

《21 世纪大学英语》

# 自学辅导

第3册

21 Century

胡青球 主编

College

English



北京航空航天大学出版社

《21 世纪大学英语》

# 自学辅导

第二册

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北京航空航天大学出版社



## 内容简介

《21 世纪大学英语》是根据教育部新颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(修订版)》编写的一套大学英语教材。《21 世纪大学英语自学辅导》一套共四册。第三分册的主要内容包括以下五个方面: 1. 课文难点详解; 2. 常考词汇详解; 3. 翻译技巧点津; 4. 课文练习答案; 5. 课文参考译文。

课文难点详解部分对每单元课文中的难句的结构、词汇及语法现象作了比较详尽的解释。

常考词汇详解部分主要列举了大学基础阶段应掌握的词汇, 特别注重大学英语四级考试常考的词汇。

翻译技巧点津部分详细介绍了多种翻译技巧。每一个单元介绍一种技巧, 并附以实例进行说明。

课文参考译文部分给出了各单元的课文的译文, 以帮助学生更好地学习和理解。

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## I. 课文难点详解

## Text A

1. L 2 Who else but a bookworm, with none of the normal kid's tendency to play rather than study, would grow up to be a teacher anyway? 不管怎么说,除了不像一般孩子那样生性贪玩、不愿学习的书呆子之外,还有谁愿意长大后当老师呢?

- 复合介词短语 with none of the normal kid's tendency to play rather than study 作定语,修饰 bookworm。
- rather than: 比……更,是……而不是……;宁可……也不愿……

这一短语常用于平行结构中,有时相当于介词,后面跟名词性短语;有时相当于连词,后面接非限定性动词短语或从句。使用这一短语要遵循以下几条:

- (1) rather than 后面的词或短语的形式要和主句中其平行成分的形式一致。
- (2) 如果主句中是不定式,那么 rather than 后面可接带“to”或不带“to”的不定式,以及 v-ing 形式。
- (3) 如果主句中的动词是过去式,那么 rather than 后面可跟过去式(和主句中的动词是平行结构)或动词不定式(指将来要发生的事情)。

- He lay rather than sat in his armchair. 他在椅子上躺着,而不是坐着。
- These shoes are comfortable rather than pretty. 这双鞋不好看,但是穿着舒服。
- Rather than cause trouble, he left. 他宁可走,也不愿惹麻烦。
- I'd like to stay at home this evening rather than go/to go/going out. 今晚,我宁可呆在家里,也不愿出去。

2. L 6 I've tried desperately to explain to my students that the image they have of me as an enthusiastic devotee of books and homework during my adolescence was a bit out of focus. 我竭力向我的学生

们解释他们对我的印象——一个青春期沉溺于书本和家庭作业的人——有所偏差。

- 从句 *that the image... out of focus* 作宾语。在这一从句中, *the image... my adolescence* 是主语; *they have...* 为 *the image* 的定语从句; 介词短语 *of me as... and homework* 也是 *the image* 的定语修饰语, 此处后置是为了避免头重脚轻。
- *out of focus*: *not clearly seen; not sharply defined* 焦点没对准的; 模糊的 它的反义词组是 *in focus* (清晰; 在焦点上)。
  - *The children's faces were badly out of focus in the photography.* 照片中孩子们的脸非常模糊。
  - *His personality is still a bit out of focus.* 他的个性如何, 这还不太清楚。
- 3. L 13 *Cupid aimed his arrow and struck me right in the heart.* 爱神丘比特瞄准他的箭, 正好射中了我的心。
  - *right*: *adv. exactly; just* 恰当地; 正好
    - *The accident happened right over there.* 事故正好发生在那里。
    - *The stream flowed right under their tent!* 这条小溪正好从他们的帐篷下面流过。
- 4. L 15 *All at once, I enjoyed going to school, if only to gaze at the lovely face in English II.* 突然间, 我喜欢上学了, 而这只是为了凝视英语二班的那张可爱的脸。
  - *if only*: 可以
    - (1) 用来表示让步关系, 相当于“哪怕只是为了……”的含义。
      - *I think you should get a job if only to stop yourself getting so bored at home.* 我认为, 你该找一份工作来干, 哪怕只是为了不再呆在家里闲极无聊。
      - *I'll have a glass myself, if only to prevent you from drinking it all.* 我自己也来一杯, 哪怕只是为了不让你全部喝光。
    - (2) 用来表示强烈的愿望, 意为“要是……就好”。
      - *If only she would stop singing!* 但愿她不会再唱了!
      - *If only we can get to the next petrol-station we'll be all right.* 要是我们能到达下一个加油站就好了, 那我们就没有麻烦了。
- 5. L 25 *Occasionally, Debbie would catch me staring at her, and she would flash a smile that radiated intelligence and quickened my heartbeat.* 偶尔, 黛比会发觉我在盯着她看, 这时她便会露出一个闪烁着智慧光芒、令我心跳加快的微笑。
  - *catch sb. doing sth.*: 撞见某人做某事, 发觉或当场抓获某人做

## 某事

- I caught the boys stealing apples from my garden. 我撞见孩子们偷我园中的苹果。
  - You won't catch me mending his socks for him! 我是绝不会做出给他补袜子那种事的!
6. L 36 I would henceforth become a seeker of facts. I would become Chief Brain in English II and sweep my princess off her feet with a surge of erudition, I had it all planned. 我将从此成为一个事实的追求者。我将成为英语二班的首席智囊,以渊博的知识使我的公主倾心于我。
- henceforth: from this time onwards 自此以后 它在句中的位置相对灵活,既可放在句首,也可置于句中或句末。
  - I promise never to lie to you henceforth. 我发誓从今以后再也不对你说谎了。
  - Henceforth the company will be known as Johnson and Brown Inc. 从今天起,公司将称为约翰-布朗公司。
- cf. hence: (1) for this reason, therefore 因此,所以; (2) from the time on 今后,从此
- It is handmade and hence expensive. 这是手工制作的,因此价格昂贵。
  - It is very late, hence you must go to bed. 时间已经很晚了,因此你必须睡觉去。
  - seven years hence 七年以后
  - sweep sb. off his/her feet: make sb. feel suddenly and strongly attracted in a romantic way 使某人倾心;说服
  - The young army captain has rather swept the girl off her feet. 年轻的陆军上尉使得少女为他神魂颠倒。
  - The crowd were swept off their feet by the force of the speaker's argument. 群众被演说者铿锵有力的议论深深感动。
7. L 47 I had to talk fast, so that I could get all the facts in before we reached the cash register. 我不得不讲得很快,以便在我们到达收银台之前,讲完所有的内容。
- get sth. in: manage to say sth. about a subject 设法说完,尽力插上话
  - I'll get my suggestion in at the start of the meeting. 在会议的开始,我将说出我的建议。
  - John talks so much that it's impossible to get a word in. 约翰说个



不停,别人根本不可能插上话。

8. L 58 “Why not?” said Debbie, playing right into my hands. “为什么不呢?”黛比说。这正中了我的计。

- play (right) into sb.'s hands: do something which gives sb. an advantage 干对某人有利的事

- It's just playing into your hands to lose temper with you. 我对你发脾气,恰恰中了你的计。

- In the basketball game, Jerry's foul played right into the opponents' hands. 篮球比赛中,杰瑞的犯规正中了对手的计。

9. L 63 The fire drill was over and we began to file into the building, so I had to step it up to get the natives in. 消防演习结束了,我们开始排队进入大楼,所以我不得不赶紧再谈谈土著居民。

- step up: (informal) increase the size or speed of (口)加快,增加

- The pace of the reforms is being stepped up. 改革的节奏正在加快。

- We're trying to step up production to meet the increased demand. 我们为满足需求的增长正想方设法增加生产。

10. L 79 Debbie seemed to relish our little conversations and hung on my every word. 黛比似乎很喜欢我们的简短交谈,她全神贯注地听我的每一句话。

- hang on sb.'s words: listen very carefully to 倾听;注意听

- Ann hangs on every word of her history teacher and takes very careful notes. 安专心听历史老师讲的每句话,然后仔细做笔记。

- When he'd get started on art subjects Laura would just hang on every word. 每当他开始谈文艺问题时,劳拉总是不放过每一个字。

11. L 82 In the classroom, too, I was gradually making my presence felt. 在教室里,我也渐渐让别人感到了我的存在。

- 短语“make + 名词/代词 + 过去分词”表示“让某人做某事”。

- He shouted to make himself heard across the room. 他大声喊叫,使整个房间的人都听得到他的声音。

- I can make myself understood in French. 大家能听懂我讲的法语。

- The boy tries to make his presence felt at home. 小男孩尽力使家里人感觉到他的重要性。

12. L 98 What I failed to perceive was that Debbie all this while was



going steady with a junior from a neighboring school—a basketball player with a C<sup>+</sup> average. 我未能察觉到的是黛比那一阵子正与邻校一个平均成绩为 C<sup>+</sup> 的三年级的篮球队员频频约会。

- 这里采用了强调句式“**What 从句 + is/was + 表语**”，对表语部分进行强调。

- **perceive**: 察觉, 发觉

- I perceived that I could not make her change her mind. 我发觉我不能使她改变主意。
- I perceived a note of unhappiness in her voice. 我察觉到她的话音中有一丝不高兴。

cf. **conceive**: 构想, 构思

- Half a century ago it's difficult to conceive of travelling to the moon. 半个世纪前去月球旅行是难以想像的。
- Scientists first conceived the idea of atomic bomb in the 1930s. 20 世纪 30 年代科学家们第一次有了制造原子弹的想法。

13. L 109 Soon she became no more than a memory. 很快, 她便成了记忆中的人物而已。

- **no more than**: 只不过, 仅仅

- No more than five people applied for the job. 申请这份工作的竟然未超过五人。
- They thought slaves were no more than commodities. 他们认为奴隶只不过是商品而已。

## Text B

1. L 2 You can tell me a car is only so much glass and steel, but I'll never apologize for losing my cool that day. 你可以对我说一辆车不过是一堆玻璃和钢块而已, 但我永远不会为那天的失态而抱歉。

- 句中的 **so much** 表示“简直是; 全然”。

- All these silly books are just so much waste paper! 这些无聊的书简直是一堆废纸。
- The ideas of the candidates are so much alike that he could see no difference between them. 诸位候选人的思想是如此相近, 以至于他根本看不出他们之间有什么不同。

2. L 4 A young man's first car is less a means of transportation than a monument to his discovery of youthful freedom. 一个年轻人的第一辆车与其说是一种交通工具, 还不如说是他发现青春之自由

的一种纪念物。

● less... than... : 与其说……倒不如说……

– He is less mad than stupid. 与其说他疯了, 不如说他笨。

cf. less than: 决不, 毫不

– He had a less than favorable view of the matter. 他对那种事情根本不抱好感。

3. L 7 Soon after my 16th birthday, my parents retired the old red family car and passed it on to me. 我16岁生日后不久, 我的父母亲淘汰了这辆老式的红色家庭轿车, 并把它转给了我。

● pass on sth. to sb. : 将某物传授给某人或传递给某人

– The old workers passed on their technical knowledge to the younger generation. 那些老工人向年轻一代传授了技术知识。

– After reading the note, he passed it on to Tom. 看完条子后, 他就把它传给了汤姆。

4. L 12 One famous afternoon after school, I piled ten friends into the car, including Eric, who opted to ride in the trunk rather than be left behind. 众所周知的一次是在一天下午放学后, 我把10个朋友塞进车里, 包括宁愿坐在行李箱里也不愿被丢下的埃里克。

● opt to do sth. : choose to do sth. 宁愿, 选择, 愿意做某事

– You can opt to receive your pension in small regular amounts or in a single lump sum. 你可以选择是以定期小额的办法还是以一次结清的办法支取你的退休金。

– He didn't opt to tell the truth. 他不愿说出真相。

5. L 25 As far as the little boys were concerned, I was a hero. 在小男孩的眼里, 我是个英雄。

● as far as... concerned: 就……而言, 在……看来

– As far as I am concerned, we should perfect the plan. 就我而言, 这个计划需要完善。

– As far as we are concerned, you can go whenever you want. 就我们而言, 你们随时都可以走。

6. L 28 My parents—furious, of course—settled on my punishment: I would use my upcoming summer wages to pay for the repairs. 我的父母当然非常生气, 他们决定了对我的惩罚: 我得用我那年夏天打工赚来的工资支付修理费。

● settle on/upon: decide on, agree on 决定, 选定

– We must settle on a date for the meeting. 我们得选定开会的

日期。

- She wanted blue and I wanted yellow, so we settled on green. 她要蓝的,我要黄的,因此我们选定绿的。
7. L 30 To lessen the financial blow, I insisted that the mechanic fix the car with used parts. 为了减轻这一经济上的打击,我坚持要汽车机修工用旧零件。
- 当动词 insist 表示“坚决要求”的意思时,后面的 that 从句要用虚拟语气,即(should) + 动词原形。其他具有类似含义的动词有: order, command, demand, request, ask, recommend, propose, suggest 等。
  - We insist that a meeting (should) be held as soon as possible. 我们坚持会议应尽快召开。
  - She recommended that we avoid giving offense. 她建议我们避免找麻烦。
  - He commanded that we attack at once. 他命令我们立即发起进攻。
8. L 51 But after a few days trying out whoever was the newest, we always wound up back in my old car. 但是不论谁的车最新,试过几天之后,最终我们总是又回到我的旧车里。
- try out sb./sth.: 试用某人或某物
  - The idea sounds fine, but we need to try it out in practice. 这个主意听起来不错,但我们要在实践中试验一下。
  - We won't be able to tell what skills the man has until we try him out. 要等试用一段时期以后,我们才知道这人有什么特长。
  - wind up: 结束,歇业
  - His business wound up broke. 他的生意以破产告终。
  - If you go on overworking like this, you'll wind up in hospital. 如果你再像这样操劳过度的话,总有一天你要躺进医院里去。
9. L 60 While most of my friends invested in car stereos that could rattle windows a block away, I stuck with the old original radio that barely picked up two stations on a good night. 当我的大多数朋友给汽车配上了能将几条街区以外的玻璃窗震得格格作响的汽车立体声音响时,我一直在用原来那台即使在晴好的夜晚也只能勉强收到两个电台的旧收音机。
- pick up: (of a radio, etc) (收音机等)收听到
  - We picked up radio signals for help from the damaged plane. 我们接收到那架发生故障的飞机发出的无线电求救信号。



— We picked up two submarines on sonar. 我们用声波定位仪观察到两条潜水艇。

10. L 67 But the moments that truly stand out were more sober. 但是真正令人难忘的还是更为严肃的时刻。

• stand out; be noticeable 突出

— The words on the sign stand out well. 标记上的字很醒目。

— The picture stands out as the most attractive. 这一幅画特别引人注目。

## II. 常考词汇详解

**identify vt.**

① (as) to prove or show the identity(身分) of 证明, 认出, 识别; 确认, 鉴定

— She identified herself to the police as the driver of the vehicle. 她向警察确认自己是这辆车的驾驶员。

② to discover or recognize 发现, 承认, 确定

— They have now identified the main reason of the problem. 他们现在已发现问题的主要原因。

**identify with phr. v.**

① (identify with sb./sth.) to feel one shares (the ideas, feelings, problems, etc) of (someone, esp. a person in a story) 与(某人)在思想感情上产生(共鸣); 与(尤指故事中的角色)有同感

— Reading this book, we can identify with the main character/ with the main character's struggle. 阅读这本书, 我们会发现自己与书中主人公有同感/认同主人公的斗争。

② (identify sb. with sth.) to cause or consider (someone) to be connected with 使与……有关联; 认为(某人)与……有关联

— He is too closely identified with the previous administration to be given a job in this one. 他与前政府的关系过于密切, 难以在本届政府中得到一官半职。

— identification n.

**idle adj.**

① not working or operating productively 不工作的; 闲散的, 空闲的

— Owing to the electricity strike, a lot of factory workers were left idle. 由于电业工人罢工, 许多工厂的工人无活可干。

② lazy; wasting time 懒惰的, 懒散的; 无所事事的

- an idle fellow 游手好闲的家伙

[辨析] idle, lazy

• idle 懒散的;无所事事的 它通常指不去做自己应该做的事,而做一些无益的事情。

- He has been idle for a week. 他一星期没有干正事。

• lazy 懒惰的 它指厌恶工作或行动懒散。

- The lazy fellow is still sleeping. 这懒家伙还在睡觉。

v. ③ (away) to waste time doing nothing 虚度时光,浪费时间;无所事事

- Don't idle away your precious time. 你不要浪费宝贵的时间。

## ignore

vt. to take no notice of; refuse to pay attention to 不顾;不理;忽视

- The government would be unwise to ignore the growing dissatisfaction with its economic policies. 政府忽视对其经济政策日益增长的不满是不明智的。

—ignorant *adj.*

—ignorance *n.*

• [比较] ignore 和 be ignorant of

• ignore 不顾;不理;忽视

- He ignored the speed limit (= he knew about it, but paid no attention to it) and drove very fast. 他不顾时速限制,把车子开得很快。

• be ignorant of 无知的,无学识的,愚昧无知的,不知道的

- He was driving very fast because he was ignorant of the fact that (= didn't know) there was a speed limit. 他因为不知道有时速限制,所以把车开得很快。

## III. 翻译技巧点津

### 词类的转换

由于汉英两种语言在表达习惯及语言结构上有很大的差异,所以在翻译时如果不考虑具体情况,都千篇一律地把名词译成名词,动词译成动词,往往会使译文笨拙别扭,或不能很好地表达原意。因此在英译汉时,在译文中需要转换有些词的词性才能使汉语译文通顺自然。在汉译英时,词类转换归纳起来有以下三种情况:

## 1. 转译成动词

汉语中动词用得很多,且有大量的动宾结构,还有连动式、兼动式。而英语中一句话里往往只用一个谓语动词。英语中名词比汉语中名词用得很多,英语中有许多含有动作意味的介词和副词,汉译时往往可以译成动词。例:

### a. 名词转译成动词

- The doctor's extremely quick *arrival* and uncommonly careful *examination* of the patient brought about his rapid *recovery*. 医生迅速到达,并且非常仔细地检查了病人,因此病人很快就康复了。
- Rockets have found *application* for the *exploration* of the universe. 火箭已用来探索宇宙了。
- He is a good *eater* and a good *sleeper*. 他能吃能睡。
- No *violation* of this principle can be tolerated. 绝不允许违反这个原则。
- He taught us the *value* of an opportunity. 他教导我们要珍惜每一个机会。

### b. 介词或副词转译成动词

- He is *at* his books. 他在读书。
- He has someone *behind* him. 有人给他撑腰。
- Is this train *for* Chicago? 这火车开往芝加哥吗?
- *Down* with the old and *up* with the new. 破旧立新。
- She opened the window to let fresh air *in*. 她把窗户打开,让新鲜空气进来。

### c. 形容词转译成动词

英语中表示知觉、情欲、欲望等心理状态的形容词,在系动词后作表语用时,往往可转译成汉语动词。常见的这类形容词还有: certain, careful, angry, sure, afraid, doubtful, aware, concerned, glad, delighted, sorry, ashamed, thankful, anxious, grateful, able 等。

- I am so *grateful* to my father for his continuous encouragement during my childhood. 我非常感激父亲,因为在我小的时候他总是不断地鼓励我。
- Doctors have said that they are not *sure* they can save his life. 医生们说他们不能肯定能救得了他的命。
- We are deeply *concerned* at the news that your country has been struck by an earthquake. 获悉贵国遭受地震,我们极为关切。



## 2. 转译成名词

### a. 动词转译成名词

- His speech *impressed* the audience deeply. 他的演讲给听众的印象很深。
- The products of this factory are chiefly *characterized* by their fine workmanship and durability. 该厂生产的产品的主要特点是工艺精湛、经久耐用。
- Socialist revolution *aims at* liberation of the productive forces. 社会主义革命的目的是解放生产力。

### b. 形容词转译成名词

- They did their best to help the *sick* and the *wounded*. 他们尽了最大的努力帮助病号和伤员。
- Stevenson was *eloquent* and *elegant* —but *soft*. 史蒂文森有口才, 有风度, 但没有勇气。

## 3. 转译成形容词

### a. 名词转译成形容词

- We found *difficulty* in solving this complicated problem. 我们感到解决这个复杂的问题是困难的。
- The garden-party is a great *success*. 那个园会真是圆满极了。

### b. 副词转译成形容词

- This film impressed him *deeply*. 这部电影留给了他深刻的印象。
- The sun rose *thinly* from the sea. 淡淡的太阳从海上升起。
- Boys usually think *differently* from girls. 男孩子的思维方式通常与女孩子的不一样。

## IV. 课文练习答案

### Text A

#### Vocabulary

##### III

- |               |               |               |                 |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. compulsory | 2. relish     | 3. confidence | 4. consequences |
| 5. incentive  | 6. henceforth | 7. invest     | 8. perceive     |
| 9. passion    | 10. scheming  |               |                 |

##### IV

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. going steady with Richard     | 2. in time                       |
| 3. played into his enemy's hands | 4. beyond her wildest dreams     |
| 5. hung on Michael's every word  | 6. out of focus                  |
| 7. feed on                       | 8. the apple of Chris's eye      |
| 9. filed into the courtroom      | 10. poring over their collection |

## Word Building

### VI

- A. 1. actress                      2. empress                      3. goddess                      4. mistress  
5. waitress                      6. lioness                      7. priestess                      8. heiress
- B. 1. Goddess                      2. waitresses, actresses                      3. Lionesses  
4. mistresses

### VII

- A. 1. examinee 应试者                      2. referee 裁判                      3. appointee 被任命者  
4. refugee 难民                      5. addressee 收件人                      6. trainee 受训者  
7. escapee 逃犯                      8. absentee 缺席者                      9. payee 受款人
- B. 1. examinee                      2. trainee                      3. absentee  
4. refugees                      5. addressee                      6. escapee

## Structure

### IX

1. Having too many work on the team slows our work down rather than speeding it up.
2. He wanted to make his living as a teacher rather than as a businessman.
3. In most modern societies women are treated as professional equals rather than as servants.
4. "Body language" refers to communication through the way you move rather than to speech.
5. He preferred to sit quietly in class rather than risking giving an answer that might be wrong.
6. Andrew is convinced that love rather than money is the key to happiness.
7. Many people nowadays communicate by e-mail rather than by phones and faxes.
8. Mrs. Kester made students think for themselves rather than telling them what to think.

### X

1. if only to attract more readers.
2. if only to get his two teeth filled.
3. if only to make a good impression on his girlfriend.
4. if only to teach him a lesson on how dangerous it is to be so careless.
5. if only to stop yourself getting so bored at home.

## Translation

### XII

正在上学的孩子们中有一种普遍的错误观念,即他们的老师们曾是些神童。不管怎么说,除了不像一般孩子那样生性贪玩、不愿学习的书呆子之外,还有谁愿意长大后当老师呢?

我竭力向我的学生们解释他们对我的印象——一个青春期沉溺于书本和家庭作业的人——有所偏差。恰恰相反,我极为憎恨义务教育。我永远都无法接受当鱼儿正在咬钩时不得不去上学的想法。

### XIII

1. Tom was transferred to our school last year. He hung on Miss Yang's every

- word in class and soon became the apple of her eye.
2. Seeing his daughter graduate from high school, he felt a surge of love and pride that he couldn't express in word.
  3. Last year when Mr. Li began his first venture into the stock market, becoming a millionaire was beyond his wildest dream.
  4. On my holiday, I was lucky enough to witness some wild seals feeding on fish. I took several photos of them, but unfortunately they were all out of focus.
  5. The price has been going steady with the actress for three years and nothing can alter their decision to get married next week.
  6. It is complete misconception that the poor do not need compulsory education because they do not even have enough to feed on. But without education, how can people ever overcome their poverty?
  7. All of David's classmates are completely stumped—no one can work out how he became a top student overnight?
  8. It was obvious that her rejection of his proposal hit him hard, but in time he recovered from his wounds.

#### Cloze

#### XIV

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. C  
11. B 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. D 16. B 17. C 18. C

### Text B

#### Comprehension

#### XVIII

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. F

### Text C

#### XXI

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. A

## V. 课文参考译文

### Text A 我曾经是怎么变聪明的

史蒂夫·布罗迪

正在上学的孩子们中有一种普遍的错误观念,即他们的老师们曾是些神童。不管怎么说,除了不像一般孩子那样生性贪玩、不愿学习的书呆子之外,还有谁愿意长大后当老师呢?

我竭力向我的学生们解释他们对我的印象——一个青春期沉溺于书本和家庭作业的人——有所偏差。恰恰相反,我极为憎恨义务教育。我永远都无法接受当鱼儿正在咬钩时不得不去上学的想法。