

教你学

《21世纪大学英语》 读写教程

21st CENTURY

2

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写在前面的话

对于大学生,学英语的近期目的是过四、六级,而长远的目标是掌握一门工具、一门技艺,从而改变自己的命运。但相当一部分人英语学习的实际结果是时间用了不少,精力花了不少,而英语知识却没掌握多少,水平没提高多少。

从小学到中学(初中和高中)在长达6~12年的时间里,所学词汇为1600~1800个单词。而大学是大踏步的学英语,由于教学学时有限,教材量大,绝不允许学生在入学后从基础知识和基本技能补起,就连分级教学(分快慢班)的形式也不是每个学校都能实现的。在仅仅2年的时间里学完大学英语教材。21世纪大学英语教材包含7000个词汇,每课100个生词。同学们已经习惯于中学教学的慢和细,习惯于中学老师“包办式”的学习。与中、小学的老师相比,大学的老师显得不那么“负责任”。上完课就走,每次课都是猛灌,接受多少,不管。因此大多数学生实际上是在一个混乱的基础上被动地学习英语,新的没学会,旧的忘忘了。两年下来一无所获,也就不足为怪了。

大学英语与四、六级考试之间的关系

几乎对于所有学生而言,通过四、六级考试是毕业的先决条件,也是走向人生辉煌的必经之路,同时四、六级考试也是目前评价大学英语学习优劣的唯一尺度。

从积极的角度出发,大学英语的学习对于积累英语词汇的积累、语法的学习、听说读写能力的培养等各方面是非常重要的。可以说学习大学英语是考四、六级的基础,大学英语与四、六级考试之间存在着密切的联系。

但任何一套《大学英语》教材(包括《21世纪大学英语读写教程》)都不是单纯为四、六级编写的,都存在一个学习与应试脱节

的问题,而这个问题集中体现在考点不突出上,即课文中强调的东西在四、六级中不考或不常考,而四、六级中常考的问题在大学英语中只是蜻蜓点水或只字未提。今后学生参加考试前会发现完全靠平时积累的语感解决四、六级的问题是有难度的,尤其是对于基础比较差的同学而言。

如何解决学课文与通过四、六级考试之间的矛盾是面临每个考生的关键性问题

本书既立足于提高英语的基本功,又立足于应试,总结了一批多年来从事大学英语教学的优秀教师的教案,使考生感受到有如名师莅临。本书从如下几个方砚这一关键性的问题:

Part One Text A

I. 导读:介绍本课的主要内容,相当于老师上课时的开场白。

II. 词汇与短语:关于词汇的重要性,几乎可以这样说,如果英语不学词汇和短语了,那就不要学英语了。背单词是一个令人头痛的问题,本书站在学生的角度给出了词汇的记忆要点及考试要点,以提高记忆效率,实现在短时间内实现记忆大量词汇的目的,并在此基础上提高应试能力。

例:come up with *vt.* draw level with; find (a solution, an answer) 赶上;发现(解决方法)

— We came up with a party of hikers.

我们赶上一些远足者。

— He couldn't come up with an answer.

他想不出答案。

例:be on good/bad speaking terms *vt.* have a good/bad relationship 关系好(不好)

— I have always been on good terms with my neighbours.

我一向同邻居关系融洽。

— I am not on speaking terms with him at the present time.

目前我同他关系不好。

Ⅲ. 构词法: 构词法是扩充英语词汇的重要手段, 而且按四级考试大纲要求, 所谓的 4200 个词汇事实上并非仅仅是 4200 词汇本身, 事实上 4200 词为根本, 运用构词法(主要是词头和词尾)所构成的词汇并不算生词。这样, 我们更有理想要求每个同学通过四册书的学习, 系统掌握构词法。

否定前缀 un-/in-/im-/ir-等 + *adj.* → *adj.* 表示否定意义。

例如: un- + usual(寻常的) → unusual(不寻常的)

un- + certain(肯定的) → uncertain(不肯定的)

in-correct(正确的) → incorrect(不正确的)

in-human(有人性的) → inhuman(没有人性的)

im-possible(有可能的) → impossible(没有可能的)

im- + patient(耐心的) → impatient(不耐心的)

il- + legal(合法的) → illegal(不合法的)

ir- + regular(规则的) → irregular(不规则的)

il- + logical(符合逻辑的) → illogical(不符合逻辑的)

ir- + relevant(相关性) → irrelevant(不相关的)

Ⅳ. 句子结构: 句子的关键结构(句子组件), 历来是测试的重中之重, 本书中所讲的句子结构都是考试中出现率最高的东西。请看下面的例子:

例 1: as follows *vi.*

— The contents are as follows. 内容如下。

— The amount of benefit you are entitled to will be worked out follows.

你应该得到的保险金额有如下几项。

例 2: provided(that)... *vt.* on the condition that... 在……条件下

— I will agree to go provided that my expenses are paid.

如果有人包付我的费用,我就同意去。

— She was prepared to come, provided that she could bring her daughter.

如果能带女儿,她就准备来。

V. 难句意译:用英语讲解难句,事实上对于水平稍高的同学来说比用汉语解释更清楚,是实现英语思维的阶梯。

例 1: Knowing how to make the most of one's abilities counts for much more.

= Knowing how to make best use of one's abilities is much more important.

译文:知道怎样充分利用自己的能力更重要。

例 2: Hard work isn't the whole story either.

= Hard work is not the only reason (for their success) either.

译文:努力工作也不是(成功)惟一的理由。

VI. 译文:考虑到学时的实际水平,本书给出了课文的参考译文,解除学生心中的疑惑和隐患。

Part One Text A 是主课文,是我们重点学习的文章,也是我们重点讲解之处。Part Two Text B、Part Three Text C 是辅课文,为不给大家增强过多的负担,提高本书的有效使用率,故略解此两部分,体例如下:

Part Two Text B

I 导读

II 词汇与短语

III 译文

Part Three Text C

I 导读

II 译文

Part Four 练习答案:课后练习答案。

Part Five 四、六级经典考题:此部分包容了重点语法各部分,语法是成年人学英语的重要途径,目前仍然是四级的测试重点,本书将四、六级的语法考试要点结合课文及历年考题进行系统练习。学生利用3-5分钟读一个练习,完成四本书便可掌握系统语法。

Part Six:主要训练翻译和写作。一、二册,为打基础阶段,教授英译汉测试要点及相应翻译技巧。学生坚持利用10分钟时间阅读和练习,定能有收获。三、四册,训练写作,要求用课文中的单词和短语练习写作,此部分重点训练学生对所学词汇的掌握,坚持训练,可提高学生作文写作内容的闪光点。为今后四、六级考试的写作部分做准备。作文高分的一个标识是你今后在考试中能否应用大学英语词汇写作。要知道,大多数人今后在考试的过程中是不能够熟练的将大学英语词汇运用于写作之中,因为每个判卷老师都有一种特异的本领,就是区分中学和大学词汇。如果你现在就开始这方面的工作,那你就先行一步了。

本书的整体写作思路如下:

课文(词、句、章)

总结 ↓ 提炼

学习要点和考试要点

提高 ↓ 应用

实际技能和实考试题

在本书的指导下学习《21世纪大学英语·读写教程》,您会发现学英语的过程一方面是打好英语基本功、提高英语实力的过程,另一方面也是一个备考的过程。课程结束后参加四、六级、硕士研究生入学考试不过是顺理成章的事情,本书的使用能使你真正做到有备无患。

若 平

2001年10月于北京

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Unit One Winston Churchill — His Other Life

Part One

Text A Winston Churchill — His Other Life

温斯顿·丘吉尔——他的另一种生活

I. 导读

二战期间英国著名领导人丘吉尔,四十岁那年由于政治失意在乡村赋闲时,偶然爱上作画,后来竟成为一位出色的画家。本文作者——丘吉尔之女讲述了父亲与绘画一见钟情的故事,并描述了绘画如何伴他度过失意、孤独以及失去亲人的痛苦,给予他无限的宁静和满足。文章结尾引用丘吉尔的话“Happy are the painters, for they shall not be lonely. Light and colour, peace and hope, will keep them company to the end of the day.”建议同学熟读本文,结合自己的体验,思考并讨论:兴趣与爱好在我们的生活中发挥什么样的作用?

II. 词汇与短语

1. **disaster** *n.* an unexpected event that causes damage or suffering 灾难

— It was the worst air disaster in the history of Britain.

这是英国历史上最严重的一次空难。

— The loss of his job means disaster for the whole family.

他的失业对于全家人来说是一场灾难。

disastrous *adj.* causing disaster 灾难性的

— A disastrous earthquake struck the western Indian State of Gujarat, causing heavy casualties.

一场大地震袭击了印度西部的古加拉邦,造成重大伤亡。

2. **circumstances** *n.* conditions of a situation 情形,情况

— In what circumstances did he quit his job?

他是在什么情况下辞职的?

— Under such circumstances it is necessary for the manager to take care of this in person.

在这样的情况下,需要经理本人出面处理此事。

【搭配】favourable circumstances 有利的形势,顺境

adverse circumstances 逆境

owing to the unforeseen circumstances 由于意想不到的情况

be forced by the circumstances 被情况所迫

If the circumstances permit, . . . 如果情况允许的话……

3. **mission** *n.* task for which someone is sent to a place 任务,使命
- 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。
 - The mission of the UN secretary general was to negotiate a cease-fire between the two warring countries.
联合国秘书长此行的使命,是在这两个交战国之间促成停火协议。
4. **pay a price(for)** suffer a loss because of a mistake, etc. 为……付出代价
- He paid a heavy price for his negligence of his duties as a husband.
His wife divorced him.
他忽视身为丈夫的责任,因而付出了代价——妻子跟他离了婚。
 - He refused to find a job, because he thought that loss of freedom was too heavy a price to pay for economic security.
他拒绝找份工作,原因是为了得到经济上的保障而失去自由,代价未免太大了。
5. **remove** *vt.* take away; not allow . . . to continue holding a position 拿走;解职
- Will you remove your shoes before you go in, please?
进门前请先脱鞋好吗?
 - He was removed from his management position before he reached the age of retirement.
他还未到退休年龄,就被解除了经理职位。

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6. **rescue** *n.* help which gets somebody out of a dangerous or unpleasant situation 救援, 救助
 — A big dog was chasing me when Joan came to my rescue.
 一条大狗追逐我, 刚好琼救了我。
 — The rescue team is trying every way to reach the tourists trapped in the cave.
 救援小组正想方设法到达困在山洞里的游客那儿。
7. **chance on / upon** meet by chance; find by chance 偶然碰见; 偶然发现
 — He chanced upon one of Vingo's masterpieces when he was wandering about an art shop.
 他在一家画店闲逛时偶然发现了凡高的一幅杰作。
 — We chanced upon one another out of the gate of the park.
 我们在公园大门外碰上了。
8. **try one's hand (at sth.)** attempt to do sth. esp. for the first time 尝试(技艺、运动等)
 — He tried his hand at cooking upon retirement and turned out to be an excellent cook.
 退休后他试着干烹饪, 结果成了很不错的厨师。
 — I want to try my hand at running a business.
 我想试一试我经商的能力。
9. **be / get accustomed to...** be / get used to ... 习惯……
 — Born and bred in poverty, he was not accustomed to living in luxury.
 在贫穷中长大的他不习惯奢侈的生活。
 — A big problem faced by many overseas Chinese is that they find it impossible to get accustomed to foreign food.
 对于许多生活在海外的中国人来说, 一个大问题就是怎么也吃不惯外国饭。
10. **alarm** *vt.* make... suddenly afraid or nervous 使……惊恐; 使……

忧虑

— The sight of the smoke pouring out of my bedroom alarmed me.
卧室冒出的烟把我吓坏了。

— The rising rate of juvenile crimes alarmed educators as well as parents.

青少年犯罪的增长使父母以及教育工作者都深感忧虑。

n. a sudden feeling of fear or anxiety 惊恐, 忧虑; 警报

【搭配】 fire alarm 火警

burglar alarm 盗铃

alarm clock 闹钟

false alarm 虚惊

11. ... **before someone knows it** very soon or quickly 很快地; 不知不觉地

— My neighbour on the train kept telling me stories and before I knew it, we had reached our destination.

我的邻座不停地给我讲故事, 不知不觉我们就到了目的地。

— Take this medicine and have a good sleep. The pain will go before you know it.

吃下药, 然后好好睡一觉, 疼痛很快就会消失。

12. **fierce** *adj.* angry, violent; intense 凶猛的; 激烈的

— There was such a fierce storm that the ship almost sank.
风暴非常凶猛, 船差点儿翻了。

— Competition among telecommunications companies has been fierce in recent years.

近年来电信公司之间的竞争很激烈。

13. **plunge into** begin to do sth. suddenly, enter without hesitation 突然地投入

— Seeing his friends making a profit, he plunged into the stock-market with all his savings.

看到朋友们挣了钱, 他毫不犹豫地把自己所有积蓄投入了股市。

Unit One Winston Churchill — His Other Life

— She plunged into the anti-smoking campaign upon her husband's death from lung cancer.
丈夫死于肺癌后,她全力投入了反吸烟运动。

14. **take refuge in** . . . find protection, help or comfort in . . . 在……寻求保护或安慰

— During the frequent air-raids people took refuge in the basements.
在频繁空袭中人们躲避在地下室里。

— It's foolish to take refuge from realities in drug-taking.
靠吸毒逃避现实是愚蠢的。

15. **fall on / upon** attack suddenly and violently 向……猛扑

— The attackers fell on their victims from three sides.
袭击者从三面向他们的袭击对象扑了过去。

— The customers fell upon the discounted goods as if they were for free.
顾客们冲向打折商品,好像它们不要钱似的。

16. **revive** *vt.* (cause to) become active again (使)复苏;(使)重振活力

— They decided to revive the old customs in order to boost tourism in this little town.

为了促进小镇的旅游业,他们决定恢复那些古老的习俗。

— National economy revived after the depression.
萧条之后,国家的经济得到了恢复。

17. **disqualify** *vt.* make or declare unfit or unable to do sth. 取消……的资格;使不能

— They disqualified her for being late for the finals.
她因决赛迟到被取消了比赛资格。

— Lack of education will disqualify you for most good jobs.
缺乏教育将使你与许多好工作无缘。

18. **rely on / upon** trust, confidently depend on 信赖,依靠

— Rely on your assistant to do his job, but don't depend on him for

- everything.
要放手地让你的助手工作,但不要事事都依赖他。
- They cannot be relied upon to offer much help.
不能指望他们提供多少帮助。
19. **awaken... to...** cause... to be aware of... 使……意识到……
- These alarming incidents have awakened many people to the danger of the cult.
这些惊人的事件使很多人认识到了邪教的危险。
- I tried in vain to awaken him to his responsibilities.
我极力使他认识到自己的责任,但毫无作用。
20. **in existence** existing 现存的
- Is the elephant the largest animal in existence?
大象是现存的动物中最大的吗?
- So far as is known, the original manuscripts of Shakespeare's plays are no longer in existence.
据知,莎士比亚剧作的原始手稿已没有了。
21. **date from** have existed since 始自……
- My interest in literature dates from my childhood.
我对文学的爱好始自于童年时代。
- The tradition dates from medieval times.
这个传统可追溯到中世纪。
22. **keep sb. company** stay with sb. so that he / she is not alone 给……作伴
- Books keep us good company.
书是很好的伙伴。
- I'll come over to keep you company if you feel like it.
如果你愿意,我就过来陪你。
23. **bear fruit** produce good or successful results 结果实;有成效
- Our wise investments were finally bearing fruit.

我们明智的投资终于结出了硕果。

- The restructuring bore fruit and for the first time the company was making a profit.

结构调整产生了成效,公司第一次赢利了。

24. **abundant** *adj.* plentiful, in large quantities 丰富的,充足的

- There is an abundant supply of fruit on the market even in the winter.

即使是在冬天,市场也有充足的水果供应。

- Large cities offer a cultural life that is more varied and abundant than in smaller towns.

与小城市相比,大城市提供了更为丰富和充实的文化生活。

III. 构词法

1. 派生: *adj.* + *-en* → *vt.*

例如: broad (宽的) → broaden (拓宽)

sweet (甜的) → sweeten (使……变甜)

sharp (锋利的) → sharpen (使……锋利)

awake (醒着的) → awaken (唤醒)

2. 派生: *n.* + *-en* → *vt.*

例如: length (长度) → lengthen (加长)

strength (力量) → strengthen (加强)

fright (恐惧) → frighten (使……害怕)

threat (威胁) → threaten (威胁到……)

IV. 句子结构

1. *must have* + *pp.* 表示对过去某种情况的肯定猜测,意为“当时一定……”。

- My father must have felt a glow of satisfaction when in the mid-1920s he won first prize in a prestigious amateur art exhibition held in London.

20世纪20年代中期,我父亲在伦敦举行的一次享有盛名的业余画展中赢得了一等奖,当时他一定颇为得意。

- He must have misunderstood my words, for he looked hurt and left

immediately.

他肯定是误解了我的话,因为他似乎受了伤害,立刻就走了。

另外, *must have + pp.* 结构还可表示某一事情一定已经发生。
例如:

— His watch must have stopped. I'll go and call him.

他的表一定是停了。我去叫他。

— Someone must have informed him of the meeting. Otherwise he wouldn't be here.

肯定有人告诉他开会的事了,要不他不会来的。

此类表示对过去情况猜测的句型还有: *might have + pp.* (当时也许……;也许已经……), *can't have + pp.* (不可能已经……), *couldn't have + pp.* (当时不可能……) 等。例如:

— He might have felt disappointed, but we couldn't tell from his looks.

也许他感到失望了,但从他的脸色上看不出来。

— The room is in a terrible mess. It can't have been cleaned.

这屋子乱极了,不可能打扫过。

— They couldn't have heard us because of the noises from the river.

因为河水声,他们不可能听见我们说话。

2. *so* 引导短句,表示对前面所说情况的肯定或证实。请注意此句型中主谓语不倒装。

— "I heard Jean has divorced her husband."

"我听说珍和她丈夫离了婚。"

"So she did."

"没错。"

— When she recalls her first love she is still excited. So she is. After all, you experience your first love only once in your lifetime.

当她回忆起初恋时仍然很激动。的确很激动。毕竟,初恋在人的一生中只有一次。

V. 难句意译

1. As First Lord of the Admiralty in 1915, he had been deeply involved in a campaign in the Dardanelles that could have shortened the course of a bloody world war. (Line 2)
— As the highest official of the Admiralty, he had played an important role in a campaign in the Dardanelles which, if victorious, could have put a quicker end to the cruel World War I (but didn't, because the campaign failed).
2. Overwhelmed by the disaster... he retired with his family to Hoe Farm, a country retreat in Surrey. (Line 10)
— The failure of the campaign gave him such a heavy blow that he left London to find peace and comfort in Hoe Farm, a quiet place in the countryside.
3. ... the muse worked her magic. (Line 19)
— ... the art of painting charmed him.
4. He contemplated the blank whiteness of his first canvas with unaccustomed nervousness. (Line 28)
— He gazed at the unmarked white canvas on which he was going to paint for the first time in his life with a nervousness which was unusual for him.
5. She plunged into the paints and ... on the absolutely terrified canvas. (Line 38)
— She pushed the brush quickly into the paints and in a moment she had made a number of forceful touches and blue lines on the canvas, which seemed to have been completely overwhelmed by her attacks.
6. I seized the largest brush and fell upon my wretched victim with wild fury. (Line 42)
— I took the largest brush and began to paint on my canvas with great

force as if I were attacking my enemy in a battle.

7. Historians have called the decade after 1929, ... his barren years.
(Line 72)

— Historians view the ten years after 1929, when Winston was again forced to step down from his position, as years in which he made no political achievement.

8. And so it was for my father. (Line 82)

— And this was also true for my father.

VI. 译文

课文 A 温斯顿·丘吉尔——他的另一种生活

玛丽·索姆斯

我的父亲温斯顿·丘吉尔是在 40 几岁开始迷恋上绘画的,当时他正身处逆境。1915 年,作为海军大臣,他深深地卷入了达达尼尔海峡的一场战役。原本那次战役是能够缩短一场血腥的世界大战的,但它却失败了,人员伤亡惨重,为此丘吉尔作为公务员和个人都付出了代价:他被免去了海军部的职务,失去了显赫的政治地位。

“我本以为他会因忧伤而死的。”他的妻子克莱门泰因说。被这一不幸压垮的他同家人一起隐退到萨里郡的一个乡间居处——耘锄农场。在那儿,正如丘吉尔日后所回忆的,“绘画女神拯救了我!”

一天他在花园里漫步,正巧碰上弟妹在用水彩画素描。他观看了她几分钟,然后借过她的画笔,试了一下身手——于是缪斯女神施展了她的魔法。自那天以后,温斯顿便爱上了绘画。

任何能让沉浸在忧思中的温斯顿分心的事情都让克莱门泰因高兴。于是,她赶紧去买来她所能找到的各种颜料和画具。水彩颜料、油画颜料、纸张、帆布画布——很快耘锄农场里便堆满了一个绘画者可能想要或需要的各样东西。

画油画最终成了温斯顿的一大爱好——但是最初几步却出奇地艰难。他凝视着他的第一块空白画布,异乎寻常地紧张。他日后回忆到:

“我迟疑不决地选了一管蓝色颜料,然后小心翼翼地画了一笔,