

精 读 INTENSIVE READING



College english

北 京 大 学

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朗读

SHADRACH

SHASTA (美国)

大学英语精读考试命题研究组
高等学校英语配套有声辅导
纯正美语发音·引领听说新时尚

湖北音像艺术出版社



珍文英语

讲解与朗读
(修订本)

大学英语

1

JIANGJIEYULANGDU

大学英语(精读)讲解与朗读

(第 一册)

编写 大学英语精读考试命题研究组

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前言

经过深思熟虑和辛勤的笔耕,《大学英语讲解与朗读》终于完成了,作为编者看到自己的劳动成果倍感欣慰。

本书的最大特点是书和磁带有机的结合。

1. 本书是根据《大学英语精读》(修订本)(上海外语教育出版社)编著而成,编写是立足于大学英语教学大纲,与教材同步,由课文重难点解析、重点词汇讲解、课文练习答案详解、参考译文等几部分组成,每个单元都有对单词和词组的详尽解释,一定能使同学们对课文原文的理解有大幅提高。

2. 磁带是由朗读和讲解两部分组成。课文由美语专家用纯正美音朗读,同时采用了具有丰富教学经验的老师的课堂讲解,通过听这套磁带犹如课堂上身临其境。另外,磁带还可以单独作为听力练习使用,通过对所熟悉的课文的反复聆听,能有效地提高听力。

3. 书与磁带配套使用,可以使同学们在学习课文的同时听和看能相互印证,加深记忆,提高学习效率。

本书的主旨是使同学们掌握英语规律,培养和提高同学们运用英语的能力。虽然我们已尽了最大努力,但相信书中还有不少不足之处,希望广大读者和同行批评指正。

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一九九九年八月

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出 版:湖北音像艺术出版社

版 号:ISRC CN-F06-99-321-00/A. G4

定 价:21.00 元

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HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR STUDY HABITS



Part 1 课文内容讲解 (Analysis of the Text)

1. Line 3 (第3行)

This is not necessarily the case, however. 但是实际情况并非如此。

句中的 **necessarily** 意思是 **unavoidable**, 必然, 必定。

例: Good books are not necessarily bestsellers. 好书并非都是畅销书。

这一句中中还有一固定短语 **be the case**, 意思是 **be true**, “……是真的”。

例: With Internet we can communicate with people far away cheaply. A few years ago that was not the case at all.

利用互联网我们可以和其他人廉价地进行远距离沟通。几年以前, 情况却根本不是这样。

与 **case** 有关的短语还有

(1) **in any case** 无论如何

(2) **in no case** 决不

(3) **in case** 假设, 万一。注意 **in case** 引导的从句可以用虚拟的语气, 也可以用陈述语气, 其中虚拟的语气由 **should** 加动词原形构成, **should** 也可以省略。

2. Line 7 (第7行)

Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meetings, classes, etc.

把吃饭、睡觉、开会、听课等非用不可的时间填上。

其中 **commit** 意思是“指定用于”, “调配以供使用”。

例: The government committed ten million dollars in building up a new hospital.

政府拨款1000万美元用于建立一所新医院。

Sorry, the dentist can't see you this afternoon. His time is fully committed.

抱歉, 牙医今天下午不能给你看病, 他的时间全部排满了。

另外, **commit** 经常和表示不好或反面意思的名词连用, 组成动词词组。

例: **commit a crime** 犯罪, **commit a mistake/an error** 犯错, **commit a murder** 谋杀, **commit suicide** 自杀, 等等。

3. Line 11 (第11行)

It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well.

要留出时间来休息娱乐、培养业余爱好, 这一点很重要。

句中 **set aside** 意思是“留出”、“拨出”。

例: Parents should set aside some time for their children every day.

父母每天都应该有一些时间和孩子在一起。

We should set aside some money for emergency. 我们应该存些钱以备急需。

4. Line 21 (第 21 行)

As you preview the material, you get some idea of the content and how it is organized.

在预习材料时,你会对其内容和组织结构有一些了解。

该句中的as引导时间状语从句,主句中的“the content”和how引导的从句都做介词of的宾语。get some idea of something,意思是对某事有一些了解。idea指的是“理解”、“了解”,相当于understanding, knowledge。与idea有关的词组还有form the idea of产生……的想法, have no idea不知道。

5. Line 26 (第 26 行)

Listening to what the teacher says in class means less work later.

课上注意听讲意味着课后少费工夫。

本句的主语是一个动名词短语,谓语动词为单数,其中what引导的从句做listen to的宾语。句中的less是a little的比较级,最高级是least。

例:More haste, less speed. 欲速则不达。

6. Line 30 (第 30 行)

Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about.

你既要复习仍然混淆不清的地方,又要复习课堂上老师提到的要点。

句中的as well as连接两个并列的points,做review的宾语。第一个points由mentioned in class这个过去分词短语做后置定语。第二个points由一个定语从句you remain confused about来修饰。remain/be confused about sth.意思是对某事不明白、不清楚。

7. Line 38 (第 38 行)

The world won't end if you don't pass a test, so don't worry excessively about a single test.

一次考试不及格,天也不会塌下来。因此,不要为个别考试过份担心。

The world won't end,“天不会塌下来”,是一种夸张的说法。英语中用the end of the world表示“世界末日”,“极坏的情形”。

与之相反on top of the world则表示“非常幸福”,“非常顺利”,“处于最佳位置”。

例:Everything was working smoothly and I felt on top of the world.

一切都顺利,我感到万分满意。

8. Line 45 (第 45 行)

Share with them some of the techniques you have found to be helpful.

句中的 you have found to be helpful 是定语从句, 修饰 techniques, 做 share 的宾语, share sth. with sb. 意思是与某人共享或共用某物。

例: He shares the office with another teacher. 他和另一位教师共用这间办公室。

We should share happiness and sadness with friends. 我们应该与朋友同甘共苦。

Part 2 重点词汇 (Words to Drill)

1. average a.

(1) 普通的, 一般的

例: What is the yearly income of an average family in Beijing?

北京普通居民的年收入是多少?

(2) 平均的

例: The average age of the students in this class is 18. 这个班学生的平均年龄是18。

[记忆法] 后缀 -age 常用以构成名词, 如: storage 仓库, damage 损害, baggage 行李, marriage 婚姻, passage 通过。

[考点] 习惯搭配: on the average 平均, 一般说来; above/below the average 在一般水平以上/以下。

例: On the average the young people marry at the age of 27.

一般说来, 年轻人27岁结婚。

These marks are well above the average. 这些成绩大大超过平均水平。

[典型考题] It is common that a normal student can get a(an) _____ score in the test.

- A. poor B. average
C. exceptional D. satisfactory

答案选B

Poor 此处为“低的”的成绩, 而 C. exceptional 为杰出, 出类拔萃的意思, D. satisfactory 表示“满意的”, 三个选项都和题意不符, 只有 average 和题干中的 normal 相符合。

2. occupy v.

(1) 占用, 占据, 使从事。

例: Music occupies his body and mind. 音乐占据了他的身心。

(2) 占领, 拥有

例: It took great courage to work in the enemy-occupied areas.

在敌占区工作需要极大的勇气。

[记忆法] 与下列词一起记: occupation 占领, 职业; occupational 职业的, 军事占领的; occupier 占用(领)者; occupancy 占用期间。

[考点] 短语 be occupied in 正在做某事

例: He is occupied in doing his experiment. 他正在忙于做实验。

[典型考题] In order to finish the work on time, he is occupied fully _____ preparing the final report.

A. with B. on

C. in D. by

答案选 C

be occupied in doing sth 是固定搭配。

3. solve v. 解决, 解答

例: In old times, many Britishers spent their evenings solving crossword puzzles.

过去, 许多英国人晚上的时间都用来做填字游戏。

例: In scientific research, new problems appear when old ones have been solved.

在科学研究中, 旧的问题解决了, 新的问题又随之产生。

[记忆法] 派生词: solution. n. 解决, resolve. v. 解决; 注意区别以下拼写相似词: volve v. 转动, revolve 旋转。

[典型考题] A good scientist is able to _____ problems occurred in research by scientific methods.

A. get rid of B. intend

C. solute D. solve

答案选 A

get rid of 除掉, 根除, intend 意图, 妄图, solute 为名词, 溶解物, 溶质。

4. adequate a.

(1) 足够, 充足的

例: They prepared an adequate supply of food for the war.

他们为战争准备了足够的食物。

(2) 合适的, 适当的

例: Do you think he is adequate to the task? 你认为他能胜任这项工作吗?

副词是 adequately, 名词是 adequacy

[记忆法] 可与下列词一起记: adequacy n. 足够, inadequacy n. 不足。

[考点] 习惯搭配: be adequate to 胜任

例: The new director seems not to be adequate to the job.

新主任似乎不胜任这份工作。

[典型考题] This type of computer is quite _____ for the ordinary office use.

A. enough B. abundant

C. adequate D. enjoyable

答案选 C

Enough 只表示数量上的满足, 而 abundant 表示充足有余, enjoyable 是可以享受的, 都于题意不符。

5. skim v.

(1) 略读 快读

例: John skims the newspaper every morning. 约翰每天早上浏览报纸。

(2) 撇去(液体表面之)源浮物

例: skimmed milk 脱脂牛奶

习惯用法

(1) skim ... from 撇去

例: The cook skimmed the fat from the soup.

(2) skim (through) sth. 略读 快读

[记忆法] 词义比较: skip 跳读, scan 略读, browse 翻阅, 浏览。

[考点] 注意辨析:

skim “快读”强调快速读一遍, 以获得主旨大意。

例: skim through the news 浏览新闻。

skip “跳读”指忽略不需要的部分或章节而不看。

例: She skipped some chapters of the novel. 她跳过小说中的某些章节不看。

scan “略读”指有目的地快读, 以获取所需信息。

例: He scanned the notice for his name, but couldn't find it.

在布告中查阅自己的名字, 但没找到。

[典型考题] To _____ milk means separate the fat from the original pure milk.

A. skim

B. purify

C. refine

D. distil

答案选 A

purify 提纯, 纯化, refine 提炼, 精制, distil 蒸馏, 只有 skim 是脱脂的意思。

6. double

(1) v. 加倍

例: The price of vegetables has nearly doubled in the past few weeks.

在过去几个星期里蔬菜的价格几乎上升了一倍。

(3) a. 双(重)的

a double bed 双人床 a double-faced man 伪君子 a double character 双重性格

double 做形容词修饰名词时, 尽管意思是双(重)的, 但名词要用单数。

[记忆法] 后缀 -ble, -ple 意为“倍, 重”如: double, duple 均表示“两倍的, 双重的”, triple 三倍, multiple 多重的, 多样的。

[考点] 习惯用法: double up 弯腰, 把……折起来。

例: She doubled up the letter and put it in her pocket. 她把信折起来放进口袋。

[典型考题] A man with _____ could be quite dangerous.

- A. doubled character B. double characters
C. doubled characters D. double character.

答案选 D

A 和 C 都用了 double 的过去分词, 意思不对, B 中的 character 不能用复数。

7. attitude n. 看法, 态度

例: What is his attitude to/about/toward/towards women's rights?

他对女权的看法怎样?

The new governor takes a firm attitude in cracking down crimes.

新总督采取强硬态度来扼制犯罪。

[记忆法] 比较: altitude 海拔, 高度; latitude 纬度; aptitude 才能, 天份。

[考点] attitude of sth. 的姿势

例: People adopt the attitude of "wait and see" towards the new government.

人们对新政府采取观望态度。

[典型考题] His attitude _____ his girlfriend is quite confusing.

- A. towards B. on
C. in D. against

答案选 A

attitude to/ toward/towards 是固定搭配。

8. purpose n. 目的、意图、计划

例: Mary will fly to Germany for business purpose. 为了做生意, 玛丽将乘飞机去德国。

To show off his new shoes, Jim complained about foot pain on purpose.

为炫耀自己的新鞋子, 吉姆故意报怨说脚疼。

[记忆法] 派生词: purposeful a. 有意的, purposeless a. 无意的, purposely ad. 故意地

[考点] 习惯用语:

for the purpose of 为了……的目的 on purpose 故意地, 有目的地

with the purpose of 为了……的目的 to the purpose 有用, 切合需要

[典型考题] A criminal action sometimes is not conducted by people _____ purpose.

- A. With B. for
C. in D. on

答案选 D

on purpose 是固定搭配, 表示故意的, 有目的性的。

9. helpful a. 有益的, 有用的

例: Exercises are helpful to our health. 运动有益健康

This part-time work experience is very helpful to the students.

这次兼职工作经历对学生大有裨益。

[记忆法] 派生词: help n.v. 帮助; helpfully ad. 帮助地, 有益地

[考点] 习惯用法: be helpful to (=be of help to)

[典型考题] In order to get a satisfactory job, it is _____ to have some certificates.

A. easy

B. helpful

C. well-intended

D. thankful

答案选B

easy 容易的, well-intended 好意的, thankful 充满感激的。

Part 3 重点词组 (Important Phrases)

1. decide on 决定, 选定 (determine, choose)

例: They have decided on a date for their party. 他们已为聚会选定了日期。

The list of candidates has not been decided on. 候选人名单还没有确定。

注意: fill in 与 fill out 在表示“填写”时可互换。但表示“填补, 填空”时, 只能用 fill in, 而不用 fill out.

2. be sure to do sth. 一定干某事 (be certain to do)

例: Be sure to turn off all the lights before you leave the meeting-room.

离开会议室之前一定要把所有的灯都关掉。

Be sure not to miss the bus. 一定不要错过那班公共汽车。

注意: make sure of /that 确信;

例: Do you make sure that you can pass the CET Band 4?

你确信你能通过英语四级考试?

3. be aware of 知道, 意识到 (become aware of)

例: Are you aware of your fatal mistake? 你知道你犯了致命的错误吗?

It was several minutes before she became aware of what was happening.

过了几分钟, 她才意识到发生了什么事情。

注意: be aware 后面如果接 that 从句, 介词 of 应该省略掉。

例: She is fully aware that she is already in danger. 她完全意识到自己已置身险境。

4. concentrate on 集中精力于, 专注于 (keep one's attention, efforts, etc.)

例: You should concentrate on your study. 你应该集中精力学习。

She concentrated on one aspect of the problem to the exclusion of all others.

她专注于问题的一个方面, 排除了所有其他方面。

5. look over 检查, 查看

例: They looked over several kinds of new cars before making up their minds to buy.

他们查看过的几种新车之后才决定买。

Please look over your paper carefully. 请仔细检查试卷。

6. make use of 利用 (take advantage of)

例: You should make good use of your time at college. 你应该好好利用在大学的时间。

We should make full use of all the energies available.

我们应该充分利用所有的能源。

7. go over 复习, 检查 (review, examine)

例: You should go over your paper before you turn it in.

你在交卷之前应该先检查一遍。

Go over the materials before you make your presentation. 在讲话之前先过一遍资料。

8. lead to 导致, 引起

例: All roads lead to Rome. 条条道路通罗马。

The bad weather led to the closure of the airport. 坏天气导致机场关闭。

课文练习答案及详解

Comprehension of the Text (课文理解)

II.

1. Do you think an average student will never become a top student?

No, I don't think so. If an average student can study hard and improve his study habit, he can become a top student.

2. Why is it important to plan your time carefully?

Because carefully planning of our time will enable us to be more aware of how we spend our time, and it will enable us to plan our activities, so that we have adequate time for both work and play.

3. Do you spend all your free time studying? If not, what other things do you do in your spare time?

No, I don't spend all my free time studying. In my spare time, I do my homework first. Then I like to play football, read, or visit and talk with my friends.

4. Where do you usually study in the evening? In your bedroom, in your classroom or in the library? Why?

I usually study in the library. Because it's so quiet.

5. What does skimming mean? Why is it important?

Skimming means looking over a passage quickly before we begin to read it more carefully. As we preview the material, we get some idea of the content and how it is organized. Later when we begin to read we will recognize less important material and skip some of these portions.

Skimming helps double our reading speed and improves our comprehension as well.

6. How can you make good use of your time in class?

By listening attentively to the teacher and taking notes.

7. Do you think it helpful to take notes while listening to your teacher? Why or why not?

Yes, I think taking notes is very helpful because it can make us focus our attention to follow the teacher. Furthermore, after class, the notes can remind us of what the teacher has said in class.

8. Do you think it necessary to write down everything that the teacher says? What kind of information do you write down?

No, I don't think so. We only need to write down some important information.

9. What should you do after class? Why is it important to review your lessons regularly?

We should go over our notes as soon as we can after class and review important points mentioned in class as well as points we remain confused about. We should also preview the material that the teacher will discuss the next day. If we review our lessons regularly, the material will become more meaningful and we will remember it longer.

10. What is the purpose of a test?

The purpose of a test is to show what we have learned about a subject.

11. Which of the six suggestions in the text do you find the most helpful for you? Give your reasons.

I think the fourth suggestion in the text is the most helpful for me. Because if I listen to the teacher attentively in class, I needn't spend more time on the lesson after class. So I can have more time to review the notes and preview the following text, and do something else.

12. Have you any other suggestions to offer your classmates?

Yes, I think it is important to get adequate rest and exercise, and to eat wisely. This will help your body and mind to function well together.

Vocabulary (词汇)

III.

1. g 解析: ordinary (一般的)
 2. f 解析: true (实情)
 3. h 解析: save for a special purpose (为……留出)
 4. i 解析: take up (占用)
 5. a 解析: find an answer to (解决)
 6. c 解析: enough (足够的)
 7. j 解析: look over quickly (浏览)
 8. e 解析: get together in an orderly way (组织)
 9. b 解析: talked about in a few words (提及)

10. d 解析: unclear in one's mind (混淆的)

IV.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. enable | 译文: 这项新技术能使他们的产量翻一番。 |
| 2. furthermore | 译文: 新鲜蔬菜有营养, 而且比冷藏的菜便宜。 |
| 3. aware | 译文: 就在几分钟前我才明白在教室里发生了什么事。 |
| 4. lead to | 译文: 讨论过多只会导致混乱。 |
| 5. solved | 译文: 他仔细研究这问题并在两天内解决了。 |
| 6. attitude | 译文: 他认识到他在对这些事上的态度是错的。 |
| 7. concentrate on | 译文: 这儿太吵了, 我不能专心做事。 |
| 8. fill in | 译文: 请在这儿填写你的姓名, 地址和电话号码。 |
| 9. went over | 译文: 她再次查看了计划, 发现三处错误。 |
| 10. occupied | 译文: 担任经理的职位占去了他的全部时间。 |
| 11. decide on | 译文: 让我们一起想办法, 定一个行动计划。
put ones' heads together: 集思广益 |
| 12. set aside | 译文: 为了明年能买辆旧自行车, 我决定每月存十元钱。 |
| 13. later | 译文: 起先他决定搬到芝加哥, 但后来他改主意了。 |
| 14. organize | 译文: 在大谈这个问题前, 我尽量整理好思路。
speak out: 大胆说出, 毫不保留地说 |

V.

1. If you try to learn too many things of a time, you may get(be) confused.
2. Too much work and too little rest may lead to illness(exhaustion)(sleepness)(loss of health).
3. Thank you for being so helpful with my homework.
4. Food that looks good doesn't necessarily taste good.
5. The manager promised to double my pay if I could win the contract for him.
6. I was angry when I discovered it was not the case and that she'd been telling me lies.

Word Building (构词)

VI.

后缀 -ment 用于动词后变为名词, 例: move (移动) → movement (运动)。后缀 -ation 用于部分动词及一些以 -r(e) 和 -ize 结尾的动词后构成名词, 某些以 -aim 或 -ain 结尾的动词, 须去掉 -i 再加 -ation。例: consider (考虑) → consideration; realize → realization (实现); explain → explanation (解释)。后缀 -sion 多加在以 -d, -de 和 -mit 结尾的动词后构成名词。例: decide → decision (决定); extend → extension (延伸); admit → admission (承认)。

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
<u>announce</u>	announcement	<u>manage</u>	management
suggest	<u>suggestion</u>	examine	<u>examination</u>
<u>confuse</u>	confusion	<u>combine</u>	combination
decide	<u>decision</u>	move	<u>movement</u>
<u>complete</u>	completion	<u>employ</u>	employment
produce	<u>production</u>	distract	<u>distract</u>
<u>organize</u>	organization	<u>divide</u>	division
entertain	<u>entertainment</u>	<u>consider</u>	consideration
<u>protect</u>	protection	<u>recognize</u>	recognition
<u>permit</u>	permission	exhibit	<u>exhibition</u>

VII.

1.
 - 1) **careful** 译文：你一定要格外小心，不要对保尔说任何事。
 - 2) **cares** 译文：她照顾那老人就像他是自己父亲一般。
 - 3) **careless** 译文：粗枝大叶的司机对我们大家都危险。
 - 4) **care** 译文：这里所有孩子都得到悉心照料。
 - 5) **carefully** 译文：如果鲍伯开车更当心点，他就不会出这么多事。
 - 6) **carelessness** 译文：他不是一个勤奋的学生，从他做的每件事都看得出漫不经心。
 - 7) **carelessly** 译文：汤姆，多花点时间学习，你的作业做得太马虎。
 - 8) **careful** 译文：我希望你将来说话更谨慎。
2.
 - 1) **addition** 译文：除英语外，你最好再学一门外语。
 - 2) **additional** 译文：周末我们都从学校回家了，厨房里需要人帮母亲的忙。
 - 3) **add** 译文：火快灭了，要加柴吗？
 - 4) **additional** 译文：这是他粗心大意的又一证据。
3.
 - 1) **use** 译文：王老师要我们上课充分利用时间。
 - 2) **useless** 译文：我的自行车坏了，完全骑不成了。
 - 3) **use** 译文：我能借用你的英语字典用一、两个小时吗？
 - 4) **useful** 译文：这是一本非常适合英语初学者使用的字典。
 - 5) **used** 译文：买辆旧车比买辆新的要便宜许多。
 - 6) **use** 译文：哭有什么用呢？

4.

- 1) meaning 译文：你能给我解释题目的意思吗？
 2) meaningful 译文：这首诗读得越多，你会发现越有意义。
 3) means 译文：列宁说过：忘记过去意味着背叛。
 4) meaningless 译文：他这样毫无意义的工作是浪费时间。
 5) means 译文：对他而言，生活即斗争。

5.

- 1) comfortably 译文：你可以舒舒服服地坐在新车里。
 2) comfort 译文：我尽力安慰她，但我能说什么呢？
 3) comfortable 译文：请坐，随便点。
 4) comfort 译文：年青人不应贪图安逸享受而逃避困难。
 5) comfortable 译文：汤姆觉得与父母住在一起不自在。

6.

- 1) probably 译文：如果清早去公园，你可能发现一位老艺术家在那儿散步。
 2) probability 译文：很可能他会和你一起去博物馆。
 3) probable 译文：可能费用比我们想的要高。
 4) probably 译文：杰克可能是他班上最棒的学生。

Structure (结构)

VIII.

- so that I might read it when I was free
- so that she could receive it in the afternoon
- so that everyone could hear you
- and some eggs as well
- and plays as well
- and America as well
- and swims and skates as well
- give them a reply as soon as you can
- please finish/read over the book as quickly as you can
- Write home as often as he could

Cloze (完形填空)

IX.

(A)

1. aware 解析：短语 (be) aware of 认识，意识到。
 2. performance 解析：根据上下文得知应填成绩一般。
 3. average 解析：据课文知，这里针对的是智力一般的学生。