

(修订版)

21世纪大学英语读写教程

自主学习导读

(第一册)

主 编 钟乐平

主 审 周国强

上海科学技术出版社

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主 编 钟乐平

副主编 朱永霞 金颖颖

编 者 徐妮喃 金逸峰 余燕南 赵 燕

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前 言

《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》(修订版)是一套时代感很强的大学英语教材,它紧扣《大学英语课程教学要求》,重视语言质量,有利于学生打好语言基础,符合中国英语教学的特点和需求。在内容上具有趣味性、信息性、可思性和实用性,在语言上具有规范性,在文体上具有多样性等特征。选文题材丰富,富有时代气息、人文精神和开放意识,满足了学生对多元文化和各门类信息的需求。另一方面,《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》(修订版)丰富多彩的教学内容,使许多学生在使用过程中感到了英语学习的深度和难度,他们急需一种辅助读物,能在课外的自主学习中,如同授课教师那样,给予他们具体的指导和帮助。

为了配合《课程教学要求》的执行,提高学生的自主学习能力,我们精心编写了与其配套的辅助学习材料——《21 世纪大学英语读写教程(修订版)自主学习导读》,借以配合《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》(修订版)1—4 册的课内教学内容,以期达到在英语学习上助学生一臂之力的目的。

《21 世纪大学英语读写教程(修订版)自主学习导读》按单元编写,全书共四册,分别针对原教材的 1—4 册的内容编写而成。内容涉及《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》(修订版)之教学重点、难点的详解,含课文概要、文章结构、难句英汉释义、重点词汇和短语的辨析、句子结构的讲解等,旨在帮助学生更加透彻地理解原文。同时,为帮助学生检查课文学习效果,还为课文练习提供了部分答案。

值得一提的是,该自主学习导读的另一特色就是为每一单元提供了一个单元测

试, 这些测试由多项内容组成, 并完全针对 2007 年改革后的大学英语四六级考试新题型, 全方位、多角度地再现了四六级考试的最新题型。内容有: 选词填空、快速阅读理解、仔细阅读理解、完形填空、简答题、句子翻译和写作等。另外, 为了检查学生的词汇量, 每一个测试都为学生提供了一定量的词汇练习 (第一册和第二册还提供了一定量的语法测试题), 目的在于帮助学生巩固课堂所学知识, 提高语言技能和应试能力, 以优异成绩通过四六级考试。第一册和第二册的测试题主要针对学生的语言基础, 第三册的测试题主要针对四级考生, 第四册的测试题针对六级考生。在所有测试题的选材上, 注重选用历年四六级全真题, 以确保测试的信度和效度。

参加本教材编写的人员都是工作在大学英语教学一线的具有多年丰富教学经验和测试经验的英语教师, 因此在编写内容上针对性强, 解释难易适度, 语言清晰流畅。特别值得感谢的是《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》教材的编审之一——上海交通大学外国语学院英语系主任、博士生导师周国强教授自始至终关心该书的编写, 提出了许多宝贵意见, 并欣然担任该书的主审, 在此表示衷心的感谢。

最后, 限于编者水平和时间, 在编写过程中, 疏漏和不妥之处在所难免, 恳请广大同学和同仁批评指教, 以便再版时修订。

编 者

2008 年 8 月

目 录

Unit One	1
Text A Secrets of A Students	1
Text B Bittersweet Memories	11
Text C Leaving	17
Key to the Exercises	19
Test One	22
Unit Two	29
Text A Conversational Ballgames	29
Text B The Power of Words	36
Text C How to Improve Your Vocabulary	40
Key to the Exercises	46
Test Two	48
Unit Three	55
Text A Stevie Wonder: Sunshine in the Shadow	55
Text B We Are What We Think We Are	65
Text C Her Newly-discovered Self	70
Key to the Exercises	72
Test Three	74
Unit Four	81
Text A The Washwoman	81
Text B A Good Name	89
Text C This Is Why Jordan Is Jordan	94
Key to the Exercises	98
Test Four	101

Unit Five	108
Text A The Language of Compromise	108
Text B Easy Ways to Avoid an Argument	117
Text C “Good Morning, Neighbor!”	122
Key to the Exercises	125
Test Five	128
Unit Six	135
Text A Nerds and Geeks	135
Text B Our Changing Lifestyle: Trends and Fads	144
Text C Popularity That Counts	148
Key to the Exercises	151
Test Six	154
Unit Seven	162
Text A I Became Her Target	162
Text B Firm, Fair, and Friendly	172
Text C The Magic Pebbles	177
Key to the Exercises	179
Test Seven	181
Unit Eight	188
Text A Foreword	188
Text B Smart Machines: Our Tireless Helpers	195
Text C Internet Helps Solve a Medical Mystery	198
Key to the Exercises	203
Test Eight	206
Key to the Tests	213
主要参考书目	216

Unit One

Text A Secrets of A Students

The Gist of the Text

Most college students share the common desire: to become successful in school. However, frequently the intelligent and hard-working students do not necessarily perform best in exams. Then what is the most important factor in the making of an A student? In this text, the author manages to tell us that being successful in school does not depend only on how smart you are or even how hard you work. In fact, the most important thing in achieving good grades in college is developing a few basic study techniques. Therefore the text provides us with eight practical tips to help you more efficiently. If you can master and follow them, you have grasped the key to the making of an A student.

The Structure of the Text

Para.1	Two examples of A students.
Para.2~3	Reasons why they can get A's while they are very active in school activities.
Para.4~11	Eight secrets to successful learning.
Para.12	You can also learn and master these secrets and become an A student.

The Text-related Information

1. Grading System

Schools, colleges and universities in Great Britain and United States commonly use letter grades to indicate the quality of a student's academic performance. A (excellent), B (good), C (average), D (below average), and F (failing). In the United States, work rated C or above is usually required of an undergraduate student to continue his/her studies; work rated B or above is usually required of a graduate student to continue study. In percentage scales, 100 percent is the highest mark, and 70 (or 65) percent is usually the lowest passing mark.

2. Speed reading

Speed reading is also called fast reading. It is a reading technique that allows for the assimilation of several words or phrases at a glance. Skimming, or scanning, is a method of partial reading to get specific information without going through a whole text line by line.

The Comprehension of the Text

1. The most gifted students do not necessarily perform best in exams. Knowing how to make the most of one's abilities counts for much more. (Para.2)

理解: The cleverest students may not get the highest marks in their academic exams. To a greater degree, it is the full performance of their abilities that decides.

汉译: 最有天赋的学生未必在考试中取得最好的成绩。懂得怎样充分发挥一个人的能力更为重要。

2. Hard work isn't the whole story either. Some of these high-achieving students actually put in fewer

hours than their lower-scoring classmates. (Para. 3)

理解: You cannot attribute their success to hard working, because some of the top students who get high marks in their exams actually spend less time on their studies than the lower-scoring students.

汉译: 学习努力也不能说明全部问题。在这些成绩优秀的学生中, 有些人投入的时间其实比那些分数低的同学还少。

3. The students at the top of the class get there by mastering a few basic techniques that others can easily learn. (Para.3)

理解: The best students of the class achieve success by using some basic skills that everyone else can easily learn.

汉译: 班上的尖子生的成功之道在于他们掌握了一些基本技巧, 而这些基本技巧其他人也是容易学会的。

4. Top students allow no interruptions of their study time. (Para.4)

理解: Top students don't permit any interruptions while they are studying.

汉译: 尖子生们不允许他们的学习时间被打扰。

5. Once the books are open, phone calls go unanswered, TV unwatched and newspaper unread. (Para.4)

理解: As long as you open the books, you will not answer the calls, never watch TV, and even refuse to read the newspapers.

汉译: 一旦打开书本, 便不再接听电话, 不看电视, 不读报纸。

6. A university professor in Arizona assigned to tutor underachieving college athletes, recalls a runner who exercised daily. (Para.5)

理解: A university professor in Arizona was appointed to teach college athletes whose studies were not good. He remembers a runner who exercised everyday.

汉译: 亚利桑那州一位教授曾被指派辅导大学里一些学习成绩欠佳的运动员, 他记得一位天天锻炼的运动员。

7. Another student stuck a vocabulary list on his bathroom wall and learned a new word every day while brushing his teeth. (Para.5)

理解: Another student stuck a vocabulary list on his bathroom wall so that he can read and grasp a new word everyday when he was brushing his teeth.

汉译: 另一名学生把一份词汇表贴在浴室的墙壁上, 这样每天刷牙时都学到一个新词。

8. I kept everything just where I could get my hands on it. (Para.6)

理解: I put everything in its place so that I could get it easily.

汉译: 我把每样东西都放在我随手可以拿到的地方。

9. He would aim to finish a couple of days before the assignment was due so that if it took longer than expected, he'd still meet the deadline. (Para.7)

理解: He always planned to finish the assignment ahead of time so that he could still hand it in at the final date if the work took more than expected.

汉译: 他总是力争在作业该交的前两三天完成, 这样如果花费的时间超过预期, 他依然能够在截止日前交出。

10. "The best course I ever took," says an Oklahoma student, "was speed-reading". (Para.8)

理解: An Oklahoma student says: "The best course that I ever choose was speeding-reading."

汉译: “我选修过的最好的课程就是快速阅读。”一名俄克拉荷马州的学生说。

11. **Then, when I began to read, I had a sense of the material and I retained a lot of more. (Para.8)**

理解: When I began to read, I had some idea of the content of the reading material and in so doing I remember more.

汉译: 这样, 当我开始阅读时, 我对材料就已经有了一定的了解, 并能记住更多的内容。

12. **To such students, the secret of good reading is to be an active reader—one who keeps asking questions that lead to a full understanding of the material being read. (Para.8)**

理解: To such students, the secret of good reading is to be an active reader. An active reader is one who often asks questions. These questions enable him to have a better understanding of what he reads.

汉译: 在这些学生看来, 良好的阅读秘诀在于做一个积极的阅读者, 即不断地提出问题。这些问题能使人充分理解所读的材料。

13. **During revision, this is very useful because you can see immediately why the material is relevant, rather than being worried by a great mass of information. (Para.9)**

理解: During revision, this is very useful because you can see at once why the material is related to each other instead of being worried by too much information.

汉译: 这在复习时非常有用, 因为你马上能明白为什么这些材料是相关联的, 而不用为信息量太大而发愁。

14. **A graduate student there who observed a first-year calculus course found that Asian-American students discussed homework, tried different approaches and explained their solutions to one another while the others studied alone, spent most of their time reading and rereading the text, and tried the same approach time after time even if it was unsuccessful.**

理解: A graduate student in this school observed a first-year calculus course, and then he found that Asian-American students talked about their homework, made use of various methods and explained their different solutions to one another. However, the other students spent most of their time in reading the text again and again, and used the same method again and again even though it didn't function.

汉译: 该校一名研究生观察了大学一年级的微积分课, 发现亚裔美国学生讨论家庭作业, 尝试用不同的方法, 并且还相互解释他们各自的解法, 而其他学生则独立学习, 把大多数时间用在反复阅读课文上, 他们一次又一次地尝试着同样的方法, 即使这种方法行不通。

Key Words, Phrases and Structures

1. **Alex, now a first-year student in natural sciences at Cambridge, played football for his school in Manchester and directed the school production of a play — but he left school with five A's. (Para.1)**

(1) now a first-year student in natural sciences at Cambridge 是 Alex 的同位语。此句的谓语动词是 played 和 directed。同位语一般用来处理次要信息, 作背景介绍。

(2) **direct** v.

① *manage; control* 指挥; 导演

◎Who **directed** the new Italian film? 那部新的意大利影片是由谁导演的?

◎He **directed** the building of the new bridge. 他主持修建这座新桥。

② *tell or show sb. how to get somewhere* 指路

◎Can you **direct** me to the City Library? 你能告诉我去市图书馆怎么走吗?

◎She **directed** me to the station. 她给我指点去车站的路。

③ *command with authority* 命令; 下令

◎The general **directed** that the prisoners should be set free. 将军下令释放犯人。

◎We will do as you **direct**. 我们将按你的指示做。

(3) **production** *n.* *making plays or movies* 推出戏剧、影视作品

◎The latest **production** of Disney appeals to many children and teenagers. 迪斯尼推出的最新影片吸引了众多的孩子和青少年。

◎Do you enjoy the **production** of Paramount Studios? 你喜欢派拉蒙公司出品的电影吗?

2. How do A students like these do it? Brains aren't the only answer. (Para.2)

(1) it 指代上面第一段的意思, 即社交活动很多, 他们仍可以得到全 A。

(2) **brain** *n.*

① *mind or intellect; intelligence* 头脑; 智力

◎He was very little **brain**. 他没什么头脑。

◎That can't possibly be the right way to do it—use your **brain**! 那不是正确的方法——动动脑子!

◎He has one of the best **brains** in his class. 他是班里最聪明的人之一。

② *clever person; intellectual* 聪明的人

◎He is one of the leading **brains** in the country. 他是这个国家的精英之一。

◎We've got the best **brains** in the land working on this problem. 我们有最聪明的人才在从事这项工作。

3. The most gifted students do not necessarily perform best in exams. (Para.2)

(1) **gifted** *adj.* *very intelligent or talented* 聪明的; 有天赋的

◎a **gifted** artist 有天赋的艺术家

◎Schools often fail to cater for the needs of **gifted** children. 学校往往无法满足天才儿童的需求。

(2) **necessarily** *adv.* *as an inevitable result* 必然; 必定

◎Big men aren't **necessarily** strong men. 高大的人不一定强壮。

◎The fact that something is cheap doesn't **necessarily** mean it's of low quality. 价格便宜的东西未必就是劣质的。

(3) **perform** *v.*

① *do, esp. with care or as a duty* 做; 履行; 完成

◎As a top student, she **performs** extremely well in every lesson. 作为优等生, 她每门功课都表现出色。

◎He **performs** well under pressure. 他在压力下表现很好。

② *act (a play), play (a piece of music) or do (tricks) to entertain the audiences* 演出; 表演

◎What play will be **performed** tonight? 今晚上演什么戏?

◎They are **performing** his play tonight. 他们今晚要演出他的戏。

4. Knowing how to make the most of one's abilities counts for much more. (Para.2)

(1) knowing how to make the most of one's abilities 是动名词短语充当句子主语, count 是动词, 充当句子谓语。

(2) **make the most of** *get the best use or greatest gain from* 充分利用

◎We must **make the most of** the good weather to quicken the speed of building our house. 我们必须充分利用好天气加快造房子的进度。

◎The government is determined to **make the most of** the region's natural resources to further promote economic and social progress. 政府决定充分利用这个地区的自然资源进一步促进经济和社会的发展。

(3) **count for much/little** *be of much/little worth or importance* 很有/没有多少价值或重要性

◎Education **counts for** much in one's life. 教育在一个人的生活中很重要。

◎A man with no sense of responsibility does not **count for** anything. 没有责任感的人无足轻重。

5. **Hard work isn't the whole story either. (Para.3)**

not the whole story *only part of the story* 并非全部情况

◎She married a rich man and lived a happy life, but that wasn't the whole story/**was only part of the story**.

她嫁给了一个有钱人，过着幸福的生活，但这不是全部。（言下之意：她有许多不顺心的事。）

◎This article does **not give the whole story**. 这篇文章仅仅提供了部分情况。

6. **Some of these high-achieving students actually put in fewer hours than their lower-scoring classmates. (Para.3)**

(1) **actually** *adv.*

① **really, in fact** 实际地；实在地

◎What did he **actually** say? 他到底在说什么？

◎**Actually**, I'm busy at the moment—can I phone you back? 我现在实在很忙，等会儿给你回电话好吗？

② **though it may seem strange; even** 居然；竟然

◎He **actually** expected me to pay for his ticket. 他竟然想要我帮他付门票的钱。

◎She not only entered the competition—she **actually** won it. 她不仅参加了比赛——她居然赢了。

(2) **put in** *v.* *spend time or money* 花费（时间或金钱等）

◎He **put in** an hour a day reading. 他每天花一个小时时间读书。

◎I hurried to the library, only to find that there was still an hour to **put in** before it opened. 我匆匆赶到图书馆，结果发现离开门时间还有一个小时。

7. **Top students allow no interruptions of their study time. (Para.4)**

allow *v.*

① **permit sb. to do sth.** 允许某人做某事

◎She doesn't **allow** me to enter the room. 她不允许我进那个房间。

◎The authority has refused to **allow** foreign journalists into the area for several weeks. 当局不允许外国记者进入该地区已经几个星期了。

② **let sth. be done or happen** 让某事被做或发生

◎Photography is not **allowed** in the museum. 博物馆内不允许拍照。

◎We don't **allow** smoking here. 此处禁止吸烟。

8. **The students at the top of the class get there by mastering a few basic techniques that others can easily learn. (Para.3)**

get there *achieve one's aim or complete a task by patience and hard work* 耐心而努力地达到目的或完成任务

◎You'll **get there** in the end if you work hard. 如果你刻苦用功，最后你会获得成功。

9. **Once the books are open, phone calls go unanswered, TV unwatched and newspapers unread. (Para.4)**

(1) 句中 go 是系动词，unanswered, unwatched, unread 都是过去分词做形容词，从而构成系表结构。

◎It's especially rewarding to give praise in areas in which effort generally **goes** unnoticed or unmentioned. 如果给那些一般没人注意或不会提到的工作予以表扬，这是特别有意义的。

◎Why do so many crimes **go** unreported? 为什么发生了这么多犯罪而没有报道呢？

(2) 全句不用连接词，使句速加快，从而突出其重要性、紧迫性。

10. **"This doesn't mean ignoring important things in your life," Amanda explains. (Para.4)**

(1) mean 表示“意指, 意味”意义时, 后接动名词; 表示“意欲, 打算”时, 后接不定式。

◎It **means** planning your study time so that you can concentrate. 这意味着安排好学习时间, 以便你能全神贯注。

◎I **had meant** to go on Sunday. 我原来打算星期天走的。

(2) ignore v. *refuse to pay attention to; disregard* 不理睬; 忽视

◎He who **ignores** history is doomed to repeat it. 谁无视历史, 谁就注定要重蹈覆辙。

◎I persuaded him not to take the job, but he **ignored** my advice. 我劝说他不要接受这份工作, 但他没有理睬我。

11. A university professor in Arizona assigned to tutor underachieving college athletes, recalls a runner who exercised daily. (Para.5)

assign v.

① *give sth. to sb. as a share of work to be done or of things to be used* 分配; 指派

◎The teacher **assigned** us a holiday task. 老师给我们布置了一项假日任务。

◎The office was **assigned** to us. 这个办公室是分配给我们的。

② *name sb. for a task or position; appoint sb.* 指派某人完成某事或担任某个职务

◎They **assigned** John to this position. 他们指派约翰担任这个职位。

③ *name or fix a time, place, reason, etc for sth.* 为某事确定一个时间、地点、理由等

◎**assign** an exact date 确定一个具体的日期

◎I haven't **assigned** a day for the interviews yet. 我还没有确定采访的日期。

Cf. assignment n.

◎Have you finished your **assignment**? 你完成任务了吗?

◎I have a lot of reading **assignments** to complete before the end of term. 学期结束前, 我有许多阅读作业要完成。

12. He persuaded him to use the time to memorize biology terms. (Para.6)

persuade v. 说服

◎I was at last able to **persuade** him to take my advice. 最终我说服他听从了我的建议。

◎He is trying to **persuade** local and foreign businesses to invest in the project. 他正在试图说服当地和国外公司投资这个项目。

Cf. persuade sb. into doing sth. 说服某人做某事

◎How can we **persuade him into joining us**? 我们怎么才能说服他加入我们呢?

◎Her legal advisers **persuaded her into mentioning** the names of the people involved in the robbery. 她的法律顾问说服她说出了涉嫌抢劫的那些人的名字。

persuade sb. that 说服某人相信……

◎She **persuaded him that** she was telling the truth. 她使他相信她说了实话。

persuade sb. of sth. 说服某人相信……

◎We **persuaded him of** the feasibility of the plan. 我们说服他相信这个计划是可行的。

13. I kept everything just where I could get my hands on it. (Para.6)

get (or lay) one's hand on *find; obtain* 把……弄到手

◎The hungry boy ate up everything he could **get his hands on** from the refrigerator. 那个饥饿的男孩把冰箱里所有拿得到的东西吃了个精光。

◎The woman **smashed every plate she could get her hands on** in a terrible fight with her husband. 这个女人在和她丈夫的一次恶战中摔碎了她能拿到手的每一个盘子。

14. A drawer keeps essentials together and cuts down on time-wasting researches. (Para.6)

(1) **essential**① **adj.** *necessary, indispensable, most important* 必须的; 必要的; 重要的◎It is **essential** that you attend all the meetings. 你必须参加所有的会议。◎Financial support will be **essential** if the project is to succeed. 如果这个项目要成功, 经济支持是必不可少的。② **n.** (*usu. pl.*) *fundamentally necessary element or thing* 必需品◎A knowledge of French is an absolute **essential**. 法语知识是必须具备的。◎We only have a few **essentials** with us. 我们随身只带了一些生活必需品。(2) **cut down on** *reduce* 减少; 降低◎The already skinny girl declared that she would **cut down on** food so as to lose weight. 那个本来就消瘦的女孩声称自己要为减肥而节食。◎The doctor urged the patient to **cut down on** smoking and drinking. 医生敦促那位病人少抽烟喝酒。

15. When a teacher set a long essay, ... (Para.6)

set vt. *assign, put forward or arrange as material to be dealt with* 布置◎The manager **set** his secretary various tasks when he was away on a business trip. 经理出差时给他的秘书布置了许多任务。◎The professor **set** a very difficult assignment yesterday. 教授昨天布置了一项非常难的作业。

16. He would aim to finish a couple of days before the assignment was due as that if it took longer than expected, he'd still meet the deadline. (Para.7)

(1) **aim to do sth.** *plan or expect to do sth.* 以……为目的; 打算; 希望◎Harry **aims to** become a computer expert. 哈里的目标是成为电脑专家。◎You are **aiming** too high. 你的目标太高了。**Cf.** **aim for** *plan or expect for sth.* 期望达到某个目标◎We should **aim for** the best result. 我们应该期待最好的结果。◎We are **aiming for** a 50% share of the Chinese market at the end of this year. 我们期望今年年底能获得中国市场 50% 的分额。(2) **a couple of** *two people or things; a small number of people or things* 两个人或事物; 少量的◎I can stay here for **a couple of** days. 我能在这里逗留一两天。◎**A couple of** people objected to the proposal, but the vast majority approved of it. 有几个人反对这个提议, 但大多数人都赞成。(3) **due a.** *expected or supposed (to happen, arrive, etc.)* 到期的; 预定应到的◎My rent **isn't due** till next month. 我的租期下个月才到。◎The ship **is due to** arrive next Monday. 这艘船定于下周一到达。◎The book **is due to** be published in October. 这本书定于十月出版。(4) **deadline n.** *point in time by which sth. must be done* 截止日◎The **deadline** is next Monday. 截止日期是下周一。◎I'm afraid you've missed the **deadline** — the **deadline** for applications was May 30th. 恐怕你错过截止日期了——申请的截止日为 5 月 30 日。

17. Amanda stuck to a study schedule that included breaks every two hours. (Para.7)

(1) **stick to** *keep to; not abandon or change* 坚持; 不放弃; 不改变◎He is a man of principle — he always **sticks to** his principles. 他是个讲原则的人——他一贯坚持

自己的原则。

◎In spite of the difficulties, the government **sticks to** the present policy. 尽管面临种种困难, 政府还是坚持现行政策。

(2) schedule

① **n.** *program of work to be done or planned events* 工作计划或事情的安排

◎have a full **schedule** 日程满满的

◎Everything is going according to **schedule**. 每件事都按计划进行着。

② **n.** *timetable* 时间表

◎The fog disrupted airline **schedules**. 大雾把航班时刻表打乱了。

常用搭配有 **ahead of schedule** 提前; **on schedule** 准时; 及时; 按照时间表

③ **v.** *include sth. in a schedule; arrange sth. for a certain time* 安排; 把某事加入时间表

◎She is **scheduled** to give a speech tomorrow. 她被安排明天作讲座。

◎The train is **scheduled** to arrive at 8:45, but it's running twenty minutes late. 火车应该 8 点 45 分抵达, 但现在已经晚点了二十分钟。

(3) **include v.** *have sb. or sth. as part of a whole* 包括; 包含

◎Does the price **include** VAT? 这个价格包含增值税吗?

◎The trip **included** a visit to the museum. 这次的行程包含参观博物馆。

◎Your responsibilities will **include** making appointments on my behalf. 你的职责包括替我安排预约。

18. I used to spend hours going through irrelevant material. (Para.8)

(1) go through

① *read from beginning to end* 浏览

◎You'd better **go through** the book before going to the lecture. 你最好在听讲座前把这本书浏览一下。

◎I cannot **go through** the letters in an hour. 我无法在一个小时之内看完所有的来信。

② *examine* 检查

◎They **went through** our luggage at the customs. 他们在海关检查了我们的行李。

(2) **irrelevant adj.** *not having any real connection with or relation to sth. else* 不相关的; 不相干的

◎The information you offered is **irrelevant** to the problem. 你所提供的信息与这个问题无关。

◎**What you say** is irrelevant to the subject. 你所说的与题目毫不相干。

Cf. relevant adj. *having relation to sth. else* 相关的; 相干的

◎To solve the problem, you must have some **relevant** knowledge of electronic engineering. 要解决这个问题, 你必须要有有一些相关的电子工程方面的知识。

◎Please tell us all **relevant** information. 请将所有相关的情况告诉我们。

19. Then, when I began to read, I had a sense of the material and I retained a lot more. (Para.8)

retain v. *keep (possession of); avoid losing* 保持; 保留

◎He **retains** a deep respect for the profession. 他对这个职业抱有深深的敬意。

◎The buildings in the small town still **retain** their simple and primitive style 300 years ago. 小镇上的建筑一直保留着 300 年前的简约、古朴的风格。

◎We are fighting to **retain** some independence. 我们正在为保持一些独立而努力争取。

20. I write my notes in the wider part, and put down the main ideas on the left. (Para.9)

put down

① *write down; note down* 写下; 记下

◎Here's my address. Please **put it down** before you forget it. 这是我的地址。请记下来, 别等会儿就

忘了。

◎Let me **put down** what he's said. I never trust my memory. 我要把他说的话写下来。我记性太差。

② **place sth. on a table, shelf, etc.** 把某物放在桌子、架子等上

◎**Put down** that knife before you hurt somebody. 把刀放下, 免得伤了人。

◎I can't **put** the book **down**. I enjoy it very much. 我舍不得放下这本书。我太喜欢了。

③ **place sth. in storage** 把某物储藏起来

◎I **put down** a couple of cases of claret last year. 去年我把几箱红葡萄酒储藏了起来。

21. Just before the end of lesson bell rings, most students close their books, put away papers, talk to friends and get ready to leave. (Para.9)

put away

① **put in the usual place of storage; put or store sth. in its proper place** 把某物收藏在合适的地方

◎The kid never **puts** his toys **away**. 那孩子从不把自己的玩具收好。

◎Please **put** the newspapers **away** after reading. 请阅后把报纸放回原处。

② **save money to use later** 存钱以备日后之用

◎She's **put away** a sum of money for retirement. 她存了一笔钱以备退休之后用。

22. ... which he scans before the next class. (Para.9)

scan *v.*

① **glance at quickly but not very thoroughly** 浏览; 匆匆而粗略地看

◎I've only just **scanned** through it. 我只来得及浏览了一遍。

◎I **scanned** the advertisement pages of the paper. 我浏览了一下报纸的广告版。

② **look at every part of sth. carefully; examine sth. with great attention** 仔细检查

◎He **scanned** the horizon, looking for land. 他仔细看着天水相接的地方, 寻找着陆地。

23. Class participation is a matter of showing intellectual curiosity. (Para.10)

(1) **participation** *n.* **being involved in an activity** 参与; 参加

◎Union leaders called for the active **participation** of all members in the day of protest. 工会领导人号召会员们在抗议的那天积极参与。

◎He is accused of **participation** in some dishonest deal. 他被控参与了某项欺诈性的交易。

Cf. participate *v.* **take part in or become involved in an activity** 参加; 参与

◎We called on high school students to **participate** in an anti-drugs campaign. 我们号召中学生参加反毒品的运动。

participant *n.* **people who take part in an activity** 参与者

◎He is among the **participants** of the activity. 他是这个活动的参与者之一。

(2) **intellectual** *a.* **of intellect** 知识的; 智力的

◎Their argument on social justice is too **intellectual** for a pupil to follow. 他们有关社会正义的辩论知识性太强, 小学生是听不懂的。

◎I think the intelligence test can only measure a person's **intellectual** power. 我认为智力测验只能衡量一个人的求知方面的能力。

◎A child needs emotional education as well as **intellectual** stimulation. 儿童除了需要智力方面的激发外, 还需要情感方面的教育。

(3) **curiosity** *n.*

① **the desire to know or learn** 好奇心; 求知欲

◎She looked at me, eyes wide open and full of **curiosity**. 她看着我, 眼睛睁得大大的, 充满了好奇。

◎Out of **curiosity**, she opened the small box and found a stack of letters. 出于好奇, 她打开了小盒子, 发现了一叠信。

② **strange or rare objects** 奇事; 奇物

◎He came across a rare ancient coin in the little **curiosity** shop. 他在这家小古玩店碰到了一枚稀有的古钱币。

24. ... tried different approaches and explained their solutions to one another while the others studied alone, ... (Para.11)

(1) **approach** *n.* way of dealing with a particular problem 方法; 途径

◎We need a new **approach** to this problem. 我们需要一个新方法来解决这个问题。

◎His paper presents a new **approach** to teaching. 他的论文提出了教学的新方法。

◎When learning a foreign language, the best **approach** is the study of the spoken language. 学外语时, 最佳途径是学习口语。

(2) **solution** *n.* answer to a problem, question, difficulty 解决; 办法; 答案

◎She can find no **solution** to her financial troubles. 她无法解决自己的经济困难。

◎Have you found the **solution** to the riddle? 你找到谜语的答案了吗?

Discrimination of Words and Phrases

1. concentrate; focus

这组词都含有“聚焦”的意思。

(1) **concentrate** 本意指聚焦到一点, 集中。

◎Students must **concentrate** to understand the lecture. 学生们必须全神贯注才能听懂讲座。

(2) **focus** 本意为把光线投到一个焦点, 聚焦。

◎All the lights **focused** on him. 所有的灯光都照在他身上。

◎Tonight's program **focuses** on the way that homelessness affects the young. 今晚的节目聚焦于无家可归对青少年的影响。

2. recall; remember; remind

这组词都含有“记忆”的意思。

(1) **recall** 指有意识地回忆、回想, 强调其动作包含有意识的行为, 常与 **can** 或 **could** 连用, 其宾语一般为名词、代词及各种疑问句引导的从句。

◎As you may **recall**, we first met last summer. 你可能记起, 我们最初认识是在去年夏天。

(2) **remember** 主要表示还记得, 不包含有意识的行为, 是事物自然地在记忆中出现; 但是与 **can** 或 **could** 连用的时候, 所接宾语及意义和 **recall** 基本一致。

◎I **remember** that person. 我记得那个人。

(3) **remind** 指某人或某事物使人联想起另外的人或事, 后面只接人作宾语, 常用于 **remind sb. of sth.**

◎The song **reminds me of** my hometown. 这首歌让我想起我的家乡。

3. break; pause; interval; rest

这组词都有“休息”的含义。

(1) **break** 尤其指工作间隙或课间的休息。

◎a coffee **break** 喝咖啡时的休息

◎a lunch **break** 午间休息

(2) **pause** 通常很短暂, 指讲话中间的停顿。

◎a **pause** for a breath 喘口气的停顿