



全国高校网络教育公共基础课教材

大学英语

自主学习手册

4

专升本阶段

总主编：欣 羚

主 编：张露蓓 杨安文

副主编：易 红 李 海

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

《大学英语自主学习手册》系列为全国高校网络教育公共基础课教材《大学英语》系列的配套学习材料，供高校网络学院不同层次非英语专业学生作为教材辅助学习材料使用，也可作为教师课堂授课的参考书和练习册。

手册编写充分体现了网络教育中英语语言学习的特殊性，内容涵盖全国高校网络教学考试委员会制定的《全国高校网络教育大学英语(B)考试大纲》(2007年修订版)、《全国高校网络教育大学英语考试指南》所涉及的范围。

本系列手册注重难易度的把握，强调对所学知识的系统复习和巩固。编者根据教材及大纲要求，遵循循序渐进的原则，针对重点、难点知识设计练习；重视知识的扩张性和延展性，在反复操练中适当加深难度、拓宽广度，使语言文化知识学习和语言技能培养同步进行。

本系列手册将知识性、实用性和趣味性融为一体。在知识点讲解和练习安排上充分考虑成人的学习和心理特点，使整个学习过程实现以知识为线索，学有所用的理想状况。

册数安排

该系列手册分为一至四册，分别针对全国高校网络教育公共基础课教材《大学英语》的一至四级。每册含八个单元，每单元均针对教材中的主题和内容，做到紧扣教材，联系实际，对知识点进行整合、对比和总结，使学员的英语语言能力得到综合训练。

主要模块

本系列手册针对网络教育英语教学和学习的特殊性，根据教材内容划分单元，每单元内容如下：

● 单元导读

本部分为单元主题导入，采用中文解释方式，便于学生理解，能有效激活学生已有的相关知识背景，激发学生学习兴趣，积累文化知识。

● 课文精讲

本部分针对教材精读课文 (Text A) 和泛读课文 (Text B 和 Text C) 进行详解。具体包括:

- ☆ **文章导读、背景知识、文章写作风格及结构:** 针对课文中出现的与文化或背景知识相关的关键词或短语进行解释, 导入主题, 对课文进行串讲。包括用中文简要概括文章大意, 用中文对篇章结构和写作风格进行分析等。
- ☆ **词汇点睛、短语解析:** 将重点词汇和短语结合课文内容及考点, 通过同根词、音近词、形近词的比较, 帮助学生快速、准确地理解词汇含义并掌握其用法。
- ☆ **难句突破:** 重点选择有丰富语言点、文化知识或句式较难的句子加以注释和讲解。采用中文分析句子结构, 给出英文释义和中文翻译, 对句子中出现的特殊句型、搭配进行中文讲解, 并给出其他英文例句及中文翻译。此外, 补充相关句型、搭配的比较和辨析。比较和辨析均用中文讲解, 并给出英文例句和中文翻译。
- ☆ **参考译文:** 每篇文章配精彩译文, 均为精心之作, 字斟句酌, 文笔传神, 帮助学生准确理解课文, 领悟文章主旨。
- ☆ **习题全解:** 对课后的全部练习, 给出参考答案及部分中文译文, 并附有深入浅出的解释, 最大限度地方便学员自学。

● 语言拓展

本部分对教材扩展学习部分的日常用语、阅读技巧、写作技巧和语法知识四个板块进行详细讲解, 并视情况作相应扩展。具体包括:

- ☆ **日常用语(Use of English):** 用中文对教材对应板块中的相关口语表达加以解释和适当补充, 激发学习兴趣, 增加学生口语练习素材。
- ☆ **阅读技巧(Reading Skills):** 为教材对应板块中的相关练习提供参考答案, 必要时作一定讲解。
- ☆ **写作技巧(Writing Skills):** 为教材对应板块中的写作练习提供范文, 供学生学习和参考。
- ☆ **语法知识(Grammar):** 为教材对应板块中的习题提供答案, 并提供讲解和中文译文。

● 每课一练

本部分旨在提供与课本知识相关的补充拓展练习。具体包括：

- ☆ **词汇结构**：30个单选题，其中词汇和语法约各占一半。词汇题目考查本单元学习的重点词汇、短语（特别是A课文）；语法题则考查本单元所学的语法专项知识。
- ☆ **阅读理解**：两篇与学生水平相适应的阅读理解练习，每篇5个题目。
- ☆ **练习答案**：每课一练答案及详解。

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单元导读

人们发现，在人类社会，美满的婚姻是确保夫妻和子女间感情幸福的最佳方式。与那些孑然一身的人相比，拥有幸福婚姻的人能够以更健康的方式来应对生活中的压力。然而，并非所有的婚姻都美满、都会有幸福的结局。痛苦可能会伴随一些夫妇一辈子，而他们也可能选择离婚来终止双方的婚姻关系。为什么有些人的婚姻幸福，而有些人的婚姻却并不如意呢？美满婚姻的关键之处在于夫妻双方都能意识到婚姻是夫妻关系的不断发展，它需要夫妻双方既能满足对方的要求与愿望，又不会迷失个人目标、丧失自我。

课文精讲

TEXT



文章导读

浪漫甜蜜的婚姻是所有情侣所期盼的，但建立在浪漫基础上的婚姻是否一定能够天长地久呢？如何才能更好地维系和经营婚姻？幸福美满的婚姻是否意味着双方的宽容和理解？也许本文作者的父母从争吵到相濡以沫的六十余年婚姻历程能够对我们有所启迪。



文章写作风格及结构

本文为记叙文，主题贴近生活，文章条理清晰，写作风格简洁明快。作者通过叙述其父母六十余载的婚姻生活，使读者明白了幸福婚姻的真谛。

Parts 部分	Paragraphs 段落	Main Ideas 大意
Part I	1	My parents' loving reassurances were sweet and touching. 父母间爱的表白甜蜜而感人。
Part II	2—4	My parents' romantic love didn't last long after their marriage. Quarrels and fights became the most common things in their lives. 浪漫的爱情在父母结婚后并未持续多久。争吵和打架成了他们生活中的常事。
Part III	5—16	Things began to change after their 60th anniversary. My parents cherished their marriage and became closer to each other. 在父母结婚六十周年纪念日后，情况开始改变。他们珍惜婚姻，相濡以沫。

词汇点睛

1

reassurance

n. 1) the act of giving help or advice that makes you feel less worried or frightened about a problem 安慰, 慰藉

• 例句 • Martin always looked to his sister for reassurance. 马丁总是希望他的姐姐来安慰他。

2) a remark or statement that makes sb. feel calmer about sth. that is worrying them 安慰 (的话)

• 例句 • She wouldn't believe it in spite of all our reassurances. 不管我们如何安慰她, 她都不愿相信。

• 扩展 • **reassure** vt. 使安心, 使放心, 安慰

The police reassured her about her child's safety. 警方让她放心, 她的孩子很安全。

The doctor reassured me that there would be no pain. 医生让我放心, 说不会疼痛。

• 辨析 • **assurance** n. 担保, 保证

insurance n. 保险

Despite my repeated assurances, Rob still looked very nervous.

尽管我再三保证, 罗伯看起来还是很紧张。

Many families can't afford health insurance. 很多家庭都买不起健康保险。

2

captivate

vt. (often passive) to attract sb. very much (常用被动语态) 使着迷, 迷住, 吸引

• 例句 • I was captivated by his charm and good looks. 我被他的魅力与帅气迷倒了。

I found I was captivated by his life stories. 我发现自己被他的生活经历所吸引。

• 扩展 • **captivating** adj. 非常迷人的, 有迷惑力的

Julia Roberts has a captivating smile and beautiful eyes.

朱莉娅·罗伯茨有着迷人的微笑和美丽的眼眸。

3

sprout

v. 1) when plants, vegetables or seeds sprout, they produce new shoots or leaves 发芽, 萌芽

• 例句 • We can't use these potatoes; they've all sprouted. 这些土豆不能吃了, 都长芽了。

It only takes a few days for beans to sprout. 仅需几天时间豆子就能发芽。

2) to grow suddenly, or grow sth. suddenly, especially hair, horns or wings (尤指头发、角、翅膀) 突然长出, 突然发展

• 例句 • Jim seemed to have sprouted a beard overnight. 吉姆好像一夜之间便长出了胡子。

4

adj. showing strong positive feelings about an activity and determination to succeed 热心的, 热烈的

• 例句 • He's been one of the most ardent supporters of free trade.

他一直是自由贸易最热心的支持者之一。

He is an ardent supporter of the local football team. 他是本地足球队的热心支持者。

5

perceive

vt. 1) to notice, see, or recognize sth. 察觉, 注意到, 发觉

• 例句 • That morning, he perceived a change in Franca's mood.

那天早上他发觉弗兰卡的情绪有些变化。

I can't perceive any difference between these coins. 我无法看出这些硬币的分别。

2) to understand or think of sth. in a particular way 理解, 领悟; 认为

• 例句 • People now perceive that green issues are important to our future.

人们现在认识到环境问题对我们未来的重要性。

• 短语 • **perceive... as...** 把……看作是……, 认为……是……

I perceived his comment as a challenge. 我认为他的批评是对我的挑战。

Frustration
n. 1) the feeling of being annoyed, upset or impatient, because you cannot control or change a situation or achieve sth. 失意, 沮丧, 灰心

• 例句 • David watched in frustration as his team lost yet again.

戴维沮丧地看着他的球队又一次输掉比赛。

2) the fact of being prevented from achieving what you are trying to achieve 挫折, 失望

• 例句 • Life is full of frustrations for most people. 对大多数人而言, 人生充满挫折。

• 扩展 • **frustrate** vt. 使某人灰心丧气; 使恼怒; 挫败

The fact that he's working with amateurs really frustrates him.

他和一群业余者们一起工作的事实着实让他很灰心。

Furious
adj. 1) (usually before noun) used to describe sth. that is done with great energy, effort, speed, or violence (常用于名词前) 激烈的, 猛烈的, 强烈的

• 例句 • There was a sudden furious barking from the backyard. 后院突然传来狗的狂叫声。

2) extremely angry 狂怒的, 暴怒的

• 例句 • I am furious that it has taken so long to uncover what really happened.

揭露真相耗费了如此长的时间, 我对此感到愤怒。

I've never been so furious in my whole life. 我这辈子从来没有这样大发雷霆过。

Precise
adj. exact; accurate or correct; definite 精确的, 准确的

• 例句 • The precise details of the sale have not yet been released. 这次销售的准确详情还没有发布。

The precise location of the wreck was discovered in 1988. 残骸的确切位置于1988年发现。

• 短语 • **to be precise** 精确地说, 确切地说

My parents live abroad—in Los Angeles to be precise.

我父母住在国外, 确切地说, 是在洛杉矶。

Fault
n. 1) an imperfection or a flaw 缺点, 缺陷, 瑕疵; 故障

• 例句 • The sweater had a fault in it and I had to take it back. 这件毛衣有瑕疵, 我只好退货。

I suppose the book's worst fault is its total lack of good taste.

我认为这本书的最大缺陷是毫无品位可言。

2) if a bad or undesirable situation is your fault, you caused it or are responsible for it 过错, 过失

• 例句 • She failed the test but it was her own fault—she didn't do any work.

她考试不及格, 但这是她自己的错, 她根本没用功。

• 短语 • **at fault** 有过错，有责任

The police said that the other driver was at fault—she should have slowed down.

警方说错在另一位司机——她本来应该减速。

9 **mutter**

v. to speak quietly or in a low voice, usually because you are annoyed about sth. or because you do not want people to hear you 咕哝，嘀咕，悄声说

• 例句 • Mr. Clarke left, muttering something about having to see a client.

克拉克先生走了，嘴里咕哝着必须去见一个客户什么的。

Sarah was muttering to herself as she did the washing-up.

萨拉一边洗碗一边独自咕哝个不停。

10 **miserable**

adj. 1) extremely unhappy or uncomfortable 极不愉快的，痛苦的，惨痛的

• 例句 • There is nothing like a bad cold to make you feel miserable.

没有什么能像重感冒那样使人难受。

The film was a miserable commercial failure both in Italy and in the United States.

这部电影无论在意大利还是在美国票房都是惨败。

2) (only before noun) very bad in quality, or very small in amount (仅用于名词前) 质量极差的，数量极少的

• 例句 • I can hardly afford the rent on my miserable income.

靠我微薄的收入我几乎连房租都交不起。

• 扩展 • **misery** n. 苦难，极大不幸，痛苦

There are poor people without homes, who sleep in the streets, and live in misery.

有些穷人无家可归，露宿街头，生活很悲惨。

11 **approach**

vt. 1) to come near or nearer to sb./sth. 接近，靠近

• 例句 • As they approached the wood, a rabbit ran out of the trees.

他们走进树林的时候，一只兔子从树丛里跑了出来。

The time is approaching when we must leave. 我们该离去的时间越来越近了。

2) to begin to deal with a difficult situation in a particular way or with a particular attitude 着手对付，处理

• 例句 • I don't think refusing to negotiate is the right way to approach this problem.

我认为拒绝谈判不是处理这一问题的正确方法。

Employers are interested in how you approach problems. 老板感兴趣的是你如何处理问题。

n. a method of doing sth. or dealing with a problem 方法，步骤

• 例句 • We will explore different approaches to gathering information.

我们将探求获取信息的不同方式。

12 **fade**

v. 1) to gradually disappear 逐渐消失

• 例句 • All memory of her childhood had faded from her mind.

她对童年的一切记忆已从脑海中消逝了。

2) *to lose color and brightness, or vigor* 使褪色, 使失去光泽; 凋谢

• 例句 • The strong sunlight had faded the curtains. 强烈的阳光把窗帘晒得褪了色。

• 短语 • **fade away** 逐渐消失, 离去

We watched the harbor and then the coastline fade away into the morning mist.

我们遥望着海港, 看着海岸线逐渐消失在晨雾之中。

13 console

vt. to make sb. feel better when they are feeling sad or disappointed 安慰, 慰藉, 安抚

• 例句 • She consoled herself with the fact that no one else had done well in the exam either.

她聊以自慰的是其他人在考试中也并没有取得好成绩。

Nothing could console him when his pet dog died. 他的爱犬死后, 什么事情都宽慰不了他。

• 扩展 • **consolation** *n.* 安慰; 带来安慰的人(事物)

Your presence was a consolation to me at such a sad time.

在这个悲伤的时刻, 你在我是一种安慰。

14 stubbornly

adv. obstinately 倔强地, 固执地

• 例句 • They stubbornly refuse to admit their fault. 他们顽固地否认自己的过错。

• 扩展 • **stubborn** *adj.* 固执的, 顽固的, 倔强的

I will not forgive Johnson since he is too stubborn to apologize.

既然约翰逊硬是不肯道歉, 我是不会原谅他的。

15 account

n. 1) an arrangement that you have with a bank to pay in or take out money 账户

• 例句 • My salary is paid directly into my bank account. 我的工资直接存入我的银行账户。

I had two accounts with Construction Bank, a savings account and a current account.

我在建设银行有两个账户, 一个储蓄存款账户和一个活期存款账户。

2) *a written or spoken description which gives details of an event* 报道, 叙述, 描写

• 例句 • There were several different accounts of the story in the newspapers.

报纸上对此事有几种不同的说法。

She gave the police a full account of the incident. 她把事件向警方做了详细叙述。

• 短语 • **by/from all accounts** 据说, 根据各方面所说

It's a very exciting film by all accounts. 人人都说这是一部很精彩的电影。

on account of 因为, 由于

We delayed our departure on account of the bad weather.

由于天气不好, 我们将启程的时间推迟了。

take account of sth./take sth. into account 把某事考虑在内; 考虑

When judging his performance, don't take his age into account.

评定他的表现时, 不要考虑他的年龄。

16 **devise**

vt. to plan or invent a way of doing sth., especially sth. complicated and clever 设计, 发明; 作出 (周密计划)

- 例句 • They devised a plan for getting the jewels out of the country.

他们想出了把珠宝运出国的办法。

Experts are trying to devise ways to clean up the huge slick.

专家们试图想出各种能够清除大片油污的办法。

- 扩展 • **device** n. 设备, 装置

This is an electronic device that protects your vehicle 24 hours a day.

这是一个能够一天24小时保护你的汽车安全的电子装置。

17 **elaborate**

adj. containing a lot of small details or parts that are connected with each other in a complicated way 精心制作的; 详尽的; 复杂的

- 例句 • The professor asked the students to take elaborate notes. 教授要求学生做详细的笔记。

vt. to give more details or new information about sth. 详尽说明, 阐述

- 例句 • He said he had new evidence, but refused to elaborate any further.

他声称有新证据, 但拒绝进一步详细说明。

Sam refused to elaborate on his reasons for resigning. 萨姆拒绝详细解释他辞职的原因。

18 **trigger**

vt. to make sth. happen very quickly, especially a series of events 引发, 激发 (又作trigger off)

- 例句 • The thieves must have deliberately triggered the alarm and hidden inside the house.

窃贼们肯定是故意触动报警器然后藏在房子内。

The assassination triggered off a wave of rioting. 这次暗杀事件引发了一轮暴乱浪潮。

n. the part of a gun that you press with your finger to fire it (枪的) 扳机

- 例句 • A man pointed a gun at them and pulled the trigger. 男子把枪指向他们, 接着扣动了扳机。

19 **absent**

n. 1) the fact that sb. is not in the place where people expect them to be 不在, 缺席

- 例句 • Ms. Leighton will be in charge during my absence. 我不在的时候, 由莱顿女士负责。

2) the lack of sth. or the fact that it does not exist 缺乏, 没有

- 例句 • In the absence of any evidence, the police had to let Myers go.

由于缺乏任何证据, 警方只好把迈尔斯放了。

- 扩展 • **absent** adj. 缺席的, 缺少的; 茫然的, 恍惚的, 心不在焉的

Students who are regularly absent from school should be punished.

经常缺课的学生应该受到惩罚。

Love was totally absent from his childhood. 他童年时没得到丝毫的疼爱。

He had an absent look on his face. 他一脸茫然。

20 lavish

vt. to give sth. to sb./sth. abundantly and generously 慷慨而大量地给予

- 例句 • The emperor promoted the general and lavished him with gifts.

皇帝提拔了将军并赏赐了他大量财物。

Roberta lavished attention on the children. 罗伯塔对孩子们关怀备至。

adj. 1) plentiful; abundant 丰富的, 大量的, 过分多的

- 例句 • They would organize lavish dinner for potential customers.

他们会安排丰盛的宴会招待潜在客户。

2) giving or producing generously or in large quantities 慷慨的, 大方的

- 例句 • American reviewers are lavish in their praise of this book. 美国评论家们对这本书赞不绝口。

21 reveal

vt. to make known sth. that was previously secret or unknown 显示, 揭露, 透露

- 例句 • These letters reveal him to be an honest man. 这些信件显示出他是个诚实的人。

A survey of the British diet has revealed that a growing number of people are overweight.

一个关于英国人饮食的调查显示, 越来越多的人体重超标。

● 短语解析

1. come by 经过, 顺路拜访; 弄到, 获得

【例句】I'll come by the house and get my stuff later, OK?

我稍后顺路拜访并取走我的东西, 好吗?

Jobs are hard to come by with so many people out of work.

这么多人失业, 工作很难找。

2. a good/safe bet 好机会, 好的选择

【例句】If you are looking for long-term growth, the government's own saving certificates are a pretty good bet.

如果你寻求长期增值, 政府的储蓄券是一个非常不错的选择。

3. launch into 投入, 进入; 突然开始(抨击, 描述)

【例句】She wants to be more than just a singer and is launching into films.

她不甘心只当歌手, 于是开始投身影视圈。

Geoff has launched himself into fatherhood with great enthusiasm.

杰夫满怀热情地担当起父亲的角色。

4. reel sth. off 滔滔不绝地讲, 滔滔不绝地重复

【例句】The mother was happy that her little boy reeled off a poem.

小男孩一口气背出了一首诗, 他的母亲很开心。

She reeled off the titles of a dozen or so of the novels.

她一口气说出了大约十多部小说的名字。

5. after all 终究, 毕竟

【例句】I don't know why you're so concerned; it isn't your problem after all.

我不明白你为什么这样担心, 这毕竟不关你的事。

Prisoners should be treated with respect—they are human beings after all.

囚犯也应当受到尊重——他们毕竟也是人。

6. make the best of sth. 尽可能善用，充分利用

【例句】We're stuck here so we might as well make the best of it.

我们反正被困在这儿了，不如尽量利用这里的条件做点什么。

7. abide by 坚持；遵守，信守

【例句】You must abide by the referee's decision. 你必须服从裁判的判罚。

If you join the club you must abide by its rules. 你要加入这社团，便得遵守其章程。

8. settle in 熟悉或习惯于（新居，工作等）

【例句】I haven't yet settled in my new job; I still find it all rather strange.

我还未习惯我的新工作，仍觉得很生疏。

Are you settling in OK? 你一切都还习惯吗？

9. at each other's throats 激烈争吵；互相打斗

【例句】Lisa and Nicole were at each other's throats the whole trip.

莉萨和尼科尔一路上都在争吵。

The neighbors are at each other's throats over who should repair the fence.

这邻里两家为究竟该由谁家修理篱笆争吵不休。

10. take over 接管，接手；接任

【例句】Who do you think will take over now that the governor has been dismissed?

州长被免职了，你看谁会接任？

A British newspaper says British Airways plans to take over Trans World Airways.

一家英国报社报道说英国航空公司有意接管环球航空公司。

11. complain about 抱怨……，就……发牢骚

【例句】Mary is always complaining about something. 玛丽老是抱怨这，抱怨那的。

They complained bitterly about the injustice of the system.

他们愤恨地抱怨制度不公平。

12. whittle away 削减

【例句】Inflation has whittled away their savings. 通货膨胀蚕食了他们的积蓄。

Lack of sleep whittled his strength away. 睡眠不足逐渐消耗了他的体力。

13. engage in 参加，参与；从事，忙于

【例句】I have no time to engage in gossip. 我无暇闲聊。

The old lady engaged herself in making clothes for her neighbor's children.

这位老妇人忙于为邻居的小孩做衣服。

14. come up 出现，发生；提及

【例句】A lot of new questions came up at the meeting.

在此次会议上，许多新问题被提了出来。

I'm afraid something urgent has come up; I won't be able to see you tonight.

很抱歉，我有些急事，今晚不能见你了。

15. take shape 成形, 有头绪

【例句】After months of work, the new book is gradually taking shape.

经过多月的努力, 这本新书已初具雏形。

An idea was beginning to take shape in his mind.

一个主意开始在他脑子里成形。

16. fall apart 破裂, 破碎; 瓦解

【例句】The book fell apart in my hands as soon as I tried to pick it up.

我刚要把书拿起来, 它就在我手里散架了。

I've tried everything to stop our marriage falling apart.

我做了一切努力来阻止我们的婚姻破裂。

难句突破

1. (Para. 2) *She was nearing 30 and knew it was time to start a family.*

【解析】1) 该句是由连词and连接的并列句。It is time to do sth.表示“应该做某事或到了某事应该发生的时候”。例如:

Come on, kids, it's time to go home. 快点, 孩子们, 该回家了。

2) start a family 本意为“开始生儿育女”, 此处表示结婚。

【译文】当时, 母亲已年近三十, 知道自己该成家了。

2. (Para. 3) *To make matters worse, they owned a business together, and the everyday frustrations of life at the office came to roost at home.*

【解析】to make matters worse是不定式结构作状语, 表示结果。make matters/things worse意为“使情况更糟糕或更危险”。例如:

To make matters worse, he refused to apologize. 更糟的是他拒不道歉。

【译文】更糟糕的是, 他们经营了一家企业, 每天在办公室遇到的种种不顺心都随之带进了家庭生活。

3. (Para. 4) *There was a hope that they would change once they retired, and the furious winds did calm somewhat, but what remained steeled itself into bright, hard bitterness.*

【解析】1) 本句是一个复合句, 由连词and和but连接三个并列分句。在分句There was a hope that they would change once they retired中, that引导的是同位语从句, 对抽象名词hope所表达的内容作具体的解释说明。类似用法的名词还有idea, fact, news, belief, thought, doubt, explanation等。例如:

The news that we are having a holiday tomorrow is not true. 明天放假的消息是不真实的。

The explanation that he couldn't see the car is unsatisfactory.

他看不见那辆汽车的解释是不能令人满意的。

2) 在第二个分句the furious winds did calm somewhat中, did表示强调, 意为“务必, 一定, 确实”。例如:

Do be careful. 千万要小心。

I do think she's behaved badly. 我确实认为她的行为很恶劣。

3) somewhat为程度副词, 表示“有点, 有几分”。例如:

The price is somewhat higher than I expected. 这价格比我预料的高了一点。

【译文】本希望他们在退休以后会有所改变——事实上怒气也确实有所平息，但尚存的分歧最终演变成了毫无掩饰、冷若冰霜的相互怨恨。

4. (Para. 5) ***Sixty years was a long time, after all; why not try to make the best of things?***

【解析】1) 句型“why + not + 不带to的动词不定式”表示提出建议或想法。例如：

Why not look up the dictionary by yourself? 为何不自己查阅字典呢？

Why not make your own Christmas cards instead of buying them?

要买圣诞贺卡，何不自己做呢？

2) 句型“why + 不带to的动词不定式”表示不必要或没有意义去做某事。例如：

Why pay so much for such a coat? 为何花这么多钱买这么件外套？

Why waste time going to the bank when you can do it all over the Internet?

可以在网上完成的事何必浪费时间去银行呢？

【译文】毕竟六十年是很漫长的，为什么不就此好好利用一下呢？

5. (Para. 6) ***As debilitating dementia settled in, their marriage was about the only thing they wouldn't lose.***

【解析】1) 该句主干为their marriage was about the only thing...，其中包含了一个省略了关系代词的定语从句(that) they wouldn't lose。连词as则引导了一个时间状语从句，意为“当……的时候”。

2) 该从句中的短语settle in表示“熟悉或习惯于(新居、工作等)”，此处是比喻父母年老体衰，记忆力衰退的时候到来了。

【译文】随着他们渐渐年老体衰、几近痴呆，婚姻成了他们唯一不会失去的东西。

6. (Para. 9) ***Sharing being unthinkable, they'd devised financial arrangements so elaborate that they could trigger war at any time.***

【解析】1) 该句中Sharing being unthinkable为分词的独立结构置于句首作状语，其中sharing为分词being的逻辑主语。独立结构一般位于句首，有时也位于句末。例如：

The question being settled, we went home. 问题解决之后，我们就回家了。

The monitor being ill, we'd better put the meeting off.

班长生病了，我们最好还是延期开会。

Weather permitting, we'll have the match tomorrow.

天气允许的话，我们将于明天进行比赛。

2) 该句的主干为they'd devised financial arrangements...，其中使用了so... that... 句型结构，表示程度“如此……以致……”，so可修饰形容词或副词。例如：

She felt so embarrassed that she could not say a word. 她尴尬得一句话都说不出来。

He works so diligently that he often forgets to eat and sleep. 他勤奋工作以致经常废寝忘食。

【译文】既然共同理财无法想象，他们便精心设计了明细账目表，账目上的锱铢必较使得他们随时都可能(因为钱财而)开战。