

课课通



21世纪大学英语

读写教程课课通

● 第三册 ●

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

(第三册)

主编 齐世和 张 颖

石油大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

21 世纪大学英语读写教程课课通/齐世和等主编. —东营:石油大学出版社,
2001.5

ISBN 7-5636-1079-0

I. 21... II. 齐... III. ① 英语—高等学校—阅读教学—教学参考资料
② 英语—写作—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 55115 号

书 名:21 世纪大学英语读写教程课课通③

主 编:齐世和 张 颖

策 划:何 峰 徐 伟

责任编辑:徐 伟 徐路波(电话 0546-8392787)

封面设计:北京蒋宏工作室

出 版 者:石油大学出版社(山东 东营,邮编 257061)

网 址:<http://www.hdpu.edu.cn/~upcpress>

电子信箱:erbians@mail.hdpu.edu.cn

印 刷 者:青岛胶南印刷厂

发 行 者:石油大学出版社(电话 0546-8392563)

开 本:787×960 1/16 印张:13.125 字数:370 千字

版 次:2001 年 6 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

印 数:1-5000 册

定 价:15.00 元



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异,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针对第一至第五单元,Test Paper Two针对第六至第十单元,而Test Paper Three则是针对全书设计的。试题的形式与四、六级统考相同,各自后面附有答案。

本书由齐世和、张颖、王宇航策划,并由齐世和和张颖审校、修改了全部稿件最后定稿。全书第一至第十单元分别由严英红、孙寅霜、孙继光、宋鸿鸣、齐世和、张颖、唐风云、安惠英、王宇航和官欣怡编写。三份Test Paper分别由韩德顺、张萍和宋瑞琴编写,参加编写的还有李朝红等人。

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的硕士。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. 4

21 世纪大学英语读写教程课课通

(第三册)

编 委 会

主 编 齐世和 张 颖

编 者 (按姓氏笔画为序)

王宇航 安惠英 齐世和 孙继光

孙寅霜 严英红 宋鸿鸣 宋瑞琴

张 萍 张 颖 宫欣怡 唐风云

韩德顺



Contents

Unit One	(1)
单元内容概述	(1)
Text A <i>How I Got Smart</i>	(1)
Text B <i>Coming of Age</i>	(9)
Text C <i>Romance and Reality</i>	(13)
实践训练	(15)
Unit Two	(19)
单元内容概述	(19)
Text A <i>The Titanic Puzzle</i>	(19)
Text B <i>Unjust Desserts</i>	(31)
Text C <i>Will You Go Out with Me?</i>	(36)
实践训练	(39)
Unit Three	(42)
单元内容概述	(42)
Text A <i>The Sense of Wonder</i>	(42)
Text B <i>The Innocent Eye</i>	(49)
Text C <i>If I Were 21</i>	(52)
实践训练	(54)
Unit Four	(57)
单元内容概述	(57)
Text A <i>College Pressures</i>	(57)
Text B <i>College Lectures : Is Anybody Listening?</i>	(64)
Text C <i>What Is College for?</i>	(68)
实践训练	(70)
Unit Five	(74)
单元内容概述	(74)



Text A	<i>The ABCs of the U. S. A. : America Seen with European Eyes</i>	(74)
Text B	<i>American Values and Assumptions</i>	(82)
Text C	<i>A Foreign Anthropologist's Observation of Americans</i>	(88)
实践训练		(89)
Test Paper One		(93)
Unit Six		(101)
单元内容概述		(101)
Text A	<i>Every 23 Minutes</i>	(101)
Text B	<i>Needed: A License to Drink</i>	(109)
Text C	<i>My Daughter Smokes</i>	(115)
实践训练		(117)
Unit Seven		(121)
单元内容概述		(121)
Text A	<i>So What's So Bad About Being So-So?</i>	(121)
Text B	<i>Stripping Down to Bare Happiness</i>	(128)
Text C	<i>Quality of Life Is Much More Than a Job</i>	(132)
实践训练		(133)
Unit Eight		(138)
单元内容概述		(138)
Text A	<i>The Highs of Low Technology</i>	(138)
Text B	<i>Why I'm Not Going to Buy a Computer</i>	(147)
Text C	<i>Obsolete Technology</i>	(153)
实践训练		(155)
Unit Nine		(158)
单元内容概述		(158)
Text A	<i>Space Politics</i>	(158)
Text B	<i>Message to the Unknown</i>	(164)
Text C	<i>Your Future in Space</i>	(168)
实践训练		(170)
Unit Ten		(173)
单元内容概述		(173)



Text A	<i>Plain Talk About Handling Stress</i>	(173)
Text B	<i>Energy Walks</i>	(181)
Text C	<i>Five Methods I Have Used to Banish Worry</i>	(184)
实践训练		(185)
Test Paper Two		(190)
Test Paper Three		(197)



Unit One



单元内容概述

你是否记得你的初恋？你的心是否在狂跳？是否记得那令人兴奋绝妙的新奇的感觉？当那个特殊的人走近你时的你的感觉？还有你哑口无言不知所措的焦急尴尬的时刻？然后（对于我们大多数人来说）不知出于何种原因，那个忧伤的时刻一去不返……厄尼斯特·海明威曾经说过，“爱情故事都以悲剧结束。”但是本单元中课文的作者们都持有不同的观点。课文 A 着力于描述作者初涉爱河所产生的出乎意料的结果，而课文 B 的作者回忆了他对于他的汽车的起伏不定的爱恋！最后课文 C 的作者对于如何成功地驾驭恋爱关系提供了有趣的建议。



Text A How I Got Smart

(一) 背景知识

Ancient Roman

1. Cupid

Cupid is the ancient Roman god of love. According to myth, Cupid was the son of Mercury, the winged messenger of the gods, and Venus, the goddess of love. He usually appeared as a winged infant carrying a bow and a quiver of arrows, whose wounds inspired love or passion in his every victim.

水星

2. Agamemnon

He was the king of Mycenae or Argos in Greek legend. After Alexandros, son of king Priam of Troy, carried off Helen, one of the daughters of Agamemnon. Agamemnon called on the princes of the country to unite in a war of revenge against the Trojans. He himself furnished 100 ships and was chosen commander in chief of the combined forces. The fleet assembled at the port of Aulis in Boeotia, but was prevented from sailing by calms or contrary winds that were sent by the goddess Artemis because Agamemnon had in some way offended her. To appease the wrath of Artemis, Agamemnon was forced to sacrifice his own daughter Iphigeneia.

3. Pope, Alexander

He was a poet and satirist of the English Augustan and best known for his poems *An Essay on Criticism*, *The Rape of the Lock*, *The Dunciad* and *An Essay on Man*. He is one of the most quotable of all English authors.

(二) 课文概要

The author has tried desperately to explain to his students that the image they have of him as an



enthusiastic devotee of books and homework during his adolescence was a bit out of focus. Then the author recalls his special experience in his sophomore year when he fell in love with Debbie who was the top student. He managed to bridge the intellectual gulf between them by starting to read the first volume of a set of encyclopedias. While doing so, he tasted the wine of knowledge and he continued poring over the encyclopedias as well as an increasing number of other books.

(三) 重点词汇及短语解释

I. 词汇

devotee [ˌdevəʊ'ti:]

n. 热爱……者; 献身于……的人; 专心者: The old man was a **devotee** to the cause of revolution. 这位老人一生致力于革命事业。

注意 devote *v.* 专心致力于; 把……专用于
devoted *a.* 献身的; 忠诚的 devotion *n.* 献身; 忠诚 devotional *a.* 专心的; 忠诚的

compulsory [kəm'pʌlsəri]

a. 必须做的; 必修的; 规定的; 义务的: Is English a **compulsory** subject? 英语是必修课吗? Is military service **compulsory** in your country? 在贵国服兵役是义务的吗?

辨析 compulsory, compulsive

compulsory 意为“必须做的; 必修的; 规定的; 义务的”, compulsive 意为“强制性的, 强迫性的, 由于观念所引起的”。Attendance at the meeting is **compulsory**. 必须参加这次会议。Don't trust him! He's a **compulsive** liar. 不要相信他! 他一再说谎。

compel [kəm'pel]

v. 强迫; 迫使(某人或某物做某事); 强取; 强致; 施加压力以获得: His conscience **compelled** him to surrender to the police. 他的良心迫使他向警方自首。Can they **compel** obedience from us? 他们能强迫我们服从吗?

构词 compellable *a.* 可强迫的 compelling *a.* 激发兴趣的; 使人非相信不可的

辨析 compel, constrain, force, oblige

compel 通常指运用权利、力量“迫使”对方采取某种行动。有时(特别是在被动语态中)也有“只有这一条路可走”、“别无办法”的含义。宾语一般是人或人称代词, 后面连用不定式。constrain 与 compel 意义接近, 但更多指内心情感(如良心、怜悯等)的作用, 常用被动语态。force 暴力威胁的

含义较强, 强调其对象极不情愿。oblige 强迫的意味较弱, 必要性的意味较强。强调以诺言、誓约、义务、道德规范等约束。如: He was **compelled** by illness to suspend his experiment. 因为病的缘故, 他不得不暂时中断他的实验。I feel **constrained** to acknowledge that I am in the wrong. 我感到有必要承认是我错了。The poor peasant was **forced** to sell his son to the landlord. 那个贫农被迫把儿子卖给地主。We are not **obliged** to believe everything he said. 他说的一切, 我们不见得都得相信。

gaze [geɪz]

v. 注视; 凝视: The mother **gazed** at her child with love. 母亲慈爱地注视着孩子。

构词 gazer *n.* 凝视者 gazingly *ad.* 凝视地

辨析 gaze, glance, peer, stare, glare

gaze 指长时间地看或凝视, 用于表达惊奇、羡慕、迷恋等所用的眼神。glance 指正在做某事时或于匆忙之中草草瞥一眼的动作。peer 指眯着眼睛伸着脖子向前看。stare 指一心一意地凝视, 特别是睁大眼睛看, 带有惊奇、赞美或害怕的神情。glare 指愤怒或威胁地凝视, 强调敌视或恐怖。如: He **gazed** into the distance sadly. 他忧伤地凝视着远方。On the bus I always manage to **glance** at the headings in the newspaper. 在公共汽车上我总是设法看一眼报纸上的标题。Near-sighted people often **peer** at you when they are not wearing their glasses. 近视眼的人不戴眼镜时总是眯着眼看人。Boys gather by the coffee-bar to **stare** at the passing girls. 男孩们聚集在咖啡馆门前盯着过路的姑娘们。They **glared** at their opponents in the argument. 他们在辩论中注视着对手。

appetite [ˈæpɪtaɪt]

n. 欲望; 食欲; 爱好: He had no **appetite** for hard work. 他不想吃苦。

构词 appetitive *a.* 关于食欲的 appetizer,



appetiser *n.* 正餐前的开胃品; 促进食欲的活动

辨析 appetite, desire, lust

appetite 主要指对食物的欲求。desire 所指的范围较广, 可以指人们有欲望的所有的事情。lust 是一个贬义词, 指邪恶的欲念。如: He lost his appetite recently. 他最近食欲不振。At the desire of our principal, Mr. Zhang will give us a special lecture tomorrow. 应我们校长的要求, 张先生明天要给我们作一次专题报告。According to Bible, lust is one of the seven sins. 据《圣经》上说, 邪欲是七罪之一。

betray [bi'trei]

① 背叛; 出卖; 泄露; 暴露; 暴露出: I don't think he will betray his best friend. 我想他不会出卖他最亲密的朋友。His accent betrayed the fact that he was a foreigner. 他的口音说明他是个外地人。

② 构词: betrayal *n.* 背叛行为; 出卖 betrayer *n.* 出卖者

II. 短语

1. **out of focus** 焦点未对准的; 模糊不清的: The image is out of focus. 这影像模糊不清。

提示 由 focus 构成的短语还有: bring into focus 调准……的焦距 in focus 焦点对准 focus on 集中。Bring the object into a focus if you want a good photograph. 如果你要照一张好照片, 就得将物体对准在焦点上。The book focuses on abstract analysis. 这本书着重于抽象分析。get sth. in 设法说完; 插话; 进入; 收割: I'll get

my proposal in at the meeting. 我一定要在会上把我的建议说出来。He talked so fast that I couldn't get a word in. 他说得太快, 我无法插嘴。The sun gets in through these windows. 阳光透过这些窗子射进来。The commune members were busy getting in the crops. 社员们正忙着收割庄稼。

step up (口) 加快; 加速; 逐步提高; 获得提升: My salary was stepped up last week. 上周我获得了加薪。You're going to be stepped up to manager. 你将被提升为经理。

3. hang on sb.'s words 倾听; 注意地听; 听得入神: Ann hangs on every word of her history teacher and takes very careful notes. 安注意倾听历史老师的每一句话并细心地做笔记。

提示 该短语的形式还可为: hang on sb.'s lips.

4. feed on 以……为食物; 靠……为生: What do you feed your dog on? 你用什么食物喂你的狗? The retired old man had to feed on social welfare. 这位退休的老人不得不依赖于社会福利。

5. in time ① 经过一段时间后; 最终: You will learn how to operate the machine in time. 你最终会学会操纵这台机器的。② 及时: The police arrived at the spot of the car accident in time. 警察及时赶到了车祸现场。

6. pore over 通过……仔细观察; 钻研; 专心阅读: The doctor pored the bacteria over the microscope. 医生通过显微镜仔细观察细菌。He's poring over a philosophy book. 他正在专心阅读一本哲学书籍。

(四) 难句解析及佳句诵读

I. 难句解析

1. Who else but a bookworm, ^① with none of the normal kid's tendency ^② to play rather than study, would grow up to be a teacher anyway? (L. 2~5)

解析 ① with none of the normal kid's tendency to play rather than study 为介词短语, 修饰 bookworm。② to play rather than study 为不定式短语, 修饰 tendency。

2. All at once, I enjoyed going to school, if only to gaze at the lovely face in English II. (L. 15~16)

解析 if only 意为“哪怕只是为了……”。例如: I think you should get a job if only to stop yourself getting so bored at home. 我想你该有份工作, 哪怕只是为了消除在家的烦闷。

3. Occasionally, Debbie would catch me staring at her, and she would flash a smile that radiated intelligence and quickened my heartbeat. (L. 25~27)



解析 that radiated intelligence and quickened my heartbeat 为定语从句, 修饰 a smile.

4. I spotted Debbie sitting at a table, absorbed in a crossword puzzle. (L. 69~70)

解析 absorbed in a crossword puzzle 作 sitting at a table 的伴随状语。be absorbed in 意为“被……吸引住; 专注于”。例如: I was absorbed in a book and did not hear you call. 我在专心致志地看书, 没听见你叫我。

II. 佳句诵读

本文句句皆精彩。语言诙谐幽默, 贴近生活, 读来又朗朗上口。其原因之一便是作者恰当地运用了一些修辞手法。举例如下:

1. I could never quite accept the notion of having to go to school while the fish were biting. (L. 10~11)
while the fish were biting 描绘了孩童们游戏的场景。是象征手法。
2. My princess sat near the pencil sharpener, and that year I ground up enough pencils to fuel a campfire. (L. 17~19)
“我”削的铅笔屑足以点燃一堆篝火, 这种夸张的效果令人忍俊不禁。
3. It was a smile that signaled hope and made me temporarily forget the intellectual gulf that separated us. (L. 27~29)
作者将他与 Debbie 之间的 intellectual distance 比喻成 gulf, 非常形象。
4. Like Agamemnon, but with less drastic consequence, thank God. (L. 105~106)
作者将自己的悲剧同 Agamemnon 的故事相比较, 令读者产生出一种伤感的情绪。
5. Having tasted of the wine of knowledge, I could not alter my course. (L. 112~113)
作者将 knowledge 比喻成了令人陶醉的美酒。

(五) 课文练习答案及难点注释

I. (略)

II.

1. As bookworms or prodigies who are interested only in studying.
2. He hated school before his sophomore year, but then he developed a crush on Debbie. Since she seemed to him to be an “intellectual”, his feelings for her motivated him to pay attention to learning.
3. Because he thought that by learning everything in it he could impress Debbie.
4. In the cafeteria line, he told her what he'd learned about anchovies from the encyclopedia.
5. He approached her during a fire drill and told her about the Aleutian Islands; he helped her with a crossword puzzle in the library; he defined the word albatross during a classroom discussion.
6. The more he read, the more his confidence grew.
7. Because the writer had never before been an outstanding student; and because—as is implied—his definition was much more detailed than one would normally expect.
8. That she was going steady with a junior from a neighboring school—a basketball player with a C+ average. The revelation hit him hard, and for a while he felt like forgetting everything he had learned.
9. Because he still wanted to impress Debbie, and he now felt that athletic ability was the best way to do that.
10. His own satisfaction, intellectual curiosity and the feeling of confidence he got from his learning.



III.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. compulsory | 2. relish | 3. confidence | 4. consequences | 5. incentive |
| 6. henceforth | 7. invest | 8. perceive | 9. passion | 10. scheming |

NOTES:

1. be delighted to do sth. (S 5) 乐于做某事
2. be influenced by (S 8) 受……的影响
3. have a passion for (S 9) 热爱……

IV.

1. going steady with Richard
2. in time
3. played into his enemy's hands
4. beyond her wildest dreams
5. hung on Michael's every word or hung on Michael's words
6. out of focus
7. feed on
8. the apple of Chris's eye
9. filed into the courtroom
10. poring over their collection

V.

1. key; most obvious: gaze, beam, widen
2. key; most obvious: betray, sigh, frown
3. key; most obvious: glorious, revelation, stump

VI.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. 1. actor; actress | 2. emperor; empress |
| 3. god; goddess | 4. master; mistress |
| 5. waiter; waitress | 6. lion; lioness |
| 7. priest; priestess | 8. heir; heiress |
| B. 1. Goddess | 2. waitresses, actresses |
| 3. Lionesses | 4. mistresses |

VII.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| A. 1. examinee | a person who is taking an exam 应试者 |
| 2. referee | one to whom something is referred, esp. for decision or settlement 裁判 |
| 3. appointee | a person who is appointed to a job or position 被任命者 |
| 4. refugee | a person who has been forced to leave his country, home, etc. and seek refuge
避难者, 难民 |
| 5. addressee | the person to whom a letter, etc. is addressed 收件人 |
| 6. trainee | a person who is being trained 受训者 |
| 7. escapee | a person who has escaped from somewhere 逃犯 |
| 8. absentee | a person who stays away 缺席者 |
| 9. payee | a person to whom money is or should be paid 收款者 |
| B. 1. examinee | 2. trainee 3. absentee |
| 4. refugees | 5. addressee 6. escapee |

VIII.

Animal Grouping:



albatross:

crane(鹤,鹭), eagle(鹰), pigeon(鸽子), owl(猫头鹰), penguin(企鹅), ——all birds

pterodactyl:

mosquito(蚊子), cricket(蟋蟀), ——all have wings, but they aren't birds;

seal:

seal(海豹): donkey(驴), dolphin(海豚) ——all mammals; or

seal(海豹): penguin(企鹅) ——live both on land and in the water; or

seal(印记,图记): crane(起重机), cricket(板球), sponge(海绵状物) ——all have other meanings unrelated to animals

shark:

dolphin(海豚), sponge(海绵) ——all live underwater

IX.

1. Having too many people on the team slows our work down rather than speeding it up.
2. He wanted to make his living as a teacher rather than as a businessman.
3. In most modern societies women are treated as professional equals rather than [as] servants.
4. "Body language" refers to communication through the way you move rather than to speech.
5. He preferred to sit quietly in class rather than risking giving an answer that might be wrong.
6. Andrew is convinced that love rather than money is the key to happiness.
7. Many people nowadays communicate by e-mail rather than [by] phones and faxes.
8. Mrs. Kester made students think for themselves rather than telling them what to think.

X.

1. Many writers believe that at least one murder is necessary in a detective story, if only to attract more readers.
2. Tom would like to take advantage of the medical facilities at the university clinic, if only to get his two teeth filled.
3. George knows he has to perform very well on the final exam, if only to make a good impression on his girlfriend.
4. The person who started the fire by carelessly throwing away a lit cigarette must be punished, if only to teach him a lesson on how dangerous it is to be so careless.
5. I think you should get a job, if only to stop yourself getting so bored at home.

XI.

1. Racial prejudice can make itself felt even if no one ever speaks of it.
2. Since you feel so strongly about this matter, you should make your views known to other committee members.
3. I tried to warn him but I couldn't make myself heard above the noise of the traffic.
4. You should try to learn enough of the local language to make yourself understood in everyday situations.
5. Louisa tried everything she could think of to make Anthony interested in her, but he never even noticed.

XII.

上学的孩子们中间有一种普遍的错误想法,即认为他们的老师当年都是些神童。不管怎么说,除了不像一般孩子那样生性贪玩、不愿学习的书呆子之外,还有谁愿意长大后当老师呢?

我竭力向我的学生们解释我在他们心目中的形象——一个在青春期的热衷于书本和作业的人——有一点被扭曲了。相反,我极为憎恨义务教育。我永远都无法接受在鱼儿上钩时不得不去上学的想法。



XIII.

1. Tom (was) transferred to our school last year. He hung on Miss Young's every word in class and soon became the apple of her eye.
2. Seeing his daughter graduate from high school, he felt a surge of love and pride that he couldn't express in words.
3. Last year when Mr. Li began his first venture into the stock market, becoming a millionaire was beyond his wildest dreams.
4. On my holiday, I was lucky enough to witness some wild seals feeding on fish. I took several photos of them, but unfortunately they were all out of focus.
5. The prince has been going steady with the actress for three years and nothing can alter their decision to get married next week.
6. It is a complete misconception that the poor do not need compulsory education because they do not even have enough to feed on. But without education, how can people ever overcome their poverty?
7. All of David's classmates are completely stumped – no one can work out how he became a top student overnight.
8. It was obvious that her rejection of his proposal hit him hard, but in time he recovered from his wounds.

XIV.

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. C
11. B 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. D 16. B 17. C 18. C

XV.

2. Episode 2: I told her some basic facts about Aleutian Islands, what the Aleuts looked like and how they lived.
Effect: Debbie's eyes widened in amazement.
3. Episode 3: I helped Debbie to find a difficult word for a crossword puzzle.
Effect: She stared at me in amazement uttering, "I don't believe it."

XVI.

A misconception among our teachers is that students never have anything else to do except homework from class. They are expecting us to turn in completed work in time and attend classes fully prepared.

We have been trying to convince our teachers that we have more than just homework to deal with after class. Students' lives are filled with the rigors of studying, the need to cultivate friendship and family relationship, and the necessity of preparing to move out into the "real world" of work. Sometimes these activities do not all fit within a day. Besides, we are just normal kids, who cannot work 24 hours a day.

One day our English teacher came to our dormitory and to his great surprise he found we were busy preparing job presentations, job interviews and some of us were much worried about the results of job hunting. The teacher came to a better understanding that we really have more commitment than homework from class.



(六) 参考译文

我是如何变聪明的

史蒂夫·希罗迪

学童中有一种普遍认为他们的老师曾经是神童的错误想法。不管怎么说,除了不像一般孩子那样天生贪玩、不爱学习的那些书呆子外,还有谁愿意长大后当老师呢?

我竭力向我的学生们解释,我在他们心中的形象——一个在青少年时期埋头于书本和作业的人——有一点被歪曲了。与此相反,我极为憎恨义务教育。我永远都不会接受在鱼儿咬钩时去上学的想法。

然而,在我上中学二年级时,一件奇妙的、令人激动的事发生了。爱神丘比特的箭射中了我的心。突然间,我喜欢上学了,而这只是为了能够注视英语二班里那张可爱的脸。

我的公主坐在卷笔器旁,那一年我削的铅笔足以点燃一堆篝火。唉,可是黛比离我太遥远了。将我们隔开的不仅仅是五排课桌,还有大约 50 分的智商。她是英语二班的尖子生,拉里维太太的掌上明珠。

偶尔,黛比会发现我正注视着她,她就露出一个闪烁着智慧的光芒、令我心跳加快的微笑。这个微笑标志着希望,使我暂时忘却了我们之间的智力上的鸿沟。

我想尽办法去跨越那条鸿沟。有一天,我经过超市,脑子里突然闪现出一个想法。橱窗里的一块招牌称商店正以 29 美分的特价出售一套百科全书的第一卷。其余各卷则为每卷 2.49 美元。

我买下了第一卷——从 Aardvark(土豚)到 Asteroid(海星)——然后我便开始了在知识世界里的探险。自那以后,我将成为一个事实的探寻者。我将成为英语二班的首席智者,以渊博的知识使我的公主倾心于我。我全都计划好了。

有一天,在餐厅排队时,我的第一个机会来了。我往后一看,她正好在那。

“嗨,”她说。

我停了一刻,然后润了润嘴唇说,“知道凤尾鱼是从哪儿来的吗?”

她显得有点儿惊讶。“不,我不知道。”

我松了口气。“凤尾鱼生活在咸水里,很少见于淡水。”我不得不说得很快,以便在我们到达收银台前讲出所有的细节。“渔民们在地中海和邻近西班牙、葡萄牙的大西洋海岸捕捉凤尾鱼。”

“真有意思,”黛比一边说一边将信将疑地摇了摇头。显然我已经给她留下了很深的印象。

几天后,在一次消防演习中,我漫不经心地走到她身边,问,“去过阿留申群岛吗?”

“从来没去过,”她答道。

“那儿也许是个旅游的好去处,但是我肯定不愿意住在那儿,”我说。

“为什么呢?”黛比说,这正中了我的计。

“呃,那儿的气候不允许。在群岛的 100 多座岛屿中,没有一座有树木。地上岩石遍布,几乎没有植物能在上面生长。”

“我想我连旅游都不愿意去,”她说。

消防演习结束后,我们开始排队走进大楼,所以我必须赶紧再谈谈土著居民的事儿。“阿留申人身材矮小,体格健壮,有着深色的皮肤和黑色的头发。他们以鱼为主食,他们设陷阱捕捉北极狐和海豹,来获得他们珍贵的毛皮。”

黛比惊奇地睁大了眼睛。

一天,我正在图书馆里浏览书刊,我发现黛比正坐在一张桌子旁,专心致志地玩着纵横填字谜。她皱着眉,显然是被一个词难住了。我弯下身问是否能帮上忙。

“一个意为东方女佣的四字母词,”黛比说。

“试一试 amah,”我以闪电般的速度说。

黛比填入空格,然后回过头来惊讶地看着我。“我不相信,”她说。“我真的不相信。”

然后那个光辉灿烂的、充满欢乐的、富有浪漫色彩的二年级就这样继续着。黛比似乎很喜欢我们之间的简短交谈,而且她全神贯注地倾听我的每一句话。自然,我读书越多就越自信。

在教室里,我也渐渐地让别人感到了我的存在。一天,在一次关于阿尔律治的《古舟子咏》的讨论中,我碰到了 albatross(信天翁)这个词。



“谁能告诉我们信天翁是什么?”拉里维太太问。

我马上举起了手。“信天翁是一种大鸟,主要栖息在赤道以南的海域,也见于北太平洋。信天翁身长达4英尺,翼幅是鸟类中最大的。它以鱼类和带壳的水生动物为食。信天翁胃口很大,吃饱后就很难飞上天。”

好久,教室里鸦雀无声。拉里维太太无法相信刚刚所听到的。我悄悄地瞥了一眼黛比,对她使劲眨了眨眼睛。她显得很自豪,也对我眨了眨眼睛。

我未能觉察到的是那一阵子黛比正和一个邻校的三年级学生约会——一个平均分为C+的篮球运动员。这一发现对我的打击很大,有一阵我真想把所学的东西都忘掉。当时我已经攒够了买第二卷的钱——从Asthma(哮喘病)到Bullfinch(红腹灰雀)——但我真想去买一个篮球。

我觉得自己受到的不仅仅是伤害,而且还有背叛。就像阿伽门农一样,不过感谢上帝,后果并没有那么严重。

最终我从伤痛中恢复过来了。第二年,黛比从这个街区搬走,转到了另一所学校。很快,她便只是个记忆而已了。

虽然最初的动力没有了,但我却继续钻研百科全书,以及越来越多的其他书籍。我已经品尝了知识的美酒,便无法改变前进方向了。因为:

“一知半解,为害匪浅;

开怀畅饮吧,否则就不要品尝比埃里亚圣泉。”

亚历山大·蒲柏如此写道,见第十四卷——从Paprika(红灯笼辣椒)到Pterodactyl(翼手龙)。



Text B Coming of Age

(一) 课文概要

The author recalls his great love to his old car, for it was more a monument to his discovery of youthful freedom than a means of transportation. The author and his friends had stockpiled many complicated memories in this car, such as the collision with a school bus and their talking about something and nothing, as well as those silent moments, for example, when their team was eliminated from the play-off game, Charlie talked about his parents' financial troubles, Tom spoke sadly of his father's absence, and Eric told of his dream of playing professional hockey.

(二) 重点词汇与短语解释

I. 词汇

coach [kəʊtʃ]

n. (运动员的) 教练; 长途公共汽车

v. 训练; 培训; 指导

辨析 coach, teach, instruct, educate, train, tutor

coach 指充当教练进行辅导、训练或帮助课外补课。teach 指向某人直接展示或讲解他要学的东西, 该词常常表示传授知识, 另外还表示给学习者以帮助或训练, 使他掌握某些难点, 能顺利地把新知识用于实践。instruct 意为“教, 教导”, 强调对他人提供必要的知识或技能, 尤指有计划地地教授。educate 意为“教育, 教导”。该词虽然从方法

上也指教学、指导, 但更强调教学指导的目的和结果, 强调培养和发展潜在于每个人身上的品质和能力或对他一生的事业起决定作用的东西。train 意为“训练, 培养”。表示指导教师和训练者的明确的目的和目标, 因此它指学生们的绝对服从, 使他们成为合格和符合要求的人。tutor 指教师课外对一个学生的补习工作。如: He is **coaching** his crew for the race. 他正训练他的船员们参加划船比赛。The teacher should **teach** the students to think for themselves. 老师应教会学生们独立思考。He is wise who can **instruct** us and assist us in the business of daily virtuous living. 能教导并帮助我们在日常生活中有道德地处理事务的人是英明的。In my eyes the question is not what to teach, but how to **educate**.