

普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材

21世纪 大学英语



学习辅导

〔第二册〕

总主编：郑树棠 本册主编：胡全生



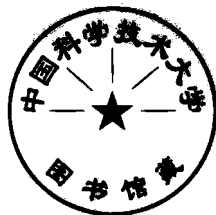
安徽科学技术出版社

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21 世纪大学英语学习辅导

(第二册)

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前 言

《21 世纪大学英语》系列教材,系“九五”国家级重点教材,由复旦大学和上海交通大学联合主编,高等教育出版社和复旦大学出版社联合出版。

《21 世纪大学英语》体现了《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的教育思想、教学目的和教学要求,贯彻了“大纲”所规定的精神:“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。”

《21 世纪大学英语》选材新颖,绝大部分课文选自 20 世纪 90 年代出版的英语书籍和报刊,课文内容上尽力捕捉学生的兴奋点,以引起学生的共鸣。

《21 世纪大学英语》由全国著名教授陆谷孙、杨惠中任顾问,翟象俊、郑树棠、张增健任主编,是一大批富有教学经验、熟悉大学英语教学的教授、副教授潜心钻研、精心编写而成的。

《21 世纪大学英语》的问世获得了大学英语界的交口称赞,这部全新的教材体现了“再上一个新台阶”的要求,语言素材的难度也高于以往各套教材,课文较长,生词较多,新的语言现象比比皆是。就以《21 世纪大学英语(读写教程)》第一册第一课为例,课文中对于各种不同“学生”的描述就采用了各种不同方法,如:

A students 优等生;the most gifted students 最有天赋的学生;high-achieving students 成绩优秀的学生;underachieving students 学习成绩欠佳的学生;lower-scoring students 考试成绩不好的学生;students at the top of the class 班级中拔尖的学生;smart students 聪明的学生;curious students 好追根究底的学生;graduate students 研究生;Asian-American students 美国亚裔学生。

为了帮助使用《21 世纪大学英语》教材的师生更好地用教材、学教材,我们组织一批已使用过教材并直接参加教材编写的教授,编著了《21 世纪大学英语学习辅导》一书,奉献给使用这部教材的师生。

《21 世纪大学英语学习辅导》是配合主教材《读写教程》编著的,是配套使用的辅教、辅学用书,一共有四册,本书为本系列第二册,专门配合《21 世纪大学英语(读写教程)》的第二册,全书共有十个单元。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 的内容最为详尽,Text B 次之,Text C 则更为次之,只做简要注释。每个单元的内容及安排如下:

Text A

1. The Gist of the Text: 用准确、浅显、精练的英语归纳总结课文要点。

2. The Outline of the Text: 整篇课文的结构、布局分析,对课文每一部分配有精简的提纲,从中可领悟到整篇文章的演络和发展。

3. **The Text-related Background Information** :提供与课文相关的背景知识和相关信息。这部分的内容可长可短,视课文长短而定,如果课文的理解不需要这一部分,则该课没有背景知识部分的内容。

4. **Comprehension of the Text** :按句子出现的先后次序,对课文中难句进行翻译及英语释义(paraphrase)。这部分的目的是帮助加深对课文的理解,一般不再提供例证。

5. **Key Words, Phrases and Structures** :按生词、词组及句子结构出现的先后顺序,逐条提供释义和例句。这一部分的目的是帮助掌握使用某些生词、词组及句子结构,有用法提示、典型搭配示范及形近词语辨析。所选生词、词组和句子结构全部来自课文,有些条目可能在中学已学过,但只要其表达的词义或用法在中学可能并未学过,或是需要加强的,也一一列出,意在提高应用能力,扩大和加强积极词汇的使用能力。

6. **Structured Writing** :配合该课写作操练的重点,对于某一种写作技能进行归纳或列有示范。

7. **Disorimination of Words and Phrases** :这一部分内容为容易混淆词语或短语的辨析,有利于学生掌握使用某些积极词汇。

Text B

1. **Reading Skill** :扼要说明某一阅读技能的要领,酌情配有示范和例证。

2. **Comprehension of the Text** :配合 B 课文,对课文中难句进行翻译及英语释义(paraphrase)。

3. **Key Words and Phrases** :配合 B 课文,主要目的为帮助掌握使用某些生词和词组。B 课文只涉及少量的句子结构,不作为重点内容之一。

Text C

只提供 **Comprehension of the Text**。

本书主编是上海交通大学胡全生教授,参加编写的人员有胡全生、刘雅、曾初、胡鸣、林冰等。《21 世纪大学英语》主编之一、上海交通大学郑树棠教授为本系列书的总主编及主审。

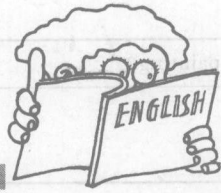
用好教材、学好教材,是一个再创造的过程,使用教材的读者也有一个要求不同、水平不一的问题。本书的作者尽量从大多数读者的需求出发,即使如此,也难免挂一漏万,或者在某个语言点上的简繁处理不能完全符合某位读者的要求,敬请使用本书的读者提出中肯的意见,以便在再版时加以修正。

编著者

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Unit One

Text A Winston Churchill — His Other Life



The Gist of the Text

Looking at the title, we have good reason to expect that the text is going to tell us some other aspect of Churchill. Most people remember Churchill as a great politician and writer, but few know that he was a possible great painter. He got the talent for painting, and as his tutor said of him: “Had he chosen painting instead of politics, he would have been a great master with the brush.” The writer of the text is Mary Soames, Churchill’s daughter. She records her father’s “other life” objectively, through her personal observations and quotations of the persons who were deeply involved in Churchill’s life. The recording is vivid and convincing, making us believe that great man or woman is special not only because of his or her talents but of strong will and character — something that we need most to cultivate in ourselves.



The Structure of the Text

The focus of the text is Churchill’s “Other Life” — a life as a lover of painting, not as a great politician or a Nobel Prize winner in literature. To illustrate this point, the author of the text tells a story from which the reader knows: 1) why and when Churchill fell in love with painting; 2) how good he was at painting; 3) what effects did painting have on him.

Paras. 1~2	Why did Churchill fall in love with painting?
Paras. 3~4	When did Churchill fall in love with painting?
Paras. 5~7	Churchill’s experience of learning to paint for the first time.

Paras. 8 & 11	How good was Churchill at painting?
Paras. 9~10 & 12~13	Effects on Churchill.



The Text-related Background Information

◇1. Life and Work of Sir Winston Churchill

Winston Churchill was born on Nov. 30, 1874, at Blenheim Palace — the home given by Queen Anne to his ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough. He was the eldest son of Lord Randolph Churchill, a Tory (保守党) politician. His mother was Jenny Jerome, the beautiful and talented daughter of Lenoard Jerome, a New York businessman.

Before 1900 Churchill was mainly a soldier and a correspondent. In 1888 he went to Harrow and then to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. There at school he was neither happy nor successful. In 1895 he visited the Spanish army fighting against Cuban rebels; in 1897 he was with the British army in India; and in 1898 he took part in the battle of Omdurman in the Sudan. He reported all these campaigns as a war correspondent.

Churchill entered the 20th century as a politician. In 1900 he became a member of the House of Commons (下议院). In the House he was critical of the Conservative Government and publicly praised the Liberals (自由党). In 1904 he joined the Liberals despite of the fierce anger from the Conservatives. By 1908 he was a member of cabinet. Three years later (1911) Churchill was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. While at the admiralty, Churchill suffered a major setback (挫折). He became committed to the view that the navy could best make an impact on the 1914~1918 war in Europe by way of swift strike through the Dardanelles (达达尼尔海峡). This strategy proved unsuccessful, however, and Churchill lost his Admiralty post in 1915 (a fact mentioned in the text). He returned to the government in 1917, first as Minister of Munitions (军需部长), then as Minister of War. The years after the First World War saw a sudden change and worrying readjustment in Churchill. In 1924 he cut off his ties with the Liberals and went back to the Conservative Party. He became Chancellor of the Exchequer (财政大臣) under Stanley Baldwin. In the General Election of 1929 the Conservative was defeated, and Churchill was out of office for the next

ten years until the outbreak of the Second World War. In May 1940 he became Prime Minister — the prime (顶峰) of his political career. In 1945 he was defeated in the election, but in 1951 he again became Prime Minister. On April 5, 1955, he resigned office and ended his public career. He died on Jan. 24, 1965, and was given a state funeral.

Churchill was not only a great politician but also a great writer. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1953. Among his works, famous are *The World Crisis* (6 vols., 1923~1931), which is an account of World War I; *The Second World War* (6 vols., 1948~1953); and *History of the English Speaking Peoples* (4 vols., 1956~1958).

◇2. Dardanelles Campaign (达达尼尔战役)

It is also called Gallipoli Campaign (加利坡利战役), lasting from February 1915 to January 1916, in World War I. An Anglo-French operation against Turkey, intended to force the 38-mile-long Dardanelles channel and to occupy Constantinople (君士坦丁堡). Plans for such a venture were considered by the British authorities between 1904 and 1911, but military and naval opinion was against it. When war between the Allies (协约国) and Turkey began early in November 1914 the matter was reexamined and classed as a hazardous (冒险的), but possible, operation.

On January 2, 1915, in response to an appeal by the Grand Duke Nicholas, commanding the Russian armies, the British government agreed to stage a demonstration against Turkey to relieve pressure on the Russians on the Caucasus front. The Dardanelles were selected as the place, a combined naval and military operation being strongly supported by the then first lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill. On January 28 the Dardanelles committee decided on an attempt to force the straits by naval action alone, using mostly obsolete (陈旧的) warships too old for fleet action. But this decision was modified on February 16. However, the naval bombardment (炮轰) began on February 16 but was halted by bad weather and not resumed until February 25. On March 18 the bombardment was continued; but, after three battleships had been sunk and three others damaged, the navy abandoned its attack, concluding that the fleet could not succeed without military help.

Troop transports assembled off the island of Lemnos, and landings began on the Gallipoli peninsula (半岛) at two places early on April 25, 1915. On August 6 another landing on the west coast, took place, but after good initial progress

the assault was halted.

In May 1915 the first sea lord, Admiral Lord Fisher, had resigned because of differences of opinion over the operation. By September 1915 it was clear that without further large reinforcements there was no hope of decisive results, and the authorities at home decided to accept the recommended withdrawal of the military forces, which was actually carried out by stages and successfully completed early on January 9, 1916.

Altogether, the equivalent of some 16 British, Australian, New Zealand, Indian, and French divisions took part in the campaign. British Commonwealth casualties, apart from heavy losses among old naval ships, were 213, 980.

The campaign had serious political repercussions (反冲力). It gave the impression throughout the world that the Allies were militarily inept (无能). Winston Churchill, the chief protagonist of the venture, resigned from the government and went to command an infantry battalion (步兵营) in France.

Comprehension of the Text

◇1. ...began his love affair with painting ... (Para. 1) ……开始迷恋上绘画……

理解: *began to be interested in painting*

注意: Churchill 对画画的爱好比喻为“love affair”。

◇2. ...amid disastrous circumstances... (Para. 1) ……身处逆境……

理解: *in the middle of disastrous circumstances...*

◇3. 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. (Para. 1) 1915年,丘吉尔担任海军大臣期间,深深卷入达达尼尔海峡战役,此战役原本意在早些结束那场血腥世界大战。

理解: *As First Lord of the Admiralty in 1915, he had his hands in a campaign in the Dardanelles that people believed could bring a quick end to the bloody world war.*

请注意从句中的虚拟语气,它表明实则缩短不了这场大战。

◇4. But when the mission failed, with great loss of life, Churchill paid the price, both publicly and privately: He was removed from the admiralty and lost his position of political influence. (Para. 1) 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。

理解: *But when the military operation failed in which many soldiers died, Churchill, both in public and private, got his penalty: he was dismissed from his position as First Lord of the Admiralty and lost his political influence.*

◇5. Overwhelmed by the disaster — “I thought he would die of grief,” said his wife, Clementine — he retired with his family to Hoe Farm, a country retreat in Surrey. (Para. 2) 灾难压得他抬不起头, 所以他只好引退, 与家人一道回到萨里郡的荷伊农场, 过着乡村的隐居生活。他的妻子克莱门泰因说道: “我以为他会因悲伤而离开人世。”

理解: *Churchill was completely overcome by the disaster and as a resort he went for peace with his family to Hoe Farm in Surrey. At that time his wife thought that Churchill would die of grief.*

a country retreat: (Hoe Farm was then a sort of) a place in the country that Churchill went for peace with his family

这里 “disaster” 指的是前面一句讲的内容, 即 the mission that failed, the price that Churchill paid, and his removal from the admiralty and loss of political influence.

◇6. He watched her for a few minutes, then borrowed her brush and tried his hand — and the muse worked her magic. (Para. 3) 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。

理解: *Churchill watched his sister-in-law painting for a while, borrowed her brush and tried painting himself. And then the muse produced magical power over Churchill.*

此句暗指绘画对 Churchill 有种奇特效果。

◇7. From that day forward, Winston was in love with painting. (Para. 3) 自那天以后, 温斯顿便爱上了绘画。

理解: *From that day on, Winston had great interest in painting.*

◇8. 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. (Para. 4) 那些灰黑的思想压得温斯顿抬不起头, 如今有东西使他摆脱了它们, 克莱门泰因欢喜万分, 她急冲冲跑去采购, 无论什么颜料、什么材料, 只要她能买到的就一概买来。

理解: *Clementine was happy because Churchill's love for painting could draw him away from the sad thoughts that made him completely helpless, so she hurried away to buy things such as paints and other materials that she could find.*

◇9. Painting in oils turned out to be Winston's great love, but the first

steps were strangely difficult. He contemplated the blank whiteness of his first canvas with unaccustomed nervousness. (Para. 5) 画油画竟成了温斯顿的一大爱好,但是,第一步却是异常地艰难。他凝视着他的第一块空白画布,心里有一种从未有过的紧张。

理解: *Painting in oils eventually became Winston's great interest. He looked at the white emptiness of his first canvas with a nervousness that he had seldom experienced before.*

◇10. Very hesitantly I selected a tube of blue paint, and with infinite precaution made a mark about as big as a bean on the snow-white field. At that moment I heard the sound of a motorcar in the drive and threw down my brush in a panic. (Para. 6) 我迟疑不决地选了一支蓝色颜料,然后小心翼翼地画了一笔,就像雪白的田野上的一粒蚕豆那样大小。就在这时,我听到车上传来一辆汽车的声音,于是惊恐地丢下我的画笔。

理解: *Very hesitantly Winston selected a blue paint tube, and with great care he touched and left a very small mark on the snow-white surface of the canvas. And just then he heard the sound of a motorcar from the road, which made him throw down his brush with sudden terror.*

◇11. What fun. (Para. 7) 多么有趣。

理解: *What enjoyment it is.*

◇12. She plunged into the paints and before I knew it, she had swept several fierce strokes and slashes of blue on the absolutely terrified canvas. (Para. 7) 她猛地沾上颜料,不等我明白怎么回事,就在惊恐万分的画布上又劈又刺地画了几条蓝线,笔调凶猛有力。

理解: *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 be completely overpowered by her attacks.*

before I knew it; before I realized what had happened. 这一短语通常用来表示动作的突然性。

fierce; severe

◇13. Anyone could see it could not hit back. I hesitated no more. I seized the largest brush and fell upon my wretched victim with wild fury. (Para. 7) 谁都看得出画布无法回击。我不再迟疑。我抓起那支最大的画笔,迅猛异常地向我可怜的牺牲品扑了过去。

理解: *Obviously the canvas was under the absolute control of the wife of Sir John Lavery. I took hold of the largest brush and began to paint on my canvas*

with great force.

句中“it”指画布。

在这两个句子中，画布比作了敌人。Churchill 想象画布眼下就是他的敌人，尽管他称之为“my wretched victim”。

◇14. ... the death of his mother was followed two months later by the loss of his and Clementine's beloved three-year-old daughter, Marigold. (Para. 9) ……他的母亲去世，两个月后，他又失去了他和克莱门泰因的3岁爱女玛丽戈尔德。

理解：*... his mother died, and two months later his and Clementine's beloved three-year-old daughter, Marigold, died too.*

◇15. Overcome by grief, Winston took refuge at the home of friends in Scotland — and in his painting. (Para. 9) 悲痛欲绝的温斯顿住到了苏格兰朋友们的家中，并在他的绘画中寻得安慰。

理解：*As he was made helpless by the grief over the deaths of his mother and daughter, Winstons tried to seek comfort from staying at the home of his friends in Scotland — and from painting.*

◇16. ... Alas, I keep feeling the hurt of Marigold. (Para. 9) ……啊，我一直感受到失去玛丽戈尔德的痛楚。

理解：*But what a sorrow. I still can't forget the grief over the death of Marigold.*

◇17. 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. (Para. 11) 20世纪20年代中期，父亲在伦敦举行的一次著名的业余绘画展览上获得了第一名，此时他一定感到心满意足。

理解：*My father must have felt greatly satisfied that he won the first prize for the nonprofessional painters at an honored art exhibition in London.*

◇18. Entries were anonymous, and some of the judges insisted that Winston's picture — one of his first of Chartwell — was the work of a professional, not an amateur, and should be disqualified. (Para. 11) 送来的画都未具明姓名，有几个评判坚持认为温斯顿的那幅画——他的早期查特卫尔作品之一——不是出自业余画家之手，而是专业画家的手笔，因此不符合参赛资格。

理解：*The names of those who entered for the art exhibition were not made known. Some judges argued strongly that Winston's painting must be the work of some professionals and that therefore his picture should be disqualified for the prize-winning competition.*

◇19. Historians have called the decade after 1929, when Winston again fell from office, his barren years. (Para. 12) 1929年温斯顿再次下野后的十年被史学家称为贫瘠的十年。

理解: *Historians have taken the ten years after 1929 as Winston's nonproductive years as he was out of office for that period.*

“his barren years”是“called”的间接宾语(“called the decade ... his barren years”)

◇20. Politically barren they have been, as his lonely voice struggled to awaken Britain to the menace of Hitler, but artistically those years bore abundant fruit: of the 500-odd Churchill canvases in existence, roughly half date from 1930 to 1939. (Para. 12) 这十年虽然政治上贫瘠——他用孤独的声音挣扎着唤醒英国人警惕希特勒的威胁,但艺术上却是硕果累累:丘吉尔现存的500多幅油画,约有半数是在1930~1939年画的。

理解: *Though politically non-productive these years as Winston tried with his lonely voice to warn the people of Hitler's threat, artistically he achieved a lot: half of his 500-odd paintings were created during this period.*

◇21. Light and colour, peace and hope, will keep them company to the end of the day. (Para. 13) 光线与色彩,宁静与希望,将终日伴随着他们。

理解: *Light and colour, peace and hope — they all stay with the painters as a friend the whole day.*



Key Words, Phrases and Structures

campaign	mission	overwhelm	grief	grieve	retreat
wander	contemplate	precaution	celebrated	tutor	revive
prestigious	awaken	abundant			
be involved in	be removed from	come to one's rescue	chance upon		
distract ... from	delighted with	rush off	in a panic		
plunge into	fall upon	say of	discover ... in		
take refuge in	in all its different aspects		a glow of		
rely on	fall from	500-odd	in existence		
date from	keep sb. company				
as + n.					
past participle phrase used as an adverbial					

◇1. *As First Lord of the Admiralty...* (Para. 1) 作为英国海军大臣……

as + n. 用作表示身份、职务时，在名词之前不用冠词 a 或 the。

Mark Twain digested the new American experience before sharing it with the world *as writer and lecturer*. 马克·吐温在消化新美国经验之前，是先作为作家和教师与世界一道分享它的。

He accepted a job *as reporter*. 他接受记者这项工作。

◇2. ... he had *been* deeply *involved in a campaign* in the Dardanelles that could have shortened the course of a bloody world war. (Para. 1) ……他深深卷入达达尼尔海峡战役，此战役原本意在早些结束那场血腥的世界大战。

be involved in; (一般不用进行式) to cause sb. to become connected or concerned 卷入，使介入

He's certainly *involved in* that affair, whether he likes it or not. 不管他喜欢不喜欢，他肯定卷到那件事里去了。

A city bus and a train *were involved in* a terrible crash at the railway crossing, in which nine people were killed. 撞车是一辆市区的公共汽车和一辆火车，挺可怕的，地点在火车交叉口，死了9个人。

campaign: n. connected set of military, political or business actions intended to obtain a particular result (军事、政治、商业等为达到某一目的而举行的一连串) 活动；运动

The protests were part of their *campaign* against the proposed building development in the area. 抗议是他们反对在这地区提议扩建房屋这一运动的一部分。

The endless public appearances and shaking of hands are an inevitable part of an election *campaign*. 无数次的公开露面，与人握手，是竞选运动的不可避免部分。

◇3. But when the *mission* failed, ... Churchill *paid the price*, ... He was *removed from* the admiralty... (Para. 1) 但它却失败了，……为此丘吉尔付出了代价：……他被免去了海军部的职务……

mission; military operation in this context; diplomatic, political, religious task 本文中指军事使命；(也指) 外交，政治，宗教使命

The latest peace mission seems doomed to failure. 最近的一次和平使命看来注定要失败。

pay the (a) price (for sth.): suffer a loss or disadvantage, either in return for something else gained, or as a penalty for wrong-doing or error 为……付出代价

We **paid a heavy price** for the victory, for we lost ten thousand soldiers. 我们牺牲了一万名士兵，为胜利付出了惨重的代价。

removed from: dismissed from 免职，解聘

Students voted to **remove** the university president **from** power. 学生们投票罢免校长。

◇4. **Overwhelmed** by the disaster ... he retired with his family to Hoe Farm, a country retreat in Surrey. (Para. 2) 灾难压得他抬不起头，所以他只好引退，与家人一道回到萨里郡的荷伊农场，过着乡村的隐居生活。

overwhelm: (*often pass*) to cause to feel sudden strong emotion

be **overwhelmed** by grief 悲伤欲绝

One of the best ways to make writing more concise, compact and coherent is to use past participial phrases. Look at the following simple sentences. They may be combined, with no change in their meaning, into a more concise and coherent sentence simply by dropping the repeated words “he was”:

The doorkeeper staggered down the stairway.

He was stunned by the strange noises upstairs.

→ ***The doorkeeper staggered down the stairway, stunned by the strange noises upstairs.***

→ ***Or: Stunned by the strange noises upstairs, the doorkeeper staggered down the stairway.***

She was born in Shanghai. She now serves as the corporation’s chief legal officer. She was educated at Beijing University.

→ ***Born in Shanghai and educated at Beijing University, she now serves as the corporation’s chief legal officer.***

An IQ (智商) score is stamped on a permanent school record. An IQ can literally determine a child’s future. An IQ score affects many educational and job opportunities.

→ ***Stamped on a permanent school record, an IQ can literally determine a child’s future, affecting many educational and job opportunities.***

The colonel was tired of looking at maps. The colonel was exhausted from planning the attack. The colonel walked away from the headquarters.

→ ***Tired of looking at maps and exhausted from planning the attack, the colonel walked away from the headquarters.***

His sons lie in cemeteries in France. His sons were killed on D-Day.

→ ***Killed on D-Day, his sons lie in cemeteries in France.***