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# 精读

INTENSIVE READING

上海外语教育出版社高等学校教材

配套辅导丛书

# 评点释译

茅风华 ◎主编

原文译文·逐句对照 篇章词句·左右呼应 版面革命·轻松课堂

课文辅导



# 大学英语精读评点释译

(第四册)

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### 前言

《大学英语精读评点释译》是根据上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》(精读)2002年修订本编写而成的课文配套辅导用书。本书旨在帮助使用《大学英语》(精读)的大学生及相当水平的学习者更好地理解课文,巩固语言知识,提高英语水平,同时也为顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试打下坚实的基础。在编写过程中,我们严格按照最新《大学英语教学大纲》的各项要求,遵从大学英语的教学特点,力求体现以学生为中心的思想,一切从学生的实际出发,力求为大家提供最大方便和最科学的学习方法。

本书具有以下几个显著特点,使其区别于其他的课文辅导书,而傲视同侪:一、结构完整,内容全面。本书每单元均由六部分组成:①以本单元学习目标和重点词汇开始,使学生明确了该单元的学习重点;②对课文进行篇章结构分析,背景知识的介绍和情节(或推理)渐进过程的讲解;③深入课文,针对大学英语四、六级考试,讲解重点、难点、考点,提供了大量必备基础知识;①课后练习有详尽的答案和解析;③备有课后阅读参考译文及其重点单词、难句的精确释义,方便学生课后自学;⑥与课文完全同步的四、六级全真模拟题供学生自行模拟训练、答案及解析,以便掌握学习进度,为四、六级考试做准备。

English Texts & Chinese Translations 课文原文与中文翻译对照 1.Words, Phrases & Idioms 单词、词组与短语

2.Key Sentences 长难句 1.Phonetic symbols & Definitions 音标与释义 2.Derivatives & Similar Words 记忆法与近义词辨析 3.Examples 经典例句 4.Real Examination Questions in CET-4 & CET-6 历年四、六级考试真题 5.Explanations & Gloss 重点难点考点注解 6.Grammar & Syntax 语法与句法

二、上面的示例图充分说明本书:体例新颖,版面革命。在进行课文讲解时,本书创新地采用了三列平行对照结构:第一栏是中英文对照的课文,有利于学习理解篇章内容,第二栏则是重点词汇的音标释义以及记忆方式,第三栏则是词汇在试题中的应用或者课文中的长难句解析。这种三列平行对照结构可视为对课文辅导类参考书的一种革命,非常方便学生的随堂学习和课下自学。同时在学习方式上也配合教材强调应用能力的宗旨,将传统的"词句篇"过程革命性地改变为分层次式"篇句词"的编排结构,从篇章到句子,再到短语和词汇,按部就班、循

序渐进,彻底摆脱了传统语言教学中注意力只集中到句子的具体成份而不是整个句子的弊端,为掌握英语交流技能而进行训练。这种革命性的结构编排,同时从内容和形式两个方面突出强调"在语境中理解词句"的教学思想,走出了某些课文辅导书中大量堆砌单词和短语、忽视句篇而造成的"只见树木,不见森林"的误区,符合语言习得规律,易于把握,定能收到事半功倍的良好效果。

三、紧扣课本,体贴周到。本书每单元的各部分与原始教材各部分一一对应,学习、检索一目了然,使用起来非常方便,就像有位学问渊博、循循善诱的老师坐在身边,引导整个学习过程。对课后的阅读材料,提供了中文译文。同时编者考虑到读者的层次不一,水平有高低,在译文之外,本着提高对大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率的原则,有选择地对阅读材料中的难词难句进行了讲解,这样水平较高的学生可以通过阅读进一步巩固知识,而水平稍低的学生也不致感觉太吃力,这种设计既体贴又周到,照顾到各个层次的学生,必将获得广泛欢迎。

四、法用并重,鱼渔兼授。本书既强调基础知识学习,又重视技巧训练。课文讲解中教授了大量四、六级考试必考的单词、短语、习惯用语、语法点等,以求给学生打下扎实的语言基础;对课后练习,不仅提供了语言精练,表达准确的答案,还附了中文翻译和答案详解,使学生知其然并知其所以然,学会分析为什么对为什么不对,从而切实掌握许多好的学习方法和应试技巧,在今后遇到类似的练习或试题时,能举一反三,找出正确的解法。这样就把知识传授和方法点拨集于一体,既"授人以鱼",又"授人以渔",可谓英语学习和应试的全面解决方案,以求使学习不走弯路,事半功倍。

五、同步真题,直指应试。本书各部分均选用大量大学英语四、六级历年考试中的真题作为例证和练习。尤其在单元的最后,根据课文中学习到的内容,配套提供了四、六级的全真模拟题和答案详解,方便学习进行自测并验证学习效果。这里选用真题和逼真的模拟题,信度极高,学生可以从中找寻自己的不足,有助于指导复习应试,使学习与应试有机融合、无缝对接,不仅有助于学生对每课原有内容的理解和掌握,学到知识,锻炼能力,同时也可以使学生加深对英语四、六级考试的认识,提高了针对性,增强学生的学习和应试信心。

以上是本书的五大特点。本书编写的宗旨是: 改进你的学习方法,提高你的应试技巧,增加你的英语实力。这也是我们对广大学生的衷心希望,最后祝同学们学习愉快,轻松过关。

风华英语大学英语 精读课题研究组 2003年2月

## 目 录

one big bucks the Easy Way	
一、学习目标及学习重点	1
二、背景知识及篇章评点 ······	1
三、课文原文译文及单词难句详解	7
四、课文练习答案与解析 · · · · (1	5
五、课后阅读参考译文及难句详解 (2	0
六、同步四、六级全真模拟训练	1
Unit 2 Deer and the Energy Cycle	1
一、学习目标及学习重点	7
二、背景知识及篇章评点 ······(3	7
三、课文原文译文及单词难句详解 ·····(3	0
四、课文练习答案与解析 ·····(3	0
五、课后阅读参考译文及难句详解	0
六、同步四、六级全真模拟训练 · · · · · (6	7
Unit 3 Why Do We Believe That the Earth Is Round	1
一、学习目标及学习重点 ······(6)	2
二、背景知识及篇章评点 ·····(6:	2
三、课文原文译文及单词难句详解	4
四、课文练习答案与解析 ·····(7)	2
五、课后阅读参考译文及难句详解	7
六、同步四、六级全真模拟训练 ·····(89	1
Unit 4 Jim Thorpe	
一、学习目标及学习重点(93	2)
二、背景知识及篇章评点(93	"
三、课文原文译文及单词难句详解 (94	)  }
四、课文练习答案与解析 ······(103	1)
五、课后阅读参考译文及难句详解 ·····(115	')
六、同步四、六级全真模拟训练 ······(118	ソ
Unit 5 To Lie or Not to Lie-The Doctor's Dilemma	')
一、学习目标及学习重点 ······(125	`
二、背景知识及篇章评点	)
三、课文原文译文及单词难句详解 … (126	)
四、课文练习答案与解析	)
五、课后阅读参考译文及难句详解 ·····(147	)
JP1/UT	1

六、同步四、六级全真模拟训练(150)
Unit 6 How to Mark a Book
—、学习目标及学习重点 ······(153)
二、背景知识及篇章评点(153)
三、课文原文译文及单词难句详解 (154)
四、课文练习答案与解析(165)
五、课后阅读参考译文及难句详解 ·····(177)
六、同步四、六级全真模拟训练 (179)
Unit 7 The Luncheon
一、学习目标及学习重点
二、背景知识及篇章评点 (183)
三、课文原文译文及单词难句详解 ·····(184)
四、课文练习答案与解析 ·····(198)
五、课后阅读参考译文及难句详解 ·····(211)
六、同步四、六级全真模拟训练 ·····(213)
Unit 8 The New Caves
一、学习目标及学习重点
二、背景知识及篇章评点 (215)
三、课文原文译文及单词难句详解 ·····(216)
四、课文练习答案与解析 ·····(225)
五、课后阅读参考译文及难句详解 ·····(237)
六、同步四、六级全真模拟训练 ·····(239)
Unit 9 Journey West
一、学习目标及学习重点(243)
二、背景知识及篇章评点 (243)
三、课文原文译文及单词难句详解(244)
四、课文练习答案与解析 ·····(254)
五、课后阅读参考译文及难句详解 (266)
六、同步四、六级全真模拟训练(269)
Unit 10 Why People Work
一、学习目标及学习重点(273)
二、背景知识及篇章评点 (273)
三、课文原文译文及单词难句详解 ·····(274)
四、课文练习答案与解析(284)
五、课后阅读参考译文及难句详解 (293)
六、同步四、六级全真模拟训练 · · · · (296)

## Unit 1 Big Bucks the Easy Way

#### 一、学习目标及学习重点

0 重点单词

pain

inquire shrink snap settle inform

odd

cram enlist

range

competitive

② 重点短语

overhear pull up

know better than

cut into

settle for

for sale

may as well

#### ❸ 重点语法句型

□句型: 主语 +may/ might/ could + as well + 省略 to 的不定式

□句型: 主语 + find/ see/ notice + sb. + do sth.

□部分倒装句: 否定副词+助动词+主语+谓语动词+其他成分

#### 二、背景知识

#### 背景知识

在美国,人们认为只要努力,就可以取得成功。因而青少年利用课余时间打 零工挣钱,受到社会多方面的支持与鼓励。

□蒙哥马利 - 沃德百货公司和西尔斯 - 罗伯百货公司

蒙哥马利 - 沃德百货公司是美国一家从事零售邮购业务的公司。它在全国有500家零售商店和700家目录商店。该公司于1872年由蒙哥马利·沃德在芝加哥创立,当时主要经营邮购业务,1926年成立第一家零售点。目前它是世界上第二大邮购公司。世界上最大的邮购公司是西尔斯 - 罗伯百货公司,该公司于1886年在明尼苏达州的北瑞德伍德成立。

#### □最低工资

最低工资是指雇主按照法律每小时付给工人的最低工资。在美国,最低工资由联邦政府、州和市政府规定。1938年的《工资法》规定每小时最低工资为25美分。1977年的修订案规定最低工资应从1978年开始由每小时2.65美元增加到3.35美元,1991年为4.25美元,1997年为5.15美元。

#### 三、课文原文译文及单词难句详解

Two college-age boys, unaware that making money usually involves hard work, are tempted by an advertisement that promises them an easy way to earn a lot of money. The boys soon learn that if something seems too good to be true, it probably is.

### Big Bucks the Easy Way

#### 轻轻松松赚大钱

John G. Hubbell

"You ought to look into this," I suggested to our two college-age sons. "你们应该看看这个,"我向我们的两个读大学的儿子建议道。

"It might be a way to avoid the indignity of having to ask for money all the time." "你们如果想要避免总是向人要钱这种丢脸的事,这也许是一种办法。"

I handed them some magazines in a plastic bag someone had hung on our doorknob. 我将挂在门把手上的、装在一个塑料袋里的几本杂志拿给他们。

Amessage printed on the bag offered leisurely lucrative work ("Big Bucks the Easy Way!") of delivering more such bags. 塑料袋上印着一条信息说,需要招聘人员投递这样的袋子,这活儿既轻松又赚钱,("轻轻松松赚大钱!")。

"I don't mind the indignity," the older one answered. "我不在乎没有尊严,"大儿子回答说。

" I can live with it," his brother agreed.

"我可以忍受,"他的弟弟附和道。

①"But it painsme," I said, "to find that you both have been panhandling so long that it no longer embarrasses you." 我说: "看到你们俩伸手讨钱一点也不感到尴尬的样子,真让我痛心。The boys said they would look into the magazine-delivery thing. Pleased, I left town on a business trip. 孩子们说他们可以考虑考虑投递杂志的事,我听了很高兴,便离城出差去了。

leisure['leʒə; 'liːʒə] n. 空闲,悠闲

记忆通过构词法记 忆: lei +sure(确信的)空 闲, 悠闲, 与 relaxation 一词的"消遣"之意相 关,专指人的业余时间。 其形容词和副词形式均 为 leisurely, 意思, "从容 的,慢慢的"。构词法: 通常情况下, 尾缀-ly加 在名词之后构成形容 词, 例如: friend(朋友) friendly (友好); god(神 ) godly (神的,神圣的 )。加在形容词后构成副 词, 例如: glorious (光 荣的), gloriously (光 荣地); gradual (逐渐的 ); gradually (逐渐地)。 pain [pein]n. ● 痛苦, 疼痛 ❷(pl.)努力,劳苦 记忆通过相似词记 忆: pained [peind] adj. 悲痛的; painful adj. 疼 痛的; painless adj. 无痛 的; painkiller (美口)止 痛药; painstaker n. 勤 奋的人; painstaking a d j . 勤恳的; painsworthy adj. 值得花 力气的

- 【考点】at leisure 闲着的,有空的,从容不迫的 / at one's leisure 当有空的时候 / attend upon (wait) sb.'s leisure 等到某人有空时 / Marry in haste, repent at leisure. 草率 结婚后悔多。/work and leisure 劳逸 /have no leisure to do sth. 没有空闲时间去做 某事
- 考题 The manager once again made a\_\_\_\_ inspection of all the data before making the final decision.

A. leisure

A. pain

B. at leisure

C. leisurely

D. leisure of

- [解析] C。句意: 经理在作出最后决定时,再次从容地把所有的资料都审阅了一遍。leisurely adj. & adv. 从容的,慢慢的,A、B 皆不合题意。
- 例句 What do you do in your leisure time? 你空闲时间做些什么?

- 【考点】at pains 尽力,用心,下苦工夫 / be in pains 疼痛,在苦恼中 / for one's pain 枉 费心机 / go to great pains 费尽心思, 煞费苦必 / spare no pains 不辞劳苦, 全力 以赴 / take (great) pains (to do sth.) 煞费苦心 (地做某事), 竭尽全力 (做某事) / be at pains to do sth. 苦心经营;辛苦地做。
- 考题 If you'd like to succeed in the work, you must take great \_\_\_\_\_ about it. C. effect D. effort A. pain B. pains
- 解析 B。句意:如果你想在这件工作上取得成功,你就得花大力气苦干。pains 劳苦,努 力; pain 痛苦; make great efforts 努力,下苦工夫。
- 考题 His legs began to \_\_\_\_ because of the bad weather.

B. ache

C. harm D. be hurt

- [解析] B。句意:由于天气不好,他的腿又痛起来了。pain是及物动词,由于创伤等引起 的剧烈疼痛; ache 是不及物动词,指一种持久的疼痛; harm 既可作及物动词,又 可作不及物动词,伤害; hurt 既可作及物动词,又可作不及物动词,弄痛或感情 受到伤害。
- ① [注解] 该句中 it 为形式主语,不定式短语 to find that...you 是句子的真主语。find 后 的 that 从句是宾语从句,做 find 的宾语。在宾语从句中,还包含 so..that...引起 的结果状语从句。have been panhandling 为现在完成进行时态,表示从过去某一 时刻一直持续到现在的动作。embarrass: cause to feel ashamed or socially uncomfortable, 使窘迫。常用被动语态。
- 图句 She was embarrassed by his impolite questions. 他的不礼貌的问题使她感到窘迫。
- 例句 His bad behaviour caused his parents a great deal of pain. 他的不良行为使他的父母感到非常痛苦。
- 例句 No pains, no gains. No gains without pains. (谚) 不劳则无获。

②By midnight I was comfortably settled in a hotel room far from home. 午夜时分,我已远离家门,在一家旅馆的房间里舒舒服服住了下来。

The phone rang. It was my wife. She wanted to know how my day had gone. 电话铃响了,是妻子打来的。她想知道我这一天过得可好。

"Great!" I enthused. "How was your day?" I inquired.

"好极子!" 我兴高采烈地说。"你过得怎么样?" 我问道。

"Super!" she snapped. "Just super! And it's only getting started. Another truck just pulled up out front." "棒极了!" 她大声挖苦道:"真棒!而且这还仅仅是开始。又一辆卡车刚在门前停下。"

"Another truck?" "又一辆卡车?"

"The third one this evening. The first delivered four thousand Montgomery Wards.

The second brought four thousand Sears, Roebucks.

"今晚第三辆了。第一辆运来了4,000份'蒙哥马利——沃德百货公司的广告; 第二辆运来4,000份西尔斯——罗伯克百货公司的广告。

I don't know what this one has, but I'm sure it will be four thousand of something. 我不知道这一辆装的啥,但我肯定又是4,000份什么的。

Since you are responsible, I thought you might like to know what's happening." 你既然促成了此事,我想你或许想了解事情的进展。"

③What I was being blamed for, it turned out, was a newspaper strike which made it necessary to hand-deliver the advertising inserts that normally are included with the Sunday paper. 我之所以受到指责,是由于发生了一起报业工人大罢工,必须派人直接投送通常夹在周日报纸里的广告插页。

The company had promised our boys \$ 600 for delivering these inserts to 4,000 houses by Sunday morning.公司答应给我们的孩子600美元,任务是将这些广告插页在星期天早晨投递到4,000户人家去。

- " Piece of cake!" our older college son had shouted.
- "真是太轻松了!"我们上大学的大儿子嚷道。

"Six hundred bucks!" His brother had echoed, "And we can do the job in two hours!" "600块!"他的弟弟应声道:"我们两个钟头就能干完!""Both the Sears and Ward ads are four newspaper-size pages," my wife informed me.

"西尔斯和沃德的广告都有四页报纸那么大,"妻子告诉我说,

"There are thirty-two thousand pages of advertising on our porch. Even as we speak, two big guys are carrying armloads of paper up the walk. What do we do about all this?" "现在我们门廊上堆着32,000页广告。就在我们说话的时候,两个大个子正各抱着一大捆广告走过来。这么多广告,我们可怎么办?"

- ② [注解]句型: settle sb + adv, settle oneself in a place, be settled.
- [例句] She settled her baby in the cradle and went into the kitchen to make some coffee. 她将婴儿安顿在摇篮中后,走进厨房煮些咖啡。
- 例句 He soon fell asleep after he settled himself in the comfortable bed. 他躺在舒适的床上,很快就睡着了。

inquire [in'kwaiə] n. 打听,询问,查问,也可作 enquire

- **in** (使,作) + quire (=choir, 合唱,合奏)→使聚合,使了解、交流→打听,询问 查问。相关词: inquirer *n*. 询问作者; inquiring *adj*. 爱打听的; inquiry *n*. 打听,询问。近义词: ask, inquest。
- [考题] If you want to know the train schedule, please \_\_\_\_\_ at the booking office.

  A. acuqire B.inquire C.request D. require(1995.1.CET4)
- 解析 A。句意:如果你想了解列车时刻表,请向订票公司办公室询问。inquire 既可作及物动词,也可作不及物动词 而acquire, request, request, require均为及物动词。另外,词义上也有差别: acquire 取得,获得; request 请求,要求; require需要,要求。
- 考点 inquire of sb. 询问某人 / inquire after 问及健康情况 / inquire for 询问…… / inquire about 打听 / inquire into 追究,调查,查问…… / inquire sth. of sb. 向某人打听某事 / inquiry agent 私家侦探 / inquiry office 问讯处,查询处。
- ③ [注解]句中 it turned out 为插人语,表示"原来是这么回事",常用来说明说话人的看法或态度。What I was blamed for 是主语从句,插入语 it turned out 后的部分是一个系统结构的谓语。其中"which made it. Sunday paper"是定语从句,修饰名词 strike。定语从句中又包含 that normally.paper 这一定语从句,修饰名词 inserts。blame sb. for sth.: fix on sb. the responsibility for sth. done (badlly or wrongly) or not done 责备,归咎 turn out: prove (to be) in the result 结果证明,结果是。
- [例句] He blamed his teacher for his failure. 他把他的失败归咎于他的老师。
- 例句 I have nothing to blame myself for. 我没有什么可责怪自己的。pull up使停止
- [例句] She didn't pull her car up at a red light. 她看到红灯没有停车.
- [例句] The car pulled up outside the inn. 汽车在小旅馆外停了下来.

a piece of cake (口语体)极容易做的事

- [例句] He thought that the test was a piece of cake. 他想测试是一件轻而易举的事。
- inform [in'fɔ:m] ν. 通知,报告 告发 adj. 不成形的 ❷ (英) 竞技状态好的
- [记忆] in (在……里) + form (形态)→处于诉说状态告诉,告发。通过词汇变形记忆: informal adj. 非正式; informalize vt. 使不拘形式; informant n. 提供消息 (或情报)的人; information n. 消息; informative adj. 提供消息的; information adj. 有常识的; informer n. 告密者。
- 考点 be informed about (of) 被告知…… / inform against 告密,出卖 / inform on 告发,出卖 / inform sb. of sth. 通知某人某事。
- Though they were in mountain area, they were well \_\_\_\_about the world by watching TV.

  A. told B. said C. spoken D. informed
- 解析 D。句意:虽然他们身处山区,但是通过电视他们对外面的世界消息灵通。be well informed about 精通某事,对某事消息灵通。

even as恰在……的时候

[例句] Even as I warned him, he slipped. 正当我警告他的时候,他滑倒了。

"Just tell the boys to get busy," I instructed. "They're college men. They'll do what they have to do."

"你让孩子们快干,"我指示说。"他们都是大学生了。他们 自己的事得由他们自己去做"。

At noon the following day I returned to the hotel and found an urgent message to telephone my wife. 第二天中午,我回到旅馆,看到一份紧急通知,要我马上给妻子加电话。

Her voice was unnaturally high and quavering. There had been several more truckloads of ad inserts. 她的声音很不自然的尖而颤抖。这里又运了好几卡车的广告插页。

"They're for department stores, dime stores, drugstores, grocery stores, auto stores and so on. "有百货公司的,廉价商 店的,杂货店的,食品店的,汽车行的,等等。

Some are whole magazine sections. We have hundreds of thousands, maybe millions, of pages of advertising here!

有些像整本杂志那么大。我们这里有几十万页,说不定是 几百万页广告!

They are crammed wall-to-wall all through the house in stacks taller than your oldest son.

我们家整个屋子从东墙到西墙,从南墙到北墙统统堆满了 广告,一堆又一堆,比你的大儿子还要高。

There's only enough room for people to walk in, take one each of the eleven inserts, roll them together, slip a rubber band around them and slide them into a plastic bag. 现在只剩下一点点,刚够一个人走进去的空间。每个人从十一种插页中各取一份,卷在一起,套上橡皮筋,再塞进一个塑料袋内。

We have enough plastic bags to supply every takeout restaurant in America!"

我们的塑料袋足够供应全美所有的外卖餐厅!"

6 Her voice kept rising, as if working its way out of the range of the human ear. "All this must be delivered by seven o' clock Sunday morning."

她的声音越来越高,好像要把人的耳朵震聋似的。"这么多的广告必须在星期天早晨7点以前统统送出去。"

walk [wɔ:k] ν. 步行 n. ① 人行道 ② 步行, 散步

记忆 通过近义词记忆:表示人行走的词汇除了walk以外,还有:amble v.慢行,强调一个缓慢地,不受任何打扰的动作。plod v.慢行。

band [bænd] n. ● 条,带●群,伙,帮 ●管乐队,军乐 vt. ●用带绑扎,缚 ●使 聚集成 v. 聚集

记忆 构词法: band 可以和许多词构成合成词,如: bandbox n. 圆筒形纸板盒

range [reind3] n. ① 范围, 距离 ② 排列, (山) 脉 ⑤ 炉灶 II n. ① (在某一个范围内) 变动 ② 漫游 ⑤ 论及 ① 摆好

记忆]通过相似词 记忆: rage n. & vi. 大 怒; rang v. (ring的 过去式) 敲; rank n. 等级; derange vt. 使 混乱。当range作动 词作用, 意思是"(在 某个范围内)变动, 从……到……不等" 时,不能用进行时 态,后面需接介词 from...to between...and... n. (物)能带隙: bandleader n. 领队; bandmaster n. 管乐队 指挥; bandsaw n. 电 动带据: bandstand n. 音乐台

- ④ [注解]"they are crammed"为被动结构。through表示纵向,而 across 则表示横向。taller than your eldest son 是形容词的比较结构,修饰名词 stacks。比较: The cat ran across the street quickly. 猫迅速地跑过街道。cram vt. make too full; put too much into 填塞,勉强塞人
- 例句 We went through a long <u>corridor</u> before we came to a red door. 在到达那扇红门之前,我们走了很长一段走廊。
- 例句 This is an essay crammed with quotations. 这是一篇充满引用句的文章。

walk

记忆 saunter v. 闲逛, 漫步, 特指悠闲地慢步而行。

stride v. 大步行走,特指以大而有规律的步伐行走,尤其用以表示匆匆忙忙、烦恼或自傲时的行走或精力充沛时的昂首阔步。

stroll v. 漫步, 巡游, 指漫无目的, 慢不经心地闲逛。

waddle v. 蹒跚而行,指象鸭子或矮胖之人那样脚步小且又笨拙地摇晃着行走。

- 考点 all walks of life 各行各业 / in a walk 轻而易举地 / take sb. for a walk 带某人散步; 捉弄 (欺骗) 某人 / walk a beat 巡逻 / walk away with 轻易取得 (胜利) /walk off one's legs 走得腿脚酸软 / walk out of 辞去 / walk out on 退出,遗弃,违背。
- 【考题】He lives within a short \_\_\_\_ of his place of employment.

A. place B. walk

C. distance

O. run

B。句意: 他住的地方离工作地点很近。place 地方,地点不能用 short 修饰; walk 指步行能达到的地方,走的距离。作"散步"讲,动词用 take, 如: take a walk/fond of long wall 喜欢长距离散步; distance 距离,不能与句子的后半部分搭配,distance 后常接介词 to; run 跑,within a short run 是错误的搭配。

band

【考题】The \_\_\_\_ played until midnight.

A. bank

B. bend

C. band

D. brand

[解析] C。句意: 乐队演奏直至深夜。band 乐队; bank 银行, 堤; bend 弯曲, 曲折处; brand 商标, 标记

range

- 考点 a mountain range 山脉 / a wide range of 大范围的,参差不齐的 / at close range 接近地 / beyond the range of one's ability 超出某人力所能及的范围 / in (beyond) range 在射程内 / in range with 和……并列 / out of (beyond) range 在射程外。
- When she was criticized, she claimed that it was outside her \_\_\_\_ of responsibility..

  A. field B. limit C. extent D. range (1994.01, CET 4)
- 解析 D。句意: 她一挨批评,就声称那不在自己的责任范围内。这四个词是近义词,其实都可作"范围"解释,但在通常情况下,range 一般表示范围; field 领域; extent 程度; limit 限制。
- 考题 The price of beer \_\_\_\_ from 50 \$4 per litter during the summer season.

A. altered B. ranged C. separated D. differed (1999.06.CET 4)

- ·解析 B。句意: 夏季每升啤酒的价格从 50 美分到 4 美元不等。alter 更改,改变; separate 分开,隔离,排除; differ 相异,有区别; 发生分歧。
- (注解) keep doing sth 持续做某事 work one's way: make one's way by work or effort.
  努力完成
- 【例句】I'm sorry I have kept you waiting. 我很抱歉使你久等了。
- 例句 He's working his way through medical school. 他以半工半读的方式读医学院。

6"Well, you had better get those guys banding and sliding as fast as they can, and I'll talk to you later. Got a lunch date." "嗯,你最好让孩子们尽快地捆扎装袋,等会儿我再跟你谈。我有个午餐约会。"

When I returned, there was another urgent call from my wife. 我用餐后回来,妻子又打来一个紧急电话。

"Did you have a nice lunch?" she asked sweetly. <u>7I had had a marvelous steak</u>, but knew better by now than to say so. "你午餐吃得不错吧?"她用悦耳的声音问道。我吃的牛排好极了,但现在还是不说为妙。

"Awful," I reported. "Some sort of sour fish. Eel, I think." "糟透了,"我报告说。"一种什么酸溜溜的鱼,我想大概是鳗鲡吧。"

"Good. Your college sons have hired their younger brothers and sisters and a couple of neighborhood children to help for five dollars each. Assembly lines have been set up.

"不错嘛。你的大学生儿子已经雇了他们的小弟妹和两个邻居的小孩帮忙,工钱是一人5块,建起了流水作业线。 In the language of diplomacy, there is 'movement.'" 用外交术语来说,事情'有进展'。"

"That's encouraging." "这确实令人鼓舞。"

"No, it's not," she corrected. "It's very discouraging. "不,并非如此,"她纠正说。"相反,很让人泄气。

They've been ait for hours. Plastic bags have been filled and piled to the ceiling, but all this hasn't made a dent, not dent, in the situation! 他们干了好几个小时了。装好的塑料袋,一直堆到天花板,但一切努力收效甚微。

It's almost as if the inserts keep reproducing themselves!" 这些广告宣传品几乎就像是不停地自己生产出来一样!"

"Another thing," she continued. "Your college sons must learn that one does not get the best out of employees by threatening them with bodily harm."

"还有一件事,"她接着说,"你那上大学的儿子必须明白,威胁雇员,说要揍他们,是不可能使他们卖力的。"

harm [hɑ:m] n. 损害, 伤害, 危害

记忆】通过词缀记 忆: 构词法: harm 与 不同的词缀构成不 同的词: harm + -ful → harmful ad. 有害 的: harm + -ful +  $ly \rightarrow harmfully adv.$ 有害地; harm + -ful + -ness → harmfulness n. 有害; harm + -less → adi. 无害的, 无恶的; harm +-less + -ly → harmlessly adv. 无害地; harm + -less +-ness → harmlessness n. 无害。近 义词; damage, hurt, pain, injure, wound 等。harm 作动词使 用时后可直接带宾 语,但harm用作名 词,表示"伤害某人" 之意时,后应跟介 词 to,即do harm to

diplomacy

[di'pləuməsi] n. ● 外交; 外交手段 ❷ 交际方法; 交际手

例句 The union leader needed all his diplomacy to settle the quarrel between the employer and the employees. 工会领导人使尽所有交际手段才平息了劳资双方间的争吵。

- ⑥ [注解] had better do sth. 最好做某事 get sb. doing sth. 使某人不停地做某事 Got a lunch date. 这句话省略了主语和助动词,完整句为 l' ve got a lunch date.
- 【例句】You had better mind your own business. 你最好只管你自己的事。
- 例句 The farmer got the horse running for three hours. 农夫让马一直跑了三个钟头。
- ① [注解] had had 为过去完成时态,其中第一个 had 是助动词,第二个 had 是 have 的 过去分词形式。know better than to do sth: be wise or experienced enough not (to do sth.). 很懂得 / 很明白(而不至于)做某事。
- 例句 You should know better than to play with knives. 你应该懂得不能玩刀。

know better than 明事理而不至于

- [例句] He knows better than to lend you money. 他知道不该把钱借给你。
- [例句] You should know better than to play with knives. 你应该知道不能玩刀。
- [例句] You should know better than to swim in such a deep river. 你很明白不应该在这样深的河水里游泳。

#### be at 从事, 忙于

- 例句 They were already at supper when I came back from outside. 我从外面回来的时候,他们已经在吃饭了。
- 图句 He was at an interesting novel and didn't realize my arrival. 他正在看一本有趣的小说,没有意识到达我的到来。

#### make a dent (in) ①减少一点 ②取得初步进展

- 例句 The new taxes will make a dent in my salary. 新税项将使我的薪水有所减少。
- 倒句 He worked all night, but barely made a dent in the work. 他通宵工作,但几乎没有取得什么进展。
- Obtaining an audience with son No. 1, I snarled: "I'll kill you if you threaten one of those kids again!"

我跟大儿子一通话,便咆哮道,"如果再威胁那些孩子,我就对你不客气了。"

#### harm

- 考点 come to harm 遭不幸 / do sb. harm (do harm to sb.) 伤害某人 / mean no harm 无 伤害 / out of harm's way 在安全的地方 / Harm set, harm get. 或 Harm watch, harm catch. 害人反害己, 恶有恶报。
- 图句 There was an unexpected explosion in our street, but our building wasn't harmed at all. 我们住的街道发生了一次意外的爆炸事故,但我们的大楼却丝毫没有受损。
- 【例句】The child fell over but came to no harm. 小孩跌倒了,可是没伤着。
- 【考题】Drinking too much can \_\_\_\_\_ one's health.

A. harm B. hurt C. injure D. wound

A。句意:喝酒过量会危及身体健康。harm 伤害,损害,指人的外表、健康、精神等的伤害;hurt 使肉体受伤或疼痛,也指感情受伤害;injure 指意外事故的伤害,也可用于抽象意义;wound 多指刀伤、枪伤。

\*\*Bobtaining an audience with son No. 1, I snarled, "I'll kill you if you threaten one of those kids again! Idiot! 我跟大儿子一通上话,便咆哮道,"你如果再威胁那些孩子,我就对你不客气了! 白痴!

You should be offering a bonus of a dollar every hour to the worker who fills the most bags."

你应该给奖励,对装袋最多的工人每小时奖励一块钱。"

⑨<u>"But that would cut into our profit," he suggested.</u> "可那要减少我们的利润啦,"他提醒道。

"There won't be any profit unless those kids enable you to make all the deliveries on time.

"那些孩子不帮你按时将所有的广告投送出去,你 就什么利润也得不到。

If they don't, you two will have to remove all that paper by yourselves. And there will be no eating or sleeping until it is removed." 如果他们不干,你们俩就得亲手搬走所有的广告。而在把它们搬掉之前,你们吃不成,也睡不成。"

There was a short, thoughtfulsilence. Then he said,

10"Dad, you have just worked a profound change in my personality." 电话里出现了短暂的沉思。接着,他说"爸爸,你刚才的话使我深受启发,令我恍然大悟。"

"Do it!" "那就干吧!"

"Yes, sir!" "是, 阁下!

By the following evening, there was much for my wife to report. 到第二天傍晚,我妻子就有许多事报告了。

The bonus program had worked until someone demanded to see the color of cash. 奖金计划行之有效,可后来有人对能否兑现表示怀疑,提出把钱拿出来给大家看看。

Then some activist on the work force claimed that the workers had no business settling for \$5 and a few competitive bonuses while the bosses collected hundreds of dollars each. 接着工人队伍里的一位活动家声称,老板每人拿几百块钱,工人们决没有理由只满足每人5块钱外加一点点竞争性的奖金。

audience ['ɔːdjəns] n. 观众,听众

记忆 audi (听)+ ence (状态)→处于听 的状态→听众。通过构 词法记忆: audi 也作 audit, 是一词根, 其意 与 hear 相同,均表示 "听"。如: audit(听)+ orium (场所, 地点)→ 听讲的场所→礼堂, 听 众席; aud(i)(听)+ ibility(可·····性)→听 的可能性→可听性: 可 闻度: audi (听) + o +meter (测量器) →测 量听力的仪器→听力 计, 听力测量器。-ence 为一名词后缀,与形容 词后缀-ent相对应,帮 助构成抽象名词,表示 行为、性质、状态等。 thoughtful ['0o:tful] adj. ● 深思的, 沉思的 ❷ 体贴的, 关心的

[记忆] 通过构词法记 忆: -ful 为一后缀, 用 在名词之后,构成名 词, 意思为"充满时的 量"。例如: hand + ful → handful n. 一把: mouth + ful → mouthful n.  $-\square$ ; house + ful → handful n. 满屋。如 果用在名词或者形容 词后, 也可构成形容 词,其意思为"富 有……的,充满…… 的"等。通过构词法记 忆: thought n. 思想, 思 考: thoughtfully adv. 沉思地,体贴地考虑周 到地; thoughtfulness n.思考,体贴。近义词; considerate; 反义词: thoughtless