



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

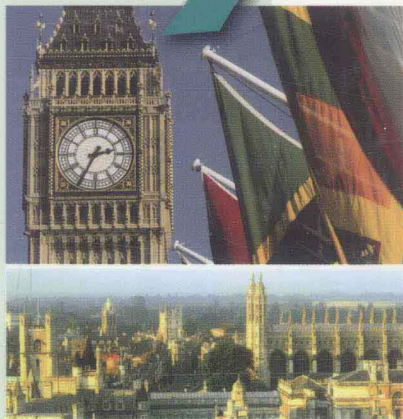
新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材（修订版）

# 综合教程

## 学习手册

第2版  
Second Edition

主 编 寮 菲



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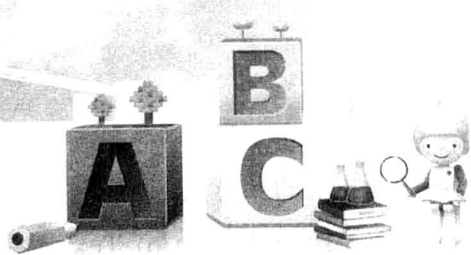
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# 前言



“新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材(修订版)”为普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材,选材广泛新颖,编写理念先进科学,体系完整宏大。各册循序渐进,全面培养学生的英语综合能力,并恰当地融合了对学生的素质教育,有助于其发展成为高素质的复合型人才。

该系列教材中,《综合教程》(第2版)为主干教材,共有8册。为了充分发挥学生课后的学习积极性和主观能动性,帮助学生更好地学习课本,获得知识,提高英语能力,在《综合教程》的基础上,上海外语教育出版社组织编写了配套的《综合教程学习手册》。

本套辅导书基本框架如下:

Background Information 旨在介绍与单元课文内容相关的文化知识点,帮助学生更好地理解课文内容。

与Text I相关的内容有以下几个部分: Summary of the Text; Key Words and Expressions; Sentence Highlights; Stylistic Features(自第三册起); About the Exercises in the Student's Book; Translation of Text I。

Summary of the Text 帮助学生对课文的主要意图和内容进行分析归纳,训练学生的逻辑思维能力和对课文的整体把握。

Key Words and Expressions 对重点、常用词汇和词组的用法作出简要解释,给出例句及其译文,并适当提供相关的构词法解析、派生词、近义词、反义词等,帮助学生掌握相关词汇和词组的正确用法,掌握一定的构词法知识,有效扩大词汇量。

Sentence Highlights 挑选课文中的难句或经典句,对其中的语言点进行简要解释并给出全句译文,培养学生细致观察语言的能力,为其深入理解课文打下基础。

Stylistic Features 旨在引导学生把握课文的文体风格、篇章结构以及突出的修辞手段及其文体效果,培养学生的语用能力和对名篇名句的赏析能力。



About the Exercises in the Student's Book 旨在帮助学生了解学生用书中每个练习的目的和意义，并提供相关的答案和解释，使学生的练习活动更具成效。

Translation of Text I 提供课文的完整译文，旨在帮助学生正确理解课文的意思，使学生更加全面地了解段落之间的逻辑关系和语篇的整体意义。

Text II 是对 Text I 主题的扩展和深化。对Text II的辅导包含两个部分：Key Words and Expressions 和 Sentence Highlights，旨在帮助学生学习词汇并理解课文。

本书为第一册，供英语专业一年级第一学期使用。

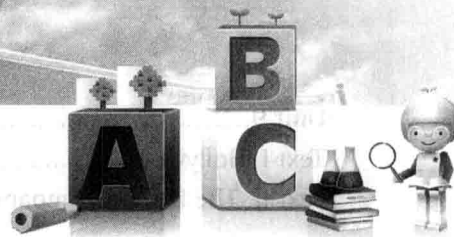
本书由浙江大学和浙江工业大学合作编写，具体分工如下：汪运起编写Unit 1，鲍泓编写Unit 2，孙艳萍编写Unit 3，卢巧丹编写Unit 4，孙毅编写Unit 5，丁丽宏编写Unit 6、Unit 10，潘勤奋编写Unit 7，胡维佳编写Unit 8，李勇编写Unit 9，黄会健编写Unit 11，叶舒佳编写Unit 12，魏跃衡编写Unit 13，寿似琛编写Unit 14。

在本书编写过程中，上海外国语大学何兆熊教授、杭州大学外国语学院殷企平教授和浙江大学外国语学院庞继贤教授都提供了宝贵的建议和帮助，在本书出版之际，我向他们表示深深的感谢。

编者

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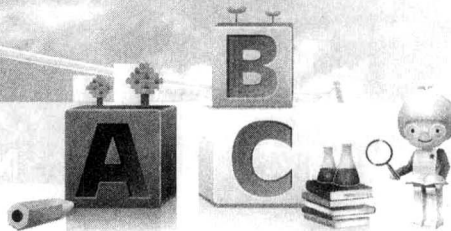
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# UNIT 1



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 1. Types of Families

As family structure has changed over time, so have expressions that are used to talk about families. Terms for traditional American family structures include *nuclear family*, meaning parents and their related or adopted children, and *extended family*, meaning parents, their related or adopted children, other relatives, and sometimes very close friends that are like family.

A few terms for non-traditional family structures are *single-parent family*, where, as the term implies, there is only one parent and his or her children, and *blended family*, meaning the combined unrelated children (from previous relationships or marriages) of two people. When a person who has no children marries somebody with children, it's sometimes said that the childless person has a *ready-made family*.

### 2. Family Members

People don't always use the literal terms *mother*, *father*, and so on when talking about family members. They sometimes use colloquial terms such as *the folks*, referring to their parents, or *my brood*, referring to all their children collectively. American English does not have special words or required forms of address to show the status or role of family members, as many languages have. Following are a few more common terms used to refer to family members.

*the baby* (of a family): the youngest child in the family

*in-laws*: the parents of one's spouse

*one's better half*: one's spouse

*one's old man*: (slang) one's father; one's husband or male partner

*one's old lady*: (slang) one's mother; one's wife or female partner

*one's old folks*: one's grandparents



## TEXT I

### NEVER SAY Goodbye

#### I. Summary of the Text

本文作者回忆了其幼年时期一段难以忘怀的经历。作者从其外祖父身上深刻领会了“永不言别”的真正含义，并由此成长为一个性格坚强、意志坚定的小孩。通过这段生动感人的回忆，作者意在告诫读者应坚强地对待人生中的悲欢离合，永不向悲伤屈服，且应时时记住生活中的快乐与幸福。

本文可分为三个部分。第一部分为1~4段，作者提出了他所面临的问题：随着搬家日期的临近，他内心感到难以抑制的离别伤感。第二部分为5~13段，作者的外祖父叙述了战争期间丧失长子的悲痛经历，并告诉小外孙生活中应多回忆与亲人或朋友一起度过的美好时光，这样可以免去不少离别之苦。第三部分为14~20段，描写了作者与外祖父永别的场景，作者触景生情，开始理解外祖父对自己的教诲。

#### II. Key Words & Expressions

##### 1. confront (Para. 1)

**vt.** (使)面对，(使)面临【同encounter, face】 *e.g. On my first day at work, I was confronted with the task of chairing a meeting.* 我第一天上班就面临主持一个会议的任务。*We try to help people confront their problems.* 我们尽力帮助人们面对各自的问题。

**扩展** confrontation **n.** 对抗，冲突

##### 2. anguish (Para. 1)

**n.** (极度)痛苦，苦恼，烦恼【同agony, pain, torment, suffering, worry】 *e.g. His anguish at the outcome of the court case was very clear.* 很明显，这个案件的庭审结果让他感到很痛苦。

**搭配** be in anguish 处于极度痛苦中

**扩展** anguished **adj.** 痛苦的，苦恼的

##### 3. brief (Para. 1)

**adj.** ① 短时间的，短暂的【同short】【反long, prolonged】 *e.g. I had a brief look at her report before the meeting.* 会议开始之前，我快速浏览了一下她的报告。

② 简洁的，简短的 *e.g. The company issued a brief statement about yesterday's accident.* 该公司就昨天的事故发表了一份简短的声明。

**n.** 简要的报告 *e.g. I've prepared a brief on the economic situation in China.* 我已准备了一份关于中国经济形势的简要报告。

**搭配** in brief 简而言之，简单地 说 如Here are today's headlines in brief. 这是今天的

要闻摘要。

**扩展** briefly *adv.* 短暂地, 简要地

#### 4. gracefully (Para. 1)

*adv.* 优美地, 优雅得体地 *e.g.* When I'm no longer needed, I shall retire gracefully. 当不再需要我时, 我将体面地退休。

**搭配** with (a) bad / (an) ill grace 勉强地, 不情愿地  
with (a) good grace 高兴地, 欣然地

**扩展** graceful *adj.* 优美的, 优雅得体的, 体面的  
grace *n.* 优美, 雅致, 风度, 体面(感)

#### 5. touch (Para. 1)

*vt.* ① 与……有关【同concern】 *e.g.* The environmental problems touch us all. 这些环境问题与我们所有人都有关。

② 感动, 触动【同affect, move】 *e.g.* The TV report about the children's work for charity touched thousands of people's hearts. 电视报道中关于这些儿童为慈善事业所做的工作打动了千千万万人的心。

③ (用手或身体其他部位)接触, 触摸【同feel, contact, reach】 *e.g.* Small children are constantly moving and wanting to touch everything. 小孩子总爱动个不停, 什么都想摸一摸。

**搭配** touch down 触地得分; 着陆  
touch off 激起, 引发  
touch on / upon 处理, 涉及, 谈到

*n.* ① 触摸, 触觉 *e.g.* I found the right coin in the dark by touch. 在黑暗中, 我摸索着找到了那枚硬币。

② 联系, 接触【同contact】 *e.g.* We're in close touch with our office in Spain. 我们同我方在西班牙的办事处保持着密切的联系。

③ 少量, 少许 *e.g.* There was a touch of irony in her voice. 她话语之间略带讽刺。

**搭配** a near touch 侥幸的脱险, 九死一生  
finishing touch(es) 最后的步骤; 最后的润色  
in / out of touch (with ...) 与……有/失去联系, 对……熟悉/不熟悉

**扩展** touched *adj.* 被感动的  
touching *adj.* 动人的, 令人同情的

#### 6. shudder (Para. 2)

*vi.* 发抖, 打战, 战栗【同quiver, shake, tremble】 *e.g.* He shuddered when he saw the dead animal. 他看见这只死去的动物时, 直发抖。

**搭配** shudder to think 一想到……就颤抖(用于表示不愿想某种不愉快的事情)

*n.* 发抖, 战栗, 震颤 *e.g.* She never recalled without a shudder how her boss had once tried to kiss her. 每当回想起老板曾如何试图强吻她, 她便浑身发颤。

#### 7. well (Para. 2)

*vi.* 涌上, 流出, 溢出【同outflow】 *e.g.* Tears welled in my eyes. 热泪涌上我的眼眶。

- n. ① 井, 泉 *e.g. She lowered her bucket into the well.* 她把水桶下放到井里。  
② 源泉, 来源 *e.g. He is indeed a well of information.* 他知道的东西真多。

8. **stare off into** (Para. 4)

把目光移开转而凝视 *e.g. She was looking at her late husband's photo when I walked in. Seeing me, however, she stared off into the ceiling.* 我进去的时候, 她正在看去世的丈夫的照片。但是, 看到我进来, 她便将目光从照片上移开, 转而凝视着天花板。

**扩展** stare at 盯着……看

stare sb. down / out 盯得某人局促不安

stare sb. into silence 用眼睛瞪得某人哑口无言

stare sb. up and down 上下打量某人

stare sb. in the face 近在某人眼前, 摆在某人眼前 如 *The answer has been staring us in the face all along!* 答案就近在眼前!

9. **final** (Para. 4)

adj. ① 不可改变的, 决定性的, 最终的【同unalterable, decisive】 *e.g. "It's not my affair," he said, with a final shrug of the shoulders.* 他坚决地耸了耸肩, 说: “这不关我的事。”

② 最后的【同closing, last, terminal, ultimate】 *e.g. Is that your final offer?* 这是你最后的报价吗?

**搭配** final demand (账单的)最后偿付要求, 最终催付通知

final / last straw 导致失败之最后一击, 致命的打击

in final analysis 归根到底

n. ① 决赛 *e.g. Last year we got through to the final.* 去年我们一路打到决赛。

② 期末考试 *e.g. When do you take your finals?* 你什么时候参加期终考试?

**搭配** semi-final 半决赛

run / play in the finals 参加决赛

prepare for the finals 准备参加期终考试

**扩展** finalist n. 决赛选手

finalize vt. 使(计划、交易等)确定, 最后定下

finally adv. 最终地, 最后地

**辨析** final, finale

两者均可用作名词。final意为“决赛, 期末考试”, 如 *When is your chemistry / French / algebra final?* 化学/法语/代数学期终考试是什么时候? finale指“戏剧的最后一场, 结局, 最后的一个乐章, 终曲”, 如 *the finale of a Broadway show* 百老汇一出表演的终场, *grand finale* 大结局。

10. **have sth. in common** (Para. 4)

有共同之处(如共同的兴趣、经历等) *e.g. To my surprise, I found I had a lot in common with this stranger.* 令我吃惊的是, 我发现自己和这个陌生人有许多共同点。

**扩展** have much / nothing / little in common 有许多/无/有极少共同之处

in common with sb. / sth. 与某人/某事一样

### 11. look into (Para. 5)

调查 *e.g. We're looking into the possibility of merging the two departments.* 我们正在调查这两个部门合并的可行性。

**扩展** look in (on) 顺便看望, 短暂访问

look on 旁观; 看作

look through 翻阅, 查找

look to 指望, 依靠; 注意

### 12. gently (Para. 5)

**adv.** ① 轻轻地, 小心地【同carefully】 *e.g. He lifted the baby gently out of its crib.* 他轻轻地将孩子从婴儿床上抱起来。

② 和善地, 温柔地, 文雅地【同mildly】 *e.g. She smiled gently at me.* 她朝我莞尔一笑。

③ 逐渐地【同gradually】 *e.g. The road sloped gently to the sea.* 此路逐渐向海边倾斜下去。

**扩展** gentle **adj.** 友善的; 温柔的; 逐渐的

gentleness **n.** 温顺, 亲切, 柔和

### 13. whisper (Para. 5)

**vt. & vi.** 低声说, 耳语【同murmur】【反shout】 *e.g. The two girls were whispering in the library.* 这两个女孩在图书馆里低声说话。

**vt.** 私下说, 传播开来【同spread】 *e.g. His adventures have been whispered everywhere.* 他的冒险经历都被私下里传开了。

**n.** 耳语, 低语【同murmur】 *e.g. She said it in a whisper.* 她低声地说了这件事。

**扩展** whisperer **n.** 低声说话的人; 拨弄是非的人; 告密者

### 14. hand in hand (Para. 6)

手拉手, 联合地, 合作地 *e.g. Power and money go hand in hand.* 权和钱密不可分。

**扩展** shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩; 团结一致

neck and neck 并驾齐驱; 不分上下

eyeball to eyeball [口]面对面, 相持不下, 对峙

from mouth to mouth 广泛流传

heart to heart 诚恳地, 贴心地

head-to-head **n.** 势均力敌的竞赛/争斗

**a.** 短兵相接的, 不相上下的

### 15. conspicuously (Para. 6)

**adv.** 显著地, 超群地【同noticeably, outstandingly, prominently】 *e.g. Mountains are large isolated land masses that project conspicuously above their surroundings.* 山脉是明显高于其周围环境的庞大孤立的大陆块。

**扩展** conspicuous **adj.** 显著的, 出类拔萃的

conspicuousness *n.* 显著, 卓越, 突出

#### 16. hoarse (Para. 11)

**adj.** (声音)嘶哑的, (嗓子、人)沙哑的 *e.g.* You'll make yourself hoarse if you keep shouting like that! 如果你一直那样喊下去, 嗓子会被喊哑的。

**搭配** scream yourself hoarse 大声尖叫, 直到声嘶力竭

**扩展** hoarsely *adv.* 嘶哑地, 刺耳地

#### 17. evil (Para. 12)

*n.* ① (用作可数名词)灾祸, 灾害, 不幸 【同disaster, misfortune】 *e.g.* The love of money is the root of all evils. 贪财是万恶之源。

② (用作不可数名词)邪恶, 恶行 【同sin, vice, wickedness】 *e.g.* Of two evils choose the lesser. [谚]两害相权取其轻。

**搭配** speak evil of 谗言; 诽谤  
a necessary evil 不得已的事, 难免的坏事

**扩展** evil-doer *n.* 作恶的人

**adj.** ① 邪恶的, 危害他人的 【同immoral, wicked】 *e.g.* It is clear that he has evil intentions to his friend. 很明显, 他对他的朋友心怀叵测。

② 不幸的; 不吉的, 不祥的 【同misfortunate】 *e.g.* Bernard has fallen on evil days since he lost his job and his wife left him. 自从伯纳德失去了工作又被妻子抛弃以来, 他一直很倒霉。

#### 18. tiny (Para. 12)

**adj.** 极小的, 微小的 【同little, small】 *e.g.* The opium farmers receive only a tiny fraction of this sum. 种植鸦片的农民只得到了这笔钱中极小的一部分。

**辨析** tiny, small, little, minute

均有小的意思。tiny的含义是“极小的”, 当然有时是相对而言, 如a tiny flower / baby。small一般表示“物理量值方面小的(比如容量、面积、数量、体积等小的)”, 也可指“在价值方面小的”, 如These shoes are too small for me. 这双鞋对我来说太小了。和 Talking to her makes me feel small. 同她谈话让我感到自己很渺小。little指具体人或物小时, 常有赞赏、爱怜等感情色彩, 如a pretty little girl / garden。minute比较正式, 常被科学家等用来表示实际上的“极小”, 如minute particles / difference。

#### 19. give in (Para. 13)

① 屈服, 投降, 让步 【同surrender】 *e.g.* You'll never guess the answer — do you give in? 你永远都猜不到答案——要认输吗?

② 递交, 呈送 【同submit】 *e.g.* She gave in her report. 她递交了报告。

**扩展** give away 泄露, 揭发; 背叛

give of 奉献, 贡献

give off 放出, 散发出

give out 放出, 散发出; 公开宣布; 用光, 耗尽



give up 投降, 停止, 放弃

**辨析 give in, give up**

均有“放弃, 投降”的意思。作此义讲时, give in 用作不及物动词词组, 后不跟宾语; 而 give up 通常用作及物动词词组, 后跟宾语。如 The rebels were forced to give in. 叛军被迫投降。The suspects gave themselves up. 这些嫌疑犯投降了。但当 give up 表示“放弃正在做的或打算做的事”时, 也可用作不及物动词词组, 常与 on 一起连用, 如 give up on writing the novel 放弃写小说。

**20. lock sth. away (Para. 13)**

把……锁藏起来 *e.g. This is too valuable to be left lying about — lock it away somewhere.* 这东西很贵重, 不能随便乱放, 把它锁在什么地方吧。

**扩展** lock ... in 禁闭, 锁在里头 如 lock the car in the garage 把车锁在车库里

lock ... out 关在外面 如 He had to break into the house because his girlfriend had locked him out. 因为女朋友把他锁在了门外, 他不得不破门入室。

lock ... up 关押, 上锁 如 Murderers should be locked up for life. 杀人犯应该被终身监禁。

**21. part (Para. 13)**

**vt. & vi.** (使) 分开, 分散开【同 separate】 *e.g. No one could part the two friends.* 谁也不能把这两个朋友分开。The crowd parted to let him through. 人群让开一条路, 让他通过。

**vi.** 断绝(关系) *e.g. I'm afraid we parted on rather bad terms.* 我想我们是因为感情不和而分手的。

**n.** ① 部件, 零件【同 component】 *e.g. He works for a company that makes aircraft parts.* 他在一家飞机零部件制造厂上班。

② 角色【同 role】 *e.g. She has the main part in the play.* 她在该剧演出中担任主角。

③ 职责, 义务【同 responsibility, duty】 *e.g. We each do our part to keep the house clean.* 我们各司其职以保持房屋的清洁。

**搭配** for one's part 就某人而言

for the most part 多半; 通常

in part 在某种程度上, 部分地

**扩展** partial *adj.* 部分的, 局部的; 偏袒的, 偏爱的

partly *adv.* 部分地, 在一定程度上

**22. bring back (Para. 13)**

① 回忆起来【同 recall, remember】 *e.g. The photos brought back some wonderful memories.* 这些相片勾起了我一些美好的回忆。

② 归还, 拿回来【同 return】 *e.g. Please bring back that tape I lent you yesterday.* 请送还我昨天借你的录音带。

③ 使恢复【同 restore, refresh】 *e.g. You can rub up the silver necklace and bring back its shine.* 你可以擦拭银项链, 使其光泽重现。

### 23. beloved (Para. 14)

**adj.** 心爱的, 钟爱的, 喜欢的 *e.g. She was forced to leave her beloved Paris and return to Lyon.* 她不得不离开自己钟爱的城市巴黎而返回里昂。

**n.** 所爱的人 *e.g. He wrote a sonnet to his beloved.* 他写了一首十四行诗, 献给他心爱的人。

**注意** beloved作形容词时, 除可用作前置定语外, 也可用作后置定语, 后常跟介词of或by, 如Eric is a gifted teacher, beloved of / by all those he has taught over the years. 埃里克是一位天才教师, 深受他所教过的所有学生的喜爱。

### 24. summon (Para. 15)

**vt.** ① 召集(开会), 传唤(出庭)【同call】 *e.g. We were all summoned to a meeting with the principal.* 我们都被召集起来见校长。(summon sb. to sth.)

*They'll probably be summoning you to appear in court.* 他们很可能要传唤你出庭。(summon sb. to do sth.)

② 使出(力气), 鼓起(勇气), 振作(精神) *e.g. It took me six months to summon (up) the courage to ask him out for a drink.* 我花了6个月的时间才鼓起勇气请他出来喝酒。

**搭配** summon a meeting / conference 召开会议

**扩展** summoner *n.* 传唤者; 法院传票送达员

summons *n.* 传唤; 传票 (复数为summonses)

**辨析** summon, call, invite

均有“召唤, 邀请”的意思。summon属正式用语, 指“来自权威人士的召集或传唤”, 尤其用于正式的集会方面, 如 The judge summoned me to give evidence. 法官传我(出庭)作证。call系常用词, 意思是“叫唤某人; 请……来”, 如He called the waiter over. 他请侍者过来。invite指“有礼貌地邀请”, 如We invited her to our dinner party. 我们邀请她参加我们的晚餐聚会。

### 25. when it comes to one's turn (Para. 16)

当轮到某人(做某事)时 *e.g. I'm very shy, and when it comes to my turn to talk to a girl, I sweat all over my body and I forget what to say.* 我很害羞, 所以每次轮到我和女孩子讲话时, 我都会浑身冒汗, 一时语塞。

**扩展** by turns 轮流地, 依次地  
in turn 轮流, 依次; 反过来  
wait one's turn 等待轮到自己

### 26. note (Para. 16)

**vt.** ① 注意到【同observe, notice】 *e.g. You may have noted that my address has changed.* 你也许已经注意到我的地址变了。

② 记住, 记下 *e.g. In the article, she notes several cases of medical malpractice.* 她在这篇论文里记录了几宗医疗过失的案例。

**n.** ① 笔记, 记录; 便条 *e.g. The day I get back home, I find a note on my desk.* 我回家的那天发现书桌上有张字条。

② 口气, 语调; 成分【同tone】 e.g. *There is a note of warning in what he said.* 他的话里带有一种警告的口气。

③ 音调, 律音, 音符 e.g. *It begins with three short notes and a long one.* 它(这首乐曲)以3个短音符和1个长音符开始。

④ 纸币, 钞票【同bill】 e.g. *I changed a ten-yuan note at the bank, because I needed some coins for the ticket machine.* 我在银行兑换了一张10块钱的纸币, 因为我需要一些硬币投入自动售票机。

**搭配** sick note 病假条

**扩展** noted *adj.* 著名的

### III. Sentence Highlights

1. "Grandpa," I replied **through my tears**, "how can I ever **say goodbye to** you and all my friends?" (Para. 3)

“爷爷,”我流着眼泪回答说,“我怎么舍得向你和所有的朋友告别呢?”

**through one's tears:** when one is crying

e.g. *I see your image through my tears tonight.*

**say goodbye to:** You say goodbye to somebody when you part from him or her.

e.g. *He gave a wave of the hand to say goodbye.*

2. "It **isn't** just the roses **that** are beautiful, Billy. **It's** that special place in your heart **that** makes them **so**." (Para. 9)

“单纯几枝玫瑰花并不会让你觉得它们美丽, 比利。而是你心中某个特别的地方让它们变得如此美丽。”

**It is / was ...that ...** 是一种强调句式, is / was后加被强调的部分(可以是主语、宾语、状语等), that后引出句子的其他部分。

e.g. *It was not until yesterday that I learned it.*

如果被强调的部分是指代人的名词时, 则可以用who代替that。

e.g. *It was you who (that) we were talking about.*

**so:** used to avoid repeating a word or a phrase or a situation mentioned earlier

e.g. *He's quite bright — well, certainly more so than his brother.*

*Mary can speak Chinese, so can her brother.*

*"The forecast says it might rain." "If so, we'll have the party inside."*

3. "... I **used to** watch him pick roses for his mother." (Para. 10)

“过去我常常看到他采摘玫瑰花送给妈妈。”

**used to:** The phrase is employed to show that a particular thing always happened or was true in the past, especially if it no longer happens or is no longer true.

e.g. *Our company used to do business with theirs.*

*He is not what he used to be.*

**watch:** can be followed by the “object + infinitive (without *to*)” or “object + V-ing” structure. There is often a difference in meaning. We use an infinitive after *watch* to indicate the whole of an action or event, and we use an -ing form to suggest part of an action.

e.g. *I watched him get into a taxi.*

*I sit by the window and watch people walking past.*

**Note:** If the word *watch* is followed by an infinitive (with *to*), the infinitive is usually used as an adverbial of purpose.

e.g. *She watched her moment to cross the road.*

*He watched to see what I would do.*

4. “One day a terrible war came, and my son, like so many sons, went away to **fight** a great evil. ...” (Para. 12)

“有一天，可怕的战争爆发了，与许许多多其他年轻人一样，我的儿子奔赴前线，同纳粹敌人英勇作战。……”

**fight:** used either as a *vi.* or *vt.*, meaning “use a lot of effort to defeat sb. / sth. or achieve sth., or stop sth. happening”

e.g. *Americans are asking: How will we fight and win this war?*

*He fought (against) the disease bravely for three years.*

5. “... Take that special hello and lock it away within you — in that place in your heart **where** summer is an **always** time. ...” (Para.13)

“……记住那一声特别的问候，然后把它锁藏起来——深藏在你心中那个地方，这样你的内心就会永远充满夏日般的快乐。……”

**where:** introduces a relative clause which is equivalent in logic to an adverbial clause of result. In some other cases, a relative clause may also be equivalent to an adverbial clause of time, concession, cause, or condition.

e.g. *In 1906, however, Pierre, who was crossing a road, was run over and killed. (who ... ≈ when he ...)*

*Dr. Bethune, who was very tired on his arrival, set out to work at once. (who was ... ≈ though he was ...)*

*We know that a cat, whose eyes can take in many more rays of light than our eyes, can see clearly in the night. (whose eyes ... ≈ because its eyes ...)*

*He would be a shortsighted commander who merely manned his fortress and did not look beyond. (who ... ≈ if he ...)*

*There was something original, independent and heroic about the plan that pleased all of them. (that ... ≈ so that the plan ...)*

**always:** an adverb, hardly ever used as an adjective. It is used here as an adjective, however, by the writer in the meaning of “everlasting.”

6. When he returned from several weeks in the hospital, he **wanted** his bed next to the window, where he could see his beloved rosebush. (Para. 14)

在医院里住了几个星期出院后，他很希望把床搬到窗边，因为在那里他能够看见心爱