

# 21世纪

第四册

## 大学英语读写教程

## 同步伴读及四级测试

李兆平 主编



暨南大学出版社  
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# **《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》 同步伴读及四级测试**

(第四册)

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## 前言

《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》以其选材趣味性强、信息量大等诸多特点,及其规范的语言、多样性的文体形式、多变的习题训练手段,深深地吸引着广大学生,是一部不可多得的优秀大学英语教材。另一方面,《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》丰富多彩的教学内容,使许多学生在使用过程中感到了英语学习的深度和难度,他们急需一种辅助读物,能在课外学习活动中,如同授课教师那样,给予他们以具体的指导和帮助。为了满足广大学生的需要,我们精心编撰了《〈21 世纪大学英语读写教程〉同步伴读及四级测试》这套课外指导用书,借以配合《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》1~4 册的课内教学使用,以期达到在英语学习上助广大学生一臂之力之目的。

《〈21 世纪大学英语读写教程〉同步伴读及四级测试》(以下简称《伴读》)按单元编写,分别与《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》1~4 册同步使用;涉及《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》之教学重点、难点和词汇、惯用法和句型的详解。围绕上述各项所列举的例证简明易懂,实用性强;所设置的四级过招强化训练题,内容丰富,全方位、多角度地再现了《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》的重点内容,供教员和学员课内外实施强化训练使用,极大地弥补了课堂教学之不足,达到了巩固课堂所学知识、促进学习、减轻课堂学习负担,提高学员语言技能之目的。

《伴读》共含课文赏析、句型启迪、词汇例析及知识拓展、难句易解、实用情景交际用语、课本练习答案、四级试题过招和四级试题过招参考答案及解析等八个栏目。

在“词汇例析及知识拓展”栏目中,编者每个单元精选了若干个单词和短语,用大量的英文释义和例证,以【构成】、【释义】、【词组】、【近义词】、【近义词辨析】、【反义词】、【同族词联想】等形式,进行了详尽的剖析、解释和辨析,力争将其全貌展现给学生,以期达到拓展知识、扩大词汇量的目的。

本栏目中每个单词和短语的释义准确、达意,所选英文例证切题、易懂。对这一部分知识进行学习和钻研,能使学生大幅度地扩大英语词汇量,并培养对英语文章良好的理解力。

在学习这一部分知识时,学生可以将其当作疏通课文的工具,结合《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》课文实施研习;也可以将其作为一种拓宽语汇、培养直接理解英文能力的强化训练读物进行通读。

在“难句易解”栏目中，编者收列了课文中出现的语言重点、难点，用浅显、易懂的英语加以简释，并给出汉语译文，为学生正确理解课文扫清了障碍。

在“实用情景交际用语”栏目中，编者在每个单元里围绕一个语言情景，设计了20种常见口语表达方式，借以训练学生提高在不同场合下使用地道英语表达思想的能力。

在“四级试题过招”和“四级试题过招参考答案及解析”栏目中，编者从众多的四级考试训练题集中精选了40套试题，并配之以详尽的解析，供学生研习或自测之用。对这一部分知识的研习，能有效地促使学员复习和巩固所学的课本知识，并有利于举一反三能力的培养。尤其是对阅读理解文章的研习，通过词汇和语法、句法知识的复现，可使学生扩大词汇量和掌握各种语言知识。

在学生的英语学习中充分发挥“课外辅导员”的作用，使“教员”随时随地听从学生的“召唤”，及时解决学习中的难题，是《伴读》的主要特色。

在本书的编写过程中，我们参考了国内外大量的英语教材、词典和其他参考资料，除主要书目外，其余恕不一一列出，对这些参考资料的作者，在此一并致以衷心的感谢。

编 者  
2004年6月

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## Unit 1 Winston Churchill—His Other Life



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## 1

### 课文赏析

本文是一篇说明文。文章作者首先列举了阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦、拿破仑·波拿巴和乔治·华盛顿这些孩提时代或年轻时并不怎么出色,然而却在各自的历史上赢得了一席之地的实例,引发出了“谁是伟大的人物”这一问题,并讨论、分析了成为伟大人物的关键因素。

在跌宕起伏的历史长河中,涌现出了众多的伟大人物。究竟是什么东西促使他们成为伟人的?是与生俱来的一些特殊的東西,还是他们的伟大与时机、献身精神或者一种坚定的个性更为有关呢?科学家们经过几十年的研究,终于发现了回答这一问题的有力证据,从而解释了为何具有同样才华的人,有人出类拔萃,有人却荒废、沉沦这一现象。这些发现可能对我们所有的人都有启示。

美国加州大学戴维斯分校的一名心理学教授基思·西蒙顿院长指出了一些人成为伟大人物的共同特点:①一种永不屈服的态度——一种持续不断地追求成功的动力;一些人生来就是伟大的——头生子和独生子往往会成为危难时期的优秀领导者;中间出生的人却是和平时期最好的领袖。②时机因素——乔治·



华盛顿若生于 20 世纪，他就不会是一个卓有成就的政治家，因为他不善于在公众面前演讲，也不喜欢同公众握手。而富兰克林·罗斯福若生在华盛顿时代，他也一定难有作为，因为那时还没有他用来在壁炉边进行闲聊的条件和传播消息的收音机。③对工作的热爱——许多出类拔萃的人都有高涨的工作热情，简直到了废寝忘食的地步。这是伟人成功的一大关键。

## 2

## 句型启迪

1. For most of us, it's not that we don't have the ability, it's that we don't devote the time.

句型: It's not that + clause..., it's that + clause... 结构

**用法** 英语中的 that 可以用作连词，用在 It's that + clause 或 not that..., but that... 结构中，引导一个原因状语从句，其意相当于 because。

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 例句 | ① For most of us, it's not that we don't have the ability, it's that we don't devote the time.<br>对我们大多数人来说，并不是我们没有这个能力，而是我们没有花费时间。      |
|    | ② It is not that the English book is hard to read, but that he has no time.<br>这不是由于这本英语书难读，而是因为他没有时间。                                   |
|    | ③ It's not that I care what they think, it's that I'm worrying about you.<br>这不是因为我在乎他们怎么想，而是因为我在为你担心。                                   |
|    | ④ We wept, not that we were frightened but that we were ashamed.<br>我们哭了，这不是因为我们害怕，而是因为我们感到惭愧。   |
|    | ⑤ He felt a bit worried, not that his students were not working hard, but that they did not work at all.<br>他有些着急，不是因为学生们不用功，而是因为他们根本不学。 |

2. Like other creative geniuses, Einstein was not motivated by a desire for fame. Instead, his obsession with his work was what set him apart.

句型: Instead, ... 结构

**用法** 英语中的 instead 除了构成 instead of + n. 结构外，还可以单独用作副词，表示“取代、代替、顶替、更换、相反、而”等意义。

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 例句 | ① Like other creative geniuses, Einstein was not motivated by a desire for fame. Instead, his obsession with his work was what set him apart.<br>像其他有创造性的天才一样，爱因斯坦的动力并非对名誉的渴望，恰恰相反，是他对工作的痴迷使他与众不同。 |
|    | ② He is tired, let me go instead.<br>他累了，让我替他去吧。   |
|    | ③ If Harry is not well enough to go with you, take me instead.<br>如果哈利不舒服不能跟你去，那就带我去吧。   |
|    | ④ We've no coffee. Would you like tea instead?<br>我们没有咖啡了，改喝茶好吗？   |
|    | ⑤ Stuart was ill so I went instead.<br>斯图尔特病了，所以换我去了。  |
|    | ⑥ I gave up my epic and wrote this little tale instead.<br>我没有写史诗，而写了这篇小故事。  |

## 3

## 词汇例析及知识拓展

**carve** [kɑ:v] *vt.*

【构成】carve—carved—carved—carv·ing—carves

【释义】1) form (sth.) by cutting away material from wood or stone 雕刻, 雕刻成; 2) build (one's career, reputation, etc.) by hard work 靠勤奋创(业), 靠勤奋树(名声)

【例句】He carved the figure of a woman from a piece of wood. 他用一块木头雕了一个女人像。

【词组】carve for oneself 自由行动; carve out 雕刻出, 划出, 开辟道路, 为自己创立事业; carve up 分割, 划分, 瓜分; [口] 挖掉, 彻底消灭

【近义词】cut, slice

【同族词联想】carved *adj.* 有雕刻的; carven ['kɑ:vən] *adj.* 雕刻的; carver ['kɑ:və] *n.* 雕刻匠, 雕工, 切肉刀, 切肉的人; carve-up *n.* 瓜分, 分赃; carving ['kɑ:viŋ] *n.* 雕刻品, 雕刻

**uncompromising** [ʌn'kɒmprəmaɪzɪŋ] *adj.*

【构成】un + compromise + ing

【释义】not ready to make any compromise; firm or unyielding 不妥协的; 坚定的; 不让步的

【例句】Many people know him as an uncompromising businessman, but away from work he's kind and reasonable. 许多人都知道他是一位不妥协的商人, 但是除了工作之外, 他还和蔼可亲, 通情达理。

【近义词】adamant, firm, inflexible, obstinate, relentless, rigid, stiff, strict, unbending, unyielding

【同族词联想】compromise ['kɒmprəmaɪz] *n.* 妥协, 折中; *v.* 妥协, 折中, 危及……的安全; compromisingly *adv.* 坚决地, 不妥协地

**characteristic** [ˌkærəktə'rɪstɪk] *n.*

【构成】来自希腊语 karakter [雕刻]

【释义】a typical feature or quality 特点

【例句】Kindness is one of his characteristics. 和善是他的特性之一。

【词组】be characteristic of... 所独有的特征; 有……的特色

【近义词】characteristic, feature, quality, trait

【近义词辨析】characteristic, trait, feature

**characteristic** 指一个人或事物显露出的与其他人或事物不同的、持续的品质, 如: We are building socialism with Chinese characteristic. 我们正在建设具有中国特色的社会主义。What are the characteristics of the present situation? 目前形势的特点是什么?

**trait** 特指人、人们以及他们思想上、性格上的显著的特点, 如: Honesty and generosity are the chief traits of his character. 诚实和慷慨是他个性的主要特征。

**feature** 指一事物引人注意的某一部分或细节, 如: A high chimney is the most distinctive feature of the factory. 一个高烟囱是这个工厂最引人注目的特征。

【提醒】characteristic 强调与其他人或物相区别的、整体的、具有象征性的性质; trait 指天生的、永久的行为模式; feature 指某人或某物较其他的人或物显著的东西, 尤其指正面的、吸引人的部分。

【同族词联想】character ['kærɪktə] *n.* (事物的) 特性, 性质, 特征 (的总和), (人的) 品质, 字符, 性格, 特征, 人物, *vt.* 写, 刻, 印, 使具有特征; characterization ['kærɪktəraɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 描述, 人物之创造; characterize ['kærɪktəraɪz] *vt.* 表现……的特色, 刻画的……性格; characterless ['kærəktələs] *adj.* 缺乏特征的, 平凡的, 不出众的; characterological [ˌkærəktərə'lɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* [心] 性格的, 性格学的; characterology [ˌkærɪktə'rɒlədʒi] *n.* [心] 性格学; characteristically *adv.* 表示特性地

**evacuate** [i'vækjueit] *v.*

【构成】e · vac · u · ate—e · vac · u · at · ed—e · vac · u · at · ed—e · vac · u · at · ing—e · vac · u · ates

【释义】1) remove (sb.) from a place of danger to a safer place 撤退, 撤出; 2) leave or withdraw from (a place) 撤离 (某处)

【例句】The village was evacuated because of the danger of a flood. 由于洪水的威胁, 村里人都已撤走了。

【近义词】abandon, depart, empty, leave, quit, remove, vacate, withdraw

【同族词联想】evacuated *adj.* 撤退者的, 抽空的; evacuation [i,kækju'eifən] *n.* 撤退, 走开; evacuative *adj.* 可撤退的; evacuator [i'vækjueitə] *n.* 撤退的人, 排除用具; evacuee [i,vækju(:)'i:] *n.* 撤离者, 被疏散者

**obsession** [əb'seʃən] *n.*

【构成】obsess + ion

【释义】the state of being obsessed; compulsive preoccupation with a fixed idea or an unwanted feeling or emotion, often accompanied by symptoms of anxiety 分心; 分神; 着魔; 着迷; 执意; 积念

【例句】She has an obsession about always being right. 她总在追求一贯正确。

【提醒】obsession 表示一种不由自主地被某一思维定式或某种不想要的感情困扰, 常伴有焦虑的症状。

【词组】be under an obsession of 在思想 [情感] 上被……缠住; suffer from an obsession 耿耿于怀

【同族词联想】obsess [əb'ses] *vt.* 迷住, 使困扰; obsessional [əb'seʃənəl] *adj.* 摆脱不了的; obsessionally *adv.* 念念不忘地; obsessive [əb'sesiv] *adj.* 强迫性的, 分神的

**contemporary** [kən'tempərəi] *n. & adj.*

【构成】复数: con · tem · po · rar · ies; 缩略: contemp.

【释义】*n.* a person who lives or lived at the same time as another, usu. being roughly the same age 同代人; (几乎) 同年龄的人

【例句】Unlike most of my contemporaries, I grew up in a vastly different world. 与大多数同时代的人不同, 我是在一个完全不同的世界里长大的。

【释义】*adj.* belong to the same time; of the present time; modern 属于同一时代的; 当代的; 现代的

【例句】Contemporary art is sometimes hard to understand and appreciate. 现代艺术有时是很难理解和欣赏的。

【词组】contemporary imperialism 现代帝国主义; contemporary literature 现代文学

【近义词】contemporary, coincident, concomitant, concurrent, contemporaneous, simultaneous, synchronous

【近义词辨析】contemporary, coincident, concomitant, concurrent, contemporaneous, simultaneous, synchronous

**contemporary** 可用来形容人或事物, 如: He was contemporary with Milton. 他与弥尔顿是同时代人。The composer Salieri had the misfortune of being contemporary with Mozart. 作曲家萨利埃不幸与莫扎特处于同时代。It is a fact documented by two contemporary sources. 这是一个由两份同期原始资料所证明的事实。I heard a concert of contemporary music. 我听了一场现代派音乐会。

**coincident** 主要用于表示同时发生的事件, 但并不暗示它们之间有相互联系, 如: The resistance to the Pope's authority... is pretty nearly coincident with the rise of the Ottomans. 对教皇权威的反抗与奥斯曼土耳其人的兴起几乎同时发生。Ignorance and crime are not cause and effect; they are the coincident results of the same cause. 无知与犯罪并无因果关系, 它们是同一原因在同一时间所造成的结果。

**concomitant** 意为“相伴的”、“伴随的”、“同时的”, 指事件的同时发生, 但强调这些事件之间有明显的相互联系, 以至于似乎一件事是随着另一件事而产生的结果, 如: He is an adherent of the theories of Sigmund Freud and had a concomitant belief in the efficacy of psychoanalysis. 他是西格蒙·弗洛伊德学说的信徒, 自然也就相信精神分析的功效。Disease is concomitant with poor sanitation. 疾病由不洁而致。

**concurrent** 含有“在性质或时间段上一致”的意思, 如: The mass murderer was given three concurrent life sentences. 那个屠杀群众的凶手被同时判处并执行三个无期徒刑。The concurrent efforts of the legislators

passed the new law. 议员们同心协力使新法律得以通过。They were suffering concurrent attacks by land, sea and air. 他们正受到陆、海、空同时的攻击。

**contemporaneous** 只能用来形容事物, 如: The life of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were contemporaneous. 托马斯·杰斐逊和约翰·亚当斯的生平是属于同一时代的。They are contemporaneous events. 它们是同时发生的事件。A rise in interest rates is often contemporaneous with an increase in inflation. 利率的提高常常与通货膨胀的增长同时出现。

**simultaneous** 意为“同时发生的”, 更为狭义地具体指事件的同时发生, 如: Opponents of nuclear power tried to organize simultaneous demonstrations in all the major cities. 核动力反对者们试图在所有大城市里组织同时进行的示威活动。The explosion was timed to be simultaneous with the plane's take-off. 爆炸的时间正是定在飞机起飞的时间。

**synchronous** 意为“同期发生的”, 指事件在为期较短的时间内的-一致, 如: The animal uttered a series of low cries that seemed synchronous with its heartbeat. 这只野兽发出一连串似乎与它的心跳频率一致的低吼声。They have their beginning at different times, although their endings were synchronous. 他们开始的时间不同, 虽然结束的时间一致。

【提醒】contemporary 和 contemporaneous 都含“同时代的”意思。contemporary 可用于人或事物, 如: contemporary records of events 同时代的大事记, 而 contemporaneous 只用于物, 如: contemporaneous events 同时发生的事件; contemporary 常用于指人, 而 contemporaneous 则常用于事件或事实。

【反义词】ancient, outdated

【同族词联想】contemporaneity [kənˌtempərəˈni:ti] n. 同时代, 同一时期; contemporaneous [kənˌtempəˈreinjəs] adj. 同时期的, 同时代的; contemporize [kənˈtempəraɪz] v. 使成同一时代, 使同时发生

**intrinsic** [inˈtrɪnsɪk, inˈtrɪnzɪk] a.

【构成】源自拉丁语 [在内部的]

【释义】(of a value or quality) belonging naturally to sb./sth.; existing within sb./sth., rather than coming from outside 固有的; 本质的; 内在的

【例句】Hunting mice is intrinsic behaviour in most cats. 捉老鼠是大多数猫的本能。

【反义词】extrinsic

**be endowed with**

【构成】动介型短语

【释义】naturally have a good quality, ability, feature, etc. 天生具有

【例句】She's endowed with intelligence, sense, and perception, but no athletic skill whatsoever. 她天生聪明, 理智, 具有领悟力, 但是什么运动天赋都没有。

**go/get nowhere**

【构成】动副型短语

【释义】achieve no success or make no progress 不能成功; 无进展

【例句】He was getting nowhere with his homework until his sister helped him. 他在姐姐的帮助之下作业才有些进步。

【近义短语】in the middle of nowhere 偏远的某地; nowhere near 肯定不, 差得远; nowhere to be found 任何人都找不到

**set ... apart**

【构成】动副型短语

【释义】make (sb./sth.) different from or superior to others 使显得突出; 使显得与众不同

【例句】His exceptional height set him apart from the rest of the men. 他异常高大的身材使他与众不同。

**put up with**

【构成】动副介型短语

【释义】tolerate or bear (sb./sth.) 忍受; 容忍

【例句】She put up with her husband's temper for ten years and then rebelled. 她对丈夫的脾气忍受了10年，后来就反抗了。

【近义短语】bear with, do with, hold with, stand for, take it

## 4

## 难句易解

1. The young Napoleon Bonaparte was just one of hundreds of artillery lieutenants in the French Army. (L. 2-4)

[Paraphrase] That Napoleon Bonaparte as a young man was only one of the large numbers of ordinary artillery lieutenants in the French Army.

拿破仑·波拿巴年轻时只是法国陆军几百名炮兵中尉中的一名。

2. Despite their unspectacular beginnings, each would go on to carve a place for himself in history. (L. 7-9)

[Paraphrase] Though they performed nothing splendid in the beginning, each of them would later made a name for himself in history.

尽管他们的起步平淡无奇，但是每个人后来都为自己在历史上赢得了一席之地。

3. Or did their greatness have more to do with timing, devotion and, perhaps, an uncompromising personality? (L. 11-13)

[Paraphrase] Or did they become great more because they lived in the right time, were devoted to their careers, and, perhaps, bore inflexible determination in character?

亦或他们的伟大与时机、献身精神和也许是一种坚定的个性更为有关？

4. If great achievers share anything, it is an unrelenting drive to succeed. (L. 39-40)

[Paraphrase] If great people have anything in common, what they have in common is a persistent effort to succeed.

如果事业上取得巨大成就者具有什么共性的话，那就是一种持续不断地追求成功的动力。

5. But what comes out of the research is that there are great people who have no amazing intellectual processes. (L. 42-44)

[Paraphrase] But research findings show that some great people actually do not have extraordinary power of the mind.

但研究表明，有的伟人并没有惊人的智力。

6. He was great in a crisis, but in peacetime he was not effective, not even popular. (L. 61-62)

[Paraphrase] He was great in a crisis, but in peacetime he was not successful, not even liked by his people.

他在危机中是伟大的，但是在和平时期他却并不称职——甚至不得人心。

7. Beyond a certain point, other factors, like the ability to communicate effectively, become more important than innate intelligence. (L. 72-75)

[Paraphrase] When a person is more intelligent than necessary, other things such as the ability to communicate effectively become more important to his becoming great than inborn intelligence.

超过了某一阶段，其他因素，如有效沟通的能力等，便变得比通过智商测试测得的先天智力更为重要了。

8. Kepler's genius was not so much in solving a mathematical challenge. It was in thinking about the numbers in a unique way—applying his mathematical knowledge to his observations of planetary motion. It was his boldness that set him apart. (L. 93-97)

[Paraphrase] Kepler's great talent was not so much in solving a difficult mathematical problem as in thinking about the numbers in a unique way—applying his mathematical knowledge to his observations of planetary motion. It was his bold thinking that made him rise above.

开普勒的天才并不在于解决了一个数学难题，而在于用一种独特的方式思考数字——将数学知识运用到对行星运动的观测之中。

## 5

## 实用情景交际用语

| Ways of making phone calls |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1                          | Can you put me through to 3462920, please?                  |
| 2                          | Central! I've been cut off!                                 |
| 3                          | Could you tell me the number of the English Department?     |
| 4                          | What is his home telephone number, please?                  |
| 5                          | Hello, operator, you gave me the wrong number, I'm afraid.  |
| 6                          | Can you connect me with Beijing, operator?                  |
| 7                          | Could you get me extension 369, please?                     |
| 8                          | Please put my call through to the manager.                  |
| 9                          | Who's this calling, please?                                 |
| 10                         | Hold the line, please. I'll go and fetch him up.            |
| 11                         | I'm afraid you've dialed the wrong number.                  |
| 12                         | Do you want to leave a message?                             |
| 13                         | Someone wants you on the phone, Mother!                     |
| 14                         | A long-distance call for you, Aunt Mary.                    |
| 15                         | Well, I'll get the switch board for you.                    |
| 16                         | I'm sorry the number's engaged. Will you hold?              |
| 17                         | I'll try another call in half an hour.                      |
| 18                         | Will you please tell him to call me back sometime tomorrow? |
| 19                         | You can look up his number in the telephone directory.      |
| 20                         | Can I leave word with you that he's passed his examination? |

## 6

## 课本练习答案

## Text A

## Pre-reading Activities

## Listening Passage:

What defines greatness? What makes one person go down in history while another is forgotten? Are the artists, scientists, and political leaders we call "great" really different from you and me?

Psychologist Richard Simonton decided to explore these questions by combining historical knowledge about great figures with recent findings in genetics, psychiatry and the social sciences. Though it is a complex question, Professor Simonton was able to identify three qualities which great people seem to share.

The first is a "never give up" attitude. Being persistent even when others would quit seems to be crucial to achieving greatness. One example is Winston Churchill, who took over leadership of Britain in the darkest days of World War II. Churchill inspired the nation with a speech insisting, "We shall never surrender" and then led Britain on to victory.

Simonton also found that intelligence isn't everything. Many political and military leaders have been bright, but not overly so. Beyond a certain point, other factors, such as the ability to communicate effectively, become more important than sheer intelligence. Of course, many great scientists do have genius-level IQs, but even then, the ability to think in non-traditional ways may be just as important.

Finally, great people love their work. No one becomes great by focusing on earning money or on pleasing others. Rather, pursuing subjects for the love of doing so seems to lead to lasting accomplishment.

Some people wonder if there may be a price to pay for greatness. Indeed, Professor Simonton found that many great figures have had poor personal relationships. This may be because their strong drive to achieve leaves with little energy to devote to those around them. However, he found the popular belief that great people are often mentally ill to be unfounded.

So dare to be great. History will be your only judge.

## Keys:

1. It sought to find out what makes a great person different from other people.
2. a) a "never give up" attitude  
b) intelligence isn't everything  
c) a love of one's work
3. They may tend to have poor relationships with those around them.
4. No. He found the belief unfounded.

## Comprehension of the Text

### II

1. He defines greatness as the lasting contribution which a person has made to human civilization.
2. The example of Churchill shows the importance of persistence and dedication to achieve greatness.
3. Firstborns and only children tend to make good leaders in times of crisis, but middle-born children are better peacetime leaders.
4. A 20th century politician should be an effective public speaker and a social person.
5. Intelligence seems to be less important than other factors, such as the ability to communicate effectively.
6. The ability to overcome traditional ways of thinking is also crucial.
7. They simply don't devote the amount of time required.
8. The study showed that enjoying one's work is the best form of invitation.

## Vocabulary

### IV

- |                     |                  |               |                   |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. chat             | 2. acknowledge   | 3. motivated  | 4. characteristic |
| 5. despite          | 6. influential   | 7. cited      | 8. obstacle       |
| 9. intrinsic        | 10. criteria     | 11. obsession | 12. innate        |
| 13. contribution(s) | 14. contemporary | 15. submitted | 16. morale        |

### V

- |                |               |                 |                      |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. left behind | 2. rise above | 3. made history | 4. were endowed with |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|

5. put up with      6. going nowhere      7. focus on      8. be built on  
9. put in      10. come up with      11. take charge      12. set ... apart

## Word Building

### VI

- |             |                |              |               |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| efficiency  | emergency      | fluency      | frequency     |
| proficiency | tendency       | urgency      | sufficiency   |
| 1. fluency  | 2. proficiency | 3. emergency | 4. Efficiency |
| 5. tendency | 6. frequency   |              |               |

## Structure

### VII

1. For some students, it's not that they don't put in enough time, it's that they don't have good study habits.
2. Children have different performances at school. It's not that they have different IQs, it's that they are brought up in different environments.
3. The company is not very productive. It's not that its staff aren't talented, it's that their energy hasn't been channeled effectively.
4. I'm really sorry. It's not that I don't want to go to the cinema with you, it's that I have to finish my paper to-night.
5. You have a stomachache. It's not that the food was bad, it's probably that you have too much stress from your work.

### VIII

1. President Wilson didn't try to bring the US back to economic and political isolation. Instead, he believed in international cooperation through an association of nations.
2. Computers don't teach students in groups. Instead, they can help them learn effectively according to their different needs.
3. We shouldn't focus on minor points. Instead, we should try to solve the problem of the greatest urgency at present.
4. He doesn't get anybody else to help him. Instead, he likes to attend to everything himself.
5. The success of teaching shouldn't be measured by the scores the students make on tests. Instead, it should be measured by whether the students have internalized the ability and desire to learn.

## Cloze

### IX

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

## Translation

### X

西蒙顿说,如果事业上取得巨大成就者具有什么共性的话,那就是一种持续不断地追求成功的动力。“人们往往认为他们具备一些超常非凡的东西,”他解释道,“但研究表明,有的伟人并没有惊人的智力。有的只是程度上的差异而已。伟大是建立在大量的学习、实践和献身精神的基础之上的。”

他举出二战时期的英国首相温斯顿·丘吉尔作为一个永不放弃的冒险者的典范。丘吉尔在全国上下士气最为低落的时候被推上台,并出色地领导了英国人民。在1940年盟军敦刻尔克大撤退之后的一次演讲中,他的话激励了全国人民:“我们不会衰退、失败。我们将坚持到底……我们永远不会屈服。”

### XI

1. Americans tend to define people by the jobs they have/do. Such characteristics as their family and educational backgrounds are considered less important.
2. His uncompromising personality explains why he could no longer put up with his employer and eventually submitted his resignation.



3. If you really want to learn English well, you must put in a lot of time and energy, or you'll go nowhere. The same can be said of other subjects.
4. Some actors' fame is built on their innate beauty, but despite his short stature, Dustin Hoffman rose above and it is his excellent acting that sets him apart.
5. After he took charge, we discovered that there were striking differences between him and his predecessor; He had the drive and passion, came up with many new ideas, and focused his work on how to raise our morale.
6. Deng Xiaoping made history when he declared China's reform and opening-up policy. Despite tremendous obstacles, he made lasting contributions to our country's modernization with his unrelenting efforts.
7. Why could someone with a genius IQ be left behind by a hardworking person with an average IQ? It has to be acknowledged that besides one's IQ, many other factors have much to do with one's achievements.
8. This teacher is really remarkable in motivating her students before she can teach them something. It's not that she is talented, it's that she is obsessed with drawing their attention in class.

## Reading Analysis

### XII

#### A)

1. Para. 4.
2. The full name of the author, the author's professional title, the book's title, and the date of Publication.
3. It gives proper credit to the person who did the work and it lets the reader know how to find the book if they wish to.

#### B)

1. Responses will vary.
2. The paraphrase is probably shorter and thus saves space in the article. Also, a mix of direct and indirect quotations gives pleasant variety to the reader.
3. "explained" (Para. 6 and Para. 10); "declared" (Para. 9); "pointed out" (Para. 14); "added" (Para. 15)

## Text B

### Guessing Meaning from Context

### XIV

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

## Comprehension Check

### XV

1. C   2. C   3. A   4. D   5. D   6. C   7. C   8. D   9. C   10. C

### XVI

## Text C

### Scanning for Specific Information

### XVII

1. an important international newspaper published in Britain
2. nominate the greatest person who has ever lived and give a reason for their choice
3. Shakespeare
4. Walt Disney
5. Jesus Christ
6. Mohammed; Buddha
7. religion; science