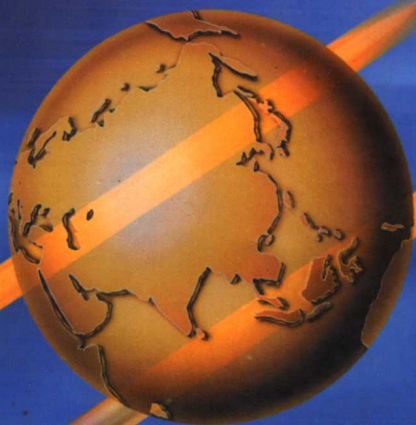


# 21世纪 大学英语 同步课堂

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TONGBU KETANG

(第四册)

主编 李小飞



石油大学出版社

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# 前言

《21 世纪大学英语同步课堂》是配合《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》编写的、配套使用的辅教、辅学用书,全套有四册,本书为第四册,全书分为 10 个单元。根据教学实践的需要,对每个单元的 Text A、B、C 的讲解和注释繁简不一,其中 Text A 的内容较为详尽,Text B、Text C 较为简要。每个单元的内容和安排如下:

## 前言

### Text A

1. 听力原文:给出 Pre-reading Activities 中的听力录音原文及相关答案。

2. 课文概要:用准确、精炼的语言归纳总结课文内容。

3. 背景知识:提供与课文相关的背景知识和相关信息。这部分的内容视课文难易、长短而定,有的注释多,有的注释少。

4. 篇章分析:整篇课文的结构、布局分析,对课文的每一部分用精简的语言描述,学习者可以从中领悟到整篇文章的脉络和发展。

5. 生词记忆:按生词出现的先后顺序,逐条提供释义和例句,有的单词还配有联想、考点等项,目的是帮助学习者熟练掌握单词的用法,提高应用能力。

6. 短语学习:按短语出现的先后顺序,逐条提供释义和例句。

7. 课文理解:按句子出现的先后次序,对课文难句进行英语

释义(paraphrase)和解析,目的是加深对课文的理解。

8. 参考译文:提供课文的参考译文。

9. 参考答案:给出课后各项相关练习的答案。

### Text B、Text C 结构相同

1. 课文分析:按句子出现的先后顺序,对课文难句进行解析。

2. 参考译文:提供课文的参考译文。


3. 参考答案:给出相关练习的答案。

根据多年来大学英语教学的实践经验和学习者的实际情况,在编写过程中,编者从学习者的角度出发,尽量满足大多数学习者的需求,因此,本书具有针对性强、覆盖面广的特点。本书的编写者都是多年从事大学英语教学、经验丰富、教学成果优秀的一线教师。第一、二、三、四、六单元由李小飞编写,第五单元由张震编写,第七单元由尤华编写,第八单元由史成业编写,第九单元由莫振银编写,第十单元由郭登合编写。全书由李小飞负责统编定稿,并担任本书的主编。

本书主要供使用《21世纪大学英语读写教程》教材的学习者作为学习指导书,亦可作为大学英语教师的教学参考书使用。

书中的疏漏或不当之处,恳请使用本书的读者提出中肯的意见,以期进一步修改完善。

编 者  
2003年6月



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# Unit 1

## Text A

## Who Is Great?

### (一) 听力原文

What defines greatness? What makes one person go down in history while another is forgotten? Are the artists, scientists, and political leaders we call “great” really different from you and me? Psychologist Richard Simonton decided to explore these questions by combining historical knowledge about great figures with recent findings in genetics, psychiatry, and the social sciences. Though it is a complex question, Professor Simonton was able to identify three qualities which great people seem to share.

The first is a “never give up” attitude. Being persistent even when others would quit seems to be crucial to achieving greatness. One example is Winston Churchill, who took over leadership of Britain in the darkest days of World War II. Churchill inspired the nation with a speech insisting “We shall never surrender” and then led Britain on to victory.

Simonton also found that intelligence isn’t everything. Many political and military leaders have been bright, but not overly so. Beyond a certain point, other factors, such as the ability to communicate effectively, become more important than sheer intelligence. Of course, many great scientists do have genius-level IQs, but even there, the ability to think in non-traditional ways may be just as important.



Finally, great people love their work. No one becomes great by focusing on earning money or on pleasing others. Rather, pursuing subjects for the love of doing so seems to lead to lasting accomplishment.

Some people wonder if there may be a price to pay for greatness. Indeed, Professor Simonton found that many great figures have had poor personal relationships. This may be because their strong drive to achieve leaves with little energy to devote to those around them. However, he found the popular belief that great people are often mentally ill to be unfounded.

So dare to be great. History will be your only judge.

### Key:

1. It sought to find out what makes a great person different from other people.
2. a) a "never give up" attitude  
b) intelligence isn't everything  
c) love of one's work
3. They may tend to have poor relationships with those around them.
4. No. He found the belief unfounded.

## ☐ (二) 课文概要

课文通过对众多名垂千古人物的分析,总结出若干伟大人物所具有的共同特点和品质(如永不放弃、热爱工作等)以及一些决定或影响人们成为伟人的客观因素(如出生顺序、生活时代等)。

## ☐ (三) 背景知识

### 1. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769~1821) 拿破仑·波拿巴

1804~1814 年法兰西帝国皇帝。他在法国军校中接受教育后服役于法国革命军, 26 岁成为将军, 在意大利指挥了對抗撒地那和奥地利的战斗。1799 年密谋推翻了法兰西第一共和国, 自封为法兰西帝国皇帝。由于欧洲联盟的抵抗, 拿破仑的帝国在几次战败后走向衰落。1814 年拿破仑退位, 次年于滑铁卢战败后彻底结束了他的统治, 之后被放逐于圣海伦娜岛。

### 2. the Allied evacuation at Dunkirk 敦刻尔克撤退

敦刻尔克, 法国北部重要的港口。1940 年 5 月 29 日至 6 月 3 日间, 约有数十万英法盟军, 因受德军的追击而由此撤退。随着德军的步步逼近, 英军和部分法国及荷兰军队被困在敦刻尔克束手无策, 而英国皇家空军只能暂时抵挡德军飞机。危急之时, 由志愿者组织的小船队穿越海峡, 从 5 月 29 日至 6 月 4 日撤走了四分之三的部队(约 340 000 人)——史称敦刻尔克撤退。此后, 敦刻尔克城市被毁, 但大部分到 1953 年时得以重建。

### 3. Franklin Roosevelt (1882~1945) 富兰克林·罗斯福

美国第 32 任总统,在位 12 年。1933 年,就任以后,舍弃自由放任的经济政策,采取紧急措施管制金融,兴办各种公共工程以及救济事业,扩大国际市场,克服经济恐慌。1941 年因日本偷袭珍珠港而正式参与第二次世界大战。大战期间多次与邱吉尔、斯大林商讨大战局势,以“三巨头”身份活跃国际政坛。曾提出重整世界政坛和成立联合国的构想。但是他来不及看到战争结束及 1945 年联合国诞生,而于第二次世界大战结束前逝世。

### 4. Thomas Jefferson (1745~1826) 托马斯·杰斐逊

美国第三任总统,起草了独立宣言。独立战争期间活跃于弗吉尼亚,任该州州长。后来在约翰·亚当政府中任副总统,民主党领袖。1801 年当选美国总统。

### 5. Woodrow Wilson (1856~1924) 伍德罗·威尔逊

美国第 28 任总统。1883 年进入教育界,并于 1902 年被任命为普林斯顿大学校长。他曾在该大学的教育结构和社会结构的改革中起了重要作用。1910 年他辞去校长职务,参加新泽西州州长竞选并获胜。在任期间,他成为一个成功的改革型州长并声名远播,这为他在后来被提名为民主党总统候选人奠定了基础。

### 6. John F. Kennedy (1917~1963) 约翰·F·肯尼迪

美国第 35 任总统。二战期间服役于美国海军,后成为众议院民主党议员和参议员。1960 年获得民主党提名,在大选中险胜对手(当时的副总统尼克松)。在 1963 年的外交事务中他促成了禁止核武器实验条约的签订。由于向越南不断派遣“军事顾问”和部队,肯尼迪越来越深地陷入越南战争中。1963 年 11 月,肯尼迪遇刺身亡。

### 7. Warren G. Harding (1864~1923) 沃伦·G·哈定

美国第 29 任总统。哈定是野心勃勃的律师 Harry Daugherty 的傀儡。Daugherty 帮他获得俄亥俄州州长的位置和参议员的席位,最终在 1920 年把他推上了共和党竞选人的地位。他上任后对这群自私自利的“俄亥俄帮”委以重任,最终导致了美国自 19 世纪 70 年代以来最糟糕的丑闻。哈定在他的政府的无能和腐败被彻底暴露之前猝死。

### 8. Johannes Kepler (1571~1630) 开普勒

德国天文学家,发现行星运行轨道的三大定律。牛顿发现万有引力就以开普勒的法则为基础。他发现了太阳系中围绕太阳旋转的地球及其他星球的轨道是椭圆形的。他第一次解释了人类是如何看见东西的,第一次向人类演示了光进入望远镜后所发生的事情。另外,他还设计了一个仪器,成为现代折射望远镜的先驱。

### 9. Emily Dickinson (1830~1886) 艾米莉·狄金森

艾米莉·狄金森是美国女诗人,终生未婚。其作品在她有生之年不为人知。艾米莉的一生平淡无奇,但她极富想像力。去世后,拉维尼亚发现了她的诗。这些诗在 1890 至 1925 年间在不同诗集中出版,但直到 1955 年才全部出完。这些诗短小精悍,韵脚独特,充满睿智。

### 10. James Joyce (1882~1941) 詹姆斯·乔伊斯

詹姆斯·乔伊斯是爱尔兰小说家、诗人,代表作《尤利西斯》。作品采用了从极端写实到极端幻觉的多种写作手法。《尤利西斯》和《芬尼根的觉醒》两部小说开创了意识流手法的先河。



#### (四) 篇章分析

##### Paragraphs 1~3 Introduction to the story

Topic introduction by the examples of some great people with unspectacular beginnings.

##### Paragraphs 4~5 Definition of being a great man

The definition of being great and the great figures who were focused on.

##### Paragraphs 6~20 The common characteristics of great people and some objective factors:

- 1) A "never surrender" attitude,
- 2) Birth order and timing,
- 3) Average IQ for political leaders and unique ways of thinking for scientists,
- 4) Love for one's work.



#### (五) 生词记忆

1. **artillery** [ɑ:'tiləri] *n.* 火炮; 大炮; 炮兵(部队) (Syn. gun)

[例句] field artillery 野战炮兵/ anti-air craft artillery 高射炮

2. **surveyor** [sə'veiə(r)] *n.* (土地)测量员; 勘测员

[例句] As soon as the rain stopped, the surveyor began to make a survey of the road. 雨一停, 测量员就开始对公路进行测量。

3. **unspectacular** [ˌʌnspek'tækjələ(r)] *a.* 不引人注意的; 不惊人的

[例句] He sat down to an unspectacular meal. 他坐下来吃顿普通的饭。

4. **spectacular** [ˌspek'tækjələ(r)] *a.* 引人注目的; 出色的; 与众不同的; 壮观的 (Syn. attractive)

[例句] The most spectacular dinosaur fossils can be seen in this museum. 那些最引人注目的恐龙化石可在这个博物馆中看到。

5. **carve** [kɑ:v] *vt.* 1) 雕刻, 刻; 雕刻

成; 2) 靠勤奋创(业), 靠勤奋树(名声) (Syn. cut) 切; slice 把……切成薄片

[例句] He carved his initials on the tree. 他把自己名字的首字母刻在树上。

He carved himself a nice position in the business. 他靠勤奋在企业中谋得了一个很好的职位。

[考点] carve out 开辟(道路等) / carve up 创立(事业等)

6. **uncompromising** [ˌʌn'kɒmprəmaɪzɪŋ] *a.* 不妥协的, 坚定的; 不让步的 (Syn. firm)

[例句] His stubborn, uncompromising attitude makes him very hard to deal with. 他态度顽固, 不肯妥协, 令人很难对付。

7. **influential** [ˌɪnflu'ɛnʃl] *a.* 有影响的; 有权势的 (in)

[例句] She was influential in persuading Government to enact the new law. 在说服政府颁布这项新法

令一事上她起了重要作用。

[考点] be influential in sth./doing sth...对……有影响,对……有说服力

8. **genetics** [dʒi'netiks] *n.* 遗传学

[例句] Genetics is a science that combines biology and statistics. 遗传学是一门结合生物学与统计学的科学。

9. **psychiatry** [sai'kaiətri] *n.* 精神病学;精神治疗

[例句] criminal psychiatry 犯罪精神病学/social psychiatry 社会精神病学

[联想] psychi = mind(心理) + atr(治疗) + -y

10. **compose** [kəm'pəuz] *vt.* 创作(音乐、歌曲、诗等)

[例句] Beethoven composed nine symphonies. 贝多芬创作了9部交响乐。

[联想] com- = together + pose = put → put together → 放在一起 → 组成,构成

11. **symphony** ['sɪmfəni] *n.* 交响乐

[例句] Mozart's works include 41 numbered symphonies. 莫扎特的作品包括41部编号的交响曲。

[联想] sym- = (共同) + phon(y)(声音)

12. **characteristic** [ˌkærəktə'ristik] *n.* 特点

[例句] Slow speech is characteristic of New Englanders. 说话慢是(美国)新英格兰人的特点。

13. **unrelenting** [ˌʌnrɪ'lentɪŋ] *n.* 不松懈的,不放慢的;持续的

[例句] After he started his college study, he was making an unrelenting effort in it. 上大学以后,他始终不懈地努力学习。

14. **endow** [in'dau] *vt.* 给予,赋予

[例句] Nature has endowed the plant with the means of catching its own food. 这种植物天生具有捕食的本领。

[考点] be endowed with sth. 具有(某种天赋或特权等)

15. **super-normal** [ˌsju:pə'nɔrməl] *a.* 超出一般的;超常的,非凡的

[例句] supernormal employment 超常就业

[联想] super- = above, beyond (以上,超出) + normal(标准的,正常的)

16. **amazing** [ə'meɪzɪŋ] *a.* 惊人的,令人吃惊的

[例句] It's amazing that so many people come to this meeting. 有这么多人来参加这次会议真令人吃惊。

17. **cite** [saɪt] *vt.* 引用,引证;举出

[例句] The minister cited the latest crime figures as proof of the need for more police. 部长援引了最新犯罪统计数字作为需要增添警察的证明。

18. **risk-taker** ['rɪsk'teɪkə] *n.* 敢于冒险的人

[联想] take a risk 冒险

19. **thrust** [θrʌst] *vt.* (用力)推,强使

[例句] The thieves thrust him into the back room and tied him up. 盗贼们把他推进内室捆绑起来。

[考点] thrust oneself forward 使自己受到注意;出头露面 / thrust oneself into 强行闯入;干涉/投身于……之中 / thrust (up) on 强使接受,强加给

20. **morale** [mə'reɪl; mə'ræl] *n.* 士气,精神状态

[例句] The morale of the enemy troops was sinking lower every day. 敌军士气日益低落。

21. **brilliantly** ['briliəntli] *ad.* 杰出地; 才华横溢地  
[例句] They performed brilliantly. 他们的演出才华横溢。
22. **Allied** [æ'laid; 'æləid] *a.* (第一次世界大战的) 协约国的; (第二次世界大战的) 同盟国的  
[例句] The Allied forces entered the country. 同盟国军队进入这个国家。
23. **ally** ['æləi] *n.* 同盟者, 同盟国  
[例句] The Shah has long been a faithfully ally of Washington. 伊朗国王长期以来是美国的忠实盟友。
24. **evacuation** [i,vækju'eifən] *n.* 撤离, 撤退  
[例句] The country demanded the immediate evacuation of foreign troops. 这个国家要求外国军队立即撤退。
25. **evacuate** ['i,vækjueit] *vt.* 1) 撤退, 撤出 (Syn. retreat, withdraw) 2) 撤离(某处)  
[例句] The troop evacuated their position because of the enemy's advance. 由于敌人向前推进, 部队撤出他们的阵地。  
The government evacuated all civilians from the war zone. 政府把所有的平民百姓从交战地带撤走。  
[考点] evacuate sb. from... to... 将某人从某地转移到另一个地方, 使(人)避难
26. **flag** [flæg] *n.* 疲惫; 变弱 *v.* (热情、精力等) 衰退, 低落 (Syn. fade, weaken)  
[例句] Halfway through the race, he began to flag. 竞赛半途, 他开始筋疲力尽。
27. **striking** ['straɪkɪŋ] *a.* 引人注目的; 显著的, 突出的 (Syn. attractive)
- [例句] Mary bears a striking resemblance to her mother. 玛丽与她母亲十分相像。
28. **firstborn** ['fɜ:stbɔ:n] *n.* 长子或长女  
[联想] first + born (出生)
29. **peacetime** ['pi:staim] *n.* 和平时期  
[例句] The army continues to recruit and train soldiers in peacetime. 和平时期, 军队继续招募训练新兵。
30. **fireside** ['faɪəsaid] *n.* 壁炉旁  
[例句] He loved it when the whole family was gathered around the fireside. 他喜欢全家围聚在壁炉旁。
31. **chat** [tʃæt] *n.* 闲谈, 聊天  
[例句] She chatted with him for some time after supper. 她饭后和他闲聊了一阵子。
32. **fireside chat** 炉边亲切闲谈; (政治领袖在无线电或电视广播中) 不拘形式的谈话  
[例句] Do you think the voters will be convinced by the president's fireside address? 你觉得选民们会被总统的炉边谈话说服吗?
33. **innate** ['i:neit] *a.* 天生的 (Syn. natural)  
[例句] The whole family seems to have an innate talent for offending people. 这一家人似乎天生好冒犯他人。
34. **landslide** ['lændslaid] *n.* (竞选) 压倒多数的选票; 一面倒的胜利  
[例句] The opinion polls are predicting a liberal landslide in the next week's election. 民意调查预测下周竞选中自由党将获全胜。
35. **equation** ['i:kweɪʒən] *n.* 等式; 方程(式)

[例句] She solved the equation on the board. 她在黑板上解了那道方程式。

36. **boldness** ['bəʊldnis] *n.* 勇敢, 无畏

[例句] It was her boldness that set her aside. 正是她的胆识使她与众不同。

37. **bold** [bəʊld] *a.* 勇敢的, 无畏的; 敢做敢为的

[例句] Even as a small child she had shown herself to be bold and adventurous. 即使在她很小的时候, 就已经显示出她的勇敢以及富于冒险。

38. **magnet** ['mæɡnɪt] *n.* 磁铁

[例句] The pin was extracted with a magnet. 那根大头针用磁铁吸出来了。

39. **obsession** [əb'sefən] *n.* 着迷

[例句] His interest in keeping fit has developed into an obsession. 他对健身由感兴趣变成着迷。

40. **contemporary** [kən'tempərəri] 1)

*n.* 同代人; (几乎) 同龄的人 2) *a.* 属于同一时代的; 当代的; 现代的

[例句] Several of the greatest Austrian composers were contemporaries. 有几位伟大的奥地利作曲家是同代人。

She teaches both classical and contemporary dance. 她教授古典和现代舞蹈。

41. **poetry** ['pəʊɪtri] *n.* (总称) 诗 (Syn. poem, verse)

[例句] Shakespeare and Milton

were masters of English poetry. 莎士比亚和弥尔顿是英国诗歌的艺术大师。

42. **intrinsic** [ɪn'trɪnsɪk; ɪn'trɪnzɪk] *a.* 固有的; 本质的; 内在的

[例句] The intrinsic value of the ring is only a few dollars, but it has much extrinsic value because of sentimental associations. 这枚戒指的本身价值只有几块钱, 但由于它维系着感情, 所以很有价值。

[考点] intrinsic in/to 固有的, 内在的

43. **randomly** ['rændəmli] *ad.* 任意地, 胡乱地

[例句] The plants will look better randomly dotted about the garden. 花园里随意点缀的植物更好看。

44. **submit** [səb'mɪt] *vt.* 提交, 呈递

[例句] He submitted his proposals to the committee. 他把他的提议递交给委员会。

[考点] sub(=under 下) + mit(to send 送) → 由下向上递 → 递交, 呈递

45. **anonymously** [ə'nɒnɪməsli] *ad.* 用匿名的方式

[例句] The money was donated anonymously. 钱是用匿名的方式捐献的。

46. **evaluation** [i:vælju'eɪʃən] *n.* 评价, 评估

[例句] The evaluation of a student's work takes time. 对学生的表现评估需要时间。



## (六) 短语学习

1. have (sth., nothing, a lot, etc.)

to do with sb./sth. 与某人/某事有

(一些、毫无、很大)关系

[例句] Our firm has a lot to do with yours. 我们公司和你们公司有密切往来。

2. **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

[例句] Neil Armstrong made history when he stepped on the moon. 尼尔·阿姆斯特朗登上月球之际使他完成一项名垂青史的壮举。

3. **rise above** 取得成功, 出类拔萃

[例句] Within one year the average boy rose above to the top student in his class. 一年之内那位成绩平平的男孩子一跃成为班上顶尖学生。

4. **leave behind** 遗留, 留下, 把……丢在后面, 超过

[例句] Sue left far behind all the other runners and ended up with the first. 苏把其他选手远远地抛在后面并获第一名。

I'm afraid that we'll have to leave the dog behind at home. 我想我们得把狗留在家里。

5. **focus on** 集中于; 着重于

[例句] The disaster focused public attention on the problem of chemical waste. 灾难使公众的注意力集中于化学废物问题上。

6. **be endowed with** 天生具有

[例句] She was endowed with intelligence, sense and perception, but no athletic skill whatsoever. 她

天生具有智慧、理性和洞察力, 但是没有一丝一毫的体育才能。

7. **come out of** 从……中获得; 从……中发展而来

[例句] This painting comes out of the pooled wisdom of the art workers. 这幅画是美术工作者集体智慧的产物。

8. **build... upon** 把……建立在……之上

[例句] Her success as a lawyer was built on/upon her ability. 作为一位律师, 她的成功是建立在她的能力的基础上。

9. **take charge** 负责, 掌管

[例句] No one is willing to take charge at the difficult moment. 在这困难的时刻没人愿意负责。

10. **go/get nowhere** 不能成功; 无进展

[例句] I'll go nowhere at this job, so I'm considering changing a job. 这份工作不会让我有所作为, 所以我在考虑换个工作。

11. **set... apart** 使显得突出, 使显得与众不同

[例句] Her clear and elegant prose sets her apart from other journalists. 她清新优雅的文笔使她有别于大多数其他记者。

12. **put up with** 忍受, 容忍

[例句] We can't change the bad weather, so we must put up with it. 我们改变不了这种坏天气, 只有忍受它。



## (七) 课文理解

- L1. [原文] Albert Einstein did so poorly in school that teachers thought he was slow.

[释义] Albert Einstein was such a poor student that teachers thought he was

not intelligent.

[解析] 1) so...that...意为“太……以至于……,达到……程度”,so之后用形容词、副词,口语中有时省略。

2) slow *a.* 迟钝的,不灵敏的

— I'm very slow at most school subjects. 我在学校学习的大部分科目都很差。

L4. [原文] And the teenage George Washington, with little formal education, was being trained not as a soldier but as a land surveyor.

[释义] That George Washington as a teenage, not having much schooling, was being trained as a surveyor rather than a soldier.

[解析] 1) not...but...意为“不是……而是……”,在not和but之后要跟同等的成分,即相同词类的单词、短语或从句。

— They are not rich, but happy. 他们不富裕,但很幸福。

— This is a question not of time but of money. 这不是时间的问题而是金钱的问题。

2) 定冠词 the 用在专有名词 George Washington 前,和前置修饰语连用。这种结构有时把专有名词变成普通名词,例如,当两样东西具有同样的名字时,就可以以此来区分。例如:the young Shakespeare 年轻的莎士比亚/ the real Mr. Kennedy 真正的肯尼迪先生/ the Chicago I like (= the aspect of Chicago) 我喜欢的芝加哥/ in the England of Queen Elizabeth 在伊丽莎白时代的英国。

L7. [原文] Despite their unspectacular beginnings, each would go on to carve a place for himself in history.

[释义] Though they performed nothing splendid at the beginning, each of them would later make a name for himself in history.

[解析] 1) despite (正式用语) 是表示对比的介词。

— Despite a shortage of steel, industrial output has increased by five percent. 尽管缺少钢铁,工业产量还是增长了百分之五。

2) carve *vt.* 1) 雕刻 2) 通过努力获得

— He carved himself a nice position in the business.

他通过努力在公司里为自己谋得了一个好职位。

L11. [原文] Or did their greatness have more to do with timing, devotion and, perhaps, an uncompromising personality?

[释义] Or did they become great more because they lived in the right time, were devoted to their careers, and, perhaps, more inflexible determination in character?

[解析] 1) timing *n.* 获得最佳结果的时间的掌握(安排,配备)

— “Have we arrived too early?” “No, your timing is perfect (= you have arrived at exactly the right moment) — dinner is almost ready.”

“我来早了吗?”“不,来得正是时候,晚饭马上就要好。”



L16. [原文] ... they have found evidence to help explain why some people rise above, while others — similarly talented, perhaps — are left behind.

[释义] ... they have found helpful facts to explain why some people become great, and others with the same intelligence, however, progress much more slowly than them.

[解析] 句中 while 表示对比。

— In 1961 just over two persons divorced per 1 000, while in 1981 it was 12. 在 1961 年每千人中有两个人离婚, 而 1981 年达到 12 人。

L19. [原文] Their findings could have implications for us all.

[释义] The evidence they have found could have effect on us all.

[解析] implication *n.* 含意, 言外之意, 暗示 (指某种决定或某种行为等对将来的其他事情的影响)

— The new law has far-reaching implications for the future of the stock market. 新的法律对将来的股市具有深远的影响。

L26. [原文] Sometimes great people don't make it into the history books.

[释义] Sometimes great people fail to be recorded in the history books.

[解析] 1) make it into the history books 载入史册

2) make it 办成, 做到, 成功

— He has never really made it as an actor.

他作为一名演员从来没有真正成功过。

L39. [原文] If great achievers share anything, said Simonton, it is an unrelenting drive to succeed.

[释义] If great people have anything in common, said Simonton, it (= what they have in common) is a persistent effort to succeed.

[解析] 1) share *v.* 分享, 分担; 共同具有

— Tom and his brother share an interest in pop music.

汤姆和他的弟弟对流行音乐有着共同的兴趣。

2) drive *n.* 干劲, 魄力, 能动性; 推动力

— Our sales people need determination and drive.

我们的推销人员需要决心和干劲。

L42. [原文] But what comes out of the research is that there are great people who have no amazing intellectual processes.

[释义] But research findings show that some great people actually do not have extraordinary power of the mind.

[解析] 1) come out of 从……得出……结果(或后果)

— What came out of the discussions? 讨论有什么结果?

2) process *n.* 过程, 经过; (自然的)作用

— Increasing the number of women in top management jobs will be a slow process.