

21世纪 大学英语 同步课堂

21 SHIJI DAXUE YINGYU (第二册)
TONGBU KETANG

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石油大学出版社

世纪大学英语同步课堂②

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前言

《21 世纪大学英语同步课堂》是配合《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》编写的、配套使用的辅教、辅学用书,全套有四册,本书为第二册,全书分为 10 个单元。根据教学实践的需要,对每个单元的 Text A、B、C 的讲解和注释繁简不一,其中 Text A 的内容较为详尽,Text B、Text C 较为简要。每个单元的内容和安排如下:

前言

Text A

1. 听力原文:给出 Pre-reading Activities 中的听力录音原文及相关答案。

2. 课文概要:用准确、精炼的语言归纳总结课文内容。

3. 背景知识:提供与课文相关的背景知识和相关信息。这部分的内容视课文难易、长短而定,有的注释多,有的注释少。

4. 篇章分析:整篇课文的结构、布局分析,对课文的每一部分用精简的语言描述,学习者可以从中学悟到整篇文章的脉络和发展。

5. 生词记忆:按生词出现的先后顺序,逐条提供释义和例句,有的单词还配有联想、考点等项,目的是帮助学习者熟练掌握单词的用法,提高应用能力。

6. 短语学习:按短语出现的先后顺序,逐条提供释义和例句。

7. 课文理解:按句子出现的先后次序,对课文难句进行英语

释义(paraphrase)和解析,目的是加深对课文的理解。

8. 参考译文:提供课文的参考译文。

9. 参考答案:给出课后各项相关练习的答案。

Text B、Text C 结构相同

1. 课文分析:按句子出现的先后顺序,对课文难句进行解析。

2. 参考译文:提供课文的参考译文。

3. 参考答案:给出相关练习的答案。

根据多年来大学英语教学的实践经验和学习者的实际情况,在编写过程中,编者从学习者的角度出发,尽量满足大多数学习者的需求,因此,本书具有针对性强、覆盖面广的特点。本书的编写者都是多年从事大学英语教学、经验丰富、教学成果优秀的一线教师。第一、二、四、五单元由马宏伟编写,第三单元由杜秋润编写,第六单元由郑九海编写,第七单元由石永浩编写,第八单元由邢献华编写,第九单元由肖英编写,第十单元由齐秀丽编写。全书由马宏伟负责统编定稿,并担任本书的主编。

本书主要供使用《21世纪大学英语读写教程》教材的学习者作为学习指导书,亦可作为大学英语教师的教学参考书使用。

书中的疏漏或不当之处,恳请使用本书的读者提出中肯的意见,以期进一步修改完善。

编者
2003年6月



目录

目录

Unit 1	(1)
Text A	(1)
Text B	(17)
Text C	(21)
Unit 2	(26)
Text A	(26)
Text B	(46)
Text C	(49)
Unit 3	(53)
Text A	(53)
Text B	(68)
Text C	(73)
Unit 4	(77)
Text A	(77)
Text B	(95)
Text C	(100)
Unit 5	(104)
Text A	(104)
Text B	(121)

Text C	(125)
Unit 6	(128)
Text A	(128)
Text B	(147)
Text C	(152)
Unit 7	(156)
Text A	(156)
Text B	(171)
Text C	(176)
Unit 8	(180)
Text A	(180)
Text B	(197)
Text C	(200)
Unit 9	(203)
Text A	(203)
Text B	(222)
Text C	(225)
Unit 10	(229)
Text A	(229)
Text B	(246)
Text C	(250)



Unit 1



Text A Winston Churchill

— His Other Life



(一) 听力原文

Jennifer: So how was your visit to the museum?

Joanna: Fine. And you'll never believe what I saw there: a painting by Winston Churchill! I never knew he was a painter.

Jennifer: A painter?! That can't be right. It must have been a different Winston Churchill.

Joanna: No, it really was the famous one — the Prime Minister. The museum guard told me.

Jennifer: I don't believe you! When would Winston Churchill the Prime Minister have time to become a painter? He was too busy with the war. People don't become painters overnight, you know!

Joanna: Well, World War II didn't last forever. Maybe he became a painter after he retired.

Jennifer: But he was a politician! Politicians aren't artistic. You need passion to be a painter.

Joanna: So maybe he had a passionate side to his character that we don't know



about. Anyway, if you don't believe me, we can check in the encyclopedia.

Unit 1

Key:

First listening: prime minister, painter, politician, passionate, World War II.

Second listening: The argument was about whether Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, was also a painter.



(二) 课文概要

课文以回忆的方式讲述了英国首相丘吉尔生活的另一面——艺术生活,描述了绘画给他带来的欢乐与希望。在文章中作者运用了拟人手法,给画布赋予了生命,这种手法使描写生动形象,能给读者留下深刻的印象。



(三) 背景知识

1. Winston Churchill 温斯顿·丘吉尔(1874~1965)

英国保守党领袖、演说家、著作家。在保守党和自由党政府中多次担任内阁大臣,如海军大臣、财政大臣等,曾两度出任英国首相(1940~1945, 1951~1956)。在第二次世界大战中,他领导英国人民取得了抗击德国法西斯战争的胜利,被人们誉为英国的拯救者。其主要著作有:《世界危机》、《第二次世界大战》、《英国民族史》等。1953年获诺贝尔文学奖。

2. World War I 第一次世界大战

第一场世界规模的帝国主义战争(1914.7~1918.11)。战争双方为协约国(法、英、俄、意、美)和同盟国(德、奥、匈、土)两大军事集团。这场战争历时4年3个月,战火燃遍整个欧洲大陆,延及非洲和亚洲。战争以同盟国战败告终。

3. World War II 第二次世界大战

以德、日、意法西斯轴心国为一方,以反法西斯同盟国和全世界反法西斯力量为另一方的第二次全球规模的战争。1939年9月1日德国入侵波兰,9月3日英法对德宣战。1940年6月意大利加入德国参战,轴心国形成。1941年6月,轴心国攻打前苏联,12月7日,日本轰炸美国珍珠港。1943年9月8日意大利投降,1945年5月7日德国无条件投降,结束了欧洲战场的战火。美国在广岛和长崎投下两颗原子弹后,日本于1945年8月14日宣布无条件投降。整个二战长达6年,参战国家和地区先后有60多个,涉及人口17亿,占当时世界总人口的80%。

4. the Dardanelles Campaign 达达尼尔战役(1915~1916)

达达尼尔海峡位于爱琴海和马尔马拉海之间,把横跨欧亚大陆的土耳其一分为二。第一次世界大战开始后不久,协约国和同盟国相持不下,战争处于胶着状态。为了打开局面,丘吉尔力主派一支由英法联合组成的强大舰队进入达达尼尔海峡,对土耳其采取行动,迫使土耳其屈服,但结果英军惨遭失败。丘吉尔因此威望扫地,被迫于1915年5月辞去海军大臣职务。



(四) 篇章分析

Unit
1

Paragraphs 1~3

Churchill lost his position as First Lord of the Admiralty and was overwhelmed by grief. But painting fascinated him and became his comfort.

Paragraphs 4~8

Churchill began to learn painting and demonstrated artistic abilities.

Paragraphs 9~10

When Churchill lost his mother and daughter, again it was painting that became his companion. In 1922, with the birth of another child, Churchill revived his life, love and hope.

Paragraphs 11~12

Churchill's artistic achievements.

Paragraph 13

Conclusion: Painting brought happiness, peace and hope to Churchill.



(五) 生词记忆

1. **amid**⁴ [ə'mid] *prep.* 在……之中

[例句] The debate took place amid a mood of growing political tension. 辩论在越来越紧张的政治氛围中举行。

2. **disastrous**⁶ [di'zɑ:stɹəs] *a.* 灾难性的; 糟透的

[例句] The two defeats were disastrous to the country. 这两次失败对该国是灾难性的打击。

[联想] disaster *n.* 灾难

3. **lord**⁴ [lɔ:d] *n.* (英) 大臣; 大人, 阁下

[例句] The king and all the great lords turned up at the banquet. 国王与全体大臣都出现在宴会上。

4. **admiralty** ['ædmərəlti] *n.* (the A-) (英) 海军部

[例句] As First Lord of the Admiralty, Churchill was involved in

the Dardanelles campaign in 1915. 作为英国海军大臣, 丘吉尔卷入了1915年的达达尼尔战役。

5. **campaign**⁴ [kæm'peɪn] *n.* 1) 战役 2) 运动

[例句] The desert campaign was won with tanks and armoured vehicles. 沙漠战役是靠了坦克和装甲车取胜的。

Our campaign against smoking is supported by the medical profession. 我们的戒烟运动得到了医学界的支持。

[考点] launch a campaign 发动一场运动

6. **bloody**⁴ ['blʌdi] *a.* 1) 血腥的 2) 血污的

[例句] Thousands were slaughtered in this bloody massacre. 在这场血腥的大屠杀中, 成千上万的人被杀戮。

The police found a bloody handkerchief on the spot. 警察在现场发现了一块染血的手帕。

7. **mission**⁴ ['mɪʃən] *n.* 1) [常指军事]任务 2) 天职, 使命

[例句] He was on a dangerous mission behind the enemy lines. 他被派往敌后执行一项危险的任务。

He was immediately sent to Paris. His mission was to negotiate a cease-fire. 他被即刻派往巴黎, 他的使命是进行停战谈判。

8. **privately**⁴ ['praɪvɪtli] *ad.* 1) 非公开地 2) 在涉及私(个)人方面; 秘密地

[例句] The performance was given privately. 这是场非公开性演出。

The notion was discussed privately between the two men at lunch. 两人在吃午饭时, 秘密地讨论了这个打算。

9. **private**⁴ ['praɪvɪt] *a.* 1) 私(个)人的; 秘密的 2) 非公开的

[例句] I caught him looking through my private papers. 我发现他查看我的私人文件。

The matter was kept private. 这件事没让外人知道。

[考点] in private 私下地, 秘密地

10. **disaster**⁴ [dɪ'zɑːstə] *n.* 灾难, 天灾; 祸患

[例句] This was one of the worst natural disasters that ever befell the area. 这是该地区有史以来遭遇的最严重的自然灾害之一。

11. **grief**⁶ [grɪf] *n.* 悲哀

[例句] My friend nearly lost reason through grief. 我的朋友因悲伤几乎失去理智。

12. **grieve**⁶ [grɪv] *v.* (为……而) 悲伤; 伤心

[例句] The little girl grieved over her kitten's death. 小女孩为小猫

的死而伤心。

13. **retreat**⁴ [rɪ'tri:t] *n.* 1) 隐居处 2) 撤退; 避难 *vi.* 撤退; 退避

[例句] Mike used to go alone to his comfortable retreat by the lake. 迈克经常独自去他建在湖边舒适的隐居处。

Enemy soldiers are now in full retreat. 敌军现在正全线撤退。

Attacks by enemy aircraft forced the tanks to retreat from the city. 敌机的攻击迫使坦克从城市撤退。

14. **muse, Muse** [mjuz] *n.* 1) 缪斯(希腊神话中司文艺的九位女神之一) 2) 创作灵感

15. **rescue**⁴ ['reskjʊ:] *n.* 救助; 救援 *vt.* 救助; 救援

[例句] We were stranded on the island, with no hope of rescue. 我们搁浅在岛上, 无望得到救援。

Fire fighters managed to rescue the children trapped in the burning house. 消防员把困在着火的房子中的孩子救出。

[考点] come to one's rescue 援救某人, 营救某人

16. **sister-in-law** *n.* 姑子; 姨子; 嫂子; 弟媳

17. **sketch**⁴ [sketʃ] *v.* 素描, 速写 *n.* 素描, 速写

[例句] The class was sketching the fishing boats in the harbor. 全班同学在画港口渔船的素描。

The artist made several sketches before beginning the portrait. 艺术家在开始画肖像之前, 先画了几幅素描。

18. **watercolor**⁴ ['wɔ:tə,kələ] *n.* 水彩(颜料); 水彩画

19. **magic**⁴ ['mædʒɪk] *n.* 魔法, 法术 *a.* 有魔力的

[例句] He made the ball disappear

by magic. 他变魔术使球消失。

The witch put a magic spell on the prince and turned him into a frog. 女巫给王子施了魔咒,把他变成了青蛙。

[联想] magician *n.* 魔术师

20. **distract**⁶ [dis'trækt] *vt.* 转移(注意力); 使转移注意力

[例句] The advertisements by the side of the road sometimes distract the attention of drivers. 路旁的广告有时会分散驾驶员的注意力。

[考点] distract sb. from 分散某人对……的注意力

21. **canvas**⁶ ['kænvəs] *n.* 1) 帆布画布 2) 油画

[例句] The artist showed me her canvases. 艺术家给我看了她的油画。

22. **contemplate**⁶ ['kɒntempleɪt] *vt.* (默默地)注视,凝视

[例句] She lay back on the grass to contemplate the high, blue sky. 她躺在草地上凝望着蓝蓝的高空。

23. **blank**⁴ [blæŋk] *a.* 1) 空白的 2) 无表情的;茫然的

[例句] Many blank spaces are still left in the suburbs. 郊区仍留有許多空地。

There was a blank look on his face. 他神色茫然。

24. **unaccustomed** [ˌʌnə'kʌstəmd] *a.* (对某物)不习惯的;不寻常的

[例句] Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, let me just say a few words. 尽管我不习惯在公共场合演讲,但还是说几句吧。

25. **accustomed**⁴ [ə'kʌstəmd] *a.* 惯常的;通常的

[例句] She performed the task

with her accustomed ease. 她以她惯常的轻松方式干活。

[联想] accustom *v.* 使习惯

[考点] be accustomed to 习惯于

26. **hesitantly** ['hezɪtəntli] *ad.* 犹豫不决地

[例句] He selected an English-Chinese dictionary very hesitantly. 他犹豫不决地挑了一本英汉词典。

[联想] hesitate *v.* 犹豫,支吾/ hesitation *n.* 犹豫/ hesitant *a.* 犹豫的

27. **infinite**⁴ ['ɪnɪfɪt] *a.* 无限的;极大的

[例句] Teaching little children takes infinite patience. 教育幼儿需要极大的耐心。

28. **precaution**⁴ [pri'kəʊʃən] *n.* 1) 防备,预防 2) 预防措施

[例句] The climbers took the precaution of telling the local policeman when they expected to return. 登山者预先告知当地警察他们预计返回的时间。

Wearing a hat is a sensible precaution in hot summer. 在炎热的夏季戴一顶帽子不失为一种明智的预防措施。

29. **bean**⁴ [bi:n] *n.* 豆;蚕豆

[例句] The waitress offered a choice of green beans, French beans and broad beans. 女招待让在青豆、四季豆和蚕豆中选择。

30. **motorcar** ['məʊtəka:] *n.* 汽车

[联想] motor(马达) + car

31. **alarm**⁴ [ə'lɑ:m] *vt.* 使惊恐;使忧虑 *n.* 1) 惊恐;忧虑 2) 警报

[例句] The slightest noise or movement seemed to alarm him. 最轻微的响动似乎都让他恐慌。

Darkness fell and he began to feel

Unit
1

some alarm for his wife's safety.
夜幕来临,他开始担忧妻子的安全。
You ought to get a burglar alarm.
你应该买个防盗报警器。

[考点] alarm clock 闹钟/ air alarm
空袭警报

32. **plunge**⁴[plʌndʒ] *v.* (into, in) 1)
投身于 2) 纵身投入; 一头扎入
[例句] He ran to the edge of the
swimming pool and plunged in.
他跑到游泳池旁,纵身跳了进去。
Peter has really plunged into his
schoolwork this term. 彼得这学期
学习很用功。

[考点] plunge into 投入,陷入

33. **fierce**⁴[fiəs] *a.* 1) 暴怒的; 凶猛
的; 残酷的 2) 强烈的
[例句] Wild cats are much fiercer
than domestic cats. 野猫比家猫凶
猛得多。
The fire fighters had to retreat
from the fierce heat. 消防队员在
烈焰面前不得不后退。

34. **slash**⁶[slæʃ] *n.* 砍; 挥击 *vt.* 砍,
砍击; 猛挥
[例句] He gave the ball a slash
across the court. 他把球击过球场。
He slashed his way through the
high grass. 他挥刀劈路走出高高的
草丛。

35. **absolutely**⁴[ˈæbsəlu:tli] *ad.* 完全
地; 绝对地
[例句] It is absolutely the best
show in town. 这无疑是城里最好的
演出。

36. **terrify**⁶[ˈterɪfaɪ] *vt.* 恐吓,使惊吓
[例句] The robber terrified her
into handing over the money. 劫
匪恐吓她把钱交出来。
[联想] terror *n.* 恐怖,惊恐/ ter-
rible *a.* 可怕的,恐怖的

37. **wretched**⁶[ˈretʃɪd] *a.* 不幸的; 可

怜的

[例句] The wretched man had
lost his job. 这个不幸的人被解雇
了。

38. **victim**⁴[ˈvɪktɪm] *n.* 牺牲者,受害
者; 牺牲品

[例句] He was the victim of a
violent attack by a gang of
youths. 他遭到一伙年轻人的暴打。

39. **fury**⁶[ˈfjuəri] *n.* 1) 狂热; 激烈 2)
狂怒

[例句] I've been working like
fury these past few days to catch
up. 近几天我为了赶进度,在拼命
地工作,

He flies into a fury if you dare to
disagree with him. 如果你胆敢持
不同意见,他会勃然大怒。

[考点] fly into a fury 勃然大怒 /
like fury 猛烈地,使劲地

40. **artistic**⁴[ɑːˈtɪstɪk] *a.* 1) 艺术的;
艺术家的 2) 富有艺术性的

[例句] The flower arrangement
was very artistic. 这插花富有艺术
性。

41. **companion**⁴[kəmˈpænjən] *n.* 同
伴; 伴侣

[例句] Books made good compan-
ions while I was travelling. 书是
我旅途中的好伙伴。

42. **beloved**⁴[biˈlʌvd] *a.* 深爱的; 亲爱
的

[例句] He grieved at the death of
his beloved wife. 他为爱妻的死而
悲伤。

43. **overcome**⁴[ˌəʊvəˈkʌm] *vt.* 1)
[常被动](感情等)压倒,使受不了
2) 克服; 战胜

[例句] Suddenly, I was over-
come by a feeling of outrage. 突
然间,我感到义愤填膺。

They overcame all the difficulties

that had been placed in their path. 他们克服了前进道路上的种种困难。

44. **refuge**⁶ ['refju:dʒ] *n.* 避难(所); 庇护(所)

[例句] A small cave was the only refuge from the cold. 一个狭小的山洞成了惟一的避寒处。

[联想] refugee *n.* 难民

45. **alas** [ə'la:s] *int.* 唉(表示悲伤、忧愁、恐惧等)

46. **revive**⁶ [ri'vaiv] *v.* 1) (使)复苏; (使)重振活力 2) 恢复生机; 复兴; 重新流行

[例句] His interest in reading revived after he had read that book. 读了那本书后, 他又恢复了对阅读的兴趣。

National economy revived after the depression. 大萧条之后, 国民经济很快又振兴起来。

47. **glow**⁴ [gləu] *n.* 热烈 *vi.* 发光

[例句] She felt a glow of pride at her son's achievements. 她为儿子取得的成就而感到自豪。

Colored lights glowed on the festival night. 节日之夜灯火辉煌。

48. **amateur**⁴ [æmətə] *a. & n.* 业余(水平的)(运动员、艺术家等)

[例句] His violin-playing sounds pretty amateur to me. 他的小提琴演奏水平在我听来不够熟练。

The golf tournament is open to both amateurs and professionals. 业余运动员和职业运动员都可参加高尔夫球比赛。

49. **entry**⁴ ['entri] *n.* 1) 参赛一员 2) 进入; 进入权

[例句] Organizers of short story competition have received over 10 000 entries. 短篇小说大赛的组织者已收到 10 000 多篇参赛作品。

She was refused entry to the country because she didn't have a visa. 由于没有签证, 她被拒绝入境。

[联想] enter *v.* 进入

50. **anonymous**⁶ [ə'nɒnɪməs] *a.* 名字不详的; 匿名的

[例句] It is unpleasant to receive anonymous letters. 收到匿名信让人不快。

51. **disqualify** [dis'kwɒlifai] *vt.* 取消……的资格; 使不适合; 使不能

[例句] Ill health disqualified him for military service. 他因健康不佳而不能服兵役。

[联想] qualify *v.* 使有资格, (使)胜任

52. **rely**⁴ [ri'lai] *vi.* 1) 信任; 信赖 2) 依赖

[例句] You may rely on it that he will come to meet you. 你放心吧, 他会来接你的。

The people on the island rely on a spring for their water. 岛上的人用水全靠一眼泉。

[考点] rely on 依靠, 依赖

53. **historian**⁶ [his'tɔ:riən] *n.* 历史学家

54. **barren**⁶ ['bærən] *a.* (土地等) 贫瘠的, 荒芜的

[例句] The barren land could produce little food. 贫瘠的土地几乎不长庄稼。

55. **awaken**⁴ [ə'weikən] *vt.* 1) 使意识到 2) 唤醒

[例句] We must awaken the people to the dangers facing our country. 我们必须让人民意识到我国所面临的危险。

I was awakened by a loud noise. 我被一声巨响惊醒了。

[考点] awaken sb. to 使某人意识

到……,唤起某人的……感

56. **menace**⁶['menəs] *n.* 威胁

[例句] In dry weather, forest fires are a great menace. 在干燥的天气里,森林火灾是一大威胁。

57. **abundant**⁴['ə'bandənt] *a.* 丰富的;充足的

[例句] We have abundant evidence of the dangers of smoking. 我们有充分的证据表明吸烟有害健康。

[考点] be abundant in 富于……, 富产……

58. **abundance**⁴['ə'bandəns] *n.* 丰富;充裕;大量

[例句] The country has an abundance of skilled workers, but not enough jobs. 该国有大量的熟练工人,却没有足够的就业机会。

[考点] an abundance of 大量的/ in abundance 充足的

59. **odd**⁴[ɒd] *a.* 1) [常用于数词后] ……以上的; ……出头的 2) 奇特的; 古怪的 3) 奇数的, 单数的

[例句] That money will help six hundred odd children to attend

school. 那笔钱足以资助 600 多孩子上学。

Did you notice anything odd about her behavior? 你注意到她行为有点古怪吗?

The odd-numbered houses ran along the left side. 左侧的房子门牌号为单数。

60. **existence**⁴['ig'zistəns] *n.* 存在; 实有

[例句] Most young children believe the existence of Santa Claus. 大多数儿童都相信有圣诞老人。

Modern cosmology believes the universe to have come into existence about fifteen billion years ago. 现代宇宙学认为宇宙在 150 亿年前就存在。

[考点] come into existence 产生, 存在/ in existence 现存的, 存在的

61. **pastime**⁶['pɑ:staim] *n.* 消遣, 娱乐

[例句] Going to the movies is his favorite pastime. 看电影是他最喜欢的娱乐。



(六) 短语学习

1. **pay the price** 付出代价

[例句] This is the price we must pay for a free press. 这是我们必须付出的代价。

2. **come to one's rescue** 解救某人, 救助某人

[例句] I was embarrassed as I couldn't remember his name; fortunately Mary came to my rescue. 我很尴尬忘了他的名字, 幸亏玛丽帮我解围。

3. **chance upon** 偶然碰见; 偶然发现

[例句] He chanced upon the solution to that problem. 他在不经意间找到了问题的解决办法。

4. **try one's hand** 尝试

[例句] I tried my hand at roller-skating last weekend and found it was much fun. 上周末我尝试了一下滑旱冰, 发现很有趣。

5. **plunge into** 突然或仓促地开始某事; 突然冲入



[例句] She plunged bravely into the debate. 她不顾一切地加入了这场辩论。

6. **before one knows it** 瞬息之间

[例句] I was taken up to the top floor in the lift before I knew it. 转眼之间我就被电梯带到了顶楼。

7. **fall upon** 猛攻, 猛扑

[例句] Terrorists were falling upon men and women in the street. 恐怖分子袭击大街上的人们。

8. **take refuge** 避难

[例句] During the frequent air-raids people took refuge in their cellars. 当空袭频频来临时, 人们在地窖里避难。

9. **rely on** 依赖, 依靠

[例句] One could always rely on him to be polite and do the right thing. 你总是可以信赖他, 他彬彬有礼, 做事周到。

10. **fall from office** 离位, 下台

[例句] Less than a week after the Labor Party fell from office, an economic crisis developed. 工党下台后不到一周, 经济危机开始了。

11. **awaken to** 使意识到

[例句] The documentary film awakens the whole society to the danger of drugs. 这部纪录片使全社会意识到毒品的危害。

12. **bear fruit** 结果实; 有成果

[例句] Our careful investments were finally bearing fruit. 我们谨慎的投资终见成效。

13. **date from** 始自

[例句] The tradition dated from (back to) medieval times. 这种传统始自中世纪时代。

14. **keep sb. company** 陪伴某人

[例句] Don't worry. I'll keep you company until you fully recover. 别担心, 我会陪着你直到你康复。



(七) 课文理解

L1. [原文] My father, Winston Churchill, began his love affair with painting in his 40s, amid disastrous circumstances.

[释义] My father, Winston Churchill, developed a great liking for painting when he was over forty years old, a time when things were extremely unfavorable for him.

[解析] 1) love affair: 恋爱; 风流韵事, 或喻为强烈兴趣。这里用来比喻丘吉尔对绘画的迷恋。

— The girl's love affair with the old man worries her parents.

— She started her love affair with ballet when she was only eight.

2) circumstances: 环境、情况; 一般与介词 in, under 搭配。

— In such circumstances it is hardly surprising that some students give up.

L2. [原文] As First Lord of the Admiralty in 1915, he had been deeply involved



Unit 1

in a campaign in the Dardanelles that could have shortened the course of a bloody world war.

[释义] As the principal officer of the Admiralty Board, he had taken a significant part in a series of battles in the Dardanelles which, if victorious, could have brought a quick end to the cruel World War I.

[解析] 1) be involved in: 陷入, 卷入, 投入

— The youth was involved in a robbery.

2) could have done 这一结构常用来表示本来可以实现, 但没实现的动作。其他常见的“情态动词 + have done”的结构还有: should have done(表示应该做而没有做); must have done(表示对过去发生动作的推测: 肯定……过); needn't have done(表示不必做而已经做了)等等。

— He could have escaped from the explosion, but he chose to save others.

— You should have finished the work yesterday.

— It must have rained last night; the ground is wet.

— You needn't have told him the news; he knew it already.

L10. [原文] Overwhelmed by the disaster... — he retired with his family to Hoe Farm, a country retreat in Surrey.

[释义] Feeling helpless after the disaster, he went to Hoe Farm, a quiet place in Surrey, with his family.

[解析] 1) Overwhelmed by the disaster: 过去分词短语作原因状语, 在意义和功能上相当于一个状语从句。

— Seen from the moon, our Earth looks like a big bright disk.

— Defeated, he remained a popular leader.

注意: 过去分词短语作状语, 尤其是位于句首时, 其逻辑主语应与句子的主语保持一致, 否则会造成垂悬分词的错误。

2) retire 除了“退休”之外, 还有“退下、引退”之义。

— He retired to his study upstairs.

— The guests retired to the living room after dinner.

L19. [原文] ...and the muse worked her magic.

[释义] ...and the goddess (of painting) had a charming effect; the art of painting fascinated him.

[解析] work: *vt.* 产生(效应), 如: work wonders/miracles/ a change 创造奇迹, 产生变化

L21. [原文] Delighted with anything that distracted Winston from the dark thoughts that overwhelmed him, Clementine rushed off to buy whatever paints and materials she could find.

[释义] Feeling happy that painting or whatever turned Winston's attention away from his extremely unpleasant thoughts, Clementine ran out to buy any paints and materials that she could find.