

《新编大学英语》学习指南

(外研版—1)

林立 / 主编

编者：江桂英

李丽婵

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厦门大学出版社

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前言

新世纪正向我们走来。作为一些长期从事大学英语教学的教师,我们深受目前正在使用的浙江大学主编的《新编大学英语》所表现出来的大胆创新的勇气所鼓舞,深受这套由北京外语教学与研究出版社出版的教材为课堂教学带来的素质培养的清风所激励,同时也感觉到这种质变性改革所带来的挑战的份量,因此,我们非常希望能帮助学生完成教材设计的学习目标。

我们面对的是一群思想活跃、求知欲强的年轻学生:很想学好英语,却可能找不到重点,而事倍功半;很想表达自己,却可能组织不起信息,只好放弃机会;很想深入学习,却因所需的时间过多、参考资料浩繁等因素而无法进行;很想有人辅导,以至产生过分依赖老师的幻想,甚至希望老师像贴身保镖般呼之即出。这些问题的存在以及如何尽力帮助学生解决的这些问题,便是我们这套辅导材料产生的背景和指导思想。

本套辅导教材共四册,每册十二个单元,每单元有七个部分。

第一部分 **Archives**(资料库)分三小节: **Information**(信息), **Related Vocabulary**(相关词汇)和 **Quotations**(妙语连珠)。

Information 由若干与课文主题相关的片断组成,取自资料性的文章,从多角度或多背景介绍有关信息。这些片断能起四个作用:(1)所提供的信息本身能成为课堂交流的内容;(2)这些精选的片断含有丰富的相关词汇,本身就是丰富的词源;(3)由于是多角度介绍主题,可以促使学生积极思考,有助于素质教育;(4)这些资料多为学术性资料,能提高学生资料阅读的能力。

Related Vocabulary 是针对教材的课堂讨论部分 **Further Discussion** 而精选的分类词汇。学生能利用这些词汇提高参与交流的能力,同时利用这些词汇进行写作的构思和作文。

Quotations 则比较轻松,由一些有关课文主题或思想的幽默睿智的妙语构成。我们希望让学生在会心微笑的同时,能扩大视野,又能感到语言的奇妙。

第二部分 **Word Study**(词汇学习)对从课文中选出的重要词汇进行精讲。这个部分既有词义讲解和举例,也有近义词辨析和用法讲解。编写此部分,主要是因为词汇学习,特别是词汇的用法和辨义是大学英语学习中的困难。我们希望能提供针对课文词汇的微型专用字典,以便同学们自学。

第三部分 **Notes to Texts**(课文注释)模拟精读课堂的讲解,解释语言难点。除短语、句型等

语言问题外,这个部分还解释相关的背景知识和理解要点。

第四部分 **Supplementary Skills**(补充知识)介绍一些语法、词汇、翻译、阅读和写作方面的知识。这个部分挑选出重要的或实用的知识,力求言简义赅,介绍的方法可操作性强,以图加强学生的语言知识基础。

第五部分 **Test Yourself**(自测题)提供 50 题测试题,供学生自测。这个部分所选的词汇全部来自教材,既可检测掌握情况,也可用作复习。

第六部分 **Text Translation**(课文译文)及第七部分 **Key to Exercises**(练习答案)提供译文和答案,帮助学生检查课文掌握的情况。

本套书由林立主编,第一册由江桂英和李丽婵编写。限于水平,书中难免有不足之处或错误,欢迎批评指正。

编 者

2000 年 2 月于厦门大学

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Part I Archives

Information

社会学的家庭观

The fundamental source of love is from the family. Family is a basic social group united through bonds of kinship or marriage, present in all societies. Ideally, the family provides its members with protection, companionship, security, and socialization. The nuclear family, two adults and their children, is the main unit in some societies. In others, it is a subordinate part of an extended family, which also consists of grandparents and other relatives. A third family unit is the single-parent family, in which children live with an unmarried, divorced, or widowed mother or father.

家庭能给孩子带来什么?

Children cannot develop by themselves even if all their physical needs (for food, warmth, and safety) are taken care of. They need parents to love them and have fun with them because it is by being loved that they learn to be loving themselves and it is by having fun with parents that they develop vital human abilities, like talking, and vital human qualities, like planning and cooperation. Parents, or other long-term caretakers, really matter then, and all of a child's subsequent relationships, including those with a partner and a new generation of children, will depend to some extent on these first ones. However, thoughtless, uncaring, or self-centered parents are the cause of anxiety in children, leading to mental problems and feelings of inferiority later on in life. Children from divorced family are subject to neurotic sufferings due to lack of love.

水仙花(narcissus)——希腊神话中的爱情故事

Self-love may best be shown in Greek mythology of Narcissus. Narcissus, a handsome youth, was the son of the river god Cephissus. Because of his great beauty many women fell in love with Narcissus, but he refused their love. Among the lovesick maidens was the nymph(精灵) Echo, who had incurred(招致)the displeasure of Hera and had been condemned by the goddess never to speak again except to repeat what was said to her. Echo was therefore unable to tell Narcissus of her love, but one day, as Narcissus was walking in the woods, he became separated from his companions. When he shouted, "Is anyone here?" Echo joyfully answered, "Here, here." Unable to see her hidden among the trees, Narcissus cried, "Come!" Back came the answer, "Come, come," as Echo stepped forth from the woods with outstretched arms. Narcissus cruelly refused to accept Echo's love; she was so humiliated that she hid in a cave and wasted away until nothing was left of her but her voice. To punish Narcissus, the avenging(复仇的) goddess Nemesis made Narcissus fall hopelessly in love with his own beautiful face as he saw

it reflected in a pool. As he gazed in fascination, unable to remove himself from his image, he gradually pined (憔悴) away. At the place where his body had lain grew a beautiful flower, honoring the name and memory of Narcissus.

Echo 也躲在电脑里吗? 要不为什么启动电脑的文件 autexec. bat 里经常有这个语句: Echo off, 叫她避一避。

Related Vocabulary

与 love 及相关的名词

liking	kindness	friendship
ardor	care	respect
affection	thoughtfulness	commitment
fondness	gentleness	undertaking
passion	devotion	responsibility
warmth	attachment	duty
tenderness	compassion	assurance
endearment	responsiveness	

表达 love 的动词

caress	fondle	adore
pet	cuddle	cherish
embrace	touch	be fond of
hug	have affection for	treasure
kiss	like	

得到 love 后的感觉(形容词)

joyful	overjoyed	carefree
merry	delighted	relieved
gay	satisfied	thankful
jolly	content	grateful

没有得到 love 的感觉(形容词)

confused	worried	distressed
disturbed	disappointed	anxious
nervous	dismayed	upset

Quotations

By the time a man realizes that maybe his father was right, he usually has a son who thinks he's wrong.

Marriage is give and take. You'd better give it to her or she'll take it anyway.

Men always want to be a woman's first love-women like to be a man's last romance.

Love is like π -natural, irrational, and very important.

To love is to suffer. To avoid suffering one must not love. But then one suffers from not loving. Therefore, to love is to suffer; not to love is to suffer; to suffer is to suffer. To be happy is to love. To be happy, then, is to suffer, but suffering makes one unhappy. Therefore, to be happy one must love or love to suffer or suffer from too much happiness.

Part II Word Study

1. ashamed a. 羞耻的, 惭愧的, 害臊的

- 例: 1) She was ashamed **of** her husband's conduct. 她感到丈夫的行为可耻。
2) He was too ashamed to look at us. 他无比惭愧, 不好意思看我们。
3) He felt ashamed that he had done so little. 他为自己做得这么少感到惭愧。

比较: ashamed 和 shameful 虽然相似, 但意思和用法却有所不同。ashamed 通常用作补语, 后接 of 短语, 不定式, 或以 that 引导的从句, 且它指的是人“感到羞愧的”。shameful 意思则为“可耻的”, 它既可作补足语, 如 She felt that her husband's conduct was shameful. (她觉得她丈夫的行为可耻), 又可作定语, 如 a shameful act/person (可耻的行为/人); 它不仅可以用来指人, 还可指事。

反义: shameless

2. impatient a. 不耐烦的, 急切的

- 例: 1) Teachers can not be impatient **with** slow learners. 教师对迟钝的学生不可不耐烦。
2) These hungry children were impatient **for** their dinner. 这些饿坏了的孩子急于吃饭。

说明: 对某人急躁或不耐烦用 impatient with sb.; 急于得到自己所期待的事物用 impatient for sth.; impatient 后面也可接 to—不定式, 表示急于做某事。

3. pull through 使(从重病中等)恢复健康, 度过难关

- 例: 1) He is quite sick, but the doctor is sure he will pull through. 他病得很重, 但医生相信他会康复的。
2) It was this spirit that pulled him through the darkest moments of his life. 正是这种精神使他挺过了生命中最黑暗的时刻。

说明: 该短语的使用往往有以下两种形式, 一是 sb. pull through, 意思为“某人恢复健康或度过难关”, 如例 1); 二是 pull sb. through 意思为“……使某人恢复健康或度过难关”, 如例 2)。

比较: bring through 与 pull through 的意思相近, 但用法却有所不同, 我们不能说: sb. bring through, 只能说: sth bring sb. through. 例如, 我们不能说: The doctor believed he would bring through, 而应该说: The doctor believed that careful nursing would bring him through. (医生相信细心照料会使他康复)。

近义: recover, survive

4. **subject ... to** 使承受,使遭受

- 例: 1) He subjected himself to embarrassment by telling such a joke. 他讲了这么一个笑话,结果使自己处于尴尬境地。
- 2) The suspicious-looking man was subjected to questioning by the police. 这个长相可疑的人受到警方的盘问。

说明: to 为介词,后面接名词,代词或名词短语。该词有“受……支配”的含义。(譬如 subject 作为名词时有“君主国的国民或臣民”的意思。想一想 king 和 subject 之间的关系。)

常用短语: subject sb. / oneself to... 使某人/自己遭受……,或 be subjected to... 遭受……。

注意: 该短语与 be subject to 的不同在于 subject 一为动词,一为形容词。前者强调动作,后者强调状态。因此如果说“我过去常患重感冒”,可以说: I used to be subject to very severe colds. 此时就不能说: I used to subject myself to severe cold, 除非你以患重感冒为乐趣。

近义: suffer, on the condition that

5. **cling to** 粘着,紧紧抱住(缠住、握住等),坚持

- 例: 1) The wet clothes clung to his body. 湿衣服紧贴在他的身上。
- 2) His mother's last words clung to his memory. 母亲的遗言萦绕在他的脑际。

说明: to 为介词,后面接名词或代词。

词语搭配: cling to one's own views 坚持自己的观点 / cling to the hope that 抱着……的希望 / cling to mother's apron strings 依赖母亲

近义: hold, stick to

反义: give up, abandon

6. **shift** v. 转移,移动

- 例: 1) She shifted the electric fan so that it played more upon us. 她把电扇移动了一下,好让我们吹到更多的风。
- 2) Don't try to shift the blame onto me! 别把罪责推到我身上!

n. 转移,轮班,值班工人

例: The night shift is/are arriving now. 夜班工人现在快到了。

说明: shift 作“值班人员”解时,可看作集体名词,其谓语动词既可用单数形式,也可用复数形式。

词语搭配: a shift in the wind / in political opinion 风向改变 / 政见的转变; work on the day (night) shift 做日(夜)班

7. **engage** v. 从事,参加,忙于

- 例: 1) I don't have time to engage in gossip, so please don't come to me with your rumors. 我没时间闲聊,请别来传播你的小道消息。
- 2) He has been engaging himself in helping the victims of the earthquake these days.

这几天他一直忙于帮助那些在地震中受灾的人。

常用短语: engage in, engage oneself/sb. in, be engaged in (engage 既是及物动词, 又是不及物动词)

比较: engage in 和 be engaged in 的意思没有什么区别, 只不过前者侧重于动作, 后者是系表结构, 侧重于状态。但是 be engaged in 之后通常接一个表示某种行为活动的名词或-ing 分词, 一般不接表示思维活动的一ing 分词。比如我们可以说 be engaged in business / politics / conversation / writing (忙于生意 / 政治事务 / 谈话 / 写作), 不说 be engaged in thinking / guessing

近义: be involved in, busy

反义: available, free

联想词汇: engagement n. 约会, 约定, 婚约

8. **schedule** n. 一览表; 时间表; 议事日程

例: Since she was elected class monitor, she has had a full(tight) schedule. 自从被选为班长以来, 她的时间表一向排得很紧。

v. 订计划, 安排日程

例: I scheduled an appointment **with** my dentist **for** Friday. 我与牙医定了星期五的约。

词语搭配: according to schedule 按日程表(进行)/ ahead of schedule 提前 / behind schedule 比规定的时间晚 / on schedule 准时

近义: timetable, agenda, plan

9. **break out** 爆发, (争吵、疾病等)突然发生, 逃脱

例: 1) When did the Second World War break out? 第二次世界大战是什么时候爆发的?

2) Influenza usually breaks out in winter. 流感通常在冬季发生。

词语搭配: break out in a cold sweat 出了一身冷汗/break out in tears 忽然哭了起来/break out into furious passions 暴跳如雷

10. **occasion** n. 场合, (重大的)时刻, 机会

例: 1) The band enlivened the occasion with cheerful music. 乐队演奏欢乐的乐曲使这场合的气氛活跃。

2) Generally speaking, Chinese students have few occasions to speak English. 一般来说, 中国学生很少有机会讲英语。

常用短语: on occasions 有时; on ... occasion 在……的场合里

词语搭配: a formal occasion 正式的场合 / a historical occasion 历史时刻 / observe the occasion 庆祝这个日子

11. **marvel** n. 奇迹, 使人惊异的人或事

例: You're a marvel; how can you work so hard at your age? 你真是个奇迹; 你这把年纪怎么还能这么努力干活?

v. 感到惊奇, 惊异(与 at 连用)

例: We marveled at their acting when watching the performance. 看表演的时候,我们对他们的演技感到惊异。

比较: marvel at 强调的是“感到惊异”, be surprised at 强调的是“感到意外”, 而 be amazed at 则兼有前两者的意思。

12. **policy** *n.* 政策, 方针, 保险单

例: 1) China has developed rapidly since it carried out reform and opening policy. 中国自从采取改革开放的政策以来发展迅速。

2) Honesty is the best policy. 诚实为最上策。

词语搭配: adjust/adopt (apply) a policy 调整/采取政策 / business policy 商业政策 / the defensive policy 防御方针 / economic policy 经济政策 / global policy 全球政策 / national policy 国策

13. **deprive ... of** 剥夺, 使失去

例: 1) The poor girl was deprived of schooling when she was 10. 这位贫穷的女孩十岁就失学了

2) An accident deprived him of his sight and threw him into endless darkness. 一次事故使他双目失明, 陷入无尽的黑暗。

词语搭配: deprive sb. of his rights / reason / sleep 剥夺某人的权利 / 使某人失去理智 / 彻夜难眠(注意 deprive ... of 的翻译方式)

14. **cripple** *v.* 使跛, 使伤残, 使受损

例: 1) The young soldier was crippled in that cruel battle. 这位年轻的士兵在那场残酷的战斗中残废了。

2) The government's new decision crippled his business. 政府的新规定使他的企业陷于瘫痪。

n. 跛子, 残疾人

说明: the cripple(跛子)听起来太刺耳, 人们往往说 the disabled(残疾人)以代之。

15. **content** *a.* 满足的, 满意的

例: 1) He is perfectly content to live in a hut and paint pictures all day. 他住在一座小茅屋里整天画画, 对此他感到十分满意。= He is perfectly content with living in a hut and painting pictures all day.

2) These new workers are content with the pay and the working conditions. 这些新来的工人对报酬和工作条件很满意。

n. 满足, 满意。主要用于 to one's heart's content(尽情地)。

例: On weekends these children are allowed to watch television to their heart's content. 周末的时候这些孩子可以尽情地看电视。

常见句型: be content to + 动词原型或 be content with + 名词、代词或-ing 分词
 比较: content 和 contented 都能作表语且意思相同, 如例 2) 可改为: These new workers are contented with the pay and the working conditions. 但是 content 不能作定语, 而 contented 则可以, 如可以说 a contented man, 不可说 a content man.
 近义: contented, satisfied
 反义: discontented, dissatisfied

16. bother v. 烦恼, 打扰

例: 1) My cousin is always bothering me to lend him money. 我的堂兄老是缠着我借钱给他。

2) Don't bother about my breakfast; I will eat what is here. 别为我的早餐费事, 这儿有什么我就吃什么。

n. 给人添麻烦的人或事

例: His lazy son is quite a bother to him. 他那懒惰的儿子真让他烦心。

常用短语: bother sb. to do sth. 麻烦某人做某事 / bother sb. for sth. 因某事麻烦某人 / bother sb. with sth. 用某事烦某人 / bother about sth. 为某事烦心
 近义: annoy, trouble

17. balance n. 平衡, 差额

例: 1) Health is best preserved by maintaining an adequate balance between work and play. 保持健康的最好方法是保持工作和娱乐的适当平衡。

2) We had a very favorable (unfavorable) international trade balance last. 去年我们的国际贸易额大大出超(入超)

v. 保持平衡, 使平衡

例: 1) The clown balanced a stick on the top of his nose skillfully. 小丑巧妙地将一支棍子支在鼻尖上。

词语搭配: hold the balance 举足轻重 / keep one's balance 保持(身体)平衡 / out of balance 不平衡 / throw sb. off his balance 使某人摔倒, 使某人心慌

18. adjust v. 调整, 校准, 使适应

例: 1) Some animals adjust themselves to their environment by instinct. 有些动物会本能地适应环境。

2) The desks and seats can be adjusted to the height of any children. 这些桌椅的高度可以根据儿童的身高调节。

常用短语: adjust oneself to... 使自己适应; adjust to... 适应……, 其中 to 为介词 (adjust 既是及物动词, 又是不及物动词)

词语搭配: adjust oneself to new way of life 适应新的的生活方式 / adjust expenditures to income 量入为出 / adjust sth. to standard 使某物符合标准

近义: accustom, adapt

原书缺页

走的一段路就是往返于家与地铁之间,那是他上班的必由之路。

注意: *which* 这里相当于 *and this* 或 *and that*。它修饰的先行词不是前面的某个单词,而是前面整个句子所表达的概念。这时往往需要一个逗号来隔开。译成中文时,常用“这”来表示。

4. (l. 9) **He went to work sick, and despite nasty weather.** 他不管疾病缠身还是天气恶劣都会赶着去上班。

注意: *sick* 在这里是描述句子的主语而不是描述动词表现的动作。可以把 *went to work* 这个动词短语看成是系动词。该句可以理解成: *He went to work and he was sick.* 其它的例子如:

(1) *She sat motionless, waiting for their decision.* 她一动不动地坐在那里,等候他们作出决定。

(2) *The sun rises red in the east.* 太阳红彤彤地从东方升起。

常用此结构的动词有: *stand, lie, go* 等。

despite: *prep.* 不管;任凭;尽管……

例: 1) *Despite every obstacle, we have at last arrived.* 尽管有种种障碍,我们最终还是到达了。

2) *Despite that they object, I will do it just the same.* 虽然他们反对,我照样要做。

注意: *despite* 是介词,后面只能接名词或动名词。如果后接从句,则需要用 *that* 引导出,如例 2)。

5. (l. 9) **He almost never missed a day and would make it to the office even if others could not.** 他几乎从没落过一天班,即使别人都没办法到岗时他也总能到。

make it (to): 办成功,做到,及时赶到。常用在非正式场合。常接介词 *to*, 表示达到某程度。

例: 1) *It is hard to make it to the top in show business.* 在影视业,想爬到顶峰是很困难的。

2) *We were worried that John might be late. But he just made it.* 我们担心约翰会迟到,但他及时赶来了。

6. (l. 10) **It was a matter of pride for him.** 对他来说这是件值得骄傲的事。

a matter of: (是)……的问题,主要依赖(条件或因素)的事情

例: 1) *I take it seriously. It is a matter of principle.* 我对此很认真。这是原则问题。

2) *I'm quite willing to do what you ask, but it's a matter of finding the time.* 我很愿意照你的要求办,可问题是要找到时间。

常与 **a matter of** 搭配的名词: *a matter of surprise / habit / taste* (属于情趣的问题) / *regret* (令人遗憾的事) / *life and death / concern* (十分关切的问题) / *special importance*

7. (l. 20) **He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able.** 他从来不说自己是值得可怜的对象,对那些较幸运的或较