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English Course for M.Ed

教育硕士

English Course for M.Ed

余静娴 主编

英语教程

学习辅导(下)

English Course for M.Ed

复旦大学出版社

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復旦大學出版社

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Unit One *Advice to Youth*

Related Information for Reference

1. *Mark Twain*

Mark Twain was the pen name for Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835—1910), born in Florida, Missouri. When he was four years old he moved with his family to the small town of Hannibal where he grew up. After a varied career, which included working as a painter, a steamboat pilot, a miner, and a newspaper journalist, he married Olivia Langdon in 1870. Following his success as a writer, Twain achieved international fame as a humorist lecturer; “*Advice to Youth*” is a good example of his lecture style. Among the more popular of Twain’s books are *The Innocents Abroad* (1869), *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* (1876), *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* (1884), *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court* (1889), *The Tragedy of Pudd’nhead Wilson* (1894), and *The Mysterious Stranger* (1916).

Mark Twain was a born journalist and humorist. There is no glare in his emanations (发出的东西)—no blinding coruscations (才智等的焕发或闪耀) of wit, which, flashing suddenly upon you, as suddenly go out, leaving you in darkness and uncertainty; no apparent striving after sharp effects; no digging in poor soil for poorer puns. What is said is most naturally said, and if there is humor in it, it is because the writer can not express it otherwise. Whatever may be the quality of the wine which fills your glass, you never feel that it is being drawn from an empty cask (木桶), or that its flavor is at all dependent upon the abundance of its supply. When a famous preacher was reprimanded (受申斥) for saying so many funny things in the pulpit (布道讲词), he replied, “Oh, but if you only knew the number of funny things I do not say!” And this is the impression left upon the reader of Mark Twain. Whatever good things he may choose to fasten with his pen, one cannot but feel that his best things are yet untold.

2. *Robertson’s Sermons*

Frederick William Robertson’s Sermons were first published by Messrs. Field, Os-

good & Co. , in two thick volumes of between six and seven hundred pages each. No English divine in history has left his mark more unmistakably on the religious history of the time, winning alike the learned and unlearned, by the elevation of his character, and the purity and beauty of his faith. He impressed himself on the best minds and hearts of his time. And Robertson's work was not merely confined to the pulpit. He was active in everything that would contribute to the good of mankind, taking a deep interest in politics and matters of national moment. What he had most at heart was the condition of the working classes, of whom he was always the frank and faithful friend, and to whom he devoted the wisest of his secular (世俗的) thoughts.

3. Baxter's Saint's Rest

Richard Baxter (1615—1691) was a most powerful preacher for more than fifty years, through the reigns of four English kings. He drew great crowds. After being cast out (驱逐出去) in 1662, he continued to preach, though at times he was probably counted Public Enemy No. 1 by the king's men. Though noted as being fierce, Baxter was a kindly, gentle man, holy in all his relations and offices. Thomas Manton, the noted Puritan, called Baxter "the greatest preacher in England." He also was a voluminous (多卷著作的) writer, filling no less than seventy volumes in all.

Being scheduled to address a preacher's conference, Baxter fell ill. So instead of appearing, he wrote this book to be presented to them. Characterizing himself as "a dying man preaching to dying men," Baxter filled this book with his usual evangelistic fervor (福音传道者的狂热).

The subject, of course, is the Saints' Rest, what it is, how we should prepare for it. He describes the excellencies (优点,美德) of it, the character of the persons whom this Rest is designed. He treats with the great misery of those who lose this Rest, that they not only are miserable in life, but even more so in death. He exhorts (告诫,规劝) all to diligently seek this Rest, and describes how they will know they are bound for it.

He exhorts all to excite others to seek this Rest. Baxter wants everyone to know that this Rest cannot be expected on earth, yet we must seek to lead a heavenly life on earth. He gives directions on how to lead a heavenly life, and how to meditate upon it, and pray for it. He gives examples of heavenly contemplation that the reader may follow.

This soul-stirring book was written at a time when Baxter thought that he was dying. The thoughts he passes on to following generations have reverberated (回响,回落)

through the centuries. This book has been much valued by both small and great, and many times reprinted.

4. *The Innocents Abroad*

This is a famous book by Mark Twain, published in 1869. 650 pages, splendidly illustrated, and produced in the best style of art by the American Publishing Company, of Hartford. No ordinary “notice” can do justice to this work. In the language of many others, “it must be seen (and read) to be appreciated.” It is a curious account of the famous Quaker City pleasure trip to the Mediterranean and the Holy Land, which was conceived by and executed under command of Captain Duncan, in the summer of 1867. There were many intelligent sight-seers among “the innocents;” but few, we are inclined to believe, who got as much out of the trip as did the author of this book. Some portions of the book are devoted to correct, unexaggerated descriptions of the country, and matters requiring historical accuracy; but there is no pretence, other than of a humorous and extravagant (过度的, 过分的) account of a memorable voyage. There will be those who will see in the descriptions of the



Holy Land a conspicuous lack of reverence (尊敬, 崇敬) for sacred associations, and the contrast between this and ordinary guide-books will not need to be pointed out; but the artistic and effectual disposal (处理) of the romantic tales of tourists, which have enveloped these scenes with a mysterious beauty and awe not to be penetrated (识破, 穿透) or approached, will be at least satisfactory to the matter-of-fact reader.

Explanation of New Words and Expressions

1. didactic *a.*

- (1) (of speech or writing) intended to teach (esp. a moral lesson) (言论、文章) 说教的, 教导的

He mentioned in his paper the didactic tendency in Chinese literature. 他在论文中提到了中国文学中的道德说教倾向。

- (2) [*derog*] (of a person) too eager to teach or give instructions (人) 喜欢教训人的; 好说教的

I don't like his didactic manner. 我不喜欢他好说教的态度。

My next-door neighbor is a didactic old lady. 我的隔壁邻居是个爱训人的

老太太。

2. enduring *a.* continuing in existence; lasting 持续的; 持久的

I have enduring memories of her kindness to me. 她对我的盛情令人永生难忘。
People in that country long for an enduring peace. 那个国家的人民渴望永久的和平。

3. humor *vt.* keep (sb.) contented or prevent (sb.) from complaining by accepting or agreeing to that person's wishes, even if they seem unreasonable or foolish 迁就, 迎合

It's not always wise to humor a small child. 一味迁就小孩并非总是明智之举。
Though tired, he pretended to be a comic-book hero to humor his kid. 他虽然很累, 但还是假扮滑稽书中的可笑人物来哄孩子开心。

4. temperate *a.*

(1) behaving with temperance (节制); showing self-control 有节制的; 克制的

It is rare for so temperate a man to get angry. 像他这样性情温和的人发脾气是很少见的。

A good teacher must have a temperate personality. 好教师必须有自我克制的个性。

(2) (of climate or climatic regions) having a mild temperature without extremes of heat or cold (气候、地区)温和的

The temperate areas of the world are found to the north and south of the tropics. 地球上的温带位于热带的南北两侧。

5. elegance *n.* tasteful and stylish appearance or manner 优雅, 高雅

The old mansion was furnished with great elegance. 那幢古老的宅第装潢布置得非常典雅。

She showed a certain elegance. 她颇有气质。

6. painstaking *a.* done with, requiring or taking great care or trouble 费尽心思的; 辛勤的; 辛苦的

She is not very clever but painstaking. 她天资并不高, 但肯下苦功夫。

After years of painstaking research, a cure was found. 经过多年的辛勤研究, 终于找到了治疗方法。

7. tedious *a.* tiresome because of being too long, slow or dull; boring 令人厌倦的; 烦人的

The tedious play put the audience to drowsiness. 这出乏味的戏剧令观众昏昏欲睡。

Cleaning out the basement was a tedious job. 打扫地下室是一件烦人的差事。

8. lofty a.

- (1) (of thoughts, aims, etc.) noble; exalted 高尚的, 崇高的

He has lofty ideals about life. 他对生活有崇高的理想。

- (2) seeming to be proud and superior; haughty 高傲的; 傲慢的

He spoke to me in a lofty manner. 他用傲慢的语气对我说话。

9. mighty a.

- (1) powerful; strong 强大的; 有力的

The mighty iceberg came into view. 巨大的冰山映入眼帘。

- (2) great and imposing 伟大的; 威严的; 雄伟的

He is one of the mightiest poets of our time. 他是当代最伟大的诗人之一。

10. immortal a.

- (1) living for ever; not mortal 不朽的; 永世的

Gods are immortal. 神灵是永世的。

- (2) famous for ever; that will be remembered for ever 流芳百世的; 万古流芳的;
名垂千古的

Shakespeare's works are immortal. 莎士比亚的作品万古流芳。

11. outlast vt. last or live longer than sth./sb. 比……耐久; 比……命长

This kind of fine-grain substance is designed to outlast ordinary leather. 这种细纹理材料设计得要比普通皮革更耐用。

Even those leafless beech trees would outlast him. 甚至那些光秃秃的山毛榉树也会比他活得长久。

12. unceasing a. going on all the time; incessant 不停的; 持续的

People at the camp site are frustrated by the unceasing rain. 营地的人们被连绵不断的雨搞得恼怒不已。

13. preposterous a. completely contrary to reason or common sense; absurd or outrageous 荒谬的; 愚蠢的

That's preposterous! 那太不像话了!

He always has preposterous ideas. 他总是有一些荒谬的想法。

14. slander n. (offence of making a) false statement intended to damage sb's reputation 诋毁; 诽谤

That's a slander against his good name. 那是对他良好名声的诋毁。

That story about her is nothing but wicked slander! 关于她的传闻纯属恶意诽谤!

15. heedless a. disregarding; inattentive 不予理会; 不加注意

Heedless of the danger, he returned to the burning building to save his dog. 他不顾危险返回着火的房子救他的狗。

The boy stepped into puddles with heedless haste. 男孩匆忙之中冒冒失失地踏进了水坑。

16. **unerring** *a.* not making mistakes or failing or missing the mark; consistently accurate 不犯错误的; 一贯正确的

The antique dealer has an unerring ability to spot a fake. 那古董商能力非凡, 鉴别假货从不出错。

He threw the spear with unerring aim. 他投掷长矛百发百中。

17. **inestimable** *a.* too great, precious, etc. to be estimated 难以估量的; 无法评价的

They have made a contribution of inestimable importance. 他们作出了难以估量的重大贡献。

There were heaps of pearls, inestimable precious stones and unvalued jewels hidden in the pirates' caves. 海盗在山洞里藏有成堆的珍珠、无价的宝石以及价值连城的首饰。

18. **gratify** *vt.*

- (1) give pleasure or satisfaction to (sb.) 使(某人)高兴或满意

Winning the tournament gratified the golf champion. 那位高尔夫球世界冠军为赢得锦标赛而感到高兴。

I was most gratified to know how soon she would be well again. 知道她不久就会康复我甚感欣慰。

- (2) give (sb.) what is desired; indulge 满足……所欲; 纵容

Praise gratifies our vanity. 赞誉之词满足了我们的虚荣心。

Now that she has got a job in France, she can gratify her wish to see Europe. 她既然在法国找到了一份工作, 就可以圆她亲眼看看欧洲的梦。

Detailed Study of the Text

1. ... something didactic, instructive, or something in the nature of good advice. — ... a talk that is intended to teach a moral lesson and to increase young people's knowledge and understanding, or that is similar to good advice. …… 针对年轻人的, 有教育意义的、启发性的或忠告之类的东西。

in the nature of — like sth.; similar in type to sth.; as having the characteristic of sth. 像某事物; 与……类似; 有……特征

His request was in the nature of a command. 他的请求近乎命令。

Two months at home in hot weather would be in the nature of a summer vacation.
大热天在家呆两个月就像放了个暑假。

The flower was something in the nature of a daffodil. 这种花有点像水仙。

2. **I have a few things in my mind which I have often longed to say for the instruction of the young; for it is in one's tender early years that such things will best take root and be most enduring and most valuable.** — I have been considering several things and I often have a strong desire to convey these ideas to the young people for the purpose of nurturing them because only when they are young will the ideas be well instilled into their minds, remain in their thoughts and therefore become effective. 我一直在思考一些关于青年教育的问题,正好一吐为快。我觉得只有在少不更事的日子聆听教诲,才会永记心头,才最有价值。

long to do sth. — have a strong desire to do sth. 渴望做某事

We're longing to see our Australian friends again. 我们迫切希望再次见到澳大利亚朋友。

She longed for him to say something. 她渴望他能说点什么。

When John met Mary, he forgot the words he longed to say to her. 约翰见到玛丽后,却忘了一直想对她说的话。

take root — become fixed or established; send out roots; begin to grow or develop
确立或固定;生根;开始成长或发展

The prejudices of parents usually take root in their children. 父母的偏见往往深植于子女的心头。

The government is trying to help democracy take root in that country. 政府正努力促进民主制度在那个国家生根发芽。

Don't let hate take root in the next generation. 莫让仇恨深植于下一代的心头。

It is *in one's tender early years* that such things will best take root and ... 是强调句型,句中斜体部分是作者要强调的内容。

3. **This is the best policy in the long run, because if you don't they will make you.** — On the whole it is always wise to obey your parents, because if you refuse to they will compel you to obey them. 如果从长计议,这是最佳选择,因为即使你不服从,他们也会迫使你服从。

in the long run — finally; after everything has been considered; on the whole 最终;终究;从长远来看;总的来看

I am sure that in the long run our plan will prove to be the best one. 我相信我们的方案终究会证明是最好的。

In the long run we will all have to pay the price of our follies. 我们终究将为自己的愚蠢行为付出代价。

Studying may be difficult just now, but you will benefit in the long run. 目前学习是困难的,但从长远来看,你终将受益。

4. ... and you can generally make more by humoring that superstition than you can by acting on your own better judgment. — ... and usually by accepting the foolish or unreasonable idea (that your parents always know better than you do), you can keep them happy and benefit more than you do by following your own judgment, which may be actually better than your parents'. ……而你如果顺从他们,假装也认为的确是他们比你更有经验,则往往要比按照自己更正确的判断行事,更容易取得好的结果。

act on — follow, take; take action on 遵照……行事

Your lawyer will act on your instructions. 律师将遵照你的要求办事。

The police heard of the robbery and at once acted on the information they received. 警察一得知那起抢劫案,便立即根据他们所获得的情报采取行动。

Acting on your recommendation, I have decided to emigrate to Canada. 遵照你的建议,我已决定移居加拿大。

5. If a person offends you, and you are in doubt as to whether it was intentional or not, do not resort to extreme measures; — If someone hurts your feelings or upsets you, and you are not sure whether he did so on purpose, you should not take action that is likely to be disapproved of by most people; ……假如有人冒犯了你,而你又不清楚他是否故意,则不要采取极端的手段;……

in doubt — doubtful; not sure; uncertain 怀疑的; 拿不准的; 未确定的

I'm in doubt what to do next. 我不知道下一步该做什么。

When in doubt about the meaning of a word, consult a dictionary. 如果对某个词的词义有疑问,不妨查一下词典。

If you are in doubt about his ability to perform the task, don't entrust him with it. 如果你怀疑他的能力,就不要把任务交给他。

resort to — make use of (sth. or doing sth., often sth. bad) to gain an advantage, often when everything else has failed, 采取; 诉诸

When polite requests failed, he resorted to threats. 他恳求不成,便使用威胁手段。

It was after the failure of this attempt that he resorted to force. 正是在这一次尝试失败以后,他诉诸了武力。

The electric lamps went out so we had to resort to candles to light the room. 电灯坏了,我们只能用蜡烛照亮房间。

6. **If you shall find that he had not intended any offense, come out frankly and confess yourself in the wrong when you struck him; acknowledge it like a man and say you didn't mean to.** — If you later realize that he did not offend you deliberately, you should declare your opinion honestly, admit like a brave and mature adult that you have made the mistake of attacking him and say you didn't intend to do so. 万一发现他并不是故意冒犯你,那就主动站出来,彻底承认错误。要像男子汉那样承认错误,告诉他你不是故意的。

come out — declare one's opinion 表态

He came out for community control of schools. 他声言支持社会公众对学校的控制。

The famous actress came out against the publication of her early pictures. 那位著名的女演员公开表示反对出版她的早期照片。

The American government came out against the new British plan. 美国政府表示反对英国提出的新方案。

in the wrong — at fault; in error 有错; 不正确

The matter in dispute is so complicated that it is difficult to say who is in the right and who is in the wrong. 争执的问题非常复杂,很难判断孰是孰非。

He was obviously in the wrong in going ahead against the red light. 他闯红灯显然是错的。

We are both in the wrong, but you are more in the wrong. 我俩都错了,但你错得更多些。

mean — have in mind as a purpose; intend 本意是,原意为

I didn't mean to imply that you were dishonest. 我并没有想说你不诚实。

Although he seems angry, he means you no harm. 他虽然好像很生气,但对你不抱恶意。

They probably meant well enough. 也许他们完全是好意。

7. **Leave dynamite to the low and unrefined.** — Let the vulgar and uncivilized people use the powerful explosive (use potentially dangerous weapons to solve the disputes). (You should not resort to extreme or violent measures, because only vulgar and rude people turn to these for help to solve such problems.) 把炸药留给低贱

粗俗的人去用吧。

8. **... and work at him right, ... — ... and put adequate and continuous effort into the training of the lark, ...** 悉心调教

work at sth. — put effort into sth. (or doing sth.); continue with an attempt, as to change sth. 从事于; 致力于; 继续努力

He's been working at his new novel these days. 这些天他一直在写他的新小说。
You'll crack this problem if you really work at it. 你要是真下功夫, 就一定能解决这问题。

The greater part of the night he worked at helping to organize the strikers. 晚上大部分时间他都忙着帮助将罢工者组织起来。

9. **..., you want to be very careful about lying; otherwise you are nearly sure to get caught.... — ...**, you need to be very cautious about lying; if not, you will almost certainly be discovered to be lying. (至于撒谎,) 我觉得你们必须特别小心, 否则几乎肯定会被发现。

want to — ought to; need to 应该; 理当

You want to see a doctor about your cough. 你应该找医生治一下咳嗽。

The work wants to be done with great care. 这工作应该做得特别仔细。

You want to watch that fellow, or he'll cheat you. 对他你可得留神, 小心他耍了你。

catch — discover suddenly and by surprise (esp. someone who is doing sth. wrong) 无意中发现

The police caught him stealing a car. 他在偷汽车时被警察当场抓获。

I'd better get changed; I don't want to be caught in my working clothes. 我还是换一下衣服吧, 我可不想让人看见我穿着工作服。

You won't catch me inviting those people to my house again. 我再也不会请那些人到我家里来了。

10. **Many a young person has injured himself permanently through a single clumsy and ill-finished lie, the result of carelessness born of incomplete training.**

— Many young people have damaged their reputation once and for all with just one awkward and self-contradictory lie, and it is the lack of training that leads to their poor performance in lying. 许多年轻人只是因为一个拙劣的、无法自圆其说的谎言, 就毁了一世的英名, 而这完全是由于缺乏训练、粗心大意造成的。

many a 意义上相当于 many, 但在语法结构上要求后接单数名词, 谓语也用单数。

ill-finished lie — poorly-finished lie; inconsistent or self-contradictory lie 不能自圆其说的谎言

11. **That, of course, is putting it rather stronger than necessary; still, while I cannot go quite so far as that, I do maintain, and I believe I am right, that the young ought to be temperate in the use of this great art until practice and experience shall give them that confidence, elegance, and precision which alone can make the accomplishment graceful and profitable.** — Of course, it is unnecessary to be so strict with young people as to tell them to avoid lying completely. Although I am not quite radical about it, I still agree that young people should have self-control when employing this skillful art of lying until they can possibly gain confidence, gracefulness and exactness through practice and experience; only these qualities can make skills of lying fine, smooth and beneficial to the liars. (The real meaning of Mark Twain's fine irony is that young people usually lack experience, skills, confidence and gracefulness in lying. Their clumsy and ill-finished lies won't bring them any benefit, so they should be cautious and self-restrained when lying.) 我虽然不会那样极端,但也坚持认为,年轻人在使用撒谎这一伟大的艺术时应慎之又慎,除非等到他们经过了训练、积累了经验,做到撒谎时仍然充满自信、风度翩翩、措辞准确,谎撒得漂亮,并且起到作用。我认为我这样的想法是正确的。

12. **...; these, in time, will make the student perfect; upon these, and upon these only, may he rely as the sure foundation for future eminence.** — ...; in the end, these will make the student perfect; he may rely upon these, and upon these only, as the exact basis for success and fame in the future. …… 按照这些要求去做,随着岁月的流逝,年轻人会日臻成熟;只有达到了这些要求,他将来的成功才有保障。

in time — later; at some time in the future; in the end 后来;早晚;终究

You will understand what I mean in time. 你将来早晚会明白我的意思的。

In time he forgot all about her. 最后他把她彻底忘了。

In time, all this will be forgotten. 所有这一切终究将被忘却。

rely (up) on — depend on 依赖,依靠

They had relied on French help which did not arrive. 他们等待法国的援助,但希望落了空。

He had proved that he could be relied on in a crisis. 他证明自己在危急关头是顶用的。

In order to defeat the enemy we must rely on an army with guns in its soldiers' hands. 要战胜敌人,我们首先得依靠手里拿枪的军队。

- 13. For the history of our race, and each individual's experience, are sown thick with evidence that a truth is not hard to kill and that a lie told well is immortal.** — Because human history and our personal experience are full of proofs showing that it is not difficult to deny completely a truth and that a well-told or smoothly-invented lie may be regarded as true forever. 人类历史以及每个人的经历都已经证明,要攻破真理并不困难,而巧妙的谎言却能万古流芳。

be sown with — be found everywhere; spread all over 遍布; 遍及

This inland waterway is sown with small fish. 这条内河航道中有密密麻麻的小鱼。

The waters of the Gulf are sown thick with mines. 海湾水域遍布水雷。

His new book is sown with creative ideas. 创造性的思维在他的新著中随处可见。

- 14. An awkward, feeble, leaky lie is a thing which you ought to make it your unceasing study to avoid; ...** — You should continuously learn to avoid telling unskillful and silly lies that are easy to be discovered. 你们需要不断设法避免的,是编造那些拙劣、脆弱、无法自圆其说的谎言; ……

- 15. Why, you might as well tell the truth at once and be done with it.** — Why not just tell the truth at once and be finished with it. 倒不如直接讲真话,就此了结。
might (just) as well — have no strong reason not to 不妨……, 还是……为好
No one will eat this food; it might just as well be thrown away. 没人要吃这些东西,最好还是扔掉算了。

Since it's a fine day we might as well walk. 既然天气不错,我们不妨去走走。

Perhaps we might as well forget about it. 我们最好还是把这件事忘了。

done with — finished; completed 结束

In my craft a thing done is a thing done with. 干我这一行的,一件事情要完全做完了才完。

A mission like this had to be done with as quickly as possible. 这样的任务必须尽快完成。

I'm quite determined to have the thing finished and done with before you go. 我一定要在你走之前把事情办完搞定。

- 16. ... when her young grandson crept in and got down an old, battered, rusty gun which had not been touched for many years and was supposed not to be**