

大学英语辅导

(精读 5—6)

COLLEGE ENGLISH COACHING

主 编 吴显洪
编 著 吴显洪 余国强
 王雁鸿 曾 中
审 校 冯思刚

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前 言

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当前,随着改革开放进一步深入,我国各高校大学生学习外语的热情空前高涨。由上海复旦大学、北京大学等多所高校合作编写的,由国家教委审定批准在全国使用的《大学英语》统编教材尽管难度大,要求高,绝大多数学生在两年学完《大学英语》1—4级教材之后都顺利通过了全国“四级”统一考试,还有不少同学提前通过了“四级”,因而学习外语在国内各高校不断升温。有相当一部分学生通过四级后都想继续学习《大学英语》五、六级,争取通过大学英语“六级”考试,为毕业后考研究生或出国深造打下坚实的基础。虽然目的各异,然而向更高一级英语攀登却是一致的。

《大学英语辅导》(精读5—6)是《大学英语辅导》(精读1—4)的姊妹篇。自从《大学英语辅导》(精读1—4)出版以来,就有不少读者希望我们能出一本《大学英语辅导》(精读5—6)并一直提出这一要求,为此,我们又编写了《大学英语辅导》(精读5—6),以满足读者的需要。

《大学英语辅导》(精读5—6)的编排特点与《大学英语辅导》(精读1—4)一样:分课编排。此外,新增加了一项“Word Study”,因此,每课分词汇(Vocabulary)、短语(Phrases and Expressions)、难点注释(Explanatory Notes)、重点词汇(Word Study)和词语辨析(Discrimination)五部分。“词汇”部分主要列出课文、练习、阅读部分中出现的生词,用中文释义;“短语”亦用中文解释并配有例句,部分短语因在《大学英语辅导》(精读1—4)中出现过,故只例出释义而无例句;“难点注释”针对课文中以及练习和阅读部分中难以理解的句子、重要句型、语法现象进行中文注释;“重点词汇”部分对课文中常用的而且必须掌握的词汇进行较为详细的解释,以便更好地掌握和运用;“词语辨析”部分结合教学、六级考试和研究生入学考试,对课文中出现的某些在意义和用法上容易混淆的词或短语进行区别,以利学习和掌握。每级10单元后有一套自测题。愿《大学英语辅导》(精读5—6)成为你的良师益友。

参加《大学英语辅导》(精读5—6)编写工作的有:四川大学吴显洪副教授(负责编写 Units 1—6, Book Five)、余国强副教授(负责编写 Units 7—10, Book Five, Unit 1, Book Six)、英语教师曾中(负责编写 Units 2—3, Book Six)、英语教师王雁鸿(负责编写 Units 4—10, Book Six)。全书由吴显洪副教授主编,四川省高校公共外语教学研究会顾问冯思刚教授审校。四川大学出版社编辑李勇军、魏素先副教授在本书策划、出版过程中做了大量工作,崔跃萍副译审,熊瑜副教授,刘葵红和唐凤群女士在校对和资料收集工作中也给予了大量协助,在此谨表谢意。由于水平有限、疏漏谬误之处势所难免,望读者和同行提出宝贵意见。以便以后修订时参考修正。

《大学英语辅导》(精读5—6)编写组
1998年2月于四川大学

Contents

Book Five

Unit One A Kind of Sermon	1
I . Vocabulary	1
II . Phrases and Expressions	2
III . Explanatory Notes	5
IV . Word Study	9
V . Discrimination	11
Unit Two The Fifth Freedom	15
I . Vocabulary	15
II . Phrases and Expressions	16
III . Explanatory Notes	20
IV . Word Study	24
V . Discrimination	26
Unit Three Your Key to a Better Life	30
I . Vocabulary	30
II . Phrases and Expressions	32
III . Explanatory Notes	35
IV . Word Study	41
V . Discrimination	42
Unit Four Epilogue (from the Gadfly)	45
I . Vocabulary	45
II . Phrases and Expressions	47
III . Explanatory Notes	51
IV . Word Study	54
V . Discrimination	55
Unit Five Science and the Scientific Attitude	57
I . Vocabulary	57
II . Phrases and Expressions	59
III . Explanatory Notes	62
IV . Word Study	67
V . Discrimination	70
Unit Six If It Comes Back	71
I . Vocabulary	71

II . Phrases and Expressions	72
III . Explanatory Notes	76
IV . Word Study	80
V . Discrimination	82
Unit Seven Love Story	85
I . Vocabulary	85
II . Phrases and Expressions	85
III . Explanatory Notes	88
IV . Word Study	91
V . Discrimination	92
Unit Eight Roaming the Cosmos	94
I . Vocabulary	94
II . Phrases and Expressions	94
III . Explanatory Notes	96
IV . Word Study	98
V . Discrimination	100
Unit Nine The Key to Management	102
I . Vocabulary	102
II . Phrases and Expressions	102
III . Explanatory Notes	105
IV . Word Study	107
V . Discrimination	109
Unit Ten I Have a Dream	110
I . Vocabulary	110
II . Phrases and Expressions	110
III . Explanatory Notes	112
IV . Word Study	115
V . Discrimination	115
Test Yourself: Test Paper 1	117

Book Six

Unit One Research Reports for Business and Technical Writing	126
I . Vocabulary	126
II . Phrases and Expressions	127
III . Explanatory Notes	129
IV . Word Study	131
V . Discrimination	132
Unit Two The Beginning of a Career	134

I . Vocabulary	134
II . Phrases and Expressions	135
III . Explanatory Notes	138
IV . Word Study	141
V . Discrimination	143
Unit Three The Quest for Extraterrestrial Intelligence	145
I . Vocabulary	145
II . Phrases and Expressions	146
III . Explanatory Notes	148
IV . Word Study	150
V . Discrimination	152
Unit Four The Library Card	155
I . Vocabulary	155
II . Phrases and Expressions	156
III . Explanatory Notes	159
IV . Word Study	168
V . Discrimination	169
Unit Five How Could Anything That Feels So Bad Be So Good	171
I . Vocabulary	171
II . Phrases and Expressions	172
III . Explanatory Notes	176
IV . Word Study	179
V . Discrimination	181
Unit Six The Monster	184
I . Vocabulary	184
II . Phrases and Expressions	185
III . Explanatory Notes	188
IV . Word Study	191
V . Discrimination	192
Unit Seven Zeritsky's Law	196
I . Vocabulary	196
II . Phrases and Expressions	197
III . Explanatory Notes	200
IV . Word Study	204
V . Discrimination	207
Unit Eight The Role of Science Fiction	209
I . Vocabulary	209
II . Phrases and Expressions	210
III . Explanatory Notes	211

IV . Word Study	217
V . Discrimination	219
Unit Nine Look for the Rusty Lining	222
I . Vocabulary	222
II . Phrases and Expressions	223
III . Explanatory Notes	225
IV . Word Study	228
V . Discrimination	230
Unit Ten Debating the Unknowable	233
I . Vocabulary	233
II . Phrases and Expressions	234
III . Explanatory Notes	237
IV . Word Study	242
V . Discrimination	245
Test Yourself: Test Paper 2	247
Appendix	256
Key to Test Paper 1	256
Key to Test Paper 2	256



Unit One A Kind of Sermon

I. Vocabulary

sermon/'sə:mən/n. 训诫, 训导; [宗] 说教, 布道

abstruse/æb'stru:s/a. 难解的, 深奥的

appreciate/ə'pri:ʃieit/vt. 懂得, 意识到; 欣赏, 鉴赏; 感谢; 鉴别, 正确评价

frustrate/frʌs'treit/vt. 使感到灰心; 挫败; 阻挠

eventually/i'ventʃuəli/ad. 终于, 最后

utter/'ʌtə/a. 完全的, 彻底的; 无条件的; 绝对的

utterly ad. 完全地, 彻底地

bewildering/bi'wildəriŋ/a. 迷惑人的, 令人糊涂的

puzzling/'pʌzliŋ/a. 使为难的; 费解的; 令人困惑的

ridiculous/ri'dikjʊləs/a. 可笑的, 荒谬的; 滑稽的

dedication/'dedi'keiʃən/n. 奉献; 忘我精神, 献身

devotion/di'vəʊʃən/n. 献身, 忠诚; 热心, 热爱

contribution/kɒn'tri'bju:ʃən/n. 贡献; 捐献, 捐助; 投稿

counter/'kauntə/vt. 反对; 反击; 抵销

undertake/ˌʌndə'teik/vt. 同意; 承担; 接受; 进行, 从事

encounter/in'kauntə/vt. 遇到, 遭遇; 意外地遇见

vi. 偶然相遇

inevitably/in'evitəbli/ad. 不可避免地; 必然(发生)地

protein/'prəuti:n/n. 蛋白质

inexplicable/in'eksplɪkəbl/a. 不能说服的; 费解的, 莫明其妙的

short-cut n. 捷径, 近路

remedy/'remidi/n. 补救(法); 纠正(法); 治疗

consolation/ˌkɒnsə'leiʃən/n. 安慰; 慰问

cliché/'kli:ʃeɪ; 美 kli:'ʃeɪ/n. 陈词滥调; 陈腐思想

fluency/'flu(:)ensi/n. 流利, 流畅

refuge/'refju:dʒ/n. [c] 避难, 庇护; [c] 避难处; 安全岛

quote/kwəʊt/v. 引用, 引证; 用引号把...括起来

proverb/'prɒvə(:)b/n. [c] 格言, 谚语; 笑话

beaten a. 踏平的, 走出来的

foothill a. [常用 pl.] 山麓小丘

overgrown a. 簇叶丛生的

proficiency/prə'fɪʃənsi/n. [u] 熟练; 精通

supervisor/'sju:pəvaɪzə/n. [c] 主管人, 监督; 督学

resort/ri'zɔ:t/vi. 求助; 诉诸; 凭借; 采取(某种手段)

principal/'prɪnsəpəl/a. 主要的, 首要的, 最重要的

check n. [c] 查对无误的记号

seeming a. 表面上的; 似乎真实的

hire/haɪə/vt. 租, 雇

pessimistic/ˌpesi'mɪstɪk/a. 悲观的; 悲观主义的, 厌世的

famine/'fæmɪn/n. 饥馑, 饥荒; (物资) 缺乏, 奇缺

Paradise Lost《失乐园》(书名)

betray/bɪ'trei/vt. 背叛, 出卖; 辜负; 泄漏(秘密等); 暴露; 表现; 把...引入歧途; 玩弄

vi. 示威

torture/'tɔ:tʃə/vt. & n. 折磨, 使痛苦; 拷问, 拷打

leaflet/'li:flɪt/n. [c] 传单; 小叶

intermediate/ɪntə'mi:djət/a. 中间的; 居间的

n. 媒介物, 中间体

vary/'veəri/vt. 改变, 变更

vi. 变化

demonstrate/'demənstreit/vt. 表示(明); 示范, 表演; 说明, 表演

vi. 示威

condensed a. 精简的, 缩短的, 压缩的

précis/'preɪsi:/n. [法] 摘要, 概要, 梗概, 大意

concise/kən'saɪs/n. 简明的, 简洁的, 简要的

transfer/træns'fɜ:/vt. 转写, 摹写; 转移; 调动; 移交

adjustment/ə'dʒʌstmənt/n. 调整; 调节; 修正

lexicographer/ˌleksi'kɒgrəfə/n. [c] 词典编辑者

seller/'selə/n. 行销货

a best seller 畅销品(书)

haphazard/'hæp'hæzəd/a. 无计划的, 杂乱的; 任意的

n. 任意性, 偶然性

hit-or-miss a. 不定的, 偶然的; (地毯等) 无固定花样的

executive/ɪg'zekjʊtɪv/n. [c] 高级官员, 行政官; 经理

reverse/ri've:s/a. 相反的, 颠倒的

n. 颠倒, 正相反; 反面, 背面

vt. 颠倒; 反转; 撤销, 取消
 identical/ai'dentikəl/a. 同一的; 完全相同的, 相等的
 surpass/sə'pɑ:s/vt. 超越, 胜过
 quadruple/'kwɒdrʌpl/vt. & i. 使成四倍; 以四乘
 a. 四倍的; 四重的
 campaign/kæm'peɪn/n. [c] 运动; 战役
 orator/'ɔ:rətə/n. [c] 演说家, 雄辩家
 democracy/di'mɒkrəsi/n. 民主
 Maine/meɪn/n. 缅因(美国州名)
 Pearl Harbor 珍珠港
 mediocrity/'mi:di'ɔ:kriti/n. 平庸, 平凡; 平庸的才能; 平

凡的成就; 平庸的人
 intimate/'ɪntɪmɪt/a. 密切的; 亲密的; 熟悉的; 内部的
 enlist/in'list/vt. 谋取(支持、赞助); 罗致; 招募
 notation/nəu'teɪʃən/n. [c] 标志; 标志法; [数] 记号, 用
 号; 注释
 running a. 连续的
 acquaintance/ə'kweɪntəns/n. 熟人, 相识的人; 相识, 了解
 calisthenics/'kælis'theniks/n. 健美体操, 柔软体操
 excursion/ɪks'kɜ:ʃən/n. 远足; 游览; 短途旅行
 rest vi. [后跟表语] 仍然是, 保持
 compile/kəm'paɪl/vt. 编辑, 编制; 汇编
 layout n. 布局; 安排; 设计

II. Phrases and Expressions

have difficulty with (P. 1, L. 9): 在...方面有困难

I have great difficulty with the authorities. 我与当局关系很僵。

The boy had no difficulty with arithmetic. 这男孩在算术上没有困难。

be confronted with (P. 1, L. 13): 面临, 面对

The new system was confronted with great difficulties at first. 新制度开始时遇到很大困难。

He confessed when confronted with the evidence of his guilt. 当罪证摆在他面前时, 他供认了。

be happy with sb. (P. 1, L. 16): 与某人关系融洽, 相处好; 对...满意

She is happy with her friends. 她和她的朋友相处得十分融洽。

Professor Wu is happy with his students. 吴教授很受学生的欢迎。

be happy about /at/over sth. 因某事而高兴

in disgust (P. 1, L. 24): 厌恶, 憎恶地

He resigned in disgust. 他愤然辞职。

The place was so dirty that he turned away in disgust. 这地方太脏, 他厌恶地走开了。

in despair (P. 1, L. 26): 绝望地, 陷于绝望

She committed suicide in despair. 她在绝望中自杀了。

He gave up the attempt in despair. 他在绝望中放弃了这种尝试。

in great disappointment (P. 1, L. 29): 非常失望地

He left the station in great disappointment, for she was not on the train. 他非常失望地离开了车站, 因为她不在火车上。

outside the scope of (= beyond the scope of) (P. 2, L. 5): 超出...(理解、观察、活动)范围

Their consideration is outside the scope of the present book. 他们的想法超出了本书的范围。

The committee was not interested in people's private lives—this subject was outside the scope of their inquiry. 委员会对于人们的私生活不感兴趣——这个问题不在他们的调查范围之内。

put/bring into/in practice (P. 3, L. 9): 实施, 实行

put the law into practice 实施这项法律 put theory into practice 把理论付诸实施

consist of (P. 3, L. 14): 由...所组成

consist in ...: 在于...

True charity does not consist in alms giving. 真正的慈善不在于施舍。

Happiness consists in contentment. 幸福在于知足(或知足常乐)。

consist with: 与…并存, 与…一致。

Health doesn't consist with intemperance. 健康与纵欲不能相容。

His actions don't consist with his words. 他言行不一。

reduce to(P.3, L.20): 使变为…; 使陷入(困境); 换算成; 把(化合物)分解为…, 把…归纳为

He was reduced to despair. 他陷入绝望。

This reduced him to silence. 这使他哑口无言。

take refuge in (P.4, L.20): 求助于…; 用…支吾过去; 求安慰于…; 在…避难, 寻求…的庇护

take refuge in a foreign country 在外国避难

Tom took refuge in a smile. 汤姆用微笑支吾过去了。

feel inclined to (for)(P.3, L.24): 想要

Do you feel inclined to go for a walk(for a walk)? 你想出去散散步吗?

She doesn't feel inclined (for a cup of tea) to have a cup of tea. 她不想喝茶。

Wash one's hands of …(P.4, L.35): 洗手不干某事; 拒绝对…负责

Let her go. I wash my hands of the whole thing. 让她走吧, 我不再过问这件事了。

I wash my hands of you and all your wild ideas! 我再也不管你和你那些荒唐念头了。

pick up(P.4, L.39): 拾起; 振作(精神), 鼓起(勇气); (车、船等)中途搭人; (偶然)获得(收益、生计、知识、消息等); 学会(语言)

pick apart: 对…大肆攻击; 对…吹毛求疵; 把…撕成碎片

pick at: 吃得少; 拉, 扯; 挑剔, 批评

He had no appetite and only picked at the food. 他食欲不振, 只吃了一点儿。

Mother constantly picked at her for being sloppy. 母亲常常批评她懒散。

pick a hole/holes in sth./sb.: [口]挑毛病, 找漏洞; 吹毛求疵

Mary is always picking holes in what the other girls do. 玛丽总爱挑剔别的女孩子所做的事。

pick on: 老是挑剔(某人); (偏偏)挑中(某人)(进行责骂、批评或叫其做不愉快的事); 作弄(某人), 挑中, 选中

He always picks on small points to criticize. 他老是找些小问题进行批评

Why do you always pick on me to do the unpleasant jobs? 你为何总是找我去干讨厌的差事。

pick out: 选出, 拣出; 认出; 看清楚; 辨别出

pick out the meaning of a passage 领会一段文章的含义

We picked out the weeds among the rice. 我们拔除了稻丛中的杂草。

pick over: 选一遍, 把好的选出; 老是谈(想)(过去不愉快的事)

pick over a basket of oranges. 在一篓桔子中进行挑选

Don't keep picking over the failure in the exam. 不要老是想考试没考好的事。

resort to (P.5, L.2): 使用(某种手段); 诉诸(法律、武力等); 常(去)…

resort to bribery 依靠贿赂

I'm sorry you have resorted to deception. 很遗憾你竟会采用欺骗手段。

Many people resort to the beaches in hot weather. 许多人热天常去海滩。

force…on sb. (P.5, L.5): 把…强加于某人

They didn't want the war. It was forced on them. 他们不要战争, 他们是被迫而战的。

force one's opinion on another 把自己的意见强加于人

in terms of (P.5, L.11): 用…的话;根据;从…方面(说来)

He referred to your work in terms of praise. 他对你的工作大加赞扬。

Let each child read in terms of his own tastes and choices. 让每个孩子阅读根据自己的兴趣爱好选择的书籍。

be pessimistic about/of (P.7, L.17): 对…感到悲观

There is no reason to be pessimistic about the future. 没有理由对未来悲观。

This might account for his pessimistic view. 这也许能说明他持悲观看法的原因。

may/might well (P.7, L.21): 很可能

The team may well have won the football game, but I don't know because I wasn't there. 球队很可能赢得了那场足球赛,然而我不知道是否是赢了,因为我当时不在现场。

His appearance has changed so much that you may well not recognize him. 他外表变化很大,你很可能不认识他了。

fall within (P.7, L.27): 属于…之列;在…范围之内

This subject does not fall within the province of the present chapter. 这个问题不属于本章论述的范围。

It doesn't fall within the competence of this committee. 这不属于本委员会的权限范围。

come about (P.7, L.32): 发生;(风等)改变方向;转帆

It came about this way. 它是这样发生的。

I'll never understand how it came about that you were an hour late on such a short journey. 我始终不明白你走这么短短的一段路程怎么会迟到1小时。

come in (P.7, L.36): 到来;流行;收进;上台执政;进来;起作用;得名次

When did the fashion for short skirts come in? 什么时候时兴穿短裙的?

I understand the scheme perfectly; but I don't see where I come in. 我完全了解这个计划,但是我不知道我能起什么作用。

come off (P.8, L.1): 成功;实现;变得;脱离;举行

He came off without a scratch. 他安全逃脱。

Did everything come off all right? 一切都进行得顺利吗?

give away (P.8, L.18): 赠予;出卖;泄露;放弃;丧失;垮

He was given away by one of his accomplices. 他被一个同伙出卖了。

The prices realized were wretchedly low; the goods were almost given away. 卖出的价钱低得可怜,这些货物简直是白送。

The swindler gave himself away when he was asked to establish his identity. 在被要求证明其身份时,那个骗子露了马脚。

You've given away a good chance of success. 你已经失掉一个成功的良机。

give back (P.8, L.19): 归还;恢复;报复;后退

Give me back the days of my youth. 还我青春。

Living here has given me back my health. 在此地生活使我恢复了健康。

try out (P.9, L.22): 试用;(彻底)试验;提炼;参加选拔赛

try out several makes of cars 把几种式样的汽车试用一下
try out an idea 试验一种设想

a host of (P. 11, L. 6): 许多

a host of details 许多细节

tell a host of lies 说许多谎话

You are faced with a host of difficulties. 你们面临着许多困难。

get ahead (P. 11, L. 8): 取得成功; 有进展; 领先; 能存钱, 不负债

She got ahead by sheer determination. 她完全靠决心取得了成功。

An early start will get us well ahead before the crowds.

早动身可以使我们把人群远远地抛在后面。

get out (P. 12, L. 47): 说出; 发现; 解答; 算出; 取出; 出版; 出去; 下车(船等); 泄漏

Try to get out our plans next week. 争取下周拿出我们的计划。

He managed to get out a few words of thanks. 他好不容易说出几句感谢的话。

at command (P. 12, L. 48): 可以自由支配或使用

have a large vocabulary at command 掌握大量词汇

She has also at her command Italian and French. 她也能熟练地使用意大利语和法语。

I am at your command. 我听从你的吩咐。(我接受你的指挥)。

pack... with (P. 12, L. 56): 用...装满...

an article packed with interesting facts 充满趣闻的文章

The roads are packed with people. 路上挤满了人。

III . Explanatory Notes

1. **Students are naturally surprised and disappointed to discover that a process which ought to become simpler does not appear to do so. (P. 3, L. 4)** 学生们发现一个本该更为简单的进程似乎并未变得简单时, 自然而然地会感到吃惊进而感到失望。

不定式短语“...to discover...do so”表示原因, 修饰 are naturally surprised and disappointed。

2. **It is hard to convince them that they are still making progress towards fluency and that their English is certain to improve, given time and dedication. (P. 3, L. 14)**: 很难使他们相信他们仍然在朝着流利英语的目标前进, 而且只要假以时日, 专心致志, 他们的英语一定会得到提高。

given time and dedication: (= if it is given time and dedication) 如果投入时间和更多的努力。过去分词短语相当于一个条件状语从句。

dedication: dedicate 的名词形式, 意为“奉献”、“把(时间、精力等)用在...”。例如:

His dedication to teaching gained the respect of his peers. 他献身教学的精神赢得了同行的尊敬。

3. **You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink. (P. 4, L. 21)**

引马河边易, 逼马饮水难。

这是一句谚语, 其含义为“你可以提出好的建议, 却无法强迫人们去做他们不愿做的事”。

而此处的含义是教师可在一方面向学生提出某些好的建议, 但另一方面却不能把自己如何正确理解和使用英语的想法强加给学生”。

4. **“It ain't what you say. It's the way that you say it” (P. 3, L. 23)**

“重要的不在于你说什么,而在于你怎么说”

(1)此句表明,在表达同一种意思时,在不同的场合用不同的表达方式或者说词语的选用更为重要。如“I have insufficient financial resources for the journey”在正式场合显得很得体,然而在家里,或在朋友之间,除开玩笑外,听起来就会令人感到不是滋味,不自然,使人觉得对方有些矫揉造作,故弄玄虚。在家里或朋友间,“I haven't got enough money for the trip”显得更为得体。

(2)“It ain't”= It isn't。Ain't 在标准英语中不用,但在方言或未受教育的人使用的语言中,不管是美国英语还是英国英语,这种用法还是常见的。这是一种缩写形式,代表 am not, are not, is not, have not, has not. 例如:

I **ain't** going to tell him. 我不准备告诉他。

Don't talk to me like that——you **ain't** my boss. 别这样对我说话,你又不是我的上司。

Bill **ain't** been here for days. 比尔好几天没来了。

5. **what both students and teachers are experiencing is the recognition that the more complex structures one encounters in a language are not as vital to making oneself understood and so have a less immediate field of application. (P. 4, L. 29)**学生和教师正经历着这样一个认识过程:我们在某种语言中所遇到的较为复杂的结构,对于表达自己的意思并不那么重要,因为其应用范围也并不那么直接。

(1) **be vital to**: 对…重要(或生死攸关)。

(2) **making oneself understood**: 表达自己的意思或让人理解。

6. **It is no use telling students to go to the library and pick up the first book they come across. (P. 4, L. 38)**只告诉学生到图书馆去,拿起第一本见到的书就看是没有用的。

It is no use telling 与下一页的 It is no good thinking 同属一个常用句型,即 it 为形式主语,动名词短语“telling…”才是真正的主语,意为“做…没有用(好处)。”

pick up: 拾起,拿到;无意中学会

come across: 意外发现。此处意为“遇到,看见”。

7. **…just as it was to propose a practicable short-cut away from the beaten track in the foothills. (P. 4, L. 51)**…正象在山麓小丘处不走众人踏出的小路,而为他们选择一条直通山顶的捷径是你的责任一样。

(1) **practicable**: a. 能实行的,行得通的;切实可行的

Is it practicable to grow crops on this dry land? 在这块旱地里种庄稼是否可行?

【注】①在表达“行得通的”、“可行的”意义时,practicable 和 practical 的含义相同,可互换。例如:

A practicable/practical plan or suggestion is one that will work. 一个 practicable /practical 的计划或建议就是可行的计划或建议。

②practical 可用来指人,亦可指物或计划、建议等;practicable 不能用来指人。例如:

a fighter with practical experience 有实践经验的战士

the practical value 实际价值

a practicable tool 适用的工具

a practicable method 切实可行的办法

(2) **away from the beaten track**: 离开、远离众人踏平的小路。

(3) **beaten track**: 众人(他人)踏平的或走出来的小路。

beaten 为 beat 的过去分词

(4) **beat**: vt.

① 踏出, 走出(道路); 挤进(出)

beat a new path 开辟新道路(途径) beat one's way through the crowd 挤过人群

② (接连地) 敲打; 冲击

waves beat the shore 波浪冲击海岸

③ 打败; 战胜; 超越; 设法绕过

beat back the enemy 击退敌人

beat the world record in the high jump 打破跳高世界纪录

④ [口] 使迷惑, 使感困难; 使吃惊

Your question has beaten me. 你的问题把我难住了。

(5) vi.

① (心脏等) 跳动

She felt her heart beating fast. 她感到心脏跳得很厉害

② (接连地) 打、敲; (日) 晒, (雨) 打; (风) 吹打

We kept working as the hot sun was beating down on us.

烈日直晒在我们身上, 我们照样继续干活。

8. **And if the path you choose is too overgrown to make further progress...** (P. 4, L. 52) 如果你选择的攀登路线荆棘丛生而无法继续前进...

overgrown: a. 簇叶丛生的; 太繁茂的

9. **Now put a check(✓) next to the phrase you think is the best choice for the topic of each paragraph of the text.** (P. 6, L. 6) 在你认为是课文每段主题的最佳选项的短语旁边打个查对号(✓)

原句 = Now put a check(✓) next to the phrase (that) you think is the best choice for the topic of each paragraph of the text. 显然原句中省略了关系代词 that, that 在定语从句中作主语, you think 为插入语。在定语从句中省略作主语用的关系代词的现象虽然某些语法书说不符合语法规则, 但在现代英语中却不乏其例。例如:

I asked for something (that) I know could not be provided.

我要求得到我明知道不能够提供的东西。

Wandering through a dictionary casually sometimes leads you to discover new words or new meanings of words (which) you did not know existed. 随便翻阅辞典, 有时候可以使你发现已经存在而你却不知道的新词或旧词新义。

He refused to deal with someone (that) he thought was a fool.

他拒绝与他认为是傻瓜的人打交道。

从上边的例句可以看出, 在定语从句中省略作主语用的关系代词有一个现象是: 都有一个评论性的插入语。

10. **Many a quarrel has come about through a misunderstanding** (P. 8, L. 15) 许多争吵都是由于误解而发生的。

through: prep. (指原因、理由) 由于, 因为

mistakes made through carelessness 由于粗心大意而造成的错误

That was all done through friendship. 那样做完全是出于友爱。

11. **It has long since satisfactorily established that a high executive does not have a large vocabulary merely because of the opportunities of his position.** (P. 11, L. 14) 早就有人令人信服地证实, 高级管理人员之所以拥有大量词汇, 并非仅仅是因为其所处的地位给了他们许多机会。

(1) **establish**: v.

① 证实、证明; 使承认

The theory is not yet scientifically established. 这一理论尚未被科学证实。

The usage is now firmly established. 这种用法现在正得到确认。

② 安置, 安排; 使开业; 使固定

We are now comfortably established in our new house. 我们现在已舒舒服服地在新房子里安顿下来了。

The director established his relatives in the best jobs.

该主任给自己的亲戚安排了最好的工作。

(2) **long since**: 很久以来; 很久以前

This kind of lathe has long since been out of use. 这种机床早已不用了。

I first met her long since. 我在很久以前第一次遇到了她。

(3) **not merely because**: 不仅仅是因为

12. **That would be putting the cart before the horse. Quite the reverse is true. His skill in words was a tremendous help in getting him his job.** (P. 11, L. 15) 如果是那样来看待因果关系就未免本末倒置了。他应用语言词汇方面的技能对他获得那份工作起了极大的作用。

put the cart before the horse: 谚语, 意为“本末倒置”。

13. **A pianist may have the most beautiful tunes in his head, but if he had only five keys on his piano he would never get more than a fraction of these tunes out.** (P. 12, L. 46) 一位钢琴家头脑中装满了非常优美的弦律, 然而, 如果他钢琴上只有 5 个键, 他就会永远也弹奏不出比这更多的乐章来。

get ... out: 说出; 算出。此处意为“弹奏出”。

14. **A command of English will not only improve the processes of your mind. It will give you assurance; build your self-confidence; lend color to your personality; increase your popularity.** (P. 12, L. 50) 精通英语不仅能增强你的思维活动, 还会给你信心, 助你建立起自信心, 使你的个性生色, 广受欢迎。

(1) **Lend/give color to**: 使显得可信; 使看起来有可能; 渲染。例如:

His torn clothing gave color to his story that he had been robbed. 他身上被撕破的衣服使他所说的被劫一事显得可信。

The discovery lends some color to the charges. 这一发现增加了那些指控的可信程度。

(2) **increase/enhance/heighten the popularity (of)**: 提高(…的)声望

15. **Words are explosive. Phrases are packed with TNT. A simple word can destroy a friendship, land a large order.** (P. 12, L. 56) 单词具有爆炸性, 短语塞满了梯恩梯烈性炸药, 只言片语就可能摧毁友情, 也可能会揽得一份数额可观的订单。

16. **They have often raised a man from mediocrity to success.** (P. 12, L. 66) 词汇常使一个平庸之辈获

得极大的成功。

raise: v. 提升, 提高; 使升高; 唤起; 使复活; 养育; 筹集

This raised him to the first rank among the writers of fiction.

这使他跻身于一流小说家的行列。

17. **There are entertaining verbal calisthenics here, colorful facts about language, and many excursions among the words that keep our speech the rich, flexible, lively means of communication that it is.**

(P. 13, L. 86) 本文有引人入胜的文字操练, 有富于趣味的语言知识, 有可供漫游的词语园地, 足以使言语做我们丰富多彩、机动灵活、生动活泼的交际手段。

18. **You will never amount to anything if you rest content with your limited vocabulary.** (P. 14, L. 4)

如果你满足于你那点有限的词汇, 你将永远一事无成。

(1) **amount to:** 等于, 相当于; 就是

(2) **rest:** vi. (后常跟表语) 依然是; 保持

The affair rests a riddle. 这件事仍是个谜。

not rest content/satisfied with a smattering of knowledge 不满足于一知半解

19. **If I am lucky enough to land that job, I'll stand all of you a free drink.** (P. 16, L. 13) 假如我能幸运地获得那项工作, 我会请你们所有的人喝上一杯。

(1) **land:** vt. [口] 弄到, 捞到

to land a job 获得一项工作

She has managed to land that rich man. 她已设法获得那个富翁(作为她的夫婿)。

(2) **stand:** vt. (吃饭等时) 为... 付帐, 为... 会钞

stand a bottle to the company 为作伴人买瓶酒

Who is going to stand treat? 谁会钞?

IV. Word Study

Appreciate (P. 3, L. 1)

(1) vt.

① 欣赏, 赞赏; 赏识, 重视

appreciate the beauty of sth. 欣赏某物的美

appreciate works of art 欣赏艺术品

appreciate sb. 's generosity 赞赏某人的慷慨

appreciate sb. 's prompt action 赏识某人的迅速行动

appreciate sb. 's friendship 珍视某人的友谊

They were not in the mood to appreciate the magnificence of the sunrise. 他们没有心思去欣赏日出的壮丽景色。

Mr. President, we appreciate your determination. 总统先生, 我们赞赏你的果断。

We all appreciated a holiday after a year of hard work.

终年努力工作后, 我们都看重这一假期。

His great courage was not appreciated. 他巨大的勇气无人赏识。

② 正确评价; 鉴赏, 识别

Many great writers were not appreciated fully while they were alive. 许多伟大的作家在世时并