21

21世纪大学英语

——读写教程

（第四册）

疑难详解与同步测试

戴乐础 主编

高等教育出版社

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

《21世纪大学英语——读写教程》(第四册)

疑难详解与同步测试

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Unit 1

Text A Who Is Great?

1. Despite their unspectacular beginnings, each would go on to carve a place 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。(Line 7 ~ Line 9)

☞ **carve** 雕刻；通过努力获得。表示“雕刻”时常见的搭配有：carve sth. (out of/from/in) sth.。carve 在 carve sth. (out) (for oneself) 短语里常表现为比喻性用法，意为“通过努力获得”。例如：

This totem pole *is carved from/out of* a single trunk.

这个图腾柱是由一棵树干雕刻而成。

Michelangelo *carved in* marble.

米开朗基罗在大理石上雕刻。

She *carved out a name for herself* as a reporter.

她靠苦干而成了有名的记者。

The new airline hopes to *carve out a place for itself* in the European market.

新航线希望在欧洲市场能占据一席之地。

☞ 注意：**carve** 有时可以接双宾语。间接宾语前的介词常用 for 而不用 to，表示“动作为谁而做”。这样的动词常见的还有 buy, call, choose, find, get, keep, make, reach, prepare, save 等。例如：

He *carved me an ornament.* (或 He *carved an ornament for me.*)

他为我雕刻了一件装饰品。

Will you please *call me a taxi*? (或 Will you please *call a taxi for me*?)

请帮我叫一辆出租车。

I've just *bought my mother a present*. (或 I've just *bought a present for my mother.*)

我刚给我母亲买了一件礼物。

试比较 **carve** 和 **engrave**

二者都有"雕刻"之义。它们主要区别在于：**carve** 指雕刻石头或木头等坚硬的原材料，使原材料变成雕刻品。有时也用来指在原材料的表面雕刻文字或图案。**engrave** 是指在木、石、金属等材料的坚硬表面雕刻文字或图案等，其目的主要是为了纪念或印刷。例如：

He *engraved* the cigarette case with his initials.

他在香烟盒子上刻了他姓名的首字母。

The bracelet *was engraved with* his name and date of birth.

手镯上刻有他的名字和出生日期。

2. What was it that enabled them to become great? 到底是什么使他们那么伟大？(Line 9 ~ Line 10)

☞ 本句是一个 it 分裂句(强调句)的特殊问句形式，其基础结构是：It was what that enabled them to become great. 因此，比起 What enabled them to become great? 这句话来，语气更强烈，带有"究竟/到底是什么"的意思。例如：

What was it that made you so happy?

到底是什么使你那么高兴？

What is it that troubles you so much?

究竟是什么使你如此烦恼？

3. Or did their greatness have more to do with timing, devotion and, perhaps, an uncompromising personality? 还是他们的伟大与时机、献身精神或许还有不妥协的个性更有关系？(Line 11 ~ Line 13)

☞ **timing** 定时；调整时间；时间的选择；时机的掌握(引申用法)。例如：

The *timing* device works very well.

这个定时器真管用。

The *timing* of the announcement was rather unexpected.

选择那个时间公布,真出人意料。

To be a good tennis player, you have to have good *timing*.

要成为一个优秀的网球运动员,你必须掌握时机。

Her *timing* is faulty.

她没把握好时机。

☞ 注意:英语中,类似的被词典以单独的词条列出的 v.-ing 形式的动名词还有:beginning, coming, finding, reading 等。

试比较 **personality**, **character**, **characteristic** 和 **feature**

① **personality** 个性。指由一个人的生理、心理和感情的总和所形成的特点,此特点使其与他人相区别。例如:

The boy is developing a fine *personality*.

这孩子正发展自己完美的品格。

That boy may be smart, but he has no *personality*.

那男孩也许聪明,但没有个性。

② **character** 指一个人根深蒂固的各种心理特征的综合,即具有个人特色的内在本质;也可指事物具有的区别于其他事物的所有属性,较正式。例如:

He is a man of lofty *character*.

他是个品德高尚的人。

When the war between the two countries started again, it took on a different *character*.

两国间的战争再度爆发时,已性质大变。

③ **characteristic** 指区别于其他人、其他事物的独特的特点、特征,即特别的标志。例如:

The capacity to think is the distinctive *characteristic* of our species.

具有思维能力是我们人类的特征。

The novel reflects the *characteristics* of that epoch.

这部小说反映出那一时代的特点。

④ **feature** 指能引人注意的、突出的特征。一般指由于事物的外部形状、样式(如脸形),或某一方面的重要性而引人关注的特征。例如:

The geographical *feature* of this region is like that of Guizhou.
这个地区的地理特征与贵州相似。
He has wonderful strong *features*.
他有一张英俊坚毅的脸。

4. Sometimes great people don't make it into the history books. 有时伟人并不一定名垂青史。(Line 26 ~ Line 27)

☞ **make it in/into/to** 成功到达,进入。此短语中的动词 make 具有 arrive at or reach successfully 之义,是个及物动词,常在后面接代词 it 并且与表示方向的介词 to, in 或 into 连用。例如:

She was determined *to make it into* the upper class.
她一心想要跻身上流社会。
When Kim-Chi finally *made it to* the US, she had to cope with a succession of three foster families.
当金枝成功到达美国后,她又不得不先后同三个收养她的家庭相处。

☞ 注意:代词 it 有时与其后续介词可以一并省略;make it 也可以作为非正式形式单独使用,意为"取得成功"。例如:

She *made* (*it to*) the airport just in time to catch her plane.
她及时赶到机场,搭上飞机。
He wants *to make it* as a writer.
他想成为作家并一举成名。

5. The great figures he focused on include men and women who have won Nobel Prizes, led great nations or won wars, composed symphonies that have endured for centuries, or revolutionized science, philosophy, politics or the arts. 他所聚焦的伟人包括获得过诺贝尔奖、领导过伟大的国家或赢得过战争、谱写过流芳百世的交响乐或在科学、哲学、政治或艺术领域引起过革命性巨变的男性和女性。(Line 31 ~ Line 35)

☞ 本句实际上是一个包含三个定语从句的简单句,第一个定语从句 he focused on 之前省略了 that 或 whom/who,修饰 the great figures;第二个定语从句是 who have won ... for centuries,该从句包含了 5 个并列谓语 won, led,

won,composed 和 revolutionized,修饰先行词 men and women,这个定语从句中又包含了第三个定语从句 that have ... centuries,修饰先行词 symphonies。

☞ **compose** 写,创作;构成,组成。

☞ **compose** 虽然有 write 的意思,但比之更为具体、正式;常指那些带有创作性的"写"(如写乐曲,写歌曲等),以及郑重其事地"写"。例如:

She began *to compose* (songs) at an early age.

她年轻时就开始创作(歌曲)。

I'm *composing* a formal reply to the letter.

我正在写一封正式的回信。

☞ **compose** 指"(某事物的部分或成分)构成,组成"时,是一个比较正式的词,一般不用进行时态以及被动语态。例如:

It takes a baby about two or three months to learn the arrangement of features that *compose* a face.

婴儿要花两到三个月的时间才能明白脸部各组成部分的位置。

At the end of the Vietnam War, women *composed* only 1.6% of the US forces, but the percentage is much higher now.

越战结束时,美军中的女性只占1.6%,而现在女性所占的百分比已经大大提高了。

试比较 **compose**, **comprise** 和 **constitute**

① **compose** 是正式用语,强调由单个部分组成整体,可以与 constitute 互换使用,但不如 constitute 常见。例如:

Seven days *compose/constitute* a week.

7天构成一个星期。

Twelve people *compose/constitute* a jury.

12个人组成一个陪审团。

② **comprise** 既可指"整体包括部分",又可指"由部分组成整体"。但后面这种用法并不常见。例如:

The British Parliament *comprises* the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

英国议会由下议院和上议院组成。

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Twenty chapters *comprise* Book One.

第一卷有20章。

③ **compose**, **comprise** 和 **constitute** 三词在用法上的共同之处：常与介词 of 连用构成形式相同的短语 be composed/comprised/constituted of。例如：

Air *is* mainly *composed/comprised/constituted of* nitrogen and oxygen.

空气主要是由氮和氧组成。

6. "There's a tendency to think that they are endowed with something supernormal," he explained. "But what comes out of the research is that there are great people who have no amazing intellectual processes. It's a difference in degree. Greatness is built upon tremendous amounts of study, practice and devotion." "人们往往认为他们天生具备某些超常非凡的东西，"他解释道。"但研究表明，有些伟人的智力活动过程并无惊人之处。有的只是程度上的差异。伟大是建立在大量的学习、实践和投入的基础上的。" (Line 41 ~ Line 46)

☞ **endow**

1) (经常性)资助，捐助(如学校等)，常与介词 with 搭配使用，即 endow sb./sth. (with sth.)。例如：

The company *endowed* our university *with* 3 million dollars.

这家公司给我们学校捐助了300万美元。

The state of Michigan has *endowed* three institutes to do research for industry.

密歇根州已资助了3所机构进行工业研究。

2) 使某人天生具有(某种好的品质或能力)，常与介词 with 搭配使用；作此种用法时，endow 通常以被动形式出现，即 be endowed with 意为"具有(某种天赋或特权)"。例如：

Nature *endowed her with* a beautiful singing voice.

大自然赋予她一副美妙的歌喉。

Why is it that some lucky people *are endowed with* both brains and

beauty?

为什么有些幸运儿既拥有智慧又拥有美貌?

☞ **come out of sth.**

1) (指将标记等物体从固定处)除掉。例如:

These ink stains won't *come out of* my dress.

我连衣裙上的这些墨水迹洗不掉。

I can't get this screw *to come out of* the wall.

我无法把这颗螺丝钉从墙上取出。

2) 本句中的 **come out of** 可解作 result from 或 be produced。例如:

What *comes out of* your long talks with the director?

你和导演的长谈有什么结果吗?

Nothing has *come out of* his latest experiment.

他最近的实验没有得出任何结果。

☞ **process** 此处为一可数名词,意为 a natural continuing activity or function (自然的作用或活动)。例如:

intellectual processes 智力活动

the process of breathing 呼吸作用

the digestive process 消化活动

☞ **It's a difference in degree.** 根据上下文,此句可作两种理解:

1) 意为 The difference between great people and ordinary people lies in the degree of study, practice and devotion. 即伟人与凡人的区别在于学习、实践和投入的程度不同。

2) 意为 The differences in intelligence between great people and ordinary people are not as obvious as expected. 即伟人与凡人在智力上没有天壤之别,仅仅是程度上有些许差异而已。

☞ **be built upon/on = be based on** 建立在……上面。例如:

A good relationship *is built on* trust.

良好的关系建立在信任的基础之上。

We must *build on* our reputation to expand the business.

我们必须建立信誉以扩展业务。

7. In looking at Churchill's role in history — as well as the roles of other political and military leaders — Simonton discovered a striking pattern: "Firstborns

and only children tend to make good leaders in time of crisis: They're used to taking charge. ..." 西蒙顿在研究丘吉尔的历史作用——以及其他政治和军事领袖的作用时——发现了一个惊人的模式:"头生和独生子女往往会成为危难时期的优秀领导者:他们习惯于承担责任。……"(Line 54 ~ Line 58)

☞ 本句中出现了两个冒号,它们的功能都是引出对前面所述内容的补充说明。

☞ **a striking pattern** 可理解为 a remarkable and interesting way(一种惊人的和有趣的模式)。pattern 此处是指某物产生、移动或发展的模式。例如:

The *pattern* of family life has been changing over recent years.

近年来家庭生活的格局一直在变。

Many behavior(al) *patterns* have been identified in the chimp colony.

在黑猩猩的群体中可以识别出很多行为模式。

☞ **make good leaders** 中 make 为一个仅带名词作表语的系动词,表示"(因具有某特点、品质等而)足以成为;宜用作"。例如:

I don't think he will ever *make* a (good) lawyer.

我认为他不会成为(好)律师。

She decided the back room would *make* a good study.

她认为后面的屋子很适合做个书房。

8. "If you took George Washington and put him in the 20th century he would go nowhere as a politician," Simonton declared. "如果把乔治·华盛顿放到20世纪,那么作为政治家他将一事无成,"西蒙顿宣称。(Line 63 ~ Line 65)

☞ **go nowhere** 不成功,徒劳。nowhere 是副词,本义为 not anywhere(任何地方都不),引申义为 not in a successful or a winning position(不成功),类似的表达方法还有 head nowhere, get nowhere。其中 get nowhere 还可以有及物用法,意为"使……徒劳"。例如:

I'm trying to persuade her to come but I'm *going nowhere.*

我试着说服她来,但没有成功。

The company was *heading nowhere* until the new boss arrived.

在新老板到来之前,这家公司一无所成。

That sort of bad manners will *get you nowhere.*

那种坏脾气会使你一无所成。

The horse I bet on finished *nowhere.*

我下注的那匹马输了。

9. Kepler's genius, Simonton said, 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. 西蒙顿说,开普勒的天才并不在于解决一个数学难题,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。正是他的胆识使他与众不同。(Line 93 ~ Line 97)

☞ **not so much ... as** 是用来指某事物没有后边提到的其他事物真实、恰当、好,等等,通常用在 not much something as something else 这种结构中,意为 not one thing but rather another(与其……,不如……)。例如:

She is not *so much poor as* careless with money.

与其说她穷,不如说她对金钱一点儿也不在乎。

They are not *so much friends as* lovers.

与其说他们是朋友,倒不如说是恋人。

☞ 注意:句中在 **challenge** 后省去了 as in thinking about the numbers in a unique way(而是在于用一种独特的方式思考数字)。

☞ **set sth./sb. apart** 此短语动词由动词加副词构成,表示"使……突出,使……与众不同";该短语动词还可以与介词 from 连用构成 set sth./sb. apart from sth./sb.。例如:

The separation of words into sense groupings is one of the things that *set this dictionary apart.*

这本词典的一个与众不同的地方是它将词按义项分列。

What *set her apart from* the other candidates for the job was that she had a lot of original ideas.

她与其他求职者不同之处在于她有许多独特的见解。

10. "For most of us, it's not that we don't have the ability," Simonton added, "it's that we don't devote the time. ..." "对多数人来说,问题并不在于我们没有能力,"西蒙顿进一步解释,"而在于我们没有投入时间。……" (Line 104 ~ Line 105)

☞ **It's not that ..., it's that ...** 是一个经常用于解释原因的句型,意思是"不是(因为)……,而是(因为)……"。此处的 that 为一连词,用来引导一个

表示原因的从句;并且还能以 not that ..., but that ... 的形式出现。例如:

It's not that I care what they think, *it's that* I'm worrying about you.

不是因为我在乎他们怎么想,而是因为我为你担心。

We wept, *not that* we were frightened *but that* we were ashamed.

我们哭泣,不是因为我们害怕,而是因为我们感到羞愧。

11. The same can be said of James Joyce, who didn't spend a lot of time worrying about how many people would read *Finnegans Wake*. 詹姆斯·乔依斯也是如此,他写作时可没花那么多时间担心有多少人会读他的《为芬尼根守灵》。(Line 116 ~ Line 118)

☞ ***Finnegans Wake*** 是詹姆斯·乔依斯的最后一部小说,这里用来借代乔依斯的所有作品。还有类似的借代手法。例如:

He could be callous and heartless to a degree that would have made *a Roman emperor* shudder.

他冷酷无情到令罗马帝国的皇帝战栗的地步。(这里 a Roman emperor 被用来借代极其残暴的人。)

☞ **The same can be said of ...** 是一个很常用的句型,意思是"……也是如此";**say of** 解作 express an opinion about (就……发表看法、意见)。例如:

People *say of* him that he is a great writer.

人们说他是一个伟大的作家。

It's often said of the island that it is like a jewel set in the sea.

人们通常提到这个岛屿时,都说它像嵌在大海里的一颗宝石。

Text B How to Be a Leader

1. Great leaders are almost always great simplifiers, who cut through argument, debate and doubt to offer a solution everybody can understand and remember. 伟大的领袖几乎都是杰出的化繁为简的专家,他们绕过争议、辩论和怀疑而提出一个人人都能理解并记住的解决办法。(Line 13 ~ Line 15)

☞ **cut through** 作"走近路"之意时,除了介词 through 以外,cut 还可以与介

词 across, along 和 over 连用，表示"克服；绕过(困难)"时为其引申用法。例如：

I usually *cut across/through* the park on my way home.

我回家途中经常穿过公园抄近路。

I wish there was some way to *cut through* all these difficulties.

我希望有办法克服所有这些困难。

Since it's impossible for you to *cut through* this dilemma, you have to cope with it bravely.

既然不可能避开这种尴尬的局面，你必须勇敢地去应对。

2. It also helps for a leader to be able to do something most of us can't: FDR overcame polio; Mao swam the Yangtze River at the age of 72. 如果一位领袖能够做常人做不到的事情，那也管用：富兰克林·D·罗斯福克服了小儿麻痹症；毛泽东72岁时游了长江。(Line 20 ~ Line 22)

☞ **it** 在句中作 for a leader to be able to do something most of us can't 的形式主语，help 是谓语动词。

☞ **help** 是一个不及物动词，意为"有帮助，有用"。例如：

It *helps* greatly to master several foreign languages.

掌握几门外语大有益处。

It will *help* to take a short break.

稍事休息会有帮助的。

3. He has to be able to project firmness — no physical clumsiness (like Ford), no rapid eye movement (like Carter). 他必须能够表现出坚定——没有身体动作的笨拙(像福特)，没有眼睛快速的转动(像卡特)。(Line 28 ~ Line 30)

试比较 **project** 和 **convey**

1. **project** 本义为"把影、像、光等投射出去"；引申为"把自己的感情(通常为不愉快的)投射给别人(即认为别人也存在与自己相同的感情)"或"把自己的感情发泄在别人身上"，常见的搭配为 project sth. onto sb.，意思是"生动地表现(思想感情、性格等)"。例如：

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