

■ 关 剑 李常玉 主编

1

实用英语 同步学习指导

GLISH ENGLISH

石油大学出版社



ENGLISH
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实用英语
同步学习指导

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前言

《实用英语》是一套高等专科学校使用的教材。本教材的编写以原国家教委1993年颁发的《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》为依据。《基本要求》规定:普通高等专科学校英语课程教学的目的是,培养学生掌握必需的、实用的英语语言知识和技能,具有阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力,并为进一步提高英语的应用能力打下一定的基础。

《基本要求》将专科英语课程教学分为两个阶段:第一阶段应重视语言共核教学,培养基本的语言技能;第二阶段应结合专业,强调基本的阅读和翻译技能的应用。《实用英语》教学内容丰富,练习量大。学生要完成《基本要求》中的学习任务,如果只依靠有限的课堂教学是不可能的。尤其是培养较熟练的语言应用能力更要依靠学生课后的自习与大量训练。《实用英语同步学习指导》就是应这种需要而产生的。《实用英语同步学习指导》是诸多积多年专科英语教学经验的教师根据《实用英语》第二版编写的。编者结合日常教学中学生出现的大量实际问题与需要,将每单元分为重点词汇及短语、重要语法结构、课文难点详解、同步自测反馈、单元练习答案、课文参考译文、听说部分材料原文、泛读教程部分练习答案八部分。这八部分基本可以满足学生学习时参考的需要。尤其是第二部分重要语法结构和第三部分课文难点详解,结合教学重点与难点,编者进行了详尽解释,这对学生掌握必需的实用英语语言知识和技能定会有一定的帮助。本书的最大特点就是有助于提高学生的自学能力与实践能力。希望本书能成为高等专科学校学生学习英语的良师益友。

本书经我校加拿大籍教师 Mr. Erik Schomann 审阅,本书的编译部分经我校教师仇中海审阅,在此一并表示感谢。

由于我们时间和水平有限,书中难免有不妥之处,欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

1999年12月

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Unit 1

一、重点词汇及短语

Text A

experience	<i>n. & v.</i>	经验, 经历; 体验, 感受
adjust	<i>v.</i>	调整, 调节
one one's own	<i>prep. phrase</i>	独立地
handle	<i>n. & v.</i>	柄, 提手, 把手; 处理, 对待
account	<i>n.</i>	帐目(户)
clue	<i>n.</i>	线索, 暗示
locate	<i>v.</i>	把...设置在, 使...坐落于
check	<i>n.</i>	支票, 帐单
continental	<i>a.</i>	大陆的
federal	<i>a.</i>	联邦的, 联邦制的
now that	<i>conj.</i>	既然, 因为
savings	<i>n.</i>	储蓄(金)
aspect	<i>n.</i>	(问题、事物等的)方面
confuse	<i>v.</i>	把...弄糊涂, 使...困惑
suppose	<i>v.</i>	猜, 想象
park	<i>v.</i>	停放(车辆、飞机等)
go through	<i>v. phrase</i>	通过, 穿过; 仔细检查, 查阅
upperclassman	<i>n.</i>	(美)高年级学生, 大学三(或四)年级
find out	<i>v. phrase</i>	了解到, 发现
add to	<i>v. phrase</i>	给...增添
cope with	<i>v. phrase</i>	处理
have...off	<i>v. phrase</i>	休假
in a row	<i>prep. phrase</i>	连续地
across	<i>prep.</i>	在对面, 在...的另一边

Text B

assign	<i>v.</i>	分配, 委派, 指派
before	<i>ad.</i>	不久, 很快
wander	<i>v.</i>	离题, 离开正道; 漫游
mark up	<i>v. phrase</i>	把...标出
underline	<i>v.</i>	划线于...之下
seem	<i>v.</i>	好像, 似乎

case	<i>n.</i>	情况,状况;事例,实例
improve	<i>v.</i>	增进,改善
comprehension	<i>n.</i>	理解力,理解
promote	<i>v.</i>	促进,助长
retention	<i>n.</i>	记忆力,保持,保留
plunk	<i>v.</i>	砰地投入,扑通一声落下
daydream	<i>n.</i>	白日梦[喻](思想)开小差;幻想,空想
skim	<i>v.</i>	略读,快读;擦过,滑过
sink in	<i>v. phrase</i>	被理解,被理会
title	<i>n.</i>	标题,权利,资格
make sense	<i>v. phrase</i>	讲得通,有意义,行得通
clear out	<i>v. phrase</i>	把...清除
content	<i>n.</i>	内容,容量,含量
at the end of	<i>prep. phrase</i>	在末尾
purpose	<i>n.</i>	意图,目的
look over	<i>v. phrase</i>	把...看一遍
make up	<i>v. phrase</i>	编造
turn into	<i>v. phrase</i>	把...变成,使...成为
stand chance	<i>v. phrase</i>	有可能
concentrate on	<i>v. phrase</i>	集中,全神贯注
examine	<i>v.</i>	检查,细查
put...aside	<i>v. phrase</i>	把...放在一边
key	<i>n.</i>	钥匙,关键,要害
phrase	<i>n.</i>	短语,词组
major	<i>a.</i>	主要的,较大范围的
write down	<i>v. phrase</i>	写下,记下
aid	<i>v.</i>	帮助,援助
believe in	<i>v. phrase</i>	相信,认为
at least	<i>ad. phrase</i>	至少,起码
recite	<i>v.</i>	背诵,朗诵
once in a while	<i>ad. phrase</i>	偶尔,间或
go over	<i>v. phrase</i>	仔细的阅读一遍,浏览
technique	<i>n.</i>	技巧,技术,工艺
take place	<i>v. phrase</i>	发生,举行
definite	<i>a.</i>	明确的,确切的
review	<i>v.</i>	复习,回顾
in fact	<i>prep. phrase</i>	事实上,实际上
reference	<i>n.</i>	参考,提及,涉及

二、重要语法结构

Text A

1. Being on my own, talking with friendly people, and having Fridays off...

三个平行的分词短语独立结构,排比句的修辞手法。

2. be supposed to ; should, must, be expected to 应该,必须,被期望

e. g. Who is supposed to look after the room?

You are supposed to be responsible for them?

3. That's where we're going. 强调句

即: That's the place we're going to.

英语中特有的一种强调句句型是: It is/was + 强调部分 + that/who + 句子其他成分。

e. g. It is he who will be taught by me.

It is from the orange that we can get vitamin.

Text B

1. not...but 用来连接两个并列的句子成分,表示否定前者,肯定后者。

e. g. The mirror at that time was made not of glass, but of metal. 当时的镜子不是用玻璃做的,而是用金属做的。

Not that I don't want to go, but that I have no time. 不是我不想去,而是我没空。

2. to be expected to do sth. ; to be required to do it as duty or obligation

汉译时一般用主动式,意思是“预计”,“将要”,“应该”,“希望”等。

e. g. These mines are expected to go into production next year. 这些矿预计明年可以投产。

You are expected to finish it in time. 望你能按时把它完成。

You are expected to be punctual. 希望你能准时。

3. ...in most cases, (you) will be tested on what you read. 此句中包含了 what 引导的宾语从句, what 从句是名词性从句的一种。

e. g. What he said just now is right. 他刚才说的是对的。(主语从句)

That is what he dislikes. 那是他不喜欢的。(表语从句)

We don't know what the foreigners are talking about. (宾语从句)

我们不知道这些老外都在谈些什么?

三、课文难点详解

Text A

1. ...so I have many things to adjust to. (Para. 1)

I have something to do: 此句型属动词不定式结构,不定式作名词或代词的修饰语。

e. g. Mary needs a friend to play with.

There was really nothing to fear.

adjust to: to get used to by changing behavior or ideas

e. g. We must adjust ourselves to the new situation. 我们必须适应新的形势。

The body adjusts itself to changes in temperature. (人的)身体自身能适应气温的变

化。

2. ...these are just some things I like about college. (Para. 1)

“some”“一些”多用在肯定句中，否定句和疑问句中则用“any”，此句中的 some 作定语。

e. g. I have some questions. 我有一些问题。

Is there any ink in your pen? 你的钢笔里有墨水吗？

“some”除了作“一些”讲以外，还可以表示“某个”的意思。

e. g. I have read that in some magazine. 这个我在某一本杂志上读过。

3. Everything I do has to be my decision, and that gives me the responsibility of handling my own life. (Para. 2)

这是个并列句。在第一个句子中主语是 everything，谓语是情态动词 has to + be 的结构，my decision 作表语。主语和谓语之间的 I do 主谓结构作 everything 的定语。在第二个句子中 that 主语指代的是第一个句子的全部内容。及物动词 give 作谓语。后面表示人称的 me 作间接宾语，responsibility 作直接宾语。

4. 情态动词 must 与 have to 的用法和比较：

must 与 have to 均可表示必须，不同的是 must 表示说话人的主观看法。have to 表示客观需要。

e. g. I don't like this TV set. We must buy a new one. 我不喜欢这台电视，我们必须买台新的。

This TV set doesn't work. We have to buy a new one. 这台电视机坏了，我们得买台新的。

应注意：must 只有现在形式，要表示过去或将来时间里的“必须”就要借助于 have to 的某种形式。

e. g. We had to buy a new one. (had 表示过去式)

We will have to buy a new one. (will have 表示将来式)

5. 动词 handle 的用法：

e. g. handle a machine 开机器，这里 handle 的意思是操纵，驾驭

Wash your hands before handling your plates. 洗手后再拿盘子。

此句中“handle”指的是“触，摸，拿”。

She's very good at handling difficult customers. 她很善于(很会)对待不同的顾客。

“handle”这儿是“cope with”的意思。handle 还有另一种意思是表示“经营，买卖”。

e. g. This shop handles paper and stationery. 这家商店经营文具和纸张。

6. Before that I looked in the phone book since I had no clue about any banks around here or where they were located. (Para. 2)

首先从课文的上下结构中明白 Before that 中“that”指的是什么？since 连词表示原因，引导了一个原因状语从句。I had no clue = I had no any idea, where they were located. “they”表示 banks。这句话就等于：or the place where the banks were situated. “be locate in”是个固定搭配，表示“坐落于，位于”。

e. g. The school is located out of the center of this city. 这所学校不在市中心。

The village is located at the foot of the Western Hill. 这个村子位于西山脚下。

The factory is located near the river. 这家工厂设置在河边。

“locate”作及物动词,还可用主动语态:

The search-light promptly located the enemy plane. 探照灯立即找到了敌机。

Locate the position of the enemy. 探出敌人的阵地。

7. I went to the bank and made decisions for myself—whether to have a checking or savings account and whether or not to get a MASTER card. (Para. 2)

此句乍一看很长,似乎不容易搞清楚它的语法结构。我们可以先分析一下破折号前的简单句; I went to the bank 和 made decisions for myself 是两个简单句的并列。在第二个简单句中省略了主语。破折号后面是不定式结构 to have...和 not to get...。这两个不定式结构是由连词 whether...or..., whether...or not 连接的,用来作名词 decisions 的修饰语。

open the account: 开帐户

关于在银行开帐户,通常包括:

checking account (支票存款帐户,活期存款帐户)

deposit account (定期存款帐户)

savings account (储蓄存款帐户)

同 account 一起构成的习语有:

take into account 考虑,重视

settle accounts with 与某人结清帐目,[喻]算帐

account for: (1)说出钱的用途;(2)说明(原因等);(3)(指数量等)占。

e. g. account to sb. for the expenditure 向某人汇报开支

That accounts for delay of the train. 那就是火车晚点的原因。

The students with high marks of over 80 accounts for the overwhelming majority in this English exam. 在这次英语考试中,80 分以上的学生占多数。

8. whether(*conj.*)的用法: whether 一般用来表示犹豫两可,包含正反两面的问题。

(1) 引导主从句:

Whether you speak at the meeting matters very much. 你在这次会议上发不发言关系重大。

(2) 引导宾语从句:

The Kuomintang reactionaries did not care whether the people were starving. 国民党反动派并不管人民是否挨饿。

(3) 在不定式之前:

I haven't made up my mind whether to learn English or to learn French. 是学英语还是法语,我还没决定。

(4) 在介词后:

In most part of our country agriculture still depends on whether there is enough timely rain. 在我国大部分地区,农业的收成依然取决于雨水是否充足、及时。

(5) 在名词之后:

Few surgeons can answer the question whether a person over ninety can survive a major operation. 年过 90 在大手术之后能否存活这一问题,很少有医生能予以回答的。

(6) 与 or not 同时用:

It's difficult to say whether you can get a ticket or not. 你能不能得到一张票是很难说的。

9. That was one example of having responsibility now that I am on my own and of making my

own decisions. (Para. 2)

That was one example that..., example 与 that clause 之间属同位语从句。of having responsibility 所有格和后面的动名词作 example 的定语。now that 放在一起用,表示既然,说明的是一种新情况,意思是:as a consequence of the fact。

e. g. You ought to write now that you know the address. 你既然知道地址就该写信了。

Now that it has stopped raining, let's go at once. 现在既然不下雨了,我们立刻走吧。

10. on one's own; single-handed, all by oneself 独立地

e. g. Do you believe that the 15-year-old girl has translated this English story into Chinese on her own? 这个 15 的女孩子独自将这篇英语小说译成了汉语,你信吗?

The old lady is now on her own in a small town. 这位老太太现如今独自一人在小镇生活。

11. The Appositive Clause 同位语从句

e. g. The police expressed the opinion that the girl was partly responsible for the act. 警察发表意见说:这个女孩对此行为要负一定的责任。

The idea that all college students must learn two foreign languages is ridiculous. 让所有的大学生必须学两门外语的想法是荒谬的。

注意:在英语学习中要能够区别同位语和定语之间的差别,因为同位语和定语从形式上看几乎一样,试区别:

The news that China's women's volleyball team had won the world title soon spread all over the country.

The news that spread all over the country is true.

第一个句子是同位语从句,由连词 that 引导,that 在从句中没有语法功能。

第二个句子是定语从句,它由关系词 that 引导,而 that 在从句中有语法功能。

12. My parents aren't around to say. (Para. 2)

around 的用法:首先 around 有两种拼写方式,英国人多用 round。around 既可以作介词又可以作副词。在此句中 around 是介词,表示在周围,在身边。

e. g. The earth moves around the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。

There are many trees around the Kunming Lake. 昆明湖周围有好多树。

用作副词的例子:

e. g. The good news soon got around. 好消息很快就传开了。

Another autumn harvest season has come around. 又一个秋收季节来到了。

13. "No, you are not going out tonight" (Para. 2)

out 和 in 是一对反义词,表示出和进。

e. g. May I come in? 我可以进来吗?

Xiao Hong is out. 小红出去了。

in and out 进进出出

除此之外还有许多由 and 和 in 构成的介词短语。

e. g. A friend in need is a friend indeed. 患难朋友才是真朋友。

in need (prep. + n.)

in front of the house (in front of)

We have already been out of the trouble. (out of) 我们已摆脱了麻烦。

14. I came to Marymount University here in Virginia from New York and—even though I'd been here before—I was a bit confused about where I was going. (Para. 3)

整个句子中用了两个破折号,每个破折号后面都是一种层递的关系。第一个句子为简单句,句子结构是:主语(I) + 谓语(came to) + 宾语(Marymount University) + 地点状语(here in Virginia),第二个句子是由 even though 引导的让步状语从句。从句中的时态是过去完成时,主句中的谓语是 be confused 这样一个固定搭配。介词 about 引导的以疑问词 where 打头的句子作介词的宾语,整个 about 结构作句子的状语。需要注意的是 about 后面虽然是疑问词,但后面的主谓不可颠倒,要用陈述句的语序。

15. I was a bit confused about where I was going. (Para. 3)

=I didn't know for sure where I was going.

be confused about; not be clear, don't know exactly what to do

e. g. I'm afraid I'm a little confused about these things. 对这些事情我恐怕有些糊涂了。

Many people are confused about the new way of measuring temperature. 许多人对测试温度的方法搞不大清楚。

16. My mother and I drove in, not knowing the building we were supposed to go to, and the guard was especially nice; with a smile, he told us what building we were looking for and where we could park our car. (Para. 3)

这是一个并列复合句 (Compound Complex Sentence)。第一个句子 My mother and I drove in, “in” 表示进去,这里是指开车进入校园。not knowing...分词短语作伴随状态,其中的 we were supposed to go to 作 building 的定语。and the guard was especially nice 这个句子(主+谓+表语)同 My mother and I drove in 是并列的,后面的 with a smile 为方式状语,修饰后面的 he told us, us 后面的直接宾语是个从句,这个从句中又含有两个并列的句子,一个是以疑问代词 (what) 打头的,一个是以疑问副词 (where) 打头的。在 what building we were looking for 这个句子中,we 作主语,were looking for 过去进行时作谓语。(what) building 作宾语。“保卫人员告诉我们哪个是我们要找的大楼。” where we could park our car. where 问的是地点,作状语。could 是情态动词 can 的过去式,表示“能够,能力”。保卫人员告诉我们哪里可以停车。

park:既可以作名词又可以作动词。

n. 公园,停车场

e. g. This is a beautiful park! 这是个美丽的公园!

I'm sorry, there's no any park here. 对不起,这儿没有停车场。

v. 停放(车辆、飞机等)

e. g. Can we park the car here? 我们可以在这儿停车吗?

No Parking Here! 此处禁止停车!

parking meter(计算汽车停放时间的)停车计时器

17. Even now I feel comfortable in the dorm because there are friendly people around to talk with. (Para. 3)

这是一个含原因状语从句的主从复合句。feel comfortable 中 feel 作系动词。comfortable 作表语。in the dorm 介词短语作状语,dorm 是 dormitory 的简写形式。because 后面是个

there be 的句型。there are 作谓语, people 作主语。“around”在这里是个副词作状语。不定式 to talk with 作 people 的修饰语, people 实际上就成了不定式的逻辑宾语。

e. g. There was a quarter of an hour to kill, so he walked down the river. 还有一刻钟的空闲,于是他就向河边走去。

There was really nothing to fear. 这真没有什么可害怕的。

talk with: 与某人交谈

talk to: 找某人谈话,表示责备某人

e. g. We sat around and talked with each other on campus yesterday afternoon. 昨天下午我们在校园里围坐成一圈,相互交谈着。

I'll have to talk to the boys. They didn't do the work well. 我得说说小伙子们,他们没把工作干好。

18. My room was on the first floor of New Gerard. (Para. 3)

floor: (1)指房间的地面; (2)指楼房的层。

英美用该词有以下区别:

英 国		美 国	
basement	地下室	basement	地下室
ground floor	一楼	first floor	一楼
first floor	二楼	sencond floor	二楼
sencond floor	三楼	third floor	三楼
top floor	最高一层	top floor	最高一层

19. “Are you a new student?” (Para. 3)

new students 新学生

美国英语中大学一至四年级的学生是这样表示的:

一年级: (新生) freshman 二年级: sophomore
三年级: junior student 四年级: senior student

20. Finally—to add to my likes of college—I love having Fridays off; (Para. 4)

to add to my likes of college 不定式独立结构作插入语。“add to” 动词词组表示“增添, 增加”, 所以此句可译为: 最后, 我再补充几点我喜欢上大学的原因吧。我喜欢周五休息。

add to:

e. g. Fireworks added to the attraction of the festival night. 烟火使节日之夜更加生色。

Adjectives add to the meaning of nouns. 形容词是修饰名词的。

have day(s) off:

off 与 on 相对, 所以我们经常说: Who is on duty today? 今天谁值班(值日等)?

He is off duty. 他今天休息。

21. One Thursday night, my roommate and I and the people across the hall went to Georgetown. (Para. 4)

此句中有三个并列的主语: my roommate, I, the people. 在第三个主语 people 后面有一个介词短语 across the hall, 它用作定语修饰 people。across 表示在对面。hall 在这儿指的是 dorm。

22. 介词 across 的用法:

(1) 横过: There is a new bridge across the river. 河上有座新桥。

The people's policeman helped the old woman across street. 人民警察扶着老太太过了马路。

(2) 在对面, 在那一边: The factory is across the river. 工厂在河的对面。

23. We got in rather early the next morning, and my roommate (Juanita) and I decided to sleep in, something I couldn't do in high school. (Para. 4)

we got in rather early = we came back school quite early, 不定式短语 to sleep in 睡懒觉作 decide 的宾语; something 指得是 to sleep in, 即 To sleep in is something that I couldn't do in high school.

sleep in: to sleep late in the morning 睡懒觉

e. g. We usually sleep in for a bit on Sundays. 星期天我们通常要睡会儿懒觉。

He worked late and decided to sleep in the next morning. 他工作到很晚, 决定明天睡个懒觉。

high school 中学, 包括 a junior school (初中) 和 a senior school (高中)

其他的表达法: preparatory school

secondary school

middle school

24. I wouldn't be able to cope with five days of classes in a row. (Para. 4)

(1) cope with : to deal with successfully; endure

e. g. You should learn how to cope with a complicated situation. 你应该学会如何应付复杂局面。

We try to cope with difficulties. 我们设法克服一切困难。

Poor families have to cope with a lot of strain. 穷人家要经常面临经济拮据。

(2) in a row; continuously without interruption

e. g. He was elected president threes in a row. 他连任三届总统。

We have had good harvests for ten years in a row. 我们连续 10 年获得了丰收。

25. Although I like college, I can still get homesick. (Para. 5)

Although... 引导的让步状语从句。汉语中“虽然...但是”是转折连词, 学生在学习应该注意英汉在使用这一关联词时的区别。英语中如果前面用了 Although, 后面就不能再出现 but, 但句子中却含有 but 的意思, 汉语则不然, 它属于一组关联词, 缺一不可。

e. g. She went to work yesterday though he had a headache. 她昨天尽管头痛, 仍去上班了。

Although he was seriously wounded, he flatly refused to quit the battle line. 他虽然身负重伤, 但坚决不下火线。

Text B

1. Most students don't know how to study read. (Para. 1)

在动词 know 后面是带疑问词的不定式。how to study read 这一不定式短语作动词 know 的宾语。这种带疑问词的不定式有:

e. g. The question is where to get money for the project. 问题是我们到哪儿去为这个项目

筹款。(where to get money 不定式短语在句中作表语)

We just didn't know what to do with it. 对这件事我们真的不知道该做些什么。

(what to do with it 不定式短语在句中作宾语)

study read: used as a compound word, which means "to read in detail" (细读, 精读, 研究性阅读)

2. They usually open their textbooks to the assigned page and start reading. (Para. 1)

assigned page: the page they are asked to read 指定读的那页

start reading: 动词 start 后接的是动名词 reading. start 后面既可接动名词, 也可接不定式。请看下面的例句:

(1) 跟动名词(常说明动作将持续下去)

e. g. She started working at the mill at 13, just after liberation. 正好解放后, 她 13 岁时开始在工厂干活。

Soon she started calling me Big Sister. 不久她开始叫我大姐了。

(2) 跟不定式(比较强调动作的开始)

e. g. That winter they started to rebuild the dike. 那年冬天他们开始重建河堤。

Tomorrow I start to work. 明天我开始工作。

It was cold and starting to snow. 天很冷, 开始下起雪来。

3. assign 与 assignment 的用法:

assign 由 as(到)+sign(标号)两部分构成, 所以 assign 的意思就是: 把...标在...下; 派遣...在...下

e. g. (1) I assigned him to wash the plates. 我派他出去洗盘子。

The reporter was assigned to cover international news. 这记者被分配报道国际新闻。

(2) 指定(时间、地点)等

Has a day been assigned for the trial? 开庭的日子定了吗?

Let's assign a day for the next meeting. 让咱们确定下次会议的日期吧!

assignment 通常指课外作业。

e. g. The student's assignment was to write a book report. 学生的作业是写一篇读书报告。

4. But before long, their minds have wandered off somewhere. (Para. 1)

wander(off): to stop concentrating on something and start thinking about other things;
be absent-minded

e. g. The lecture seemed boring and the audience's mind wandered off. 讲座似乎很乏味, 听众都开小差了。

He wanders in his talk. 他在话中随意瞎扯。

"wander"除了课文中的意思“离题, 开小差”外, 还有其他的意思。

e. g. They wandered in the park. 他们在公园漫步。

The dog wandered off and got lost. 那条狗迷路丢失了。

5. Study reading is different from regular reading. (Para. 1)

regular 的几种用法: