

大学英语补修教程

College English Improvement Course

(第三册)

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主 编 刘晓光

东北林业大学出版社

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前 言

本书根据大学生英语学习中的薄弱环节而设计。在大学英语教学中,学生经常在听力环节、词汇环节、阅读环节、翻译环节和写作环节等实用能力水平上遇到困难,导致学期末考试不及格,而且还会影响到下一个学期的学习。为了使学生在一个学期的学习结束后,能够对该学期的学习内容进行针对训练,或者使学期成绩不合格的学生采取适当方式的补修而提高及格率,我们从补修的角度编写了该教程。

该教程由四个分册组成,每个分册针对每个学期的学习内容而设计。每册由八个单元组成。每个单元分为两大部分:知识准备和补修训练。知识准备部分是本单元的要点总结并进行技能要点讲解;补修训练部分设计了针对本单元教学内容的训练题,包括听力训练、词汇训练、阅读理解训练、翻译训练和写作训练,针对薄弱环节进行设计。主要培养学生在不同情境下使用英语进行交际的实际能力。还要针对国家大学英语四、六级改革的情况,对学生的英语能力进行针对性训练,使更多的学生能在大学英语四、六级考试中达到合格水平,提高就业能力。

大学一、二年级学生按教学计划在每学期修读完正常大学英语课程后,可使用该教材对所学内容进行强化和补充。同时,也可用于大学英语教师的教学参考书以及其他年级学生的英语复习教程。

本书由黑龙江科技学院麻秀丽教授和徐亚辉教授任总主编。第一册由孙丽主编,李明慧、杨艳、张姝任副主编,每人编写两个单元;第二册由徐晓莹主编,李英波、张淑娟、赵斌任副主编,每人编写两个单元;第三册由刘晓光主编,陈静、黄斯楠、刘浩然任副主编,每人编写两个单元;第四册由高珺主编,刘敏慧、曲铭欣、王矗任副主编,每人编写两个单元。

由于编者水平有限,本书不足之处希望广大使用者不吝指正。

编者
2009年7月

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Unit One

一、知识准备

Section A Caring for Our Earth

I Lead-in

Directions: Listen to the following passage and try to fill the missing words in the blanks.

Global warming may be the most harmful environmental problem (1) have created, and the most difficult to solve. Our society is largely (2) by the fossil fuels that cause global warming. Its growing consequences — ecological disruption, floods, drought, disease — are convincing more and more people that we must cut down (3) pollution. Many people view global warming as a problem too large and too (4) for anything they can do to (5). However, in reality, there are lots of things we can do to stop, or at least to reduce it.

Plant a tree. Trees (6) carbon dioxide, but only as long as they're living.

Install low-flow shower heads and faucets. You'll use less than half the water without (7).

Buy energy-efficient electronics and appliances. Then, turn them off when they're not in use.

Reduce! Reuse! Recycle! Recycling a stack of newspapers only (8) will save a good-sized tree.

Mount a local (9) against global warming. Educate your community about how to cut greenhouse gas pollution. Support measures at the national and local levels that increase energy efficiency, and that (10) the use of clean, renewable solar and wind technology.

1. 答案

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| (1) human beings | (2) powered | (3) greenhouse |
| (4) far away | (5) make a difference | (6) breathe in |
| (7) decreasing performance | (8) four inches high | (9) campaign |
| (10) encourage | | |

2. 语言点精讲

- (1) 在听之前先将给出的不完整的短文看一遍，根据这种已知的上下文对要听的内容有个大致的了解，比如本文所要谈的就是关于空气污染方面的问题，所以，也要想起与此有关的词汇，再有针对性地去听，效果会好很多。听完之后，再检查一下大小写以及语法、时态的搭配。
- (2) greenhouse 译为温室；greenhouse pollution 译为温室污染
- (3) Many people view global warming as a problem too large and too far away. For anything they can do to make a difference. 句型：too...to... 太……以至于不能……
make a difference: 产生影响，发生作用；make no difference: 无差别，不起作用

(4) powered : 产生动力的; be powered by: 由……产生动力

II Passage A Care for Our Mother Earth

1. 背景知识介绍

The biggest threat to the environment is the way we see our environment. It is interrelated rather than independent. Deforesting and global warming are the two most pressing environmental issues. And what human beings can do to help the environment is not to impact on it.

2. 课文词汇精讲

(1) addicted

a. unable to stop taking or using sth. as a habit 上瘾的, 有瘾的

例句 It doesn't take long to become addicted to these drugs.

服用这些毒品不要很长时间就会上瘾。

派生 addict n. 对……有瘾的人, 成瘾者; v. 对……上瘾; addiction n. 吸毒成瘾, 沉溺, 癖好; addictive a. 上瘾的, 成瘾的

短语 be addicted to 成瘾: He is addicted to alcohol. 他嗜酒成瘾。

(2) ailing

a. unwell 不舒服, 生病

例句 You should take care of your ailing mother. 你应该照顾你生病的妈妈。

(3) atmosphere

n. the mixture of gases that surrounds any heavenly body, esp. the earth 大气(层)

例句 This hotel tries to create a homelike atmosphere. 该饭店尽力营造一种宾至如归的氛围。

短语 live in an atmosphere of freedom 生活在自由的环境中/clear the atmosphere 消除误解; 消除紧张气氛/the exciting atmosphere of match 激动人心的比赛气氛

(4) carbon

n. 碳

派生 carbonated a. 含氧化碳的; carboniferous a. 产碳的; carbonize v. 碳化

(5) consequence

n. result 后果, 结果, 影响; importance 重要性

例句 You made the wrong decision, you must take the consequence.

你做了错误的决定, 必须承担后果。

Is it of any consequence to you? 对你重要吗?

(6) consumer

n. a person who buys and uses goods and services 消费者

v. consume 消费, 消耗; n. consumption 消费, 消耗

(7) convenience

n. fitness; suitability; the quality of being convenient 方便;

an apparatus, service, etc., which gives comfort or advantage 便利设施或用具

例句 I keep my reference books near my desk for convenience.

我把参考书放在书桌旁用着方便。

Gas is one of the modern conveniences the newly-built apartment building provides.
这座新造的公寓大楼装有煤气等现代化设备。

(8) deforest

v. to cut down the forests 砍伐 (森林)

例句 After being deforested, the land will become a desert in the future.
砍伐之后, 那片有树木的土地将会变成沙漠。

(9) dioxide

n. 二氧化碳

(10) downwind

a. in the direction that the wind is moving 顺风处的

例句 The wind was so strong that they had to have a downwind drift.
风太大, 他们只好顺风漂流。

3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) It is time for each of us to open our eyes and see the world as it really is—one complete whole where every cause has an effect.

译文 现在我们每个人都应睁开双眼, 看清这个世界的真实面貌——它是个因果相循的完整集合体。

解析 as it really is 是由 as 引导的定语从句, 修饰 the world.
one complete whole where every cause has an effect 是名词性从句, 对 the world 进行补充说明; where every cause has an effect 为定语从句, 修饰 whole.

(2) Most of us are blind to this interconnection of everything.

译文 我们中的大多数人都没有注意到世间万物的相互关联。

英译 Many people don't realize that everything is interconnected.

解析 be blind to sth. 对……视而不见

(3) Trees bring water up from the ground, allowing water to evaporate into the atmosphere.

译文 树把水从地下带到地面, 随后这些蒸发的水又再化为雨水返回地面。

解析 allowing water to evaporate into the atmosphere 为现在分词短语做状语表示结果, 其逻辑主语是前面的主语 trees; 如果前面的主语是后面分词的逻辑宾语, 则后面的分词要用过去分词。

(4) The loss of trees upsets the ecosystem as trees are necessary to build topsoil, maintain rainfall in dry climates, purify underground water and to convert carbon dioxide to oxygen.

译文 树木的大量砍伐破坏了生态环境, 因为树干对于维持表层土壤, 在干旱气候时保持水分, 净化地下水, 并将二氧化碳转化为氧气都起到了必不可少的作用。

解析 本句为主从复合句, as 引导原因状语从句, 表示因为。从句中的 to build topsoil...and to convert carbon dioxide to oxygen 为动词不定式短语, 作目的状语。

(5) Tread as lightly as you can, take as little as possible, and put back as much as you can.

译文 尽量轻地践踏它们, 尽量少地向它们索取, 尽量多地回报它们。

英译 We should try our best to tread lightly, take little and put back much to the environment.

解析 该句由三个并列句组成, 结构对称。

(6) Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses then trap heat, resulting in warming of our atmosphere.

译文 二氧化碳和其他温室气体捕获热量, 结果导致了我们的变暖。

解析 resulting in warming of our atmosphere 是现在分词短语, 作结果状语。

4. 精彩语句及表达

(1) What an honor it is to have this opportunity to interview you.

译文 有机会采访您真是非常荣幸。

(2) In closing, I thank all of the participants.

译文 总之, 感谢所有的参与者。

(3) My aim of this interview is to show how one person can make a difference.

译文 本次采访的目的是要表明一个人如何(在环保方面)发挥作用。

III Passage B Frog Story

1. 背景知识介绍

The author had a log cabin in the woods of Northern Wisconsin. A tree frog had taken up residence in his log cabin. He felt puzzled at first. He found out that the frog wanted to hear other frogs and to communicate, and possibly the tone of his computer sounded to him like other frogs. The author finally understood that it is pollution and global climate change that bring disaster to animals and human beings, and it is time for us to take action.

2. 课文词汇精讲

(1) atop

prep. on, to, or at the top of 在……顶上

例句 Under the newspaper, atop a sheet of paper, lay an envelope.

报纸的下面, 一张纸的上面, 有一只信封。

(2) audio

a. 听觉的; 声音的

例句 The school's audio-visual apparatus includes a new set of multi-media device, not to mention films, records, etc. 这所中学的视听设备包括一套新的多媒体装置, 更不用说电影、录音等设备了。

联想 visual 视觉的; video 电视的, 录像的

短语 audio-band n. 声频带/audio-circuit n. 声频电路/audio-fidelity n. 声频逼真度/audio-visual

a. 视觉听觉的

(3) boundary

n. the dividing line, esp. between two areas of land 分界线; 边境线

例句 The river is the boundary between the two countries. 这条河是两国的界河。

联想 bound 界限+-ary 名词后缀

(4) brilliant

a. very bright; sparking 非常明亮的、光辉夺目的;

very intelligent; highly skilled or talented 极聪明的、技艺精湛的、才华横溢的

例句 The soloist gave a brilliant performance.独奏演员进行了卓越的表演。

短语 a brilliant speaker 一位卓越的演说家/a brilliant artist 一位有才华的艺术家

(5) cabin

n.船舱; 小(木)屋

例句 a four-berth cabin 四个铺位的船舱

例句 There is a simple cabin in the forest.森林里有一个简陋的小木屋。

(6) climate

n. the type of weather that a region has 气候

例句 The present political climate is good for him.当前的政治气候对他有利。

(7) communicate

v.告知,传达; 交流,交际,通讯,沟通

例句 The Minister for Foreign Affairs has already communicated on this event with the American President.

外交部长已经跟美国总统就此事件交换过意见了。

Since then, they lost their ability to communicate with an audience.

自那以后他们再也无法引起观众的共鸣。

(8) decade

n. a period of ten years 十年

例句 for decades on end 数十年如一日

(9) directly

ad. in a direct manner 直接地; at once, instantly 立即,立刻

例句 The road runs directly north.道路径直通向北方。

He'll be coming directly.他一会就来。

(10) focus

n. (光、声等大)中心点; 活动的中心; 使人感兴趣的所在

v.集中(注意力)

搭配 the focus of a lens.透镜的焦点

例句 Because of his strange clothes, he immediately became the focus of attention when he entered the office.

他由于服装奇特,一走进办公室便成了大家注意的中心。

You must try to focus your mind on work and study. (喻)

你应该努力把思想集中在工作和学习上。

3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) How odd, I thought, last November when I first noticed him sitting atop my sounding board over my computer.

译文 去年十一月,我第一次惊讶地发现他坐在电脑的音箱上。

解析 该句是省略句,补充完整应该为 How odd it was, I thought...; atop prep. =on top of sth.

(2) After a while I got quite used to the fact that as I would check my morning email and on-line news, he would be there with me surveying the world.

译文 过了些日子，我就习惯有了它做伴，清晨我上网查收邮件和阅读新闻时，他也在一旁关注这个世界。

解析 该句主干为：I got quite used to the fact that..., that 从句为 the fact 的同位语从句，其中又含有 as 引导的时间状语从句。surveying the world 为现在分词短语作伴随状语。

(3) For five months now he had been riding there with me and I was suddenly overtaken by an urge to know why he was there and not in the greenhouse, where I figured he'd live a happier frog life.

译文 五个月了，他一直这样陪着我。我突然有一股强烈的愿望想了解他：为什么他要呆在这儿而不乐意呆在花房里？

解析 1) 该句的主干部分是由 and 连接的两个分句 he had been...with me 和 I was suddenly overtaken...a happier frog life. to know why he was there and not in the greenhouse 是不定式结构作后置定语，修饰 urge。

2) why he was there and not in the greenhouse 是由 why 引导的名词性从句，作 know 的宾语，where I figured he'd live a happier frog life 由 where 引导的非限制性定语从句，修饰 greenhouse。

(4) At that rate I know that the maple trees that I loved to tap each spring for syrup would not survive for my children.

译文 按照这个速度，每年春天我都爱去提取树浆制糖的这片枫林，到我孩子那一代将不复存在。

解析 该句是主从复合句：that the maple trees...for my children 为名词性从句，作 know 的宾语；其中 that I loved to tap each spring for syrup 为定语从句，修饰先行词 the maple trees。

4. 精彩语句及表达

(1) at this/ that rate 照这样/ 那样下去。

(2) A couple of odd things have happened lately.

译文 最近发生了几桩奇怪的事情。

解析 a couple of 意为一些，几件。

(3) I also have a tree frog that has taken up residence in my studio.

译文 我也有一只住在我工作室里树蛙。

解析 本句的主干是 I have a tree frog, that has taken up residence in my studio 作 tree frog 的后置定语。

(4) And then I understood, not only why frog was there, but also why I am here.

译文 于是，我明白了树蛙为什么在这儿，也明白了我在这儿应该做些什么。

解析 not only...but also... 句型，意为不但……而且……

IV 课后习题精讲

1. Keys to Exercise 4

(1) strategies

译文 这家公司会花费 600 万美元用于新产品的开发和制定销售策略。

(2) specific

译文 我们所有的人在基本目标上达成了一致,但谈到具体项目时就复杂了。

(3) consumers

译文 现在,消费者不仅要求产品质量高,还要求良好的售后服务。

(4) released

译文 这位电影明星在购物时顺手牵羊被发现,但交给超市罚款后被放走了。

(5) trapped

译文 士兵们假装逃走,敌人在追赶他们时中了埋伏。

(6) consequence

译文 雪莉由于具有在医院工作的经验,决定成为一名护士。

(7) had been isolated

译文 由于洪水,这个村庄与外界隔绝了三天。

(8) priority

译文 二战后,数百万人无家可归;因此政府决定重视住房问题。

(9) convenience

译文 为了顾客购物方便,很多商店提供了购物袋。

(10) elements

译文 这部电影讲述了一个催人泪下的爱情故事,又有两位明星的加盟,因而具备了成功的所有要素。

2. Keys to Exercise 5

(1) transform 译文 几块镜子能立刻使房间变个样,似乎比原来更大、更明快。

(2) all the way 译文 因为轮胎瘪了,他只得一路走到加油站求助。

(3) sit back 译文 别担心修理的事,你不用管了,让我们专业人员来做。

(4) resulting from 译文 由于粗心对书籍造成的损害必须由借阅者赔偿。

(5) share...with 译文 他不喜欢与陌生人在旅馆共宿一个房间。

3. Keys to Exercise 6

(1) How did the war, which brought terrible disasters to mankind, impact on such a poet?

(2) Mothers sometimes are blind to the mistakes their beloved children made, which results in the children's repeated mistakes.

(3) As a new immigrant in the totally strange country, she always feels isolated.

(4) Lack of consideration before doing something always results in failure, so we should think before we leap.

(5) The time of pure talking has gone by, and we must take positive actions to protect our environment.

4. Keys to Exercise 7

(1) Character education and ability to learn are **Number One priorities**.

(2) **Once we reach the point of no return**, it will be of no use for us to regret.

- (3) **What an honor it is to have this opportunity** to invite you to make the lecture.
- (4) **Can you please share** your research achievements **with** our audience **and** tell us how you see about this research?
- (5) Confronted with the gravity of the air and water pollution, many of us **just sit back and** say It's none of our business.

5. Keys to Exercise 8

- (1) The sandstorm is a horrible phenomenon. The clouds of dust are so heavy that you can hardly breathe.
It is so dark that it may cause traffic accidents.
- (2) Droughts result from lack of water, which is essential for plants and animals.
The failure of crops leads to food shortage, and sometimes even famine.
- (3) The flood washes away houses, destroys fields, and causes life and property losses. People may be left homeless and suffer diseases.
- (4) The increase of disasters is mainly caused by human activities. With the growth of population, we need more resources from the Earth. The deforestation, over-cultivation, together with other factors, lead to the imbalance of the ecosystem. And this in turn causes more natural disasters.

6. Keys to Exercise 11

- (1) subtle 译文 这位散文作家的语言表达出了丰富而又细致的意思。
- (2) were overtaken. 译文 股票经纪人遭遇到上星期二股市的大幅下跌。
- (3) species 译文 生物学家们估计在热带雨林中有大约一百万个动植物物种。
- (4) decades 译文 美国的生活消费在过去的几十年间一直在增长。
- (5) boundaries 译文 这家发展迅速的公司有一番雄心壮志,想把公司扩展到国外。
- (6) audio 译文 那家电脑商店出售音频软件,我们去看看吧。
- (7) directly 译文 为安全起见,你可以戴上墨镜以避免阳光直射眼睛。
- (8) focus 译文 厨房完工后,我会关注于花园大棚。
- (9) tone 译文 医生用严肃的语气警告他不要吃糖。
- (10) cupped 译文 她双手成杯状拢着一杯热咖啡暖手。

7. Keys to Exercise 12

- (1) at that rate 译文 我没料到你的效率这么高;照这样的速度任务将会提前完成。
- (2) For the sake of 译文 为了安全起见,你应当把药放在孩子拿不到的地方。
- (3) come to 译文 我们更多地了解这些新员工后,会给他们分配更适合的工作。
- (4) by hand 译文 这件晚礼服非常昂贵,因为它是手工做的。
- (5) vice versa 译文 世界杯上,英国队想打败老对手阿根廷队以从这个死亡之组中胜出,阿根廷队也这样想。

8. Keys to Exercise 13

- (1) Sometimes young people complain of being unable to communicate with their parents.
- (2) Mary has been expecting to take up residence in a small village in Yunnan, China, for many years since her childhood, and now her dream has come true.

(3) Domestic animals have got used to being dependent on human beings, so it's very hard for them to survive in the world.

(4) He was suddenly overtaken by a sense of fear, feeling that he would be fired by the company because of the depression.

(5) I figure he will be back soon because he has promised to have dinner with me.

9. Keys to Exercise 14

(1) go from bad to worse

译文 这些问题是越来越遭, 而不是在好转。

(2) loss of hope

译文 这是充满希望的春季, 又是绝望的冬季。

(3) fuel like petroleum and coal

译文 全球变暖是由于燃烧如石油产品的化工燃料造成的, 并导致温室气体释放到大气中。

(4) dry

译文 蒸发的水以雨的方式返回, 这对自然干旱的地区来说非常重要。

(5) a mass movement away from a place

译文 在其他国家, 数百万人从农村搬到了城里, 换句话说, 世界上大部分地区都有从农村到城市的迁徙。

10. Keys to Exercise 15

(1) 译文 我们有太多的人只是袖手旁观, 并且说: 我会让专家来处理。

(2) 译文 对人类来说, 如果母亲病了, 孩子也痛苦。我们是破坏这颗星球的罪魁祸首, 也是受害者。

(3) 译文 机器的发明把世界带进了工业时代这一新时期, 金钱成了万能的。

(4) 译文 每种生活都有苦有甜。

(5) 译文 麦肯立博士竭尽全力呼吁公众对严重的环境问题予以关注。

(6) 译文 听到这条信息, 我惊恐万分。

(7) 译文 她在演讲中运用了很多术语, 让听众摸不着头脑。

(8) 译文 这些问题太复杂了, 三言两语说不清楚。

Section B

I Pre-reading Activity

1. 听力原文

Man: Do you remember the first time you fell in love?

Woman: You mean puppy love, or the real thing?

Man: Either one! After all, when you're going through it, puppy love feels like the real thing.

Woman: Let's see. When I was a sophomore in high school, I had a crush on my biology teacher.

Man: A biology teacher, oh my! That was ambitious of you! Did you let him know how you felt?

Woman: You mean did I flirt with him or something? No, of course not, I was too shy for that.
But I surely worked hard on my biology homework!

2. 语言点精讲

- (1) love at first sight: 一见钟情
- (2) fall in love with sb.: start to feel romantic love for sb.
- (3) sweep sb. Off his/her feet: make sb. feel suddenly and strongly attracted to you in a romantic way 使某人倾心
- (4) make a pass at sb.: very clearly express one's physical attraction to sb.

II Passage A How I Got Smart

1. 背景知识介绍

The Mediterranean Sea, which in Latin means in the midst of lands, is the world's largest inland sea. It is a part of the Atlantic Ocean almost completely enclosed by land, on the north by Europe, on the south by Africa. It covers an approximate area of 2.5 million km² (965,000 m²). It was a superhighway of transport in ancient times, allowing for trade and cultural exchange between emergent peoples of the region—Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and the Middle-East (Arab/ Persian/ Semitic) cultures. The history of the Mediterranean is important to understanding the origin and development of Western Civilization.

2. 课文词汇精讲

(1) prodigy

n. 奇才、天才; 神童

例句 The prodigy began college when he was only 9.
Mozart was generally regarded as a child prodigy.

(2) devotee

n. 热爱……者; 献身于……的人

例句 Ever since he went to his first baseball game, Bob has been a devotee of baseball.

(3) adolescence

n. 青年期; 青春期

例句 Lisa was very shy throughout her adolescence.

(4) compulsory

a. required by law or a rule 义务的; 强制的

例句 Education is compulsory for all children in this nation.

(5) compel

vt. oblige or force sb. to do sth. 强迫; 强求

例句 The rain compelled us to stay indoors.

(6) passion

n. strong, deep, often uncontrollable feeling 热情; 激情

例句 He argued with great passion. She has a passion for chocolate.

(7) gaze

vi. look fixedly 注视; 凝视

例句 He lay down and gazed at the clouds passing overhead.

(8) scheme

v. make plans (for); plan in a deceitful way 计划; 谋划

n. a formal, official or business plan 计划, 规划; a clever, dishonest plan 阴谋, 诡计

例句 The government's Youth Training Scheme soon ran into difficulties.

(9) volume

n. one of a set of books of the same kind (一套书的)一册、一卷; (of) 体积, 容积

例句 I have a set of Dickens' works in 24 volumes.

The second volume of the nature series is devoted to birds.

(10) sigh

n. the act or sound of sighing 叹息(声); 叹气(声)

例句 When he found his lost dog, Nick let out a sigh of relief.

3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) A common misconception among youngsters attending school is that... — Children at school generally have the wrong idea that...

A youngster is a young person, usually a child or an older child, but not a young man or young girl.

例句 I don't know what the youngsters of today would think.

(2) Who else but a bookworm, with none of the normal kid's tendency to play rather than study, would grow up to be a teacher anyway?—Who else would ever grow up to be a teacher at all except a bookworm who, unlike other kids, likes to study but not to play? tendency—n. part of a person's character that makes him like (to do) sth.

例句 He's always had a tendency towards fast cars. (= He's always liked fast cars.)

anyway—ad. (often used in conversation without adding much meaning to what is being said) in any case, anyhow

Why don't we get rid of the car since we don't use it anyway?

(3) the image they have of me as an enthusiastic devotee of books and homework during my adolescence was a bit out of focus.—their idea of how I was like when I was young—an enthusiastic reader and a hard-working student—was somehow not very accurate.

the image they have of me = the image of me which they have

The sentence involves a form of rhetoric, or a figure of speech, using something specific to refer to a series of things in general or a general situation with which it is associated. Here the fish were biting is used to refer to the pastime of going fishing, or more generally, to all pastimes.

(4) ... if only to gaze at the lovely face in English II. —... even if the only purpose was to get a long look at the lovely face of the girl in the class of English II.

if only — (used to introduce what one thinks a fairly good reason for doing something, although one realizes it may not be a very good reason) even if the only reason is... 哪怕