

大 · 学 · 英 · 语 · 系 · 列

A Guide to the Intensive Reading

精读辅导用书

张明敏 姚冬莲
沈银珍 葛敏生 编著

(修订本)

(文理科本科用)

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前 言

《大学英语精读辅导用书》自1991年出版以来,已发行10多万册,在各校的使用过程中以其同步和实用性深受广大读者的欢迎。

随着大学英语四级统考的不断深入、考试要求及考生水平的不断提高,我们在《大学英语精读辅导用书》的基础上,修订编写了这本《大学英语系列·精读辅导用书》。

本书的内容编排与《大学英语精读》教材各册同步,内容包括:(1)重点单词、词组;(2)课文注释;(3)课后阅读材料注释;(4)补充练习;(5)《大学英语精读》教材1—4册的重点单词和词组表;(6)补充练习答案。

重点单词、词组的选择主要根据其使用频率及难度,重点放在动词、动词词组及部分使用频率较高、难度较大的名词和形容词上。所附的重点单词和词组表不仅注明该词的词性,还列出该词和词组所在的级别及课文。

课文注释的原则是:原教材已注释的一般不再重复;对课文的重点、难点力求精解详注。注释从以英汉并用,逐步过渡到第四册以英语注释为主,循序渐进,层次分明,目的及体例与教材同步。对较难理解的句子(包括例句)配以汉语译文,并对原书例句作了部分修改及替换;有些地方还列出反义词或反义词组。重点单词和词组除了注释其在课文中出现的词义外,还补充注释其它常用词义,有的单词附上了派生词,旨在进一步帮助学生扩大词汇量。

本书根据学生实际掌握的词汇量和阅读能力,对《大学英语精读》教材课文后的阅读材料补充了一些注释,以使学能少查词典,加快阅读速度,顺利地达到教材所提出的要求。

补充练习由多项选择、阅读理解和完形填空三个部分组成,多项选择以课文中出现的单词、词组为核心,用以检查学生掌握课文的程度,也可作为四级统考的复习材料。每逢单课课文后配备阅读理解练习,所选阅读材料与课文内容紧密联系,并注意到课文中出现的词汇的复盖率。每篇阅读材料后附有5道测试题。每逢双课配备完型填空练习。完型填空的内容也力求与课文的内容同步。全部采用四级统考试题的形式。所编练习是我们汇集历年大学英语四级统考中易错或较难的题目,择其精萃编写而成的。

本书适合我国在校大学本科、专科、电大、夜大的学生以及参加职称考试的考生和相应程度的英语自学者使用。

参加本书编写的有:张明敏(第一册1—2课、第三册6—10课、第四册1—10课),姚冬莲(第一册3—10课、第二册1—5课),沈银珍(第二册6—10课、第三册1—5课)。全书由张明敏统稿。葛敏生对本书的编写给予了大力支持和帮助。

限于编者水平,本书不免存在缺点和错误,诚请专家、读者不吝指正。

编 者

1995年3月

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Book One

Unit One

How to Improve Your Study Habits 怎样改进你的学习习惯

I . Important Words and Expressions

case	fill in	decide on
set aside	occupy	solve
aware	concentrate	look over
go over	mention	confuse
lead to	develop	share sth. with sb.

II . Notes to the Text

1 . How to Improve Your Study *Habits*

比较 { habit
 custom
 hobby

(1) habit 习惯,一般只用于个人,强调习惯成自然,含有不易戒掉或放弃的意味。

a. I smoke out of habit, not for pleasure.

b. The old man got into the habit of storing money under the bed.

(2) custom 习惯;习俗,风俗,一般用来指一个群体、国家、社会的风俗习惯。

a. We must show respect for the local customs of the various nationalities. 我们必须尊重各民族的地方风俗习惯。

b. We should keep in mind that our customs are different from others.

(3) hobby 癖好,指业余时间的爱好

Stamp collecting is my father's hobby.

2 . Perhaps you are an *average* student with *average* intelligence.

average

(1) a. ordinary; usual; found by making an average 普通的;平常的;平均的

a. What is the average temperature in this city in November?

b. The average growth these years is 15.5 percent.

(2) n. 平均(数);平均标准

a. Tom's work at school is above (the) average.

b. George's salary in the company is about up to the average. 乔治在公司中的工资接近一般水准。

(3) vt. find the average of 求平均数;平均达到

a. The temperature averages 20°C through the year in this small town.

b. I average 8 hours work a day.

(4) on an /the average:按平均数算,平均说来

- a. How many washing machines do you produce every month on an/ the average?
 b. On an/the average, there are twenty boys present every day. 平均说来,每天有 20 个男生出席。

3. This is not necessarily the case, however.

然而,实际情况未必如此。

(1) be the case; be true

- a. She thought she was hurt but it wasn't really the case.
 b. Is it the case that you have lost all your money? 你的钱全部损失了,是真的吗?

(2) 与 case 构成的常用短语有:

in any case 无论如何 in case 假设;以免

in case of 假使;万一 in no case 决不

in this/that case 若是这样(那样)的话

- a. You'd better take an umbrella in case it should rain. (在 in case 后可接真实条件句或虚拟条件句)
 b. In case of fire, ring the alarm bell. 万一失火的话,请按警铃。
 c. In no case should you make such mistakes again.

4. You can receive better grades if you want.

比较 { grade
point
mark
score

学生在学校的学习成绩,考试分数可用以上四个词表示,但:

(1) grade 指学校中给学生的分数、等级,为优、良等。

He always gets a grade of B on the tests in school.

(2) mark 分数,评定考试成绩或操行的符号。只有 mark 和 point 两词前可直接用数字来修饰。

- a. She always gets 72 marks out of 100 for English.
 b. I scored 99 points out of a possible 100.

(3) score 尤指在考试中得到的总分

The maths test was so hard that the class all made low scores.

5. Here is how: 其诀窍如下

6. Then make a schedule or chart of your time.

比较 { schedule
chart

(1) schedule

1) n. 时间表;进度表

a. He always has a full schedule. 他的时间表一向排得很紧。

b. May I have a factory production schedule? 我可以有一张工厂生产进度表吗?

2) 与 schedule 构成的常见短语有:

on schedule 准时;照进度进行 behind schedule 超期;进度落后 ahead of schedule 提前

(2) chart 指以曲线、图解等表示气象、物价、商情等资料的图表。

This sales chart shows how many sales were made last week.

7. Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meeting, classes, etc. 把用于诸如吃饭、睡觉、开会、听课等这样一些必需的时间填上。

(1) fill in/out: 填写,填充;补缺,临时代替

- a. Fill in all the spaces on the form.
- b. Please fill in your name on the cheque.
- c. Will you fill in for me at the office today?

(2) commit vt. 指定…用于; 托付; 投入; 做出(错事,坏事); 犯(罪)

- a. The Finleys commit 2,000 yuan in education of their son every year.
- b. He was committed to the care of his uncle. 他被托付给他的叔叔照顾。

(3) 由 commit 组成的常用短语有:

commit a mistake/an error 犯错误
commit murder 谋杀 commit a crime 犯罪
commit suicide 自杀

(4) etc. 等等

该词不宜用于人名之后,一般在人名后宜用 and others。可以表示“等等”的短语还有:

and so on and so forth
and the like and what not
and so on and so forth

8. Then *decide on* good, regular times for studying.

decide on; decide in favor; choose 就某事作出决定; 选定

- a. He has decided on going alone.
- b. He has decided on a new bicycle.
- c. The list of candidates has been decided on. 候选人名单已经定了。

9. *Be sure to set aside* enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignment. 务必留出足够的时间来完成日常的阅读任务和课外作业。

(1) be sure to do; (用于祈使句) 千万要, 务必

- a. Be sure to come here on time.
- b. Be sure not to forget to bring your girlfriend with you next time!

(2) 比较 $\begin{cases} \text{sure} \\ \text{certain} \end{cases}$

这两个词都有相信、确信、有把握的意思。

1) sure 相信; 一定, 强调主观的信念。

I'm quite sure(that) I left the book on the table.

2) certain 相信; 一定, 强调客观上有肯定的理由和证据, 作为确信的依据。

It is certain that socialism will replace capitalism. 社会主义一定要代替资本主义。

注意:

a. “certain/sure+不定式”和“certain/sure of +动名词”有所不同。“certain/sure of +动名词”是指句子主语“相信”, 主语必定是人。

She is certain/sure of winning. 她确信她一定会赢。

(=She is certain/sure that she will win.)

b. “certain/sure+不定式”是指别人(说话者或他人)“相信”, 而不是作为句子主语的人或事“相信”。

He is certain/sure to succeed. 他一定成功。

(=I'm certain/sure that he will succeed.)

c. 一般不说“It is sure that…”, 如不说: It is sure that he will get over his sickness. 而通常说: It is certain that he will get over his sickness.

(3) set aside; save up; set by 存蓄; 留出, 拨出

- a. I've been setting aside 10 yuan every week in order to buy a washing machine.
- b. Our father has managed to set aside some money in the bank to meet emergencies.

10. ...studying shouldn't *occupy* all the free time on the schedule.

occupy vt. take up; fill 占; 占据

a. The speech occupied more than half an hour at the concert.

b. Mr. Wang occupies an important position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs(外交部).

11. This weekly schedule may not *solve* all of your problems, but it will make you more *aware* of how you spend your time.

(1) solve vt. find the answer to a problem 解决; 解答

a. Perhaps time would solve the problem. 或许时间会解决这个问题。

b. How are you going to solve the questions put forward? 提出的这些问题你准备怎样解决?

(2) solution n. 解决办法

a. The solution of the problem required many hours.

b. We have found a solution to the problem.

(3) aware a. 意识到的; 知道的

常用结构: be aware $\begin{cases} \text{of sth.} \\ \text{that 从句} \end{cases}$

a. Are you aware of the opinions of other people?

b. Are you aware that you are sitting on my hat?

12. ...you should be able to *concentrate on* the subject.

concentrate on; focus one's attention on 把注意力集中在...上

a. Whatever he is doing, he always concentrates on the main problem.

b. You'll solve the problem if you concentrate on it.

13. This means *looking over* a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully.

(1) look over; inspect or examine (quickly) 审阅; 翻阅; 打量; 检查

a. Would you mind looking over my exercises? 你帮我把练习看一看好吗?

b. Look the article over for me and see if it is all right, will you?

(2) 与 look 构成的常用短语还有:

look on 旁观 look forward to 盼望, 期待

look up 查找; 往上看 look out 查出, 找出

14. Skimming helps *double* your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well.
double

1) vi. make or become twice as great (much, many) as 使加倍, 增加一倍; 翻一番

a. Some scientists say the need for fresh water will have doubled by the year 2000.

b. Trade between the two countries has almost doubled in the past five years.

2) a. 两倍的; 双重的

The production is now double what it was ten years ago.

15. *Make good use of* your time in class. 充分利用你的课内时间。

make use of 利用

在 use 前常用一些形容词修饰, 表示程度。如: make good/full/the best/the most use of

a. We must make good use of our time.

b. They must make full use of their natural resources. 他们应充分利用自己的自然资源。

16. *Go over* your notes as soon as you can after class.

go over; review; brush up (on) 复习, 温习; 查看

a. Let's go over the document(文件) carefully before we can make a decision.

b. They went over their lessons together at night.

17. Review important points *mentioned* in class as well as points you remain *confused* about. 不

仅要温习课堂上提到的重点,而且也要回顾你仍然混淆不清的地方。

(1) mention vt. speak or write sth. about; say the name of 说到;提到

a. I felt it my duty to mention the fact to them. 我感到有责任向他们谈到这一情况。

b. Did you mention this to the manager?

(2) mention 还可用于下列成语:

a. Don't mention it. 不用谢。

b. not to mention 更不用说;还不算

There are six of us ready to help, not to mention our kids.

(3) confuse vt. mix up in the mind; put in disorder 使糊涂,使混乱;混淆

They asked so many questions that I was confused.

18. Read about these points in your textbook. 阅读教科书上讲到这些内容的有关章节。

read about: 读有关……

The old man still remembers reading about the incident in an English magazine before liberation.

19. Regular review leads to improved performance on test. 定期复习是提高你考试成绩的有效途径。

lead to: 导致;通往;引起

a. This path will lead you to the small village on the other side of the hill.

b. All roads lead to Rome. 条条大道通罗马。

c. His failure led to his resignation. 他的失败导致他辞职。

20. Develop a good attitude about tests. 树立正确的考试观念。

(1) develop vt. get or acquire gradually (逐步)养成;培养

a. We must develop good reading habits as early as we can.

b. He developed an interest in English.

(2) attitude n. way of feeling, thinking or behaving 态度;意见;看法(后面常跟介词 to 或 towards)

a. We must maintain a firm attitude towards it.

b. What's your attitude towards this problem?

21. The world won't end if you don't pass a test, so don't worry excessively about a single test. 即使你考试不及格,天也不会塌下来。因此,不必为那么一次考试而过分发愁。

22. Share with them some of the techniques you have found to be helpful.

share sth. with sb. 和某人一起分享(合用)……

a. I have to share the same bathroom with my next-door neighbour.

b. I share joys and hardships with my wife.

III. Notes to the Reading Practice

1. check n. cheque (BrE)支票

2. ...that was the end of it. ...事情就这样了结了。

3. remedial a. 补救的;补习性的

remedial reading class 阅读补习班

4. freshman n. (大学)一年级学生 sophomore(大学)二年级学生

junior(大学)三年级学生 senior(大学)四年级学生

5. participate in: take part in

6. keep up with: 跟上,不落后

7. public school: (美)公立学校

8. see (to it) that... 要注意使……;务必使……

I'll see (to it) that we are back on time.

9. be thrown away; be wasted
10. enroll vt. become a member of 成为一员; 登记
11. They made an illiterate out of my daughter! 他们居然把我的女儿培养成一个文盲!
12. ...that's a bit strong.这有几分夸张了。
13. an institution of higher learning: 高等学校
14. a grammar school: (美) 初级中学
15. responsibility n. 责任
16. add, multiply, subtract, divide: 加、减、乘、除(均为动词)
plus, times, minus, divided by: 加、减、乘、除(均为介词)
17. A's: A 表示成绩优秀。A's 是 A 的复数形式。
18. career n. 职业; 生涯
19. conceptional a. 概念的
20. complain about: 抱怨(某事)

N. Additional Exercises

1. Vocabulary

Directions: From the four choices given under each statement, choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

- (1) We finally _____ the difficulties of transportation (运输).
A) practiced B) solved
C) expected D) developed
- (2) He _____ a sum of money every year for his old age.
A) sets aside B) hides
C) counts D) brings about
- (3) When we say "Do in Rome as the Romans do", we mean we had better behave according to the local _____.
A) habits B) hobbies
C) models D) customs
- (4) The teacher will _____ the examination papers for us when we have finished them.
A) look on B) look after
C) look over D) look out
- (5) If you _____ all your energies _____ the study of Chinese, you will certainly master the language.
A) prepare...for B) increase...to
C) concentrate...on D) agree ...with
- (6) Even a small factory can produce color TV sets, _____ such a big factory as ours.
A) not to mention B) not to speak
C) not at all D) not in the least
- (7) The hikers (徒步旅行者) were not _____ of the danger ahead.
A) cared B) worthy
C) awake D) aware
- (8) We must provide good materials for _____ the students' reading skills.
A) introducing B) developing
C) controlling D) allowing
- (9) When I was in America. I _____ an apartment _____ a friend of mine.

- A) shared... with B) lived... with
C) divided... by D) spread... to
- (10) If you want to telephone him, you'll have to _____ the number in the telephone directory (电话簿).
A) look at B) look down
C) look up D) look forward to
- (11) It is not quite _____ that he will be present at the meeting.
A) sure B) clear
C) right D) certain
- (12) When the nurse took his temperature, it was two degrees above _____.
A) average B) normal
C) ordinary D) regular
- (13) There are one or two lines more which you must _____.
A) fill in B) fall out
C) fill up D) fall into
- (14) My mother often _____ my homework with me, pointing out my mistakes.
A) goes out B) goes over
C) goes on D) goes into
- (15) The dinner and speeches _____ three hours.
A) grasped B) gave
C) occupied D) fulfilled
- (16) Paul _____ to Los Angeles immediately.
A) decided to moving B) decided move
C) decided and moving D) decided on moving
- (17) You should take plenty of money with you _____ there are any emergencies (紧急情况).
A) in no case B) the case
C) in case D) in case of
- (18) In these years the number of schools in the area more than _____.
A) passed B) tried
C) ensured D) doubled
- (19) Airplanes _____ people to travel through the air.
A) force B) enable
C) set D) cause
- (20) How can we _____ silent on this question?
A) remain B) practise
C) make D) decide

2. Reading Comprehension

Directions: The following passage is followed by some questions.

For each question there are four choices. Choose the best answer to each of the questions.

The typical college assignment is to study a chapter in a textbook. Research and the experiences of successful college students make it clear that the most efficient way to remember and recall information in textbook chapters is to follow these steps:

1. Survey the chapter.

Surveying involves previewing or getting an overview of what you are about to read. You can

read a chapter in a textbook more efficiently if you spend a few minutes looking through the chapter, examining the headings, pictures, diagrams, the summary, and so on, to get a general idea about the chapter's contents. It usually takes less than five minutes to survey a chapter, but this is time well spent, because it gives you excellent preparation for reading.

2. Read the chapter.

After you have surveyed the chapter, read it through. As you read, find the important statements that you will want to go back and underline or highlight. It is usually not possible to mark a book accurately while doing a first reading; good marking is usually done when you read a chapter for the second time.

How quickly you read a chapter depends on (1) how familiar you are with the subject matter and (2) whether the information is presented in a clear and understandable way. Familiar subject matter written in a way that is easy for you to understand will be read most quickly; unfamiliar subject matter written in a way that is difficult for you to understand will not be read very quickly.

3. Underline or highlight the chapter.

After you have read the entire chapter once, read it again to underline or highlight the most important information.

Underlining may be done by using a pen or pencil, and neat underlining often requires the use of a ruler or other instrument.

Highlighting is done with special pens containing watercolor ink that does not damage books.

Whether you underline or highlight, do not mark too much information in your books. If an entire page is marked, then it is the same as if the page were not marked at all. To become good at marking books you must learn to find and mark only the most important statements.

4. Make written notes from the chapter.

Many students who can immediately understand the value of surveying and marking books have difficulty understanding why they should make written notes for study. Nonetheless, most successful students make written notes from their markings in textbooks and study from their notes—not from their books. Once they have made written notes on a chapter, they do not have to reread the chapter unless they need to clarify or improve their notes.

5. Recite(背诵) from written notes.

The fifth and most important step in studying is recitation—repeating information to yourself so you can remember it easily. Recitation is the most important step in preparing for tests: when you recite, you do very much what you do when you take a test. When you take a test, you give answers to a teacher's questions; when you recite, you give answers to your own questions.

(21) Which of the following would be the *most* helpful to examine during your survey of a textbook chapter?

- A) All the headings in the chapter.
- B) Any pictures, diagrams, or photographs.
- C) The tables, charts, or graphs(曲线图).
- D) A one-paragraph summary of the chapter.

(22) The marking of a textbook chapter is *best* done

- A) during the first reading.
- B) after the first reading.
- C) with a pen or pencil.
- D) with a highlight pen.

- (23) The speed with which one reads a chapter depends on whether the chapter is written so that it is easy or difficult to understand and whether the reader
- A) is familiar with the subject matter.
 - B) has low, average, or high intelligence.
 - C) has been in college for several years.
 - D) has learned to use good study methods.
- (24) It is best if only the most important points in textbooks are marked, because if an entire page is marked
- A) the page will be very confusing to read.
 - B) the minor points will be underemphasized.
 - C) it is the same as if nothing is marked.
 - D) a bookstore will not purchase the book back.
- (25) The primary reason that recitation is the most important step in studying is that when students recite they
- A) pay attention to the most important facts.
 - B) learn more than they do in other ways.
 - C) practice doing what they do on tests.
 - D) can avoid the necessity for reading.

Unit Two

Sailing Round the World 环球航行

I. Important Words and Expressions

give up	determine	carry out
by oneself	damage	cover
set off	attempt	dissuade
by far	turn over	can't help doing
accomplish	experience	conquer
depend on		

I. Notes to the Text

1. He *gave up* flying and began sailing.

give up: stop having or doing sth. 放弃; 戒

- a. The poor boy was forced to give up school.

这个可怜的男孩被迫辍学。

- b. He gave up a lot of his holidays to help me in my study.

2. Chichester was already 58 years old when he won the first solo *transatlantic* sailing race.

transatlantic a. 横渡大西洋的

前缀 trans- 表示“横过; 超越; 在……的另一边”。

e. g. transpacific 横渡太平洋的 transnational 跨国的

transnormal 超出常规的 transpersonal 超越个人的

3. His old dream of going round the world came back, but this time he would sail. 他又想起了环球而行的宿愿, 不过这一次他要驾船航行。

4. But Chichester was *determined* to *carry out* his plan.

- (1) determined a. 决意的, 坚决的

We are determined to realize the four modernizations of our country.

- (2) 比较 { determine
decide
make up one's mind

都表示“决定”, 但:

- 1) determine 原意是“确定”, 引伸为“决定、下决心”, 表示下决心的行动。用作引伸义时, 常用过去分词作形容词用, 意为: “坚决的、有决心的”, 表示有决心的状态。

- a. We have determined to finish Book I by the end of this term. 我们已经决定期末前学完第一册。

- b. We are determined to finish Book I by the end of this term. 我们有决心期末前学完第一册。

- 2) decide 着重经过考虑或商量, 在几种可能中作出一定的选择。

We must decide what to do with inflation (通货膨胀).

- 3) make up one's mind 与 hesitate (迟疑), wave (动摇), be puzzled (不知所从) 相对, 意味

着打定主意,下定了决心。

- a. We've made up our minds and nothing you say will change it.
- b. I can't understand why it's so difficult for you to make up your mind.

(3) carry out; fulfill; complete 实行;实现

- a. I carried out the experiment without any difficulty.
- b. It's often easier to make plans than to carry them out.

5. Soon, he was away in his new 16-meter boat, Gipsy Moth. 不久,他就驾着那艘 16 米长的新船吉普赛·莫思号启程出海了。

16-meter; 16-meter long; 16 meters long

6. But the clippers had had *plenty of* crew.

(1) plenty of; 大量,许多;足够。其后可接可数名词的复数或不可数名词。

e. g. plenty of books plenty of money/ rain/ water

(2) 注意下列短语所跟名词形式:

1) 接可数名词复数

a good many; a great many 许多;极多

a number of 许多;若干

2) 接不可数名词

a great deal of 大量

a large /huge amount of 大量

3) 接可数名词复数或不可数名词

a lot of; lots of 许多

a large quantity of 大量

4) 在 many a(许多)后须接可数名词单数,动词也用单数形式。

Many a student is interested in English.

7. Chichester did it *all by himself*, even after the main steering device had been *damaged* by gales.

(1)(all) by oneself; without any others around; completely alone 单独,独自

a. She likes to take a walk by herself.

b. She finished the task all by herself.

(2) damage

1) vt. cause harm or injury to 损害;毁坏

The crops were badly damaged by the storm.

2) n. 损坏;毁坏

a. Fortunately, the damage to the boat was not serious.

b. The typhoon did a lot of damage to the beautiful city.

(3) 比较 $\begin{cases} \text{damage} \\ \text{destroy} \end{cases}$

都表示“毁坏”,但:

1) damage 指伤害人或物而令失掉其价值、用途或外表。

The fire damaged the furniture in the room.

2) destroy 指以打碎、拆散、杀戮或其他任何方法使之毁灭或无用。含有“不能或很难修复”之意。

The heavy storm destroyed a good part of our crops. 几场暴雨把大部分庄稼都毁坏了。

(4) gale n. very strong wind 强风,大风

英语中表示“风”的词还有:

breeze 微风,和风

gust 阵风

hurricane 飓风

storm 暴风