
 - ◆ Low-achieving students who actually need more attention are often **ignored** by teachers.
- 5. **focus**: *v.* to concentrate attention or energy 集中注意力于; 聚焦
 - n.* 焦点; 兴趣中心
 - ◆ I cannot **focus** at the moment.
 - ◆ The tsunami in South East Asia has **focused** global attention on that area.
 - ◆ The senator's speech has again brought civil right into **focus**.
- 6. **assign**: *v.* to give out as a task 分配, 布置; to appoint 委派
 - 基本用法: assign sth. (to sb.), assign sb. to do sth. , assign sb. to a position
 - ◆ It's so rare that the math teacher didn't **assign** any homework today.
 - ◆ The monitor was **assigned** to take notes for the meeting.
 - ◆ James was **assigned** to that position five years ago.

assignment: *n.* 分配, 委派, 任务, (课外)作业
- 7. **recall**: *v.* 回忆, 回想, 记起; 取消; 召回
 - n.* 召回
 - ◆ I couldn't **recall** ever hearing the name.
 - ◆ He **recalled** the misery he went through during his childhood while seeing the film.
 - ◆ The manufacturer **recalled** all its T Series cars due to engine fault. (由于发动机缺陷, 制造商召回了全部 T 系列车。)

[比较] remind: 提醒, 使想起
- 8. **memorise**: *v.* to learn by heart 记住, 背下来
 - ◆ **Memorising** the rules is only part of the job; you have to learn to put them to use.
 - [比较] remember: to keep/bear sth. in mind 记得; 回忆起, 纪念
- 9. **essential**: *n.* sth. necessary or fundamental 必需品
 - a.* basic or indispensable 基本的, 必需的
 - ◆ The charity provides homeless people with **essentials**.
 - ◆ I believe in "travel light" so I'm taking only the **bare essentials**. (the most important things)
 - ◆ A pair of strong boots are **essential** for mountain hiking.
 - ◆ It's **essential** to read the directions before operating the instrument.
- 10. **due**: *a.* expected or scheduled 预期的, 约定的; appropriate 适当的, 应有的; sufficient 充分的; anticipated, looked for 期盼的
 - ◆ The plane is **due** in 15 minutes.
 - ◆ Excuse me! The book was **due** three days ago, so you have to pay a fine.
 - ◆ We have **due** cause to suspect him. (我们有充分的理由怀疑他。)

- ◆ That was such a long **due** promotion that it didn't arouse any excitement. (这次升迁期盼太久了,已不能引起兴奋。)
- ◆ I'm **due** for a rise in pay.
- 11. **schedule**: *n.* timetable 时间表,日程安排,一览表
 - ◆ We usually make a weekly **schedule** on Monday.
 - ◆ Mr. Black has a full **schedule**, so I'm afraid I cannot fit in your appointment this week.
 - ◆ A well-organized person can always manage to meet his **schedule**.
 - ◆ The flight is an hour behind **schedule**.
- 12. **relevant**: *a.* having connection with 相关的
 - ◆ Your question is not **relevant** to the subject under discussion.
 - ◆ Could you come up with some more **relevant** information?

[比较]irrelevant: not relevant 不相关的,不相干的
- 13. **content**: *n.* 内容,(pl.)目录;满足
 - ◆ People should be judged by the **content** of their character rather than the color of their skin.
 - ◆ You'd better look through the **contents** before reading the book.

content: *a.* pleased, satisfied 满意的,满足的
 be content with something 对……感到满意
 be content to do something 乐意做某事
- 14. **retain**: *v.* to keep or hold 保持,保留
 - ◆ We all curious about how she managed to **retain** an appearance of youth in her late forties.
 - ◆ I can memorise things quite quickly but the problem is that they don't **retain** long in my mind.
- 15. **scan**: to examine closely 审视;to look over quickly 浏览,扫描
 - ◆ He **scanned** newspapers while having breakfast.
 - ◆ The police **scanned** the area but failed to find any trace of the robbers.
- 16. **participate**: *v.* (in) to take part in an activity or event 参与,参加
 - ◆ Everybody is supposed to **participate** in the discussion.
- 17. **economics**: *n.* 经济学
 - ◆ **Economics** has become a hot area of study since China's economic reform.

[比较]economy: *n.* 经济,经济制度,经济状况
 economic: *a.* 经济(上)的,经济学的
 economical: *a.* 节约的,经济的
- 18. **approach**: *n.* the method used to do 方法,步骤;the act of coming close to 靠近,临近
v. to come nearer and nearer, as in space or time (时间上)来临,(空间上)走进,靠近
 - ◆ After failing again, they began to think about the **approach** they used.
 - ◆ The **approach** of Spring Festival ignites the climax of the shopping season.
 - ◆ He **approached** the new position with enthusiasm.
- 19. **solution**: *n.* an answer to a problem, a way of solving if 解决方法,解决方案

- ◆ The police found the **solution** to the mystery.
- 20. **make the most of**: to use or enjoy to the greatest degree 最充分地利用
 - ◆ Lucky people can actually **make the most of** every opportunity offered to them.
 - ◆ Full of natural resources, the country is not **making the most of** them. (由于自然资源充足, 这个国家并没有充分利用它们。)
- 21. **count for much/little/nothing**: be of much/little/no worth or importance 关系重大/很小/没有关系
 - ◆ Knowledge without common sense **counts for** little.
 - ◆ Reading extensively and reading selectively, which do you think **count for much** in developing one's knowledge?
- 22. **get one's hands on**: to find or get hold of (sth. or sb.) esp. violently 抓住, 逮住, 找到
 - ◆ Knowing the old man won a fortune on lottery, all his relatives want to **get their hands on** the money.
 - ◆ Put away all the small things. You know the 3- or 4- year-olds would **get their hands on** anything they can touch.
- 23. **cut down on**: to reduce 减少
 - ◆ **Cutting down on** food seems to be the ultimate way to lose weight.
 - ◆ Some animals instinctively **cut down on** energy assumption during the season of rarity.
- 24. **stick to**: keep to, refuse to leave or change 坚持不变
 - ◆ It's essential for government officials to **stick to** principles.
 - ◆ Don't worry. He'll **stick to** his words.
 - ◆ **Stick to** the point. Don't beat around the bush. (切中要点, 不要旁敲侧击。)
- 25. **lead to**: have as a result, to cause to happen 导致
 - ◆ The government failed to take any effective measures before the racial tension **led to** violence.
 - ◆ Ignoring the regulations may **lead to** major accident.
- 26. **write up**: to write in a neat or complete form (usu. form a draft or notes) 详细写出, 完成写作
 - ◆ I have to **write up** the report for my boss.
 - ◆ It took the young reporter several days to **write up** the story.

【课文详解】

Part One: Para. 1-3——通过举例, 开始探讨优等生称其为优等生的真正原因。

1. *Yet she still managed to get four A's.* (Line 6)

However she still succeeded in receiving four A's (when she graduated from high school).

manage to do: try hard and succeed in doing 设法做到, 达成

2. *Knowing how to make the most of one's abilities counts for much more.* (Line 9-10)

Knowing how to use one's abilities to the full degree is much more important (than just being intelligent). 知道如何充分利用自身的能力要重要得多。

Part Two: Para. 4-11——作者列举了八条教育专家和优等生共同提出了取得优异成绩的秘诀。

3. *Once the books are open, phone calls go unanswered, TV unwatched and newspapers unread.* (Line 18-19)

When she gets down to studying, she wouldn't answer the telephone, watch TV and read newspapers. Or: She would concentrate whole-heartedly on study without doing anything else.

go + undone / adj.: 使处于某种状态或使某事保持不做, go 在这里是系动词。例如: She often complains but most of her complaints **go unheard**.

When food is short, it's always the mother who **goes hungry**.

4. *When a teacher set a long essay, Alex would spend a couple of days reading round the subject and making notes, ...* (Line 39-41)

When a teacher assign / give a long essay (for students to write), Alex used to spend 2 or 3 days to read about the subject and take down notes ... 每当老师布置一篇较长作业, Alex 总是先用两三天的时间阅读相关资料并记录要点……

would: 在这里表示习惯性动作, 意为“就会, 总会”。例如:

On Sundays, he **would** always get up late and skip breakfast.

Whenever his girlfriend suggests something, he **would** say: “Why not, my love?”

5. *“I used to spend hours going through irrelevant material,” ...* (Line 48-49)

“In the past, I often spent a long time reading unimportant material,” ...

used to do: it indicates a customary action in the past

[比较] get / be used to doing: be accustomed to doing 变得, 习惯于

6. *During revision, ... a great mass of information.* (Line 67-70)

This is very useful when it comes to review the lesson because you can see immediately why the note you have made is important and you won't be confused by so much material mixed together.

7. *... curious students would ... but also in whys and hows.* (Line 78-81)

... curious students would ask how Chinese economy could be socialist and market-driven at the same time, and in this way, they aroused interest not only in what was happening with Chinese economy, but also why it developed this way and how it happened.

Part Three: Para. 12——其实每个人都可以掌握这些秘诀, 从而成为优等生。

8. *After all, the secrets of A students are not so secret.* (Line 90)

In fact, the tips on how to become A students are not really unknown to others.

secret: 该词在本句出现两次, 前者为名词, 表示“秘诀”; 后者是形容词, 表示“神秘”。

Text B

Bittersweet Memories

【重点词汇】

重点单词

particular, feasible, perspective, shift, assurance, transfer, senior, despite, anticipation,

impact, prospect

重点短语

come of age, keep up, turn out to be, set in, as for, for good

1. **particular**: *adj.* 特殊的, 特别的, 独特的; 挑剔

- ◆ The battle broke out on that **particular** day.
- ◆ My mother has a **particular** interest in Chinese painting.
- ◆ I'm not **particular** about food.

2. **feasible**: 可行的, 可实行的

- ◆ The **plan** is not feasible.
- [比较] possible, practical

3. **shift**: *n.* 移动, 轮班, 变化; *vt.* 替换, 转移, 改变, 变速

- ◆ The wind **shifted** to the north.
- ◆ She **shifted** her gaze from me to Tom, with a look of suspicion.
- ◆ I'm on day **shift** from Monday to Wednesday and on night **shift** for the rest of the week-days.

4. **assurance**: *n.* guarantee and certainty 确信, 断言, 保证, 担保

- ◆ He answered all the questions with **assurance**.
- ◆ I can't give you any **assurance** when the work will be done.

5. **transfer**: *v.* to pass from one person, place or thing to another 转移, 调任, 迁移

- ◆ He has been **transferred** from Shanghai to Beijing.
- ◆ He plans to **transfer** part of his property to his son.

6. **senior**: *adj.* 年长的, 资格较老的, 地位较高的, 高年级的

- ◆ She teaches a **senior** class.
- ◆ Allen is **senior** to everyone in the company.

despite: *prep.* even though, in spite of 尽管, 任凭

- ◆ Despite the fact that she is short, she is an excellent basketball player.

anticipate: *v.* to await, expect 预期, 希望, 预见

- ◆ I anticipate that the weather will change soon.

7. **impact**: *n.* 碰撞, 冲击, 影响

- ◆ People hardly imagined the great **impact** of computer when it was first invented.
- [比较] influence, effect

8. **prospect**: *n.* 前途, 期望, 景色

- ◆ The **prospect** leaving home seems to have upset him.
- ◆ There's not much **prospect** of Xiao Ming's being elected as Chairman of students union.

9. **come of age**: 成年, 到法定年

- ◆ The school held a special ceremony for the **coming of age** of the graduating class.
- ◆ Music drama hasn't really **come of age** in China as a form of art. (在中国, 音乐剧作为一种艺术形式还远未被广泛接受。)

10. **keep up**: 维持, 跟上, 不落后

- ◆ The high cost of materials **keeps up** the prices.
 - ◆ He tried his best but he still couldn't **keep up**.
11. **turn out to be:** (结果)证明是,原来使
- ◆ His experience **turned out to be** of great value.
 - ◆ The visit **turn out (to be)** pleasant and fruitful.
- set in:** (季节等)开始; (疾病等)发生
- ◆ Gradually spring set in.
 - ◆ Soon afterward drought set in.
- as for:** 至于,关于
- ◆ As for science, we should do our best to catch up with the world's highest level.
12. **for good:** 永久地,一劳永逸地
- ◆ He left his hometown **for good** at the age of nine.
 - ◆ The owner closed the factory **for good** when he decided to emigrate to America.

【课文详解】

1. ... *the bittersweet feelings are as much a part of me now as they were twenty-one years ago.*
(Line 1 - 3)
the bittersweet feelings are still with me now just as I felt deeply 21 years ago.
2. *There was never any question in my mind that I would go to a college away from home.*
(Line 10 - 11)
I didn't ever hesitated that I would attend a college which is away from my home.
3. *Once it was established that, ... my family's perspective changed.* (Line 15 - 17)
Once it became clear that as long as I could afford financially, I would leave home, my parents' opinion changed accordingly.
4. *Being an A student ... to survive college.* (Line 27 - 29)
Although I was a top student in high school, I wasn't certain that I could be as successful in college.
5. *What if the college I selected turned out to be a horrible mistake?* (Line 29 - 30)
What should I do if the college I selected proved to be a very bad one?
6. *As the familiar strains of "Pomp and Circumstance" echoed...* (Line 39 - 40)
伴随着熟悉的“威严堂皇进行曲”旋律(响起)……
“Pomp and Circumstance”:英国作曲家伊尔嘉作品,为进行曲组曲。美国学校毕业典礼时多演奏该曲。
pomp and circumstance: 排场,铺张;装腔作势
7. *As I reached out my hand, ... a brand-new life.* (Line 46 - 47)
When I reached out for the diploma, I knew that I wasn't simply receiving a piece of paper, but I turned on a new leaf in my life.
8. *Exciting as the prospect of a new life seemed, ...* (Line 47 - 48)
Although the expectation /anticipation of a new life appeared to be exciting,
as: *conj.* though

Text C

Leaving

【课文详解】

1. *Getting me ready all summer took a lot out of you.* (Line 3-4)

It cost you a lot of time and energy preparing for my departure during the whole summer.

2. *It finally occurred to me that I am no longer your little girl.* (Line 11-12)

I finally thought of /realized that I'm not the little girl of yours any more. (I have grown up.)

occur to sb. : (an idea or thought) suddenly comes into sb.'s mind

It had never **occurred to me** that he would go back on his promise.

Didn't it **occur to you** that he might change his mind?

3. ... *both knowing that this is it.* (Line 12-13)

Both of us understood that it's time for the change to happen. Here the change refers to that the daughter is going to leave home for college

4. ... *It's no use because I have.* (Line 22)

Your efforts to hide your tears don't work because I have already seen you crying.

it's no use + doing sth. : ... 怎么做没有用

It's no use crying over spilled milk.

He is out of his mind at the moment and **it's no use reasoning** with him.

5. *You think that by wearing ... and it doesn't work now.* (Line 42-45)

You tried to hide your tears with the sunglasses. But you failed again just like you didn't succeed when I left for sleep-away camp before.

【练习答案】

Text A

I. (略)

II. (P. 9)

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F

2. F: (Line 8-10): Knowing how to make the most of one's abilities is more important than high intelligence.

3. T

4. T

5. F: (Line 45-47): Even a short break can work wonders.

6. F: (Line 48-51): While reading, focus on relevant information and an active reader.

7. T

8. F: (Line 85-89): The best strength of group work is that members can share and discuss different approaches used.

III. (略)

IV. (P. 10)

1. There are no simple **solutions** to the problem of overpopulation.
对于人口过剩问题没有简单的解决办法。
2. We often **ignore** advice which we do not wish to hear.
我们常常忽视我们不愿听到的意见。
3. Even the doctor couldn't **persuade** Tom to **give up** smoking.
即使医生也没能说服 Tom 戒烟。
4. The evening newspaper is going to **assign** a couple of reporters to cover (报道) the Olympic Games in Sydney.
这家晚报将派几名记者去悉尼报道奥运会。
5. "Next Monday is the **deadline** for handing in this essay," said the professor to his class.
"Be sure to meet it."
教授对同学说：“下周一就是上交论文的最后期限了。千万不要晚交。”
6. I don't think we can solve the problem this way. We should try a different **approach**.
我想我们无法这样解决问题。我们应该尝试一种不同的方法。
7. Alex bought a map of the world and **stuck it on** his bedroom wall.
Alex 买了一张世界地图并把它贴在卧室的墙上。
8. He earns \$ 200 a week and has little money for **anything except** the **essentials** of life.
他每周(只)挣 200 美元。因而,除了购买基本生活用品外他就没什么钱了。
9. Though she was very busy with her studies, Amanda **managed** to find time to play tennis regularly.
Amanda 虽然学习很繁忙,但她仍设法定期打网球。
10. He is very rich, but that does not **necessarily** mean that he is happy.
他很有钱,但那并不意味着他很快活。
11. Short-term memories are those which are **retained** only for a few minutes.
短时/瞬时记忆是指那些只(在记忆中/大脑中)保留几分钟的东西。
12. The essay is **due** next Monday. I have done a rough **draft** but haven't **written it up** yet.
下周一要交论文。我只大致打了个草稿,还没有完整写成。

V. (P. 11)

1. The doctor suggested that both of them **put in** 20 minutes a day doing Taijiquan.
医生建议他们俩每天花 20 分钟打太极拳。
2. Tom studied hard. He wanted to **make the most of** his time in college to learn as much as he could.
汤姆学习勤奋。他希望最大限度地利用大学时光,学习更多知识。
3. In **taking notes**, you don't have to **put down** everything the teacher says.
记笔记时,你不必将老师讲的每一个字都记下来。
4. Active reading, **according to** education experts, will **lead to** a better understanding of what is being read.

教育专家认为,积极阅读可以对阅读材料有更深入的理解。

5. During those years in the countryside, she was reading everything she could **get her hands on**.
在农村的那些年,她读遍了她能找到的所有东西。
6. It's going to rain; we'd better **put away our picnic things** and go indoors.
要下雨了,我们赶紧把野餐的东西收拾起来,进屋吧!
7. **In spite of** the new difficulties, we've decided **not to change** our plan.
尽管产生了新困难,但我们已决定不改变计划。
8. I have told you **time after time** not to exercise immediately after lunch or supper.
我告诫过你多次,不要在午饭和晚饭后立刻运动。
9. Taking his doctor's advice, my uncle **has cut down on smoking** as the first step to quitting.
我叔叔接受了医生的劝告,已经减少了吸烟量,为戒烟做准备。
10. Knowing how to make the most of your abilities **counts for much more** than working hard.
懂得如何充分发挥你的能力远比勤奋重要。

VI. (P. 11)

1. announcement
2. collection
3. examination
4. development
5. connection
6. imagination
7. government
8. discussion
9. organization
10. improvement
11. expression
12. permission
13. movement
14. concentration
15. division
16. solution
17. participation
18. revision

VII. (P. 12)

1. (我们希望新机器运转得更快,)thus cutting down our costs.
2. (Alex 有在……读报纸的习惯。)while having breakfast.
3. (汤姆在厨房的墙上贴了一张单词表)so that he can memorize a couple of new words every-day while cooking meals.
4. (他选修了一门阅读课学习一些快速阅读技巧)thus greatly increasing his reading speed.
5. (来自布里斯同大学的交流学生阿曼特在……期间学习了太极拳。)while studying Chinese modern history at Beijing University.
6. (他们知道任何最大限度地发挥能力,)thus being able to do well in their work.
7. (他喜欢在……时听轻音乐。)while doing his homework.
8. (学习并掌握成为优等生的秘诀)so that you can become one, too.

VIII. (P. 12)

1. used to go
2. got used to getting
3. used to study, has got used to working
4. used to say
5. used to write, got used to communicating

IX. (P. 13)

1. He **spent** a lot of time **preparing** for the final exams.
2. He usually **spends** a few minutes **writing** two or three sentences about the lesson's main points.
3. He **spent** a lot of time **playing** tennis with Amanda.
4. He **spent** a lot of time **looking** for a missing notebook.

X. (P. 13)

1. So many people went to the meeting that Tom's absence **went unnoticed**.

参加会议的人太多了,(以至于)没人注意到汤姆没来。

2. That is not to say that the crime will **go unpunished**.
那并不是说这个罪行将不受到惩罚。
3. We must not allow any of our mistakes to **go uncorrected**.
我们不应该放任我们的任何一个错误(不改正)。
4. It's especially rewarding to give praise in areas in which effort generally **goes unnoticed** or **unmentioned**.
那些往往不受注意、不被提及的工作尤其应该受到夸奖。
5. Police are worried that many crimes **go unreported**.
警察担心许多犯罪行为没有报案。

XI. (P. 13)

interruption/waste, concentrate, organize/make the most of, irrelevant, Taking, retain/digest/absorb, whether, approaches, do/perform, schedule

XII. (P. 14)

1. A very curious boy, Tom is interested **not only** in whats **but also** in whys and hows.
2. Happiness, **according to** Prof. Smith, is the ability to **make the most of** what you have.
3. You'd better keep the book where your 15-year-old son can't **get his hands on it**.
4. The story was so funny that Bill kept laughing **all the time** while reading it.
5. High-achieving students do **not necessarily put in more time** at their studies than their lower-scoring classmates.
6. How did you **manage to** persuade these students to take the speed-reading course?
7. Working hard is important, but knowing how to **make the most of** one's abilities **counts for much more**.
8. She asked her students to think for themselves **rather than** telling them what to think.

XIII. (P. 15)

General advice		Specific Examples
1	Concentrate.	Not to answer the phone or watch TV or read the newspaper while you study; plan your study time.
2	Study anywhere or everywhere.	Memorize vocabulary while you exercise; stick a vocabulary list on the wall.
3	Organize your materials.	Keep your desk neat; keep two folders for each subject.
4	Organize your time.	Aim to finish assignments before they're due; stick to a study schedule.
5	Learn to read.	Look at the table of contents and pictures first; be an active reader.
6	Take good notes.	Divide a page into two parts; write notes on the right and put down the main ideas on the left. At the end of each class, write a few sentences about the lesson's main points.
7	Ask questions.	Show intellectual curiosity; show the teacher you are interested.
8	Study together.	Discuss assignments with others; explain solutions to one another.