

# 大学英语补修教程

College English Improvement Course

( 第四册 )

总主编 麻秀丽 徐亚辉  
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东北林业大学出版社

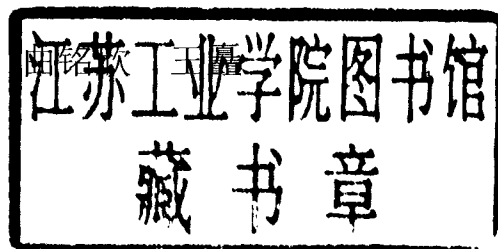
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# 前 言

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 Men and Women's Prejudices

#### I Lead in

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

In Britain, people tend to make jokes about some jobs or professions, or to (1) stereotyped views of them. For example, sailors are (2) to have a “wife” in every port university professors are often seen as (3) or forgetful. There are a lot of dirty jokes about sales representatives, and they are generally regarded as not particularly (4). Other jobs may be well-paid or very (5), but the general public think they are funny or rather (6). For instance, in most other European countries engineers are assumed to have a good profession. Funnily enough, in Britain engineers are thought of as gloomy rather than cheerful as people don't know the importance of engineers in society.

1. 答案 (1) hold (2) supposed (3) absent-minded  
(4) dependable (5) responsible (6) boring

#### 2. 语言点精讲

- (1) make jokes about/of sth. 拿……开玩笑; play a joke on sb. 戏弄某人  
(2) absent-minded: likely to forget sth. 心不在焉的  
(3) gloomy a. 黑暗的, 沮丧的, 令人忧虑的

### II Passage A To Unsung Heroes: What About Working Dads?

#### 1. 背景知识介绍

David Blankenhorn

A 1998 profile in the New York Times describes Blankenhorn as a “consensus builder for a moral base in society”. USA Today describes Blankenhorn as “leading a grassroots movement” to strengthen marriage(2000) and as “a pioneer in the fatherhood movement”(1999). A 1995 profile in the Los Angeles Times called him “the de facto navigator” of a new fatherhood movement. Mary Ann Glendon of Harvard Law School states: “No one writes about the crisis in American family life with more candor, intelligence, and sympathetic understanding than David Blankenhorn.” Norval Glenn of the University of Texas calls Blankenhorn's 1995 book, *Fatherless America*, “one of the most important and provocative books of this decade.” *The Idaho Statesman* describes *Fatherless America* as “the bible of the fatherhood movement.”

#### 2. 课文词汇精讲

- (1) abusive a. 骂人的, 陋习的



例句 He made many abusive remarks to me. 他对我口出恶言。

(2) applaud v. 鼓掌, 喝彩, 称赞

扩展 applause n. 鼓掌, 掌声; applaudive a. 拍手欢呼的

(3) bombard v. 困扰, 质问

例句 The spokesman was bombarded with questions on the press of conference. 新闻发布会上那位发言人遭到了连珠炮般的发问。

(4) consequently ad. 所以, 因此

例句 He has never been to China. Consequently he knows very little about it. 他从未去过中国所以对中国了解得很少。

扩展 consequent a. 随之发生的; consequence n. 结果

(5) fulfill v. 履行, 实现

例句 I will fulfill my obligation to the best of my ability. 我将尽我最大的能力履行我的职责。

扩展 fulfillment n. 履行, 实行

搭配 fulfill duties/a promise/a task 履行义务、实践诺言、完成任务

(6) glaring a. 耀眼的, 显眼的, 突出的

例句 This glaring light hurts eyes. 耀眼的灯光伤眼睛。

搭配 the glaring noonday sun 耀眼的午间太阳

(7) obligation n. 义务, 责任

例句 Parents have a legal obligation to ensure that their children are provided with efficient education suitable to their age. 父母在法律上有义务使其子女受到适合其年龄的教育。

(8) petty a. 小的, 琐碎的, 不重要的

例句 We are limited to petty enterprise. 我们局限于琐碎的事业。

### 3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) The more I thought about it, however, the more glaring an omission it seemed. (Para. 1)

译文: 我越想越觉得这个疏忽很严重。

解析: 句子的主要结构是 the more...the more...指“越...越...”。glaring 指“刺目的”。

(2) One exception to the “unnecessary father” syndrome is the glowing media attention that at-home dads have received. (Para. 4)

译文: 无需父亲综合征的一个例外是媒体热衷于挖掘家庭主男方面的题材。

解析: 该句中有两种形式的定语, 一是由介词 to 引导的部分, 修饰 exception (例外); 另一个是有连词 that 引导的部分, 修饰先行词 media attention。

(3) It is the belief that having a mother at home is important to the children, which makes so many men gladly take on the burden of being a sole wage earner. (Para. 6)

译文: 由于相信妈妈呆在家里对孩子十分重要, 许多男人乐意担起独自养家的担子。

解析: 从严格的语法角度来说, 本句的强调句式 it is...which...应该为 it is...that...; 句中的 that 引导定语从句, 修饰 belief。

### 4. 精彩语句及表达

(1) I only mean to point out the double standard at work when at-home dads are applauded while at-home mothers and breadwinner fathers are given little, if any, cultural recognition.



我只是想指出在实际生效的双重标准：家庭全职父亲受到人们的赞扬，而家庭全职母亲和养家糊口的父亲，所得到文化上的认同却很少，甚至完全得不到。

- (2) The very language we use to discuss men's roles (i.e., deadbeat dads) shows a lack of appreciation for the majority of men who quietly yet proudly fulfill their family responsibilities. 我们用来讨论父亲角色（即没出息的父亲）的话语本身就显示出人们对大多数男人默默无闻而自豪地履行对家庭承担的责任缺乏赏识。

### III Passage B A Manifesto for Men

#### 1. 背景知识介绍

##### The women's Movement

The women's movement developed in two separate streams. one stream, a formally structured national set of organizations, coalesced around the National Organization for Women(NOW), organized in 1966. This stream primarily included adult women and men and sought equality for women within mainstream institutions such as government, employment and public life particularly. Another stream, beginning at the end of that decade, never coalesced into a dominant national organization. Informally named women's liberation, it attracted primarily young women college graduates, many of whom had been active in the antiwar and civil rights movements. this more radical stream concentrated on changing personal, social, and cultural life and challenged the male-dominated power structure. It focused on issues that had not been previously considered political, such as housework, beauty, reproductive rights, violence, and sexuality.

#### 2. 课文词汇精讲

##### (1) sack v. 解雇

例句 Hundreds of workers are to be sacked at the factory. 这个工厂的上百个工人将被解雇。

例句 An empty sack cannot stand upright. 空袋子，立不直。

##### (2) equality n. 同等，平等

例句 I do not believe in equality of capacity, but I do believe in equality of opportunity. 我不相信能力均等，但我确实相信机会均等。

搭配 be on an equality with 与……平等

##### (3) define v. 定义，解释

例句 When boundaries between countries are not clearly defined, there is usually trouble. 国与国之间的边界未明确划定时，通常会发生纠纷。

definably ad. 下定义地

##### (4) initiative a. 创始的，初步的，自发的

例句 It is hoped that the government's initiative will bring the strike to an end. 希望政府采取的主动措施可以结束罢工。

搭配 have the initiative 掌握主动权，有优先权；on one's own initiative 主动地；take the

##### (5) sustain v. 承受，支持，经受，维持

例句 The court sustained his claim that the contract was illegal. 法庭确认他的要求正当，宣

布该合同不合法。

(6) dilemma n. 左右为难的状况, 窘境

例句 I'm in a dilemma over whether to tell him the truth or not. 在是否告诉他真相的问题上我左右为难。

(7) sour a. 酸的, 刻薄; v. 变酸, 变坏

例句 What a sour face she has! 她的脸色多难看!

### 3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) We have failed to understand the opportunities of this century's greatest and most enduring social movement, the collapse of the sexual division of labor. (Para.2)

译文: 我们没有能够理解本世纪最伟大、最持久的社会运动的机遇, 那就是两性劳动力分工的不复存在。

解析: fail 此处为动词, 指“失败, 没有成功地做某事”; opportunity 是名词, 指“机遇, 机会”, 通常指好的机会, 而 chance 则是比较普通的用词。

(2) A fair wind was behind women's liberation: in a few decades they gained control of their own fertility, while the economy demanded a vast expansion in the labor force. (Para. 5)

译文: 在妇女解放的背后, 吹着一阵顺风: 在几十年的时间里, 妇女控制了她们的生育能力, 而经济却需要劳动力的大量增加。

解析: liberation 是名词, 指“解放”; decade 是名词, 指“20年” 在这里 decades 是泛指几十年的意思。while 在这里引导从句, 表示转折的关系。

(3) For those who are young and can't get a job or are dumped on the scrap heap at an early age, failure at work leads to depression, crime, violence and, in some cases, suicide. (Para. 11)

译文: 对于那些年纪轻轻又找不到工作或者在年轻时就被解雇的人来说, 工作上的失败会导致沮丧、犯罪、暴力, 在有些情况下, 甚至会导致自杀。

解析: dump on the scrap heap 在此处指“年纪轻轻就被解雇”, dump 的原意是指“倾倒, 倾卸”, 而 scrap heap 是指“废物堆”的意思。

### 4. 精彩语句及表达

(1) It meant we subcontracted our physical, emotional and practical needs to women. 这意味着我们将我们身体的、情感的和实际的需求寄托在女人身上。

(2) It left us, particularly the elderly, half-dead, living dad, limited lives, often stuck in soured relationships. 它使我们, 尤其是那些年老的、行将就木的人, 过着一种悲惨的、有局限的生活, 通常使我们处于一种乖戾的关系中。

## IV 课后习题精讲

### 1. Keys to Exercise 5

(1) obligation 译文: 交税是每个人应尽的义务。

(2) applauded 译文: 我们赞成当局不关闭这家医院的决定。

(3) fulfilled 译文: 必须遵照医嘱, 因为这关系到病人的生命。

(4) mirror 译文: 这些民意测验果真能够反映人们的所想吗?

- (5) flexibility 译文: 我认为记忆是掌握词和短语用法的灵活性的好手段。  
 (6) devalue 译文: 在办公记录中, 她总是贬低下属的工作。  
 (7) striving 译文: 铁路运输史从某种意义上说是人们追求更高效率和更大收益的历史。  
 (8) entailed 译文: 他上任之前对牵涉的职责等事宜一无所知。  
 (9) supposedly 译文: 他被认为是该领域最权威的专家之一。  
 (10) Consequently 译文: 极度机密是必要的, 这样知道该工程的人就会越少, 就越好。

## 2. Keys to Exercise 6

- (1) referred to as 译文: 这一时期通常被称作战后时期。  
 (2) at best 译文: 如果我们不被准许使用他们的软件, 充其量不过是个小小的挫折。  
 (3) by the same token 译文: 促人离职不仅可以让人心理衰老, 同样可以让人生理上衰老。  
 (4) at large 译文: 我想一般而言, 公众对这个问题没多大兴趣。  
 (5) held up ...as 译文: 姐姐常常被拿来做我的榜样。

## 3. Keys to Exercise 7

- (1) stress (2) a family (3) a burden/responsibility (4) responsibility/a commitment (5) support  
 (6) luxury (7) attention/recognition (8) a commitment (9) recognition/support (10) appreciation

## 4. Keys to Exercise 8

- (1) With his promotion, he has taken on greater responsibilities.  
 (2) He felt that it was not necessary for him to make such a commitment to John once more.  
 (3) Mary likes to go shopping in her free time, as opposed to Lucy who prefers to stay at home reading.  
 (4) At best he's ambitious, and at worst a power-seeker without conscience or qualifications.  
 (5) We have striven to persuade him but still made no headway.

## 5. Keys to Exercise 9

- (1) **It seems the only time** she feels very happy **is when** she is back home with her parents, or when she has received their letters.  
 (2) **One exception to the rule is** that parents are allowed to attend the classes.  
 (3) Martin is not good at sports, but **when it comes to** mathematics, he's the best in the class.  
 (4) **Today, there is widespread agreement among** university students **that** computers are becoming more important in their studies and lives.  
 (5) **As** students, **we need to** improve our English—**not only** in reading, but in writing and speaking as well.

## 6. Keys to Exercise 14

- (1) equality 译文: 一些人确实相信机会平等, 另一些人却不相信。  
 (2) sustained 译文: 他遭受父亲去世的痛苦。  
 (3) clue 译文: 警察仍然没有发现任何关于这个失踪妇女的行踪。  
 (4) expansiveness 译文: 在设计大桥时, 必须考虑到在热的气候条件下的膨胀性。  
 (5) was sacked 译文: 其中一个工人由于总是喝醉酒而被解雇。  
 (6) defined 译文: 国与国之间的边界未明确划定时, 通常会发生纠纷。  
 (7) sphere 译文: 园艺不是我的专业范围。

- (8) sour 译文: 她说这顶帽子让我看起来傻, 但或许那不过是聊以自慰的话。
- (9) depressing 译文: 报纸上满篇都是些犯罪、自然灾害和物价上涨等让人沮丧的消息。
- (10) division 译文: 把世界分成发达国家和发展中国家只是一种粗略的分类。

#### 7. Keys to Exercise 15

- (1) in the way 译文: 太多的社交生活耽误了她的学习。
- (2) falling apart 译文: 安做了一切她能做的事情来防止婚姻破裂。
- (3) have ruled out 译文: 警察们已经排除了谋杀犯, 但是仍然认为几个人有嫌疑。
- (4) at this rate 译文: 如果你照这样下去去伤害自己的话, 你会伤害的你的健康。
- (5) took up 译文: 在他的祖父的影响下, 约翰在大学时就开始从事艺术。

#### 8. Keys to Exercise 17

- (1) The popularity of Internet provides people with quick and convenient access to information.
- (2) Since he doesn't agree to this plan, there is not much point in thinking about it any more.
- (3) I haven't seen it myself, but it is supposed to be very good film.
- (4) If you don't work hard, you'll end up nowhere.
- (5) It's up to the United States to take the initiative in banning nuclear weapons.

## Section B

### I Pre-reading Activity

#### 1. 听力原文

If great achievers share anything, said Simonton, it is an unrelenting drive to succeed. "There's a tendency to think that they are endowed with something super-normal," he explained. "But what comes out of the research is that there are great people who have no amazing intellectual processes. It's a difference in degree. Greatness is built upon tremendous amounts of study, practice and devotion."

He cited Winston Churchill, Britain's prime minister during World War II, as an example of a risk-taker who would never give up. Thrust into office when his country's morale was at its lowest, Churchill rose brilliantly to lead the British people. In a speech following the Allied evacuation at Dunkirk in 1940, he inspired the nation when he said, "We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end... We shall never surrender."

#### 2. 语言点精讲

- (1) share 意为合用、分享、分组、均分等, 在本句当中应将动词译为名词“共性”, 这样句子比较通顺。
- (2) be endowed with 在本句中可译为 be provided naturally with.
- (3) tendency 意为“趋势, 趋向”, 动词为 tend, 常用词组为 tend to.
- (4) come out of 意为 result from

### II Passage A Who Is Great?

#### 1. 背景知识介绍

Napoleon Bonaparte(1769—1821)

Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French from 1804 to 1814, is known in history as Napoleon I. In 1804—1805, a European coalition was formed against Napoleon. The defeat at the battle of Waterloo in 1815 ended his rule. He spent the rest of his life in exile on St. Helena.

## 2. 课文词汇精讲

(1) survey v. 仔细全面的观察, 研究, 测量, 勘察, 调查

例句 Of the five hundred householders surveyed, 40% had dishwashers. 在接受调查的 500 户家中, 40% 有洗碗机。

搭配 survey the countryside from the top of a hill 从山顶上眺望郊野

(3) compromise v. 妥协, 放弃(原则、理想等); n. 妥协, 折中办法

例句 Most wage claims are settled by compromise. 对提高工资的要求大多都能折中解决。

搭配 compromise on 以折衷方法解决争论、争端、分歧

(4) influence n. 影响, 影响力; 产生影响的人(或事物); 势力, 权势

例句 Those so-called friends of hers are a bad influence on her. 她那些所谓的朋友对她的影响很坏。

搭配 influence on 影响力, 作用; influence over 支配力, 控制力  
under the influence (of alcohol) 酒喝得太多; 有点醉

(5) carve v. 切, 把……切碎(或切成片); 雕刻

例句 The statue was carved out of stone. 这座像是用石头雕刻的。

搭配 carve in / out of / from / of 雕刻成 carve sth. into 切, 削, 刻

(6) compose v. 组成, 构成; 创作乐曲; 使平静, 镇静

例句 She began to compose songs at an early age. 她年轻时就开始创作歌曲。

搭配 be composed of 由……组成

(7) character n. 性格, 品质; 性质, 特性; 人物, 角色; 汉字, 符号

例句 What does her handwriting tell you about her character? 你从她的笔记中看到她有什么个性?

扩展 characteristic a. 特征 characterize v. 将……的特点描述成或刻画成

(8) endow v. 资助, 捐赠; 给予, 赋予

例句 She's endowed with intelligence as well as beauty. 她生来聪明貌美。

搭配 be endowed with 天生有……的天赋, 使某人天生具有

## 3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) The young Napoleon Bonaparte was just one of hundreds of artillery lieutenants in the French Army.

译文: 拿破仑年轻时只是法国陆军中几百名炮兵中尉中的一名。

解析: 定冠词 the 这里有特指的含义。

(2) Despite their unspectacular beginnings, each would go on to carve a place for himself in history.

译文: 尽管他们的起步平淡无奇, 但是每个人后来都为自己在历史上赢得了一席之地。

解析: carve 有切、削之意, 还有另外一个意思为“通过努力树立地位、名誉”。

- (3) Or did their greatness have more to do with timing, devotion and, perhaps, an uncompromising personality?

译文: 亦或他们的伟大与时机、献身精神和也许是一种坚定的个性更为有关吗?

解析: have (something, nothing, a lot, etc.) to do with—be connected with sb. sth. to the extent specified 与……有联系; timing 是名词“时机”的意思。

#### 4. 精彩语句及表达

(1) We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end... We shall never surrender. 我们不会衰退、失败。我们将坚持到底……我们永远不会屈服。

(2) go nowhere 一事无成

(3) It was his boldness that set him apart. 正是他的胆识使他与众不同。

### III Passage B How to Be a Leader

#### 1. 背景知识介绍

Richard Nixon (1913—1994)

Richard Nixon, 37<sup>th</sup> president of the United States (1969—1974), was the only president to have resigned from office. He was elected president of the United States in 1968 in one of the closest presidential elections in the nation's history and in 1972 was reelected in a landslide victory. Nixon's second administration, however, was consumed by the growing Watergate scandal, which eventually forced him to resign to avoid impeachment. Nixon was the second youngest vice president in U. S. history and the first native of California to become either vice president or president.

#### 2. 课文词汇精讲

(1) project n. 计划, 规划, 工程; 课题

例句 The class are doing a project on the Roman occupation of Britain. 这个班在进行一项关于古罗马人占领不列颠的研究。

(2) convey v. 表达, 传达, 运送, 输送

例句 Pipes convey hot water from the boiler to the radiators. 通过管道把热水从锅炉输送到散热器里。

搭配 convey something or somebody from...to... 运载, 运送某人某物

(3) depression n. 忧愁, 沮丧, 经济萧条期

例句 He committed suicide during a fit of depression. 他一时想不开, 自杀了。

(4) attain v. 获得(某事物); 达到; 实现

例句 He attained his goal. 他实现了自己的目标。

扩展 attainable a. 可获得的, 可实现的 attainment n. 达到, 到达, 成就

(5) stir v. 搅拌, 搅动; 激起; 激动; 轰动; 唤醒; 唤起; n. 微动; 骚动; 激动; 拨动, 搅拌

例句 The book caused quite a stir. 这本书引起了轰动。

搭配 stir up 激起; 煽动

#### 3. 课文长、难句子分析

(1) For not every President is a leader, but every time we elect a president we hope for one,

especially in times of doubt and crisis.

译文：因为不是每个总统都是一位领袖，而我们每次选总统时都希望他是一位领袖，尤其是在充满疑惑、危机四伏的时代。

解析：for 引起的是原因状语从句；one 指代 leader；times 意思是“时代”。

(2) Yet if they are too different, we reject them.

译文：然而如果他们过于与众不同，我们又会排斥他们。

解析：they 指代 great people；different 后省略 from us；reject them 意为 refuse to accept as our leaders.

(3) A leader must know how to use power that's what leadership is about but he also has to have a way of showing that he does.

译文：领导人必须知道如何运用权力（这正是领导要干的事），但他还必须要有办法来显示这一点。

解析：that's what leadership is about 修饰前面出现的 power，可理解为 that is something that leaders are expected to do.

(4) He cannot make a nation that wants peace at any price go to war, or stop a nation determined to fight from doing so.

译文：他无法使一个不惜人和代价渴望和平的国家开战，也无法使一个决心战斗的国家停止战斗。

解析：that wants peace at any price 是定语从句，修饰 nation；determined to fight 作后置定语，修饰 nation；词组 stop something from doing something.

#### 4. 精彩语句及表达

(1) The leader, after all, makes demands, challenges the status quo, shakes things up. 领袖毕竟要提要求、挑战现状、把旧事物打乱后进行重组。

(2) The leader must appear on the scene at a moment when people are looking for leadership. 领袖必须在人们寻求领导的时刻出现在现场。

(3) The only thing we have to fear is fear itself 我们唯一需要恐惧的就是恐惧本身。

### IV 课后习题精讲

#### Part One : Keys to the Exercises of Text A

##### 1. Keys to Exercise IV

(1) chat 译文：我来只是想和你随便聊聊。你好吗？

(2) acknowledge 译文：当你写论文时，你必须注明援引的用来支持你论点的话语的出处。

(3) motivated 译文：正如谚语所说，“有志者事竟成”。只要人们有很强的积极性就能把事情做得更好。

(4) characteristic 译文：用简单而又意味深长的方式表达强烈的情感被认为是爱米莉·狄金森的诗的特点。

(5) despite 译文：尽管他有个人痛苦与麻烦，托马斯·杰斐逊仍然彻底地投入到《独立宣言》的起草工作中。

(6) influential 译文：作为美国最有影响的总统，富兰克林·罗斯福留下的财富至今仍



深深地影响着美国。

- (7) cited 译文: 居里夫人常常被用作在对知识的探索途中从不向困难屈服的伟大科学家的例子。
- (8) obstacle 译文: 在我看来, 懒惰是成功的最大障碍。
- (9) intrinsic 译文: 好奇心是最好的老师。如果把本身没有任何趣味的东西硬塞到学生脑中是不会取得任何有效的学习成果的。
- (10) criteria 译文: 你挑选 20 世纪最伟大的文学作品时的原则是什么?
- (11) obsession 译文: 看到孩子培养多种兴趣是很好的, 但当任何一种兴趣发展到痴迷的地步时, 家长就该发愁了。
- (12) innate 译文: 在上学之前, 孩子们从只有天生本能的新生儿发展成为对生活的世界拥有相当数量的知识的儿童。
- (13) contribution(s) 译文: 因为她对垂死者的关爱事业作出独一无二的贡献, 特丽刹修女将永远被人们怀念。
- (14) contemporary 译文: 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦与富兰克林·罗斯福生活在相同的时代, 他因为建议政府发展自己的核武器计划而卷入政治之中。
- (15) submitted 译文: (如果)要把你的记录收入《吉尼斯世界记录》, 你必须把申请递交到在伦敦的吉尼斯总部。
- (16) morale 译文: 历史证明, 在危难之时, 为了鼓舞全国的斗志, 我们必须让有能力有魅力的人做。

## 2. Keys to Exercise V

- (1) left behind 译文: 由于当今世界的科学技术方面突飞猛进, 任何满足于依赖过去的成就的国家都将很快被抛在后面。
- (2) rise above 译文: 虽然他在高中时只是个普通运动员, 但在大学里他的能力使他出类拔萃, 成为明星。
- (3) made history 译文: 取代了受伤的炮兵上将后, 拿破仑在 24 岁时攻克了造反的土伦, 因此而被载入史册。
- (4) were endowed with 译文: 我希望我生来既聪明又好看, 但总的来说我认为聪明比好看更重要。
- (5) put up with 译文: 我爱我的工作, 但我的老板总来骚扰我以至于我不能确定我还能忍受他多久。
- (6) going nowhere 译文: 这个办法行不通, 我们最好想个新办法来处理这个问题。
- (7) focus on 译文: 正如名字所暗示的, 这本叫做《伟大: 谁创造了历史? 为什么?》的书应该着重写使某些人名垂千古的原因。
- (8) be built upon 译文: 据报道, 这个心理学教授关于伟大人物的研究是建立在他十年多的调查研究基础上的。
- (9) put in 译文: 我认为你的成绩低是因为学习不够努力。如果你想提高成绩, 你真应该投入更多的时间学习。
- (10) come up with 译文: 广告业是一门十分难做的行业, 因为要想出新的主意来卖相同的产品是很困难的。

(11) take charge 译文: 我认为老师的责任是掌管班级, 而不是总是问学生他们想干什么。

(12) set ...apart 译文: 真正使丘吉尔与众不同的素质是他的果敢和鼓动他人的能力。

### 3. Keys to Exercise VI

(1) fluency 译文: 你可能可以靠背单词通过考试, 但你只能通过用这种语言交流来做到真正的流利。

(2) proficiency 译文: 一个人的语言熟练程度应该用准确性和流利性来衡量。

(3) emergency 译文: 这道门必须总是开着, 这样在楼里工作的人才能在紧急事故中安全逃生。

(4) efficiency 译文: 只工作而不玩会使人变得迟钝。留出足够的时间运动和娱乐会提高你的学习效率。

(5) tendency 译文: 我注意到一个趋势, 就是一年级学生在第一学期表现很好, 但在第二个学期却不够用功。

(6) frequency 译文: 车祸频繁发生主要是由于驾驶不小心造成的。

### 4. Keys to Exercise VII

(1) For some students, it's not that they don't put in enough time, it's that they don't have good study habits.

译文: 对某些学生来说, 不是他们投入时间不够, 而是他们没有好的学习习惯。

(2) Children have different performances at school. It's not that they have different IQ's, it's that they are brought up in different environments.

译文: 孩子在学校有不同的表现。这不是因为他们智商不同, 而是因为成长的环境不一样。

(3) The company is not very productive. It's not that its staff aren't talented, it's that their energy hasn't been channeled effectively.

译文: 这家公司不是很多产。不是因为员工没才能, 而是他们的精力没有有效地贯注在工作上。

(4) I'm really sorry. It's not that I don't want to go to the cinema with you, it's that I have to finish my paper tonight.

译文: 我真的很抱歉。不是我不想和你去看电影, 而是我今晚不得不完成我的论文。

(5) You have a stomachache. It's not that the food was bad, it's probably that you have too much stress from your work.

译文: 你胃疼。不是因为食物坏了, 而是因为你可能工作压力太大了。

### 5. Keys to Exercise VIII

(1) President Wilson didn't try to bring the US back to economic and political isolation. Instead, he believed in international cooperation through an association of nations.

译文: 威尔逊总统没有要把美国带回到经济和政治的隔绝状态, 相反, 他相信通过各国联盟来实现国际合作。

(2) Computers don't teach students in groups. Instead, they can help them learn effectively according to their different need.

译文: 电脑不是以团体的形式教学生的。相反, 他们帮助学生按照各自的需求有效地学习。

(3) We shouldn't focus on minor points. Instead, we should try to solve the problem of the