

新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

同步辅导

总主编：田育英

分册主编：田育英 应舒娅

RECORDING HUMAN CIVILIZATION
AND BRIDGING DIFFERENT CULTURES

4



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4

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前言

《新编大学英语》是一套非常贴近时代的大学英语教材。该教材选材范围广，涵盖了社科类、人文类和科普类等日常生活的方方面面，对学习者的吸引力。

由于本套教材题材广泛，所使用的词汇量较大，又涉及多种语言现象，因而学生只靠课内时间完成这套书设定的任务是困难的。我们编写本套学生辅导用书的出发点就是为了帮助学生在课余时间系统地掌握好这套教材，协助学生在听、说、读、写、译各个方面打好基础。

本套辅导用书各个项目的设计体现了参与编写的老师们丰富的教学经验。全套书体例与项目设计是依据学生在学习本套教材时有可能遇到的问题和困难进行编写的。因此本套书具有体例新颖、针对性强、简明扼要等特点。

第一个栏目是考考你 (Quiz)

考查的主要目的是为学生在学习课文前通过自测作一个铺垫，一是可以了解自己在学习上的空白，二是在学习过程中遇到这些语言点时会有比较深刻的印象，有利于掌握重点。

考查的主要内容有本单元的重点词汇、词组、句型、易混淆的词汇的用法以及同义词、反义词等等，形式多种多样。这些不同的题型其实也就是如何掌握词汇的各种方法。

第二个栏目是听力导航 (Guide to Listening)

这一栏目不仅列出了该单元听力材料中的难词、词组及其解释，而且精选其中典型、地道的表达法，并给出译文。这些练习和解释为学生充分利用听力材料、学习更好的表达方法提供了条件。学生可以依据自身情况在听前或听后进行积极有效的学习。

第三个栏目是课内阅读详解 (In-class Reading) 和课后阅读详解 (After-class Reading)

课内阅读详解和课后阅读详解又分别包括：

1. 一般单词注释 (Vocabulary Notes) 此部分所列出的单词与教材中的单词表并不相同。首先，教材中是以字母为序排列，而我们的词汇表是以其在文中出现的前后顺序排列的。这样可以方便学生边看边查找单词，将这些单词与课文中内容连在一起。其次，我们在词汇表中删掉了学生在中学时就应该掌握的单词，一是没有重复的必要，二是为了更好地突出新单词。

2. 重点词汇用法详解 (Key Words and Phrases) 本部分精选了课文中出现的生词应识记而且应该掌握其用法的关键单词和词组。主要从释义、搭配、同义词辨析等几方面入手，使学生全方位地了解这个单词或词组的用法，并提供了大量实用、典型的例句和短语，目的是强化理解和记忆，同时为学生能自如地使用这些单词或词组提供了前提和范例。

3. 语料荟萃 (Useful Expressions) 本部分精选了课文中出现的地道有用的、常用的各类短语，如：television specials 电视专题报道；a biology major 生物学专业的学生；graduate school 研究生院。这些都是学生口语中常用的语料，比单独记孤立的词汇更有效。

4. 难句点评与翻译 (Useful Sentence Patterns and Translation) 本部分主要从句法层面上为学生正确理解课文提供帮助。具体说来，主要是从语法（尤其是句型结构分析）和语义

(尤其是个别词或词组在某一特定的上下文中的用法) 两方面入手进行句子分析, 并对重点、特殊句型着重讲解, 培养学生自己解决问题的能力 and 思路。对一些相对较简单的句子, 只给出了译文。

5. 佳句背诵 (Sentences to Recite) 本部分精选出课文中的一些优秀的句子, 每个句子都有各自的特色, 如在修辞、词的使用、句型结构或在思想内容上都值得学生咏诵。背诵这些佳句最终目的仍是更好地掌握英语这门语言。

最后一个栏目是课文答案及详解 (Keys)

在此部分中我们不仅提供了答案, 在一些练习中我们还针对不同的题型作了分析。

编 者

2000 年 11 月

CONTENTS

Unit One	
Happiness	1
Unit Two	
Human Behavior	36
Unit Three	
Attitudes Toward Work	72
Unit Four	
Honesty	106
Unit Five	
Appearance	140
Unit Six	
Advetising Campaigns	175
Unit Seven	
Today' Youth	204
Unit Eight	
The Media	241
Unit Nine	
Computer Technology	273
Unit Ten	
Medical Ethics	307
Unit Eleven	
Criminal Punishment and Crime Prevention	339
Unit Twelve	
Ambition	377

Unit One

Happiness

There is no fool who is happy, and no wise man who is not .

——Cicero

Enough is as good as a feast .

——Proverb

Quiz	考考你	
Section 1	Guide to Listening	听力导航
Section 2	In-class Reading <i>Finding Happiness</i>	课内阅读详解
Section 3	After-class Reading <i>You Can't Buy Happiness</i> <i>A Simple Truth about Happiness</i> <i>Optimism</i>	课后阅读详解
Section 4	Keys	课文答案及详解

Quiz 考考你

I . Match the words and phrases on the left with those on the right .

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. () identify | a. of logic and sense |
| 2. () a reasonable man | b. be busy with |
| 3. () Austin's novels are my favorites. | c. distinguish / make out |
| 4. () the only alternative | d. make efforts |
| 5. () deny | e. choice |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 6. () contrast with his promises | f. not admit |
| 7. () put down some wine | g. things one likes or loves |
| 8. () The skirt is gone out. | h. be different from |
| 9. () go out of one's way | i. store |
| 10. () be fully occupied in | j. out of fashion |

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the following words.

favorite indulge accompany suffer alternative
guarantee identify live with urge experience

11. Baked apples are Tom's _____ fruit.
12. He has _____ from ill health for some years.
13. Mary _____ her parents to the movies.
14. He swears not to _____ himself in alcohol any more.
15. They may _____ the punctual arrival of the parcel.
16. The committee members _____ that the government take positive steps.
17. The traffic was blocked, so we went by a(n) _____ road.
18. Many find such laws difficult to _____.
19. Ann had an unusual _____ when she stayed in the countryside.
20. Beauty is universally supposed to be _____ with goodness.

III. Match up the following verbs with their objects.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 21. indulge | a. somebody something(something to somebody) |
| 22. identify | b. from current circumstances |
| 23. suffer | c. oneself in doing sth |
| 24. reason | d. sth. with sth. else |
| 25. owe | e. hardships |
| 26. live up to | f. one's promise |

Keys:

1. c 2. a 3. g 4. e 5. f 6. h 7. i 8. j 9. d 10. b
11. favorite 12. suffered 13. accompanied 14. indulge 15. guarantee
16. urge 17. alternative 18. live with 19. experience 20. identified
21. c 22. d 23. e 24. b 25. a 26. f

Section 1 Guide to Listening 听力导航

I. Notes:

facial expression
the medal ceremonies
automatic expression of happiness
commentator
start with a general question
financial situation
basic necessities of life
win a lottery
take the case of

面部表情
颁奖仪式
幸福的自然流露
(电视)解说员,评论员
先问一个普遍性的问题
财政状况
生活必需品
中彩票(抽奖)
以……为例

II . Useful Expressions:

- 1) If someone greets us with a friendly smile, do we **respond with** a smile? 如果有人微笑着跟我们打招呼,我们也会报以微笑吗?
- 2) Would we **show our appreciation** with a smile? 我们会以微笑表示感激吗?
- 3) The economic wealth of a country does appear to **reflect** the overall well-being of its citizens. 一个国家经济富裕确实能反映人民的总体幸福感。
- 4) But once people are able to afford the basic **necessities** of life, having more money doesn't **necessarily** make them happier. 但是,人们一旦能够负担得起生活必需品,那么有更多的钱就不一定会使他们更幸福。
- 5) **As a matter of fact**, various studies show that lottery winners only get temporary joy. 事实上,各种研究表明,彩票中奖的人只能得到暂时的快乐。
- 6) Happiness is wanting what we have **rather than** getting what we want. 幸福来自于对我们所拥有的感到满足(直译:幸福缺少的是对我们拥有东西的满足感)而不是得到我们想要的东西。
- 7) That's a nice **way of putting it**. 这种表达很确切。
- 8) A steady **increase in** a country's prosperity does not mean an increase in its people's happiness. 一个国家财富的稳步增长并不意味着人民幸福感的增加。

Section 2 In-class Reading — Finding Happiness

Words and Phrases 词语注释与详解

I . Vocabulary Notes 一般单词注释

speculation *n.* (line 4)
pursuit *n.* (line 4)
predictor *n.* (line 14)
notably *adv.* (line 17)

思索
研究
预言者
显著地,特别地

<i>gloom</i> <i>n.</i> (line 19)	忧愁
<i>lasting</i> <i>adj.</i> (line 20)	持久的, 耐久的
sense of well-being (line 20)	幸福的感觉
<i>supposedly</i> <i>adv.</i> (line 24)	想像上, 按照推测
gender gap (line 26)	性别差距
<i>alcoholic</i> <i>n.</i> (line 26)	饮酒过度的人
<i>soar</i> <i>vi.</i> (line 30)	剧增
decade <i>n.</i> (line 31)	十年
assessment <i>n.</i> (line 33)	估价
individualistic Western cultures (line 36)	崇尚个性主义的西方文化
self-esteem <i>n.</i> (line 36)	自尊
<i>positive</i> <i>adj.</i> (line 38)	绝对的, 肯定的, 极有把握的
<i>prejudiced</i> <i>adj.</i> (line 40)	怀有偏见的
<i>empower</i> <i>v.</i> (line 42)	授权于, 使能够
<i>pessimist</i> <i>n.</i> (line 47)	悲观主义者
correlation <i>n.</i> (line 57)	相互关系
<i>outgoing</i> <i>adj.</i> (line 58)	喜欢外出的
<i>genetic</i> <i>adj.</i> (line 64)	遗传的
<i>outweigh</i> <i>v.</i> (line 73)	在重量(或价值等)上超过
<i>marital</i> <i>adj.</i> (line 78)	婚姻的
national surveys (line 80)	全国范围内的调查
<i>necessities</i> <i>n.</i> (line 92) (<i>pl.</i>)	必需品

II. Key Words and Phrases 重点词汇用法详解

1. **favor** (line 1)

1) *vt.* 赞成; 喜爱, 宠爱, 偏爱

A. We favor your proposal. 我们赞成你的提议。

B. Does happiness favor those of a particular age, sex, or income level? 幸福偏爱那些特定年龄、性别或收入水平的人们吗?

2) *vt.* 帮助, 促进, 有助于

The weather favored the harvesting. 天气有利于收割。

3) *vt.* (容貌)像, 似

The child favors his father with his brown eyes. 这个孩子的棕色眼睛像他的父亲。

4) 同根词:

adj. 心爱的; 喜欢的

A. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is my favorite novel. 《汤姆·索亚历险记》是我最爱看的小说。

B. Apples are my favorite fruit. 苹果是我最爱吃的水果。

n. 特别喜爱的东西; 特别喜爱的人

- A. David's a great favorite with his teacher. 大卫是他的老师最喜欢的学生。
B. These books are my favorites. 这些是我最喜欢的书。

2. **priority** *n.* (line 2)

1) 先, 前; 优先权

according to priority 依次

priority of one's claim 优先要求权

2) 需优先考虑的事; 优先配给

The highest priority of governments has been given to the problem of heavy traffic. 政府已经优先考虑解决交通拥挤的问题。

3) 同根词: prior *adj.* 在先的, 在前的; 优先的, 更重要的

This task is prior to all others. 这项任务比其他所有任务都重要。

prior claims = priority of one's claims 优先要求权

3. **indulge** (line 8)

1) *vt.* 使(自己)沉迷, 放纵(感情、欲望), 常与 in 连用; 使满足, 纵容

A. He no longer indulged himself in smoking. 他不再过度吸烟了。

B. He even indulged his children. 他甚至纵容孩子们。

2) *vi.* 沉迷, 沉溺

indulge in the wildest fantasy 一味异想天开

indulge in self-glorification 大肆自吹自擂

4. **identify** (line 13)

1) *vt.* 使等同于, 认为……一致; (常与 with 连用) 与……有关系

A. He identifies beauty with goodness. 他认为美与善是一致的。

B. That politician is too closely identified with the former government to become a minister. 那个政客被认为与上届政府关系过于密切, 不能成为本届政府里的部长。

2) *vt.* 认出, 识别; 鉴定, 验明, 同 distinguish / make out

identify one's luggage among hundreds of others 在几百件行李中认出自己的行李来

3) *vi.* (常与 with 连用) 同情, 理解

She identified with foreign workers. 她同情并理解外籍工人。

4) 同根词 identical *adj.* 同一的, 同样的; 完全相同的

A. This is the identical hotel that we stayed in last year. 这就是我们去年住过的那家酒店。

B. These two designs are almost identical. 这两种设计几乎完全相同。

5. **ground** (line 28)

1) *n.* 地面; 土地; 场所; 场地; 理由

ground troops 地面部队

till the ground 种地

fishing grounds / grazing grounds 渔场/牧场 give ground 让步, 屈服, 撤退

2) *vt.* 把……放在地上;使落地

The enemy was forced to ground weapons. 敌人被迫放下武器。

3) 搁浅, 触礁;使停飞, 使迫降

The fog grounded the airliners. 雾使班机停飞。

4) *vt.* 作为根据, 作为基础

His arguments are well grounded. 他的说法有充足的根据。

6. **accompany** *vt.* (line 32)

1) 陪伴, 伴随

A. She accompanied me to the doctor's. 她陪我去看了医生。

B. Lightening usually accompanies thunder. 雷声常常伴随着闪电而来。

C. The text is accompanied by illustration. 正文附有插图。

2) 伴奏

The well-known singer was accompanied at the piano by his teacher. 那位著名歌唱家的老师用钢琴为他伴奏。

7. **suffer** (line 45)

1) *vt.* 遭受(磨难);蒙受;经历

The enemy forces suffered heavy casualties by their own admission. 敌军自己承认伤亡惨重。

to suffer death 丧生

to suffer (a) loss 遭受损失

to suffer hunger 挨饿

2) *vt.* (常用于否定句)忍受, 忍耐;容许, 允许

A. He couldn't suffer criticism. 他受不了批评。

B. How can you suffer his insolence? 你怎么能容忍他的傲慢无理?

3) *vi.* 受苦, 患病;受损失;被处以死刑

A. His friend has suffered from ill health for some years. 他朋友身体不好已有好几年了。

B. Be careful, or our work will suffer. 一定要细心, 否则我们的工作就会受损失。

C. He was to suffer the next morning. 他第二天早晨将被处死。

8. **reason** (line 47)

1) *vt.* 推论, 推理; (常与 with 连用) 与……争辩; (与 into, out of 连用) 劝说

One could reason that pessimists, whose low expectations are so often exceeded, would constantly be surprised by joy. 这就可以推出, 那些悲观主义者们由于期望很低容易被满足而经常惊喜过望。

reason somebody out of prejudice 劝说某人消除成见

2) *vi.* 推论, 推理, 思考

reason from general laws 从一般规律推论

man's ability to reason 人类的思考能力

3) *n.* 理由;理智,清醒的头脑;道理,情理

by reason of 由于,因为

for no reason other than that 只是因为

in (all) reason/out of all reason 合情合理的/不可理喻的

4) 同根词:reasonable *adj.* 合情合理的,有道理的;适当的

a reasonable man 一个通情达理的人

reasoning *n.* 推论,推理;论证,论据

His close reasoning gave fibre to his argument. 他严密的推理使他的论点坚实有力。

9. exceed(line 48)

1) *vt.* (常与 by 连用)超过,超出;胜过

A. The cost will not exceed \$ 50. 费用不会超过 50 美元。

B. The results of the competition exceeded our expectations. 比赛的结果比我们预料的好。

C. This month's amount of deposits in the bank exceeds last month's by fifteen percent. 这个银行本月的储蓄额超过上个月百分之十五。

to exceed the speed limit 超速

to exceed one's authority 越权

2) *vi.* (在数量或质量方面)超过其他,突出

exceed in number (size) 在数目(规模)方面领先

10. urge (line 63)

1) *vt.* 推进;驱策;催促;力劝 (urge sb. to do sth./into doing sth.)

When my old friend urged me to accept a cigarette, it was more than I could bear. 当我的老朋友怂恿我接受一只香烟时,我实在熬不住了。

2) *vt. & n.* 极力主张,强烈要求(虚拟语气中常用)

They urged that we (should) take these steps. 他们极力主张我们采取这些步骤。

3) *vt.* 使劲干

to urge one's oars 用力划桨

4) *vi.* 极力主张,强烈要求

They urged against the adoption of the measure. 他们极力反对采纳这项措施。

11. alternative(line 77)

1) *adj.* 二者选一的;选择的

The way was blocked, so we went by an alternative road. 那条路被挡住了,因此我们走了另一条路。

2) *n.* 取舍,抉择;选择余地;替换物

A. We have no alternative but to go on. 除了继续下去,我们没有选择的余地。

B. That's the only alternative. 除此之外,那是唯一可供选择的。

3) 同义词辨析: **alternate** *adj.* 交替的, 轮流的; 交错的; 候补的

He and I go to the spare-time school on alternate days. 他和我隔天轮流上业余学校 (如: 他一、三、五去, 我二、四、六去)。

12. **prove**(line 93)

1) *vt.* (常与 that 连用) 证明, 证实

A. He has proved his courage in battle. 他在战斗中证明了自己的勇气。

B. Facts have proved that the creative power of the people knows no limits. 事实证明, 人民的创造力是无穷的。

C. The little boy has proved his cleverness in the television quiz. 这个小男孩在这次电视知识测验中证实了他的聪明。

2) *vt.* 试验; 由经验得知

to prove a new weapon 试验新武器

to prove sb.'s honesty 考验某人是否诚实

3) *vi.* 证明是, 表明是

A. The method / drug proved (to be) highly effective. 这个方法/这种药证明是非常有效的。

B. My advice proved to be wrong. 我的意见被证实是错的。

Useful Expressions 语料荟萃

age-old

有历史的, 久远的

teen years

青少年时期

give clue to

提供(找到)关于某事的线索

in study after study

经过反复研究

feel personal control

有自我驾御能力

be deprived of control over one's life

丧失生活自主权

suffer lower morale

意志消沉

trait-happiness correlation

性格与幸福的相互关系

reach out to others

试图与他人交流

make more friends

交更多的朋友

genetic makeup

基因组织

identical and fraternal twins

同卵和异卵双胞胎

set point

出发点

nine in ten

九成以上(十分之九);

three in four

四分之三

broken marital relationships

破裂的婚姻关系

four out of five

五分之四

be associated with

与……关联

Sentences 句子

I. Useful Sentence Patterns and Translation 难句点评与翻译

1. Although the scientific pursuit of happiness has recently mushroomed, speculations about happiness are age-old. (line 4~5) 尽管关于幸福的科学研究最近才迅速发展起来,但对幸福的思考却自古有之。
2. Yet knowing someone's age gives no clue to the person's lasting sense of well-being. Moreover, rates of depression, suicide, and divorce show no increase during the mythical "mid-life crises" years. (line 20~22) 但是,一个人是否幸福,他的年龄并不能给予任何启示。而且,抑郁、自杀、离婚的比例在所谓的“危机四伏的中年”阶段也没有上升的迹象。
sense of well-being 幸福观
mythical 原义“神话的,虚构的”,这里表示“盛传的,大家普遍相信的,有此种说法的”
3. Steady improvements in the economy are not accompanied by a steady increase in people's assessments of their own happiness. It seems that people become less satisfied over time with a given level of income. (line 32~34) 经济的稳步增长并不会使人们同时感到自己也越来越幸福。随着时间的推移,人们似乎不怎么满足于已有的收入水平。
It seems that... 是形式主语句,汉语习惯用人做主语,注意英汉习惯语序的差异。
4. Indeed, they usually have good opinions of themselves: They believe themselves to be more ethical, more intelligent, less prejudiced, better able to get along with others, and healthier than the average person. (line 39~41) 的确,他们通常自我感觉良好:认为自己比别人道德高尚,更聪明,少偏见,更善于与人相处,也比常人健康。
5. Feeling empowered rather than helpless, they also do better in school, achieve more at work, and cope better with stress. (line 42~43) 他们能力很强从不会束手无策,因而在学校里成绩也更好,工作中成绩更大,对压力更能应付自如。
rather than 而不是,而不会
6. "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed." (line 48~49) "无所期望的人才会感到快乐,因为他永远不会失望。"
Blessed is he... He is blessed...
blessed 受庇佑的,受祝福的;这里表示“感到快乐和幸福”
7. Although we might have expected that introverts might live more happily in the serenity of their less-stressed contemplative lives, extroverts are happier – whether living and working

alone or with others and whether living in rural or metropolitan areas. (line 53~56) 尽管我们也许会以为内向者过着沉思默想、不太紧张的宁静生活可能会更幸福,但是,外向的人更快乐,无论是独自一人或是与人相处,无论是住在乡村或是城市。

8. In experiments, people who act as if they had high self-esteem begin feeling better about themselves, and people who are urged to smile feel happier. (line 61~63) 实验显示,那些佯装自信的人自我感觉真的好起来了,那些强作欢笑的人也更快乐了。

act as if... 假装 high self-esteem 高度自信

9. One could easily imagine why the stress of close relationships might further increase illness and misery. (line 70~71) 人们很容易想像为什么亲近的关系所带来的压力会恶化病情,加重痛苦。 One 表示泛指

10. Compared with people lacking such relationships, those who can name several intimate friends are healthier, less likely to die prematurely, and happier. (line 73~75) 与缺乏亲朋好友的人相比,那些能够数出几个好朋友的人总是更健康、不容易早逝、也更幸福。

name v. 说出,指出

11. Such feelings help explain why, during the 1970s and 1980s, more married adults said they were "very happy" than did those who never married (39% versus 24%). (Line 82~84) 这种感情正好可以说明为什么在 20 世纪 70 年代和 80 年代,声称自己“非常快乐”的已婚者比未婚者多。

more married adults said... than did those... more... than... 结构引导的两种人的比较, than 后面句子动词倒装。

12. Better clues come from knowing what traits a person has and whether the person enjoys a supportive network of close relationships. (line 94~95) (判断一个人是否快乐,)更好的依据是了解他具有什么性格,以及他是否有一个良好的人际关系网支持他。

II. Sentences to Recite 佳句背诵

1. There is no fool who is happy, and no wise man who is not.
2. Like age, gender gives no clue to subjective well-being.
3. Living standards have soared during the twentieth century and are expected to continue rising in the decades ahead.
4. Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed.
5. The benefits of close relationships with friends and family usually outweigh the strains.
6. Although a bad marriage may be more depressing to a woman than to a man, the myth that single women report greater happiness than married women can be ignored.
7. Well-married a person is winged; ill-matched, shackled.

Words and Phrases 词语注释与详解

I. Vocabulary Notes 一般单词注释

contentment <i>n.</i> (line 5)	满意, 满足
beloved <i>adj.</i> (line 11)	深爱的(人); 钟爱的(人)
status <i>n.</i> (line 14)	身份; 地位
privilege <i>n.</i> (line 14)	特权
prestige <i>n.</i> (line 14)	声望, 威信
guarantee <i>v.</i> (line 15)	担保, 保证
prime <i>adj.</i> (line 15)	主要的
gown <i>n.</i> (line 18)	长袍, 礼服
unique personality (line 19)	独特的个性
await <i>vt.</i> (line 19)	等候
virtue <i>n.</i> (line 23)	美德, 优点
liberal <i>adj.</i> (line 28)	宽容的; 开明的; 自由主义的
lovable <i>adj.</i> (line 35)	可爱的
nurse <i>v.</i> (line 42)	护理, 看护
the least attractive daughter (line 45)	最没吸引力的女儿
opposite <i>n.</i> (line 54)	相反的人或物
talented <i>adj.</i> (line 55)	有才能的, 能干的
sleigh ride (line 59)	乘雪橇
journal <i>n.</i> (line 79)	日记

II. Key Words and Phrases 重点词汇用法详解

1. **experience** (line 3)

1) *n.* 经验

- A. Experience is their preparation for giving advice. 经验为她们进行咨询作了准备。
B. Experience teaches. 经验给人教训。

2) *n.* 经历, 阅历

- A. Please tell us your experiences in America. 请你告诉我们你在美洲的经历。
B. Yesterday afternoon Frank Hawkins was telling me about his experiences as a young man. 昨天下午, 弗兰克·霍金斯给我讲述了他年轻时的经历。

3) *vt.* 体验; 感受

- A. Some of the students had experienced what hardships meant before they entered the