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普通高等教育十五国家级规划教材 配套用书
 教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Integrated Course 1
Student's Book

王迈迈 李梅英 主编



**大学
 英语**

综合教程
 学生用书

**学习
 手册**

1

ARCTIME
 时代出版

时代出版传媒股份有限公司
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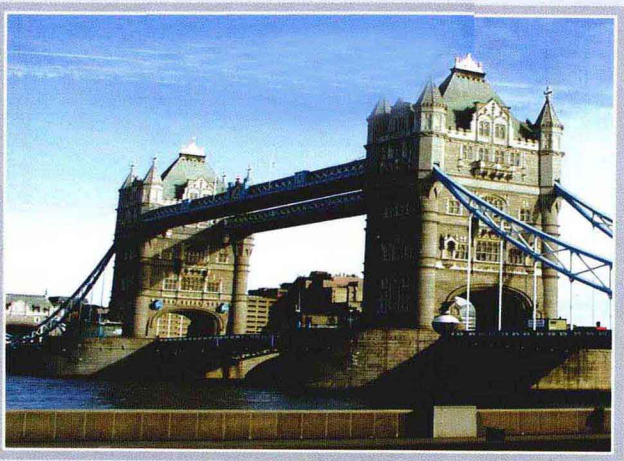
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学习手册



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使用说明

Instructions

1 背景知识与课文大意

全新版大学英语的课文，全部取材于英语原文，英语国家的文化差异，语言习惯，民族特色以及社会体制等等诸多因素，常常影响我们对文章的理解，本栏目专为同学们预习课文，排忧解难。

compared by dangers. As is shown in the words, "Life is what happens to you while you're busy making other plans." We never get to know what will happen on us. Life is full of adventure.

Can you guess what the texts in this unit are going to be about? 你能猜一下课文可能是关于什么的吗?
After hearing the song, I guess the texts are going to tell us some stories about growing up.

Part II

Writing for Myself

Text A

一、背景知识与课文大意

背景知识 赫歇尔·鲁德·贝克 1925年8月14日生于弗吉尼亚州所罗蒙堡，是剧作家，是纽约时报的专栏作家，他刚杰出的评论文章于1979年荣获普利策奖，并因其著作《成长》于1983年再次获此奖。他在弗吉尼亚上学，1943年生，1945年在美国海军服役。二战后进入约翰·霍普金斯大学学习，1947年毕业，获美国文学学士学位。取得大学毕业后，他于1947年并开始在《巴尔的摩太阳报》担任专栏记者。贝克除了完成一般任务以外，还要求能做一些创造性的工作，尤其是《太阳报》把他提拔为评论员并写评论。回到美国后他又成为《太阳报》驻白宫记者。1954年，他在华盛顿转入《纽约时报》，继续为报社报道白宫新闻。贝克后来专门采访国际新闻，联合国和国内政治新闻，包括1956年和1960年的总统大选。1959年他曾跟随在夏威夷总统比内罗·达尼和印度，1961年曾随肯尼迪总统赴欧洲会见尼森和赫鲁晓夫。贝克还曾经于1961年在日内瓦召开的外交会议上，1962年他开始与《纽约时报》撰写观察家(Observers)专栏。赫歇尔·鲁德的文章还赢得了众多的杂志，包括《芝加哥论坛报》、《国家杂志》、《纽约》、《展望》和《滚石》等。贝克还作过自己的自传《成长》。该书追忆了作者在弗吉尼亚州度过的童年时代。

课文大意 课文是欧洲人所喜爱的与肉类类似的面食品，它在历史和现代中被称为“马子罗尼”，这词来源于意大利。传说在18世纪，那不勒斯附近的一座修道院和面食的店名叫马子·罗尼。一天，罗尼的小女儿在把面团揉成空心卷并放在表面上。罗尼将空心卷煮熟后并以葡萄干，糖浆及坚果装饰它。此后，罗尼便开了世界上第一家空心卷加工厂，并以自己的名字为空心卷命名。于是这种“马子罗尼”向欧洲和世界各地传播。

二、课文译文与疑难详解

课文译文	疑难详解 (课文译文见左栏)
WRITING FOR MYSELF 为自己写作 Russell Baker 赫歇尔·贝克 The idea of becoming a writer came to me in my childhood in Belleville, but it wasn't until my third year in high school that the possibility took hold. 1. come to sb. (事情) 落到某人头上 The misfortune comes to him again and again. 厄运不断落到他头上。 2. take hold of a. come to sb. 某计划, 达到, 等于; Your hotel bill comes to sixty dollars. 您的旅馆费共计六十美元。 b. Smith's earnings come to more than five thousand pounds a year. 史密斯博士的收入每年达到五千多英镑。 c. come to match (little, nothing) 俱有结果(无甚结果, 没有结果) All plans came to nothing. 一切计划都落了空。	

三、词汇详解与典型考题预测

1. associate
- a. to connect or join together, combine 联系, 结合
 例: associate oneself with sb. in a business undertaking 与某人合伙做买卖
 to connect in the mind or imagination 联想, 心之联系
 例: We associate China with the Great Wall. 我们想起中国, 就联想到长城。
 b. (partner) 合伙人, 同伴
 例: He is not a friend, he is a business associate. 他不是我的朋友, 而是我生意上的合伙人。
 c. We hold of an associate degree 持有学士学位; 大学学士学位
 例: an Associate of Arts 文学学士学位
 d. adj. 联合的, 联合的
 例: associate professor 副教授 / an associate editor of a magazine 杂志副主编
 【记忆技巧】 近义词: association n. 联合, 结合; 近义词: combine, connect, join (v); partner (n.)

2 课文译文与疑难详解

针对同学们在学习课文的过程中可能遇到的各种困难，从课文中选出尽可能多的疑难句子进行详细解答，一般问题，点到为止；重点难点，不吝篇幅；汉语释义，明白易懂；典型例句，触类旁通。

3 词汇详解与典型考题预测

英语课文读不懂，阅读考题做不出，原因何在？词汇也许是最大的障碍。本栏目不仅详解课文中出现的疑难词汇，而且提供词汇完全解决方案。介绍记忆技巧，预测典型考题，详解参考答案，兼顾常用短语。

Everyone complains of his memory and no one complains of his judgement
许多人抱怨自己的记忆力不好，却无人抱怨自己的判断力不佳

4 易错易混词语辨析

随着英语学习的深入，我们所遇到的近义、同义词或词组越来越多，使得我们在各类各级考试中频频出错，因此，高度关注近义、同义词或词组的用法，认真分析这些易错易混词语形成的原因，对于我们迅速攻克词汇大关将大有裨益。

Growing up Unit 1

15. essence

n. ① **the most important quality of a thing 本质, 实质**
 例句: the essence of a problem 问题的实质 / being thoughtful of others is the essence of politeness 体贴他人是礼貌的实质。
 ② **perfume or scent 香精**
 例句: essence of peppermint 薄荷精 / essence of roses 玫瑰香料
 ③ **an extract that has the fundamental properties of a substance in concentrated form 浓缩剂**
 例句: essence of beef 牛肉精; 牛肉汁 / nasal essence 药汁
 【记忆技巧】近义词 essential adj. 必要的; 实质的
 【六选五】When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he selects people _____ and asks them questions.
 A. at length B. at random C. in essence D. in bulk
 【常考短语】in essence 本质上, 例如: The two things are the same in outward form but different in essence. 两件事在外观上一样而本质不同。 / of the essence 极其重要的, 必不可少的

四、易错易混词语辨析

1. 辨析 career/occupation/profession/trade.
 这四个词均含有“职业、经历、行业”之意。
- career**
 职业, 经历, 某人一生中或在事业上取得成就的总的过程或进程。例如: We can learn much by reading about the careers of great men. 通过阅读有关伟人的生平我们可以学到许多东西。/ This ended his career. 他的生涯就这样结束了。
- occupation**
 职业, 用以指某个人的生活方面的一项活动、行业。例如: Teaching is my occupation. 教书是我的职业。/ I am a teacher by occupation. 我以教书为业。/ manage a subsidiary occupation 经营副业
- profession**
 职业, 需要大量训练或专门学习的行业、职业、同行, 某一职业领域内有资格的人的团体。例如: He is a doctor by profession. 他是当医生的。/ The teaching profession claim(s) to be highly paid. (全体)教师们认为他们的薪金太低。/ They were randomized for the profession. 他们受到同行的谴责。
- trade**
 行业, 同业, 在一般或行业工作或与此相联系的人们。例如: He is a carpenter by trade. 他是做木匠的。/ He works in the tourist trade. 他从事旅游业。
2. 辨析 distribute/attribute/contribute
distribute
 (to or among) 分配, 分发。例如: distribute the books to the students 把书分给学生 / distribute the examination papers to the class 把试卷发给全班学生 / distribute prizes among the winners 把奖品分发给获胜者
- attribute**

Unit 1

五、课文练习答案与详解

Context Question 课文内容问题

【题词】 每段首句由一位同学提问, 6 个问题, 另外一位同学回答。每段 7 个问题开始, 双方轮流回答问题。完成之后, 老师将答案公布在黑板或投影幕上。

1. How did Baker use to feel about English courses?
 【译文】 他过去觉得英语课怎么样?
 【答案】 He thinks English courses as boring. He had been bored by everything associated with English courses. What's more he found English grammar dull and difficult. He hated the assignments of composition.
2. When did he begin to think it possible for him to become a writer?
 【译文】 他什么时候开始认为自己有可能会成为一名作家?
 【答案】 It was in the third year in his high school when Mr. Flegle was assigned to teach his English.
3. What did Baker hear about Mr. Flegle?
 【译文】 关于弗利格尔先生贝克那说了些什么?
 【答案】 He heard from the other students in the school that Mr. Flegle was dull and not good at inspiring students. Besides he was said to be very formal, rigid and hopelessly out of date.
4. What was his own impression (idea) of his new English teacher?
 【译文】 他自己对于新英文老师的印象是怎样的?
 【答案】 In his impression, the new English teacher seemed too old and excessively strict, just like a comic antique.

四级考试新题型演练

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| A. particular | B. peculiar | C. prospects |
| D. makes | E. invasion | F. repetition |
| G. taiguan | H. disposal | I. serviced |
| J. bread | K. rapid | L. aggressive |
| M. margin | N. scanned | O. rear |

1. In our home, it is a _____ rule to wash one's hands before eating. No one is an exception.
 2. The ruler _____ the sky for every plane.
 3. We should concentrate on sharply reducing interest rates to pull the economy out of _____.
 4. The _____ of finding gold in California attracted a lot of people to settle down there.
 5. I suffered from mental _____ because of stress from my job.
 6. The rest of the day was eagerly at his _____ for reading or recreation.
 7. You will not be _____ about your loss in time of great hunger. c

5 课文练习答案与详解

课后所有的练习都给出了完整答案。课后练习是对课本知识的消化与巩固，为了帮助同学们更好地理解与掌握，本栏目不仅提供完整答案，而且对所有的答案，都进行了详细解答，对所有的练习题目，都用汉语进行了翻译。

6 四、六级考试新题型演练

为了帮助同学们将大学英语学习和四、六级考试更加紧密地结合起来，本书特设四、六级考试新题型演练栏目，该栏目以最新大纲精神为依据，为同学们提供高质量的四、六级考试模拟训练，帮助同学们在平时的学习中积累备考经验。

Preface

前言

编写一流的大学英语学习手册，全心全意为同学们服务，是我们编写本书的宗旨。

我们首创课文、译文和疑难详解对照编排，特别方便同学们听课与老师授课同步跟进。对于课文疑难重点，既可同步对照左栏的课文和译文，又可相互比较参考右栏的疑难详解，从而极大地节省宝贵的时间，倍增学习效率。

我们解释课文的所有难点，不放过每一个重要词组，不漏掉每一个关键句型，不管是语言语法现象，还是文化背景知识，统统一网打尽。

我们认真讲解每一个重难点单词，给出经典例句，介绍记忆技巧，提供典型考题，再进行详细解答。

随着英语学习的深入，我们遇到的同义词语越来越多，正是这些词语之间的某种同义，增加了我们学习英语的难度，使得我们在各种交际场合，在四、六级考试中频频出错。因此，我们特设易错易混词语辨析栏目，对这些词语进行分析比较，帮助同学们弄清它们在不同语言环境下的真正含义。

为了使大学英语学习和四、六级考试更加紧密地结合起来，我们让四、六级考试的最新信息和精神贯穿全套丛书，让最新试卷的典型例子频繁穿插于各分册之中。

始终坚持品牌领先战略，永远提供最新、最权威的信息，是王迈迈英语系列丛书十余年来畅销全国、领军同行、傲视群雄的根本原因。我们决心百尺竿头，更进一步，把为同学们服务的工作做得更好。欢迎同学们就本套丛书提出宝贵意见。

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Unit 1

Growing up

成 长



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Part I Pre-reading Task 课前预习

Listen to the recording two or three times and then think over the following questions. 听录音 2 至 3 遍然后思考下列问题:

① Do you know who John Lennon was? 你知道约翰·列农是谁吗?

John Lennon was a British musician and composer who was a member of the Beatles. With Paul McCartney he wrote many of the group's songs, including "Yesterday" and "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds."

② Have you heard the song before? 你以前听过这首歌吗?

I heard the song first while I was a high school student. I was deeply moved by the fair-sounding music as well as the touching lyrics.

③ What does Lennon think of growing up? Is it easy or full of adventures? 列农对于成长怎么看,是容易还是充满了冒险?

In the music words, Lennon said, "... to see you come of age, but I guess we'll both have to be patient. Because it's a long way to go, a hard row to hoe...". We can see that, in Lennon's eyes, growing up is by no means an easy thing, but a long travel

complicated by dangers. As is shown in the words: "Life is what happens to you while you're busy making other plans." We never get to know what will happen on us. Life is full of adventure.

43 Can you guess what the texts in this unit are going to be about? 你能猜测一下课文可能是关于哪方面内容的吗?

After hearing the song, I guess the texts are going to tell us some stories about growing up.

Part II

Text A

Writing for Myself



一、背景知识与课文大意

背景知识

拉塞尔·韦恩·贝克 1925年8月14日生于弗吉尼亚州劳登县,美国作家,是纽约时报的长期专栏作者,他因杰出的评论文章而于1979年获普利策奖,并因其自传《成长》而于1983年再次获此奖。他在弗吉尼亚上学,1943年至1945年在美国海军服役。二战后进入约翰·霍普金斯大学学习。1947年毕业,获英国文学学士学位。取得大学学历后,他于1947年开始在《巴尔的摩太阳报》担任警务记者。贝克除了完成一般性任务以外,还要承担一份改写员的工作,一直到《太阳报》将他派往伦敦分社才得以解脱。回到美国后他又成为《太阳报》驻白宫记者。1954年,他在华盛顿转入《纽约时报》,继续为该报采访白宫新闻。贝克后来专门采访国防部、国会山和国内政治新闻,包括1956年和1960年的总统大选。1959年他曾随艾森豪威尔总统赴欧洲、近东和印度,1961年随肯尼迪总统赴欧洲会见戴高乐和赫鲁晓夫。贝克还采访过1961年在日内瓦召开的老挝问题会议。1962年他开始为《纽约时报》撰写《观察家》(Observer)专栏。拉塞尔·贝克的文章还见于众多的杂志,包括《星期六晚邮报》、《妇女家庭杂志》、《假日》、《展望》和《生活》等。本文选自作者的自传《成长》。该书追忆了作者在弗吉尼亚乡村度过的年轻时代。

通心粉 通心粉是欧洲人所喜爱的与面条类似的面食品,它在西文和俄文中都发音为“马卡罗尼”。通心粉源于意大利。传说在18世纪,那不勒斯城附近的一家经营面条和面片的店主叫马卡·罗尼。一天,罗尼的小女儿在玩耍时把面片卷成空心条并晾于衣绳上。罗尼将空心面条煮熟后拌以番茄酱,结果大受顾客欢迎。此后,罗尼兴建了世界上第一家通心粉加工厂,并以自己的名字为通心粉命名。于是这种“马卡罗尼”面食便渐渐传到了欧洲和世界许多地方。

儿时的梦想便是当一名作家,但真正使它在心中生根的却是一位古板的老师。弗利格尔先生是作者高中三年级时的英文老师。这位老师平素言行古板,但是有一次布置的作文题“吃通心粉的技巧”却引发了作者浓厚的兴趣。它勾起了作者对儿时吃通心粉的经历的无限怀念。那浓浓的亲情,那甜美的感觉使得作者下定决心将它写下来,不为弗利格尔先生,只为自己。原以为先生会因没有按要求作文而处罚自己,结果却出人意料:先生将作文在全班朗读。同学们,包括先生自己听后也露出了开心的笑容。这使作者意识到自己的文字原来也有使人发笑的力量,因而倍受鼓舞。此次经历遂成为作者学生生涯中最幸福的时光,而作者也由此走上了写作的道路。



二、课文译文与疑难详解

课文译文

WRITING FOR MYSELF

为自己写作

Russell Baker

拉塞尔·贝克

① *The idea of becoming a writer had come to me off and on since my childhood in Belleville, but it wasn't until my third year in high school that the possibility took hold.*
从童年时代在贝利维(美国地名)时起,当一名作家的念头就不时萦绕于我的心头,但直到高中三年级,
that the possibility took hold.
才真正扎根。

② *Until then I'd been bored*
在此之前,我对

疑难详解

(课文译文见左栏)

① *The idea of becoming a writer had come to me off and on since my childhood in Belleville, but it wasn't until my third year in high school that the possibility took hold.*

1) come to sb. (事情)临到某人头上

The misfortune comes to him again and again. 厄运一再降临到他头上。

相关短语:

a. come to sth. 共计,达到,等于:

Your hotel bill comes to sixty dollars. 您的旅馆费共计六十美元。

Dr Smith's earnings come to more than five thousand pounds a year. 史密斯博士的收入每年达到五千多英镑。

b. come to much (little, nothing) 很有结果(无甚结果,没有结果)

All plans came to nothing. 一切计划全都落了空。

by everything associated with
 有关英语课程的一切事情
 English courses. I found
 都感到厌烦。

English grammar dull and dif-
 我觉得英语语法枯燥
 ficult.
 而难懂。



He'll never come to much. 他绝不会有所作为。
 c. come to this (that, etc) 到达这种(那种等)地步
 Have we really come to this, that we can't speak
 without quarrelling? 难道我们真到了这种地步,
 一开口就吵架?

What you say comes to this. 你说的归结起来无
 非就是这个意思。

d. come to 后跟名词固定词组时,常具有其名词的
 含义和动词的性质

come to an agreement 取得一致 / come to blows
 with... 开始和...打起来

come to a decision 做出决定 / come to an end 结
 束,完毕

come to fruition 成熟,长成 / come to grief 遇难,
 遭不幸

come to a halt (standstill) 停止;停顿;停滞不前

come to light 闻名,知晓;被揭露出来;被发现

come to no good end 没有好结果,没有好下场

come to one's notice (attention) 注意到;注意

come to one's senses / come to oneself 苏醒,恢
 复知觉

2) on and off (或 off and on) 断断续续;不时地
 It rained on and off all day. 这雨时下时停了一天。

I slept off and on last night. 昨晚我时睡时醒。

3) take hold 固定下来
 The immigrants have gradually taken hold on the is-
 land. 移民们逐渐在岛上定居下来。

② *Until then I'd been bored by everything associ-
 ated with English courses.*

1) bore vt. 使人厌烦
 The teacher bored his students. 这位老师使学生感
 到厌烦。

I hope you're not getting bored listening to me. 我
 希望你听我说话不会感到厌烦。

We are bored with his story. 我们对他讲的故事感
 到厌倦。

2) associate vt. 联想,结合,交往,结交(与 with 连
 用)

We associate the name of Marx with communism. 我
 们把马克思的名字同共产主义联系在一起。

They are associated for a lifelong partnership. 他们
 结为终生伴侣。

Don't associate with bad companions. 不要交坏朋
 友。

③ I hated the assignments to turn out
我痛恨写作业,那些不管是
long, lifeless paragraphs that were
老师朗读还是自己写作都感
agony for teachers to read and for me
到极度痛苦的,冗长,乏味
to write.
的文章。

When our class was assigned to
当弗利格先生被安排来教
Mr. Fleagle for third-year English I
授我们班的三年级英语时,我预感
anticipated another cheerless year in
到自己将在这门最无味的课程中
that most tedious of subjects. Mr.
再度过郁闷的一年。 在学
Fleagle had a reputation among
生们中间,弗利格先生的沉闷与
students for dullness and inability to
启发无方已享誉多时。

inspire. ④ He was said to be very for-
据说他非常正统、严厉而
mal, rigid and hopelessly out of date.
且老土得无药可救。

To me he looked to be sixty or seven-
在我看来,他似乎已年届花甲或古
ty and excessively prim. He wore
稀,而且过于古板。 他古板
primly severe eyeglasses, his wavy
地戴着老土的眼镜, 古板地修
hair was primly cut and primly
剪并梳理他那波浪形的头发, 身
combed. He wore prim suits with
着古板的西装,领带也被古板地打
neckties set primly against the collar
在白衬衣的衣领纽扣上。
buttons of his white shirts.

I don't want to associate with him. 我不愿
意和他来往。

③ I hated the assignments to turn out long,
lifeless paragraphs that were agony for
teachers to read and for me to write.

turn out

1) 生产;培养:

The school has turned out many great schol-
ars. 这所学校培养出许多伟大的学者。

2) 分晓;结果是:

The weather turned out (to be) fine. 天气
倒是很好。

He turned out to be right. (or: It turned out
that he was right.) 结果证明他是正确的。

3) 使(趾等)外翻:

He turned his toes out. 他使足趾外翻。

4) 关(煤气,灯等):

Turn out the gas. 把煤气关掉。

5) 倒空;彻底清理:

I turned out the cupboard. 我彻底清理了食
橱。

6) 出去,出动:

Everyone turned out for the circus. 人人都
出来看马戏。

The whole village turned out to welcome the
Queen. 全村的人都出去迎接女王。

7) 驱逐出:

turn sb. out of his room 将某人撵出房间

8) 打扮;装饰:

She's not pretty but she's beautifully turned
out. 她人不漂亮,但打扮得很好看。

④ He was said to be very formal, rigid and
hopelessly out of date.

be (go) out of date 过时的;陈旧的:

Will denim jeans ever go out of date? 斜纹粗
布牛仔裤会过时吗?

The guide-book is ten years out of date. 这本
指南落后了十年。

He had a primly pointed jaw, a primly 他有着古板的尖下巴, 古板的 straight nose, and a prim manner of 直鼻子, 和古板的说话方式。他 speaking that was so correct, so 的话是那么正确, 那样绅士派头十足, gentlemanly, that he seemed a com- 以至于他看起来简直就是一件滑稽的 ic antique.

活古董。

I prepared for an unfruitful year with 我已预备跟弗利格尔先生混上一 Mr. Fleagle and for a long time was not 年而一无所成。而弗利格尔先生也果 disappointed. Late in the year we 然没有令我失望。那一年的晚些时 tackled the informal essay. Mr. Fleagle 候, 我们开始学习非正式的小品文。 distributed a homework sheet offering us 弗利格尔先生发给我们一张家庭作业 a choice of topics. ⑤ None was quite so 单, 让我们选题。没什么比“暑假记 simple-minded as “What I Did on My 事”这样的题目更弱智了,

Summer Vacation”, but most seemed to 而大多数题目又都同 be almost as dull. I took the list home and 样地近乎沉闷。我把作业单带回家, did nothing until the night before the essay 直到交作业的前一天晚上, 我什么也 was due. ⑥ Lying on the sofa, I finally faced 没干。 躺在沙发上, 我终于不得 up to the unwelcome task, took the list out 不勇敢面对这个不受欢迎的任务, 从 of my notebook, and scanned it. 笔记本里拿出作业单, 并浏览了一遍。

⑤ None was quite so simple-minded as “What I Did on My Summer Vacation”, but most seemed to be almost as dull.

1) none 没有人, 没有任何东西: There were none present. 没有人出席。 None of them have (has) arrived. 还没有人到。

None of the telephone is (are) working. 没有一部电话能用。

—Is there any coal left? 还有煤吗?

—No, none at all. 没了, 一点都没有了。

此外, 要注意 none 作副词时同 “the + 比较级” 连用或同 so 或 too 连用等于 not at all, 意为: 一点也不; 毫无。例如:

He is none the worse for a single failure. 他并不因仅仅一次失败就垮了下去。

I'm afraid I'm none the wiser for your explanation. 恐怕你的解释没使我有所开窍。

She is aware, none better than he, that ... 她并不比他更意识到...

The salary they pay me is none too high. 他们付我的工资一点都不高。

They are none so fond of him. 他们并不十分喜欢他。

I got home none too soon. 我到家正是时候。

He did it none too well. 他做得并不太好。

2) but most seemed to be almost as dull 在此处系省略用法, 避免语意上的重复。完整的句子应该是:

but most seemed to be almost as dull as simple-minded.

而大多数题目又都同样地近乎沉闷。 as... as... 意为: 如同... 一样...

⑥ Lying on the sofa, I finally faced up to the unwelcome task, took the list out of my notebook, and scanned it.

1) Lying on the sofa 是现在分词短语作方式状语, 同样的用法如:



⑦ The topic on which my eye stopped was 我的眼光停留在“吃通心粉的技巧”这个 “The Art of Eating Spaghetti.” 题目上。

This title produced an extraordinary sequence of mental images. Vivid memories 不寻常的图景。

活生生的记忆 came flooding back of a night in Belleville 潮水一般将我带回了贝利维尔的那个夜 when all of us were seated around the supper 晚。我们大家——艾伦叔叔，我的母亲， table—Uncle Allen, my mother, Uncle Char-

查理叔叔，多丽丝， 哈尔叔 lie, Doris, Uncle Hal—^⑧ and Aunt Pat served 叔——围坐在晚餐桌旁，帕特阿姨端上通

spaghetti for supper. Spaghetti was still a little 心粉招待大家吃晚餐。那时通心粉仍然 known foreign dish in those days. Neither 是一种鲜为人知的外国食品。 我和

Doris nor I had ever eaten spaghetti, and 多丽丝都没吃过， 而

none of the adults had enough experience to 且大人们对于怎么吃法也不在行。

be good at it. All the good humor of Uncle Al-

所有发生在艾伦叔 len's house reawoke in my mind as I recalled 叔家的诙谐情形的记忆都被唤 the laughing arguments we had that night a- 醒，我还想起那晚我们所进行的 bout the socially respectable method for mov- 好笑的争论：怎么把通心粉从盘 ing spaghetti from plate to mouth.

子里弄到嘴里才算优雅。

Suddenly I wanted to write about that, 忽然间，我想把它写下来，

The boy ran home, crying. 小男孩 哭着跑回家。

Shutting her eyes, she prayed to the 她闭上眼睛向女神祷告。

2) face up to 勇敢面对：

We are glad that you finally faced up to 我们很高兴你最终 能够勇敢面对这个问题。

⑦ The topic on which my eye stopped was “The Art of Eating Spaghetti”.

本句中介词 on 被提到了定语从句 的关系代词 which 之前，这在英语 句子中并不鲜见，而且情况也较 复杂。通常，“介词+关系代词” 结构中介词的选用应根据上下文 要表达的具体意思，或根据先行 词的习惯搭配，或根据定语从句 中某些词或短语的习惯搭配。例 如：

There is only one problem about 他们只是在 一个问题上意见不同。

This is the ring on which she spent 这就是那枚她花了 1,000 美金买的戒指。

The author with whom all of us are 我们 都很熟悉的那位作者将访问我们 公司。

⑧ ...and Aunt Pat served spaghetti for supper.

serve 供应；上（饭菜等）：

serve the soup 上汤

serve wine to the guests 给客人斟酒

Dinner is served. 饭已准备好了。 We are well served with gas in this town. 在这个市镇里煤气的供应很好。