

Second Edition
第二版

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

新视野大学英语

3

总主编：刘春堂

主 编：张 艳 张 锋

副主编：杜 磊 丛迎旭

Self-directed Learning

自主学习教程

外语教学与研究出版社

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常州大学图书馆
藏书章

Self-directed Learning
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外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视野大学英语(第二版)自主学习教程. 3 / 刘春堂主编; 张艳, 张锋分册主编; 江建利等编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2010.3
ISBN 978-7-5600-9421-2

I. ①新… II. ①刘… ②张… ③张… ④江… III. ①英语—高等学校—教学参考资料
IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 037694 号

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出 版 人: 于春迟

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出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京爱丽龙印刷有限责任公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 16

版 次: 2010 年 6 月第 1 版 2010 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-9421-2

定 价: 28.90 元

* * *

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前言

《新视野大学英语 读写教程》（第二版）既是普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材，也是《新视野大学英语》的主干教材。本教材全面贯彻了《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神，以培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是学生的读写能力为最终目的。为了帮助学生更好地学习、掌握教材内容，我们编写了这套《新视野大学英语（第二版）自主学习教程》。在编写中，我们遵循以学生为中心的编写原则、以主题为主线的编写特点，以培养学生的自主学习能力为最终目标。

编写原则：以学生为中心

学生是学习的主体，是知识的主动建构者。学好外语需要学生课堂内外的共同努力，只有把这两方面结合起来，形成良性循环，才能够提高综合运用英语的能力。因此，本书以激发和提高学生学习兴趣为出发点，在讲授语言知识与应用技能的同时，着重培养学生正确、有效的学习策略，帮助学生养成自主学习的良好习惯，使学生在将听、说、读、写、译等各种能力训练有机结合、相互渗透、融会贯通，最终达到《大学英语课程教学要求》提出的“培养学生的英语综合应用能力”的教学目标。

编写特点：以主题为主线

本书与主干教材同步共进，相辅相成。单元背景知识部分，主要介绍与本单元相关的文化背景，使学习者为学习课文做好知识储备。课文学习精要部分，注重培养学生正确的学习策略，提高其学习效率和学习能力。在此部分中我们根据学生的学习需要，对课文进行语篇分析，提高学生整体理解课文的能力；结合课文写作方法、提供实用的写作技巧供学生模仿运用。

创新点：培养学生的自主学习能力

根据“二语习得”理论，在对学生实施理解性输入的同时，给学生提供大量实践的机会，增加对语言理解性的输出，会更好地提高学习者的语言能力。为此，本书特设了自主学习内容，主要供学生课外自主学习使用，以培养学生良好的自主学习能力，养成良好的学习习惯，从而提高英语综合运用能力。本部分共包括三个方面的内容：一、扩展阅读与鉴赏。提供相关的课外知识，供学生自学及运用，注重内容的知识性和趣味性，使学生拓宽知识面、提升文化素养。二、语言能力培养练习。提供与学生水平契合、与单元内容相关的知识，让学生在完成练习及测试的过程中掌握和巩固所学内容，并养成良好的学习习惯。三、交际能力培养练习。采用任务型语言交际活动，将说与读、写、译等结合起来。先介绍实用的交际策略供学生学习运用，后设计理解性的语言输出任务，巧妙生动、丰富多彩，围绕一个主题从不同侧面展开，供学生根据自己的兴趣、学习风格进行自主选择、练习，从而帮助学生来提高英语口语表达能力。

本书的编者皆为从事多年英语教学的一线优秀教师，既有较高的理论造诣，又有丰富的教学经验，也最了解学生的需求和学习英语的瓶颈所在。由于本书涉猎面广、内容繁多，加之时间仓促，如有不妥之处，敬请专家、读者批评指正。

本书在编写过程中参考了大量的资料文献，无法一一列出，在此向所有的作者表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

2010年3月

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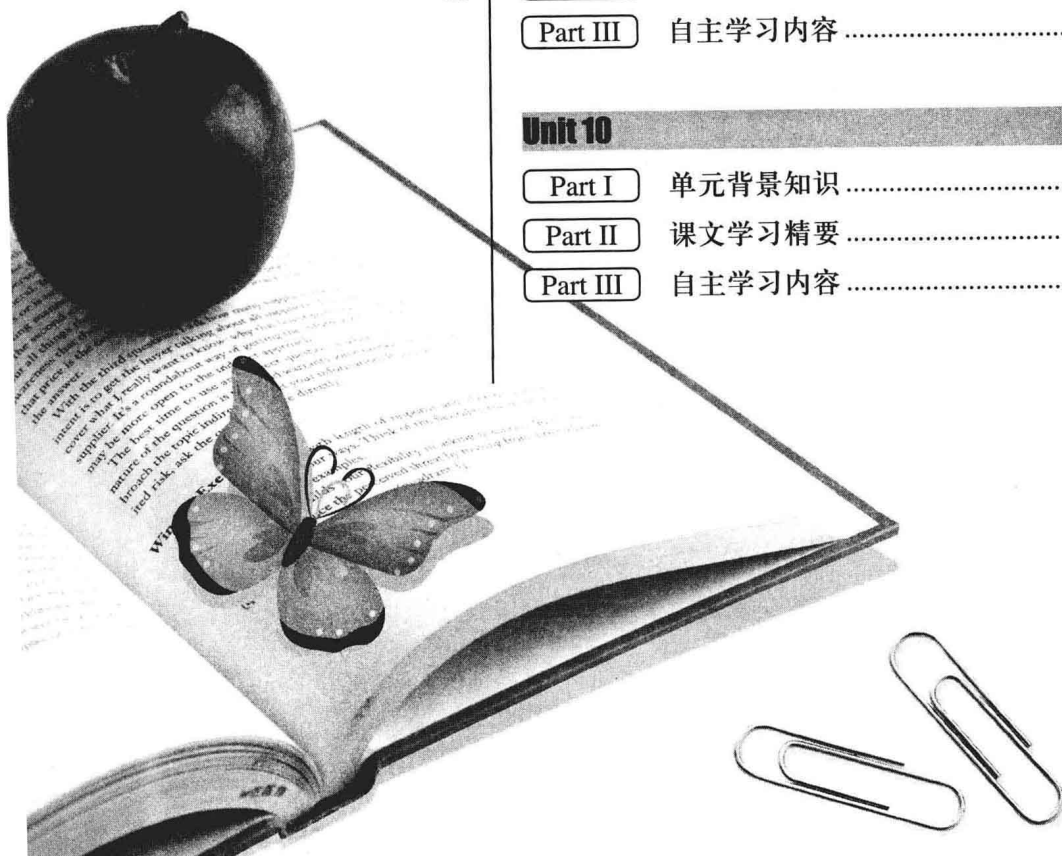
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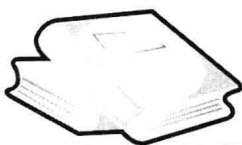
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Unit 1

学习目标

掌握下列语言知识

词汇

acknowledge, agreeable, band, beneath, ceremony, comparable, considerate, costume, delivery, disguise, drain, elastic, erect, exhaust, faithful, grasp, hollow, index, inspire, justice, lodge, long, manipulate, merry, mislead, parallel, penetrate, pledge, pray, provoke, quiver, reckon, respective, restrain, rival, simplicity, soar, stretch, terror, upright, vacant, whistle, wreck

短语

call on/upon, come along, end up doing sth., fall apart, get (sb.) through, give up on, hit/ strike home, lead up to, let go, mislead sb. into doing sth., not much of a..., on impulse, on one's own, pick on, saddle sb. with sth., speed up, tell on, track down, work out

语法结构

no matter... 引导的让步状语从句, just as 引导的方式状语从句

提高下列语言技能

阅读: 快速阅读技巧——掠读 (scanning)

翻译: no matter... 引导的让步状语从句和 just as 引导的方式状语从句的翻译技巧

写作: 会写结构为“呈现问题—解决问题—进行评价”的段落

口语: 能就家庭、婚姻、亲情、爱情等日常话题进行交流

PART I

单元背景知识

1. The September 11th attacks

The September 11 attacks (often referred to as September 11th or 9/11) were a series of coordinated suicide attacks by al-Qaeda (基地组织) upon the United States on September 11, 2001. On that morning, 19 al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked (劫持) four commercial passenger jet airliners. The hijackers (劫机犯) intentionally crashed two of the airliners into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, killing everyone on board and many others working in the buildings. Both buildings collapsed within two hours, destroying nearby buildings and damaging others. The hijackers crashed a third airliner into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia, just outside Washington, D.C. The fourth plane crashed into a field near Shanksville in rural Pennsylvania after some of its passengers and flight crew attempted to retake control of the plane, which the hijackers had redirected (改道) toward Washington, D.C. There were no survivors

from any of the flights.

2. Franklin stove

During Franklin's times in colonial American, the severe winters would make it extremely cold in people's houses. Not only was this a result of poor insulation, but homes back then were built purely of wood. Many colonists counteracted this problem of cold spells by building open fires inside. Indeed, this was tremendously dangerous and harmful to the welfare of both families and their dwellings. Franklin rectified this unsafe method of heating by inventing the iron furnace stove, also known as the Franklin stove. The appliance allowed people to warm their homes less dangerously and with less wood.

PART II

课文学习精要

Section A Love Without Limitation

一、课文分析

1 写作方法

本文是一篇记叙文,作者用第一人称讲述了自己哥哥的故事,从而引出文章主题——爱无止境,朋友、家人间永恒的爱和支持可以让我们克服生活中的任何困难。贯穿全文的主要结构为“呈现问题—解决问题—进行评价”,作者先后运用了三次,整个文章无论在结构还是情结上都环环相扣,引人入胜。

2 段落划分

Part I (Paras. 1-3)

Problem 1: My brother, Jimmy, suffered brain damage when he was born. (Para. 1)

Responses: 1. My life revolved around my brother's. 2. My mother, my father and I helped Jimmy in different ways. (Paras. 1-2)

Evaluation: My father and Jimmy enjoyed each other's company. (Para. 3)

Part II (Paras. 4-7)

Problem 2: Father's death made Jimmy a wreck. My mother died six months later and I was left to take care of Jimmy. (Paras. 4-5)

Responses: I helped Jimmy adjust to a life without our parents. (Para. 6)

Evaluation: It was possible to have a home with room for both his limitations and my ambitions. And caring for someone like Jimmy had enriched my life. (Para. 7)

Part III (Paras. 8-11)

Problem 3: I had a party for Jimmy's birthday but none of our family could join us because of the difficulty traveling in a time of national disaster. (Para. 8)

Responses: 1. I called on my faithful friends to help make it a merry and festive occasion. 2. My friends brought the ideal presents for Jimmy. 3. The details of Jimmy's active performance at the party are described. (Paras. 8-10)

Evaluation: At the party, instead of making Jimmy happy, we were encouraged and pleased by Jimmy. (Para. 11)

Part IV (Para. 12)

Conclusion: The constant love and support of our friends and family would get us through whatever life might present. There had never been any limitations to what Jimmy's love could accomplish. (Para. 12)

3 课文概要

The passage is a first person narration which centers on the main theme, that is, love without limitations. When narrating the story of his brother, the writer applies three problem-response-evaluation patterns, through which the passage ends with a statement about how we can overcome difficulties with unlimited love, and how Jimmy, though being disadvantaged, has shown us the way to accomplish it.

4 翻译技巧

英语中状语从句内容丰富, 涉及面广, 可以用来表示时间、原因、条件、让步、目的、结果等, 是主从复合句的一种, 相当于汉语的偏正复句。因为与汉语的这种相似性, 大多数英语学习者都觉得状语从句的翻译并不困难。但是英语状语从句用在主句后面的较多, 而汉语的偏句(相当于英语的状语从句)用在正句前的较多。因此, 在翻译时, 如何将状语从句置于恰当的位置, 并如何将其与主句之间自然连贯地连接起来, 需要学习者灵活翻译。

本课主要关注 *no matter...* 引导的让步状语从句和 *just as* 引导的方式状语从句。

下面的例子来自课文及练习:

1. **Just as my father's death had changed Jimmy's world overnight,** September 11th changed our lives; the world we'd know was gone. (L. 65) 有如父亲的去世一夜之间改变了吉米的世界, 9·11 也改变了我们的生活; 我们熟悉的世界不复存在了。

2. **No matter where you are,** my blessing will always be there. 无论你在哪里, 我永远祝福你。

二、词汇与短语

New Words



1. agreeable *a.*

a) 令人愉快的

I've gone out of my way to be agreeable to his friends. 我已经尽力让他的朋友感到愉快了。

b) 可接受的

The purpose of the discussion is to find a solution agreeable to both sides. 这次讨论旨在找出一个双方都能接受的解决办法。

词语搭配

be agreeable to sth. 对……欣然同意

They are quite agreeable to our proposal. 他们非常赞成我们的提议。

扩展记忆

agreement *n.* 协定, 协议; 达成协议; 同意; 一致

2. beneath *prep.* 低于……的位置; 在……之下

Let's take a rest beneath the tree. 我们在树下休息一会儿吧。

Is there enough oil beneath the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to help secure America's energy future? 在北极国家动植物保护区下面有充足的石油来确保美国未来的能源吗? [05.6 CET-4]

New Words



辨析

beneath, below, under 和 underneath

这些前置词均可表示位置“在……下面”之意。

a) beneath 是书面用词, 有点儿文雅。

b) below 指位置低于某物或在某物下方, 但不一定在正下方, 所指范围较宽。

c) under 最常用, 表示某物直接位于另一物的下方, 在其下移动或被其覆盖。

d) underneath 常和 under 换用, 用来略微强调“遮盖”、“接触”之意。

3. ceremony n. 典礼; 仪式

During the marriage ceremony, the bride and her would-be husband usually exchange gold rings to represent the idea that their union will continue forever. 在婚礼上, 新娘通常会和即将成为她丈夫的人交换代表他们永久结合的金戒指。[05. 6 CET-4]

词语搭配

without ceremony 无礼地; 随意地

We visited the new comer without ceremony. 我们对新来者做了一次非正式的拜访。

扩展记忆

ceremonial a. 礼仪的; 仪式的; 正式的

4. costume n. 服装; 戏装

We're going to the party in eighteenth-century costume. 我们将穿上 18 世纪的服装去参加聚会。
actors wearing historical costume 身穿古装的演员

5. delivery n.

a) 递交; 送货

To speed up the delivery of letters, the Post Office introduced automatic sorting. 为了加快信件的运送, 邮局引进了自动化的分信系统。[05. 12 CET-4]

b) 分娩

The mother had an easy delivery. 母亲分娩顺利。

扩展记忆

deliver v. 交付, 递送; 发表, 表达; 接生

The chairman delivered a brief speech. 主席发表了简短的演讲。

6. disguise

a) v. 假扮; 伪装

She cut her hair short and tried to disguise herself as a man. 为了扮成男的, 她把头发剪短了。[00.6 CET-6]

He disguised his looks but could not disguise his voice. 他伪装了外貌, 但是无法伪装自己的声音。

b) n. 伪装物; 伪装; 假扮

At that time my disguise really took him in! 那次我的乔装确实蒙骗了他!

She wore a beard as a disguise. 她戴了假胡子作为掩饰。

词语搭配

in disguise 伪装, 假扮

Everybody went to the party in disguise. 每个人都化了装去参加舞会。

7. drain v.

a) 使排走; 使流出

The swimming pool is drained and cleaned every winter. 每年冬天, 游泳池的水就会被放干, 游泳池也会被打扫干净。

b) 使筋疲力尽; 使疲劳

Driving all day really drains me. 开一天车让我非常疲劳。

词语搭配

drain away (液体) 流走; 流失

I watched the bath water drain away. 我看着浴缸里的水慢慢地流光。

扩展记忆

drainage n. 排水系统; 下水道; 排水; 放水

8. erect

a) v. 建造; 架设

F. W. Woolworth was the first businessman to erect a tall skyscraper to commemorate himself, and in 1929, Al Smith, a former governor of New York, sought to outdo him. 伍尔沃斯是第一个建立一座真正的摩天大楼来纪念自己的商人; 并且在 1929 年, 纽约前地方长官史密斯试图超越他。[06. 12 CET-6]

b) a. 直立的, 竖直的

He is maintaining an erect position. 他一直保持一个直立的姿势。

辨析

erect, build, establish, construct 和 set up

笼统来说以上各词都可用作及物动词, 均有

New Words



“建造”之意，但是通过他们各自所带的不同宾语可以看出用法上的不同。

a) erect 指“竖立”，有一定高度，如：erect a monument 建立一座纪念碑。

b) build 一般指“建立、修建”，经常与 house, road, bridge, socialism, hope 等搭配。

c) establish 有“稳固建成”的意思，经常与 school, reputation, government 等搭配。

d) construct 指用各种材料建成一个整体，着重构筑，多与 build 通用，但更为正式，是书面语。

e) set up 着重“开始”的意思，可兼用于具体或抽象的事物，如：set up a new government 成立一个新政府。

9. exhaust v. 使精疲力竭

She exhausted herself in the attempt. 她因为十分努力而精疲力竭。

词语搭配

be exhausted by/with 因……而疲劳

The man was exhausted by the hustle and bustle of city life. 那个人被大城市生活的喧嚣纷扰弄得精疲力竭。

扩展记忆

exhaustion n. 耗尽；枯竭；放出；精疲力竭

10. faithful a. 忠实的；忠诚的

There is no friend so faithful as a good book. 最忠实的朋友莫过于一本好书。

Norman Davis will be remembered by many with affection not only as a great scholar but also as a most delightful and faithful friend. 诺曼·戴维斯将会被人们记住，不仅是作为一位德高望重的学者，而且是一位最和蔼，最忠诚的朋友。
[05.1 CET-4]

词语搭配

faithful to sb./sth. 忠于某人或某事

Russell remained faithful to his principles to the last. 罗素至死忠于自己的原则。

扩展记忆

faith n. 信任；信仰；信条

faithless a. 不忠实的；背信弃义的

11. grasp v.

a) 抓住；抓紧

She grasped the child by the hand when crossing

the road. 她抓着那个孩子的手过马路。

b) 明白

The student couldn't grasp what the professor was trying to explain. 对于教授的解释，这个学生不能领会。

词语搭配

have a good grasp of 深刻了解

We must have a good grasp of the fundamental principles of Marxism. 我们必须深刻了解马克思主义的基本原理。

beyond / within one's grasp 为某人力所不及或为某人力所能及

Happiness is a butterfly, which, when pursued, is always just beyond your grasp, but which, if you will sit down quietly, may alight upon you. — N. Hawthorn

幸福是一只蝴蝶，你追的时候总是追不到，但是如果你愿意安静地坐下来，它也许会飞落在你的身上。—— N. 霍桑

12. index (复数为 indexes 或 indices) n. 索引

For more reference, you must consult the index to the book. 如果你想要获取更多的资料，请参考本书的索引。

扩展记忆

index finger 食指

13. justice n. 正义；合理

Their demand for justice found an echo in communities across the nation. 他们对正义的要求在全国各社区内引起了共鸣。

词语搭配

bring to justice 把……送交法院审判；给予……应有的处分

The corrupt officials should be brought to severe justice. 贪官污吏应该受到法律的严厉制裁。

do justice (to) 公平地对待；公平地评判

To do justice to him, we must admit that his intentions were good. 公平而论，我们必须承认他的用意是好的。

扩展记忆

justify v. 证明……正当（或有理、正确）；为……辩护

justification n. 正当的理由；借口

New Words



14. long vi. 渴望

People are longing for peace. 人们渴望和平。

词语搭配

as / so long as 只要, 如果; 既然, 由于
So long as you study attentively, you will learn well. 只要用心学, 你可以学好的。

no longer / not any longer 不再; 已不

He couldn't restrain himself any longer. 他再也忍不住了。

Being out of work, Jane can no longer treat friends to dinners and movies as she used to. 简失业了, 她不能像以前一样请朋友吃饭、看电影了。

[06. 6 CET-4]

long for 渴望

The children have been longing for a trip. 孩子们一直盼望着去旅行。

扩展记忆

length *n.* 长度; 距离

lengthy *a.* 过长的; (讲话、文章等) 冗长的

15. merry *a.* 欢乐的, 愉快的

We had a merry time at the party. 在社交集会上我们玩得很愉快。

16. penetrate *v.*

a) 穿透; 渗入

The cold penetrated our bones. 我们感到寒气刺骨。

The Internet, intranets, e-mail, and portable computers have penetrated every corner of the world. 国际互联网、企业内部互联网、电子邮件、手提电脑已经渗透到世界的每一个角落。

[05. 12 CET-6]

b) 看穿

Not many people managed to penetrate my disguise. 没有几个人能识破我的伪装。

扩展记忆

penetration *n.* 穿透力; 渗透力; 洞察(力)

17. pledge

a) *n.* 承诺; 协定

He gave a pledge to handle the affairs in a friendly manner. 他保证会友好的解决这件事情。[03. 6 CET-4]

b) *v.* 保证, 许诺

The government has pledged that it will spend more money on education. 政府已经保证将在教

育方面花费更多的钱。

词语搭配

pledge to do sth. 发誓、保证做某事

They have pledged to end racial discrimination in areas such as employment. 他们已经保证在诸如就业等方面停止种族歧视。

18. pray *v.* 祈祷

In church we prayed to God for the sick child. 我们在教堂为生病的孩子向上帝祈祷。

词语搭配

be past praying for 没有希望

The dying woman is certainly past praying for. 那个垂死的女人肯定已没有希望了。

扩展记忆

prayer *n.* 祈祷, 祷告; 祷文; 祈求, 祈望

19. quiver *v.* 颤抖

The leaves quivered in the breeze. 树叶在微风中颤动。

辨析

quiver with 和 quiver at

a) quiver with 后一般跟 anger, fear 等表示人的感觉及心理的词。

b) quiver at 后一般跟引起某人发抖的外部事物, 如声音、景象、现象等。

20. reckon *v.* 想, 认为

The students reckoned the final examinations too difficult. 学生们认为期末考试太难了。

词语搭配

reckon on 指望

You can always reckon on me. 你什么时候都可信赖我。

reckon with 估计到; 预料到; 对付, 处理

I didn't reckon with having to wait so long. 我没料到要等这么长时间。

21. restrain *v.* 克制; 抑制

She could hardly restrain herself from hitting Walt. 她几乎克制不住自己, 要去揍沃尔特。

You should try to restrain your ambition and be more realistic. 你应该控制下自己的野心, 要更现实些。[04.6 CET-4]

词语搭配

restrain...from... 抑制……使不……

New Words



I cannot restrain them from going their own way.
我不能阻止他们走自己的路。

扩展记忆

restraint *n.* 抑制; 克制

restrained *a.* 克制的; 有节制的; 受到控制的

22. simplicity *n.* 简洁; 朴素; 单纯

She believes everything with childlike simplicity.
她像孩子一样单纯, 对一切信以为真。

扩展记忆

simple *a.* 简单的; 单纯的; 迟钝的

simply *ad.* 简单地; 完全地; 简直; 仅仅, 只不过; 朴素地

simplify *v.* 简化; 使简明

反义词: complication *n.* 复杂; 复杂的情况

23. terror *n.* 恐惧; 恐怖

This added to our terrors. 这增加了我们的恐怖。

词语搭配

in terror 惊恐地

She recoiled from the gunman in terror. 她面对持枪歹徒吓得直往后缩。

扩展记忆

terrorism *n.* 恐怖主义

terrorist *n.* 恐怖主义者, 恐怖分子

terrible *a.* 很糟的; 可怕的; 骇人的; 厉害的

terribly *ad.* 很, 极度

terrific *a.* 极好的; 非常愉快的

terrify *v.* 使害怕, 使惊恐

24. vacant *a.*

a) 空的; 未被占用的

The lavatory is vacant. 厕所现在无人使用。

The neighborhood boys like to play basketball on that vacant lot. 邻家男孩们喜欢在那片空地上打

篮球。[02.6 CET-4]

The only vacant one I have is 600 dollars, have you inquired at the apartment complex down the street? 我们这里只剩下每月 600 美元的一套房, 你去街那边的联合住宅那儿打听过了吗? [08.12 CET-4]

b) 茫然的; 失神的

He stared into sky with a vacant expression. 他茫然的凝视着天空。

辨析

vacant, empty, hollow, blank 和 open

这些形容词都有“空的”之意。

a) vacant 强调某物或某个位置没有被占用。

b) empty 指空无一人或一物, 或空洞无意义的。

c) hollow 指物体中间是空的。

d) blank 指上面没有写字、印刷或做记号的空白表面, 或指上面留着准备被填写的空白处。

e) open 指未被占有, 从而可被别人得到的。

25. whistle 吹口哨

Succeeding in the game again the players couldn't help whistling happily. 因为又一次赢得了比赛, 选手们禁不住高兴的吹起口哨来。

26. wreck *n.*

a) 疲惫的人; 健康状况差的人

He is but a wreck of his former self. 他现在身体大不如前了。

b) 残骸

The shores are strewn with wrecks. 海岸上布满失事船只的残骸。

扩展记忆

wreckage *n.* (失事的船或飞机等的) 残骸; 破坏, 毁坏

Phrases and Expressions



1. call on / upon 要求 (某人做某事)

He was called upon to tell the truth if he wanted to get help from us. 我们要求他说真话如果想要得到我们的帮助。

应用

那位老妇人多次要求儿子与她经常保持联系。
The old woman had called on his son for dozens of times to keep regular touch with her.

Phrases and Expressions



2. end up doing sth. 以……结束

At first, they refused to accept any responsibility, but ended up apologizing. 最初他们拒绝承担任何责任, 但最终还是道了歉。

Most likely, you will believe that this will take more time than you actually have and you will end up staring blankly at the pages as the deadline draws near. 通常你会相信这将占用更多的时间, 并且眼瞅着最后的期限就要来临, 你却盯着那些页面茫然不知所措。[07.6 CET-4]

应用

我们本计划去看电影, 结果却还是在家看电视。We were going to go to a movie, but ended up watching TV at home.

3. get (sb.) through (帮某人) 度过难关

The doctor said it was hard to get the patient through tonight since he was seriously ill. 医生说病人病得太重了, 很难度过今晚。

应用

朋友的帮助让他度过了那些艰难的日子。The help from friends got him through those hard days.

4. hit / strike home 被领会

It can be seen from his expression that her remarks had hit home. 从他的表情可以看出, 他领会了她的话。

应用

起先他听到这个名字想不起来是谁, 后来突然记起来了。At first he didn't recognize the name, but then it suddenly struck home.

5. lead up to 作为……的先导, 引起

My kind words led up to a request for money. 我讲了一些客气话, 作为开口要钱的准备。

Doctors said the disease could lead up to a vicious circle of further trouble. 医生们说这一疾病会导致更加严重的疾病, 从而形成恶性循环。

应用

这本书的第一章描写了导致一战的一些事件。The first chapter of the book describes the events that led up to World War I.

6. on one's own 独自地; 独立地

And many middle-class parents have gotten used

to managing their children's time and shuttling them to various enriching activities, so the idea of letting them out on their own can seem like a risk. 很多中产阶级的父母已经习惯了安排孩子的时间, 接送他们参加各种各样增强自身能力的活动, 因此让孩子们独自地外出在他们看来是很冒险的事。[09.6 CET-6]

应用

没有别人的帮助我们无法解决这一问题。We can't solve this problem all on our own.

7. pick on 找茬; 欺负

Why pick on me? 为什么偏要跟我过不去?

She still remembers when she was young her classmates always picked on her just because she was a black. 她仍然记得小时候就因为她是黑人同学经常欺负她。

应用

她告诉我男生老是欺负她。She told me that the boys were always picking on her.

8. tell on 告发

I'll tell on you when the teacher gets back! 老师回来时我就告你的状。

应用

当玛丽发现弟弟旷课时她向父母揭发了这件事情。When Mary found her brother cutting classes she told on him to their parents.

9. track down 追踪到, 追查到

We finally tracked down the confidential letter he had hidden in the hut. 我们最终找到了他藏在茅屋里的机密信件。

应用

警方用了几天时间追查到犯罪嫌疑人。It took the police several days to track down the suspect.

10. work out 找出答案; 解决

Hancock hopes his research will help companies work out the best ways for their employees to communicate. 汉考克希望他的研究能帮助公司找到员工们交流的最好的方法。[06.6 CET-4]

应用

我找不到解决这件事的办法。I can't work out how to do this.

三、难句详解

1. Accompanying my growing up was always “go out and play and take your brother with you”. (L. 3)

翻译 伴随我成长的是“到外面去玩，把你哥哥也带上。”

分析 这是一个完全倒装句，相当于“go out and play and take your brother with you” was always accompanying my growing up. 主语即引号内的内容是父母经常对“我”说的一句话。

提炼 在表语置于句首的这类倒装结构中，要注意其中的谓语应与其后的主语保持一致，而不是与位于句首的表语保持一致。

应用 箱子里是她小时候喜欢的一些旧衣服。In the box were some old clothes she favored when young.

2. I was in charge outside where I administered justice by tracking down the parents of the kids who picked on my brother, and telling on them. (L. 9)

翻译 我则负责外面的事，找到那些欺负我哥哥的孩子们的父母，告他们的状，为我哥哥讨回公道。

分析 句子主干：I was in charge outside. where 引导定语从句；by tracking down ... 和 telling on them 是并列方式状语，说明 administered justice 的方式；who 引导定语从句修饰 the parents of the kids.

提炼 where 可以作为关系副词引导定语从句：当主句中的先行词是表示地点意义的名词时，它只能作其所在的定语从句的地点状语。

应用 这就是那位老教授要给我们做报告的教室吗？Is this the classroom where the old professor is going to give us a report?

3. Usually very agreeable, he now quit speaking altogether and no amount of words could penetrate the vacant expression he wore on his face. (L. 18)

翻译 通常，他是一个令人愉快的人，现在却一言不发，无论说多少话都不能透过他木然的脸部表情了解他的心事。

分析 本句主干是一个由 and 连接的并列句，句中含有两个主语 (he, no amount of words)，两个谓语 (quit, penetrate)；句子末尾是一个省略 which 或 that 的定语从句来修饰 vacant expression；Usually very agreeable 是状语，表明 Jimmy 以前的状态。

4. I hired someone to live with him and drive him to work, but no matter how much I tried to make things stay the same, even Jimmy grasped that the world he'd known was gone. (L. 20)

翻译 我雇了一个人和他住在一起，开车送他去上班。然而，不管我怎么努力地维持原状，吉米还是认为他熟悉的世界已经消失了。

分析 本句是一个用 but 连接表示转折的并列句。but 以后的分句是一个含有多重从句的复合句：主语是 Jimmy；no matter how 引导让步状语从句；that 引导宾语从句；he'd known 是定语从句修饰 the world。

提炼 no matter how / who / what / where 在本文多次出现，引导让步状语从句，表示“不管……都……”，这时候可以用“疑问词+ever”（如：however, whoever, whatever, wherever 等）替换，如：whatever (=no matter what) you say, I won't believe you. 不管你说什么我都不信。但“no matter+疑问词”结构只能引导让步状语从句，而“疑问词+ever”

还可以引导名词性从句,这时就不能互换,如:Whoever comes will be welcome.不管谁来了都受欢迎。(Whoever 引导主语从句)。

应用 不论工作多艰巨,她从来没有怨言。No matter how strenuous the work was, no complaint ever passed her lips.

5. In fact, caring for someone who loves as deeply and appreciates my efforts as much as Jimmy does has enriched my life more than anything else ever could have. (L. 37)

翻译 事实上,关照像吉米这样一个深爱又感激我的人,更加丰富了我的生活,其他任何东西都不能与之相比。

分析 这是一个含有多重从句的复合句。句子主干是: caring for someone does has enriched my life. than 引导比较状语从句,是第一层从句; who 引导定语从句修饰 someone, 其中 loves 与 appreciates 是定语从句的并列谓语, as...as... 也是引导比较状语从句。

提炼 as...as... 与 than 分别在句中引导比较状语从句, as...as... 引导的比较状语从句表示同等比较, than 引导的比较状语从句是不同级比较, 从句常常为省略句。

应用 a) 我希望她将取得和你同样的进步。I hope she will make as much progress as you (have done). b) 我哥哥在上海住的时间比我长。My brother has been in Shanghai longer than I (have been).

6. I called on my faithful friends to help make it a merry and festive occasion, ignoring the fact that most of them were emotionally drained and exhausted. (L. 43)

翻译 我邀请了我的好友,请他们来帮忙把宴会弄得热闹些,增加点欢快气氛,没去理会他们多数人在情感上都有些疲惫这一事实。

分析 句子主干: I called on my faithful friends. to help make...festive occasion 是不定式做目的状语; ignoring... 是现在分词做伴随状语; that most of them were emotionally drained and exhausted 是 fact 的同位语。

应用 对你生病这件事,他们都很焦虑。They were all very much worried over the fact that you were sick.

7. Just as my father's death had changed Jimmy's world overnight, September 11th changed our lives. (L. 65)

翻译 有如父亲的去世一夜之间改变了吉米的世界, 9·11 也改变了我们的生活。

分析 句子主干: September 11th changed our lives. just as 引导的方式状语从句, just as 意思为 in the way that someone says 或 in the same condition something is in, just 起强调作用,有时可以省略。

应用 有如玛丽一生都在寻求时尚衣服,简一生都在寻找美食。Just as Mary has been searching all her life for the fashionable clothes, Jane has been searching for fancy food. 良药苦于利于病,忠言逆耳利于行。Just as bitter medicine cures sickness, so unpalatable advice benefits conduct.

8. But, as we sang for Jimmy and held each other tight afterward praying for peace around the world, we were reminded that the constant love and support of our friends and family would get us through whatever life might present. (L. 66)