

## Unit 1 Love

### 主要语言点

#### A. In-Class Reading: A Good Heart to Lean On

- embarrass* (L. 1) *vt.* to make people feel nervous, ashamed or uncomfortable 使窘迫 使为难

  - Making speeches in public always *embarrasses* me.
  - Don't *embarrass* them *with/by asking* personal questions. (不要问隐私问题让他们觉得不好意思。)

*embarrassed adj.* 窘迫的 尴尬的 不好意思的

  - Shy and *embarrassed*, the boy thrust the flowers at his girl friend.
  - She was *embarrassed* when they kept telling her how clever she was.

*embarrassing adj.* 令人尴尬的

It was so *embarrassing* when the children started laughing in the middle of the service. (礼拜做到一半时 孩子们开始笑起来 真令人尴尬。)

*embarrassment n.* 窘迫 尴尬

  - That rude child is *an embarrassment to* his parents. (那个粗暴无礼的孩子使他父母难堪。)
  - Owing to my current financial *embarrassment*, I can not pay the bill.
- bother* (L. 4) *vt.* to annoy someone by interrupting them 麻烦 打扰

  - I'm sorry to *bother* you, but can you tell me the way to the station?
  - Don't *bother to come* to my home. (不要特地来我家。)
  - Don't *bother to lock/locking* the door. (不必锁门了。)
- start out* (L. 6) *v-phras*

  - to begin a journey; depart 出发 动身(与 set off 用法相同)
    - We *started out/off* at 8 a. m. and arrived at 7 p. m.
    - It's a long trip; we'll have to *start out/off* early and start back for home in the afternoon.
  - to begin doing sth 开始 着手(后接动词不定式 set off 后接动名词)
    - The writer *started out to write* a novel.
    - Having missed the last bus, we had to *set off walking*.
- adjust* (L. 7) *vt.* to change slightly, especially in order to make it more effective or more suitable 调整

  - You can *adjust* this desk *to* the height of any child.
  - I *had* the brakes of my bicycle *adjusted*.
  - Will you please *adjust* the clock? It's slow.

*adjustment n.* 调整

We have to make a few minor *adjustments to* the plan.
- subject* (L. 18) *vt.* to force sb or sth to experience or undergo sth very unpleasant or difficult (to) 使遭受; 使屈服

  - That country wanted to *subject* the neighboring countries *to* its rule.
  - He *was subjected to* criticism for his stupid mistakes.

*subject* *adj.* likely to be affected by sth . especially by sth unpleasant ( to 易受……的 受……支配的

- a. All players **are subject to** the rules of the game
- b. Those islands **are subject to** typhoons.

*subject* *n.*

- 1 ) the thing that is dealt with or represented in a piece of writing, work of art, etc. 主题 题目
    - a. She wrote a book **on the subject of** sailing. ( 她写了一本有关航海的书。)
    - b. The **subject** of the painting is the Battle of Waterloo.
  - 2 ) something being talked about or considered 话题 ; 考虑 的问题
    - a. He was clearly embarrassed to talk about his private life . and tried to **change the subject**.
    - b. The budget has been the **subject** of much debate. ( 预算一直是辩论的主要问题。)
  - 3 ) a branch of knowledge studied . esp. in a system of education 学科 科目 课程
    - a. History is my favorite **subject** at school.
    - b. She 's taking three **subjects** in her exams.
  - 4 ) a person who lives in the land of . is protected by . and owes loyalty to a certain state 臣民 , 国民
    - a. all the Queen 's **subjects** ( 女王的所有臣民 )
    - b. a British **subject** 一个英国国民 )
  - 5 ) a person or animal to whom something is done in an experiment 接受实验的人或动物 , 实验对象  
This is an experiment to study the effects of smoking . with mice as the **subjects** ( 这是一项以小鼠为实验对象、研究吸烟后果的实验。)
6. *engage* ( L. 26 ) *vt.*
- 1 ) to take part or become involved in an activity 从事
    - a. He wants to **engage ( himself ) in** foreign trade.
    - b. She **was engaged in** protecting wild birds.
  - 2 ) having agreed to marry 订婚
    - a. My daughter **is engaged to** a young teacher.
    - b. Our son **is engaged to** a nice young woman.
- engagement* *n.*
- 1 ) 订婚 , 婚约  
Have you heard that John has **broken off his engagement to** Mary ?
  - 2 ) 约会 , 约定
    - a. I can't see you on Monday because I have **a previous/prior engagement**.
    - b. I **have a lunch engagement with** my uncle.
7. *break out* ( L. 31 ) *v-phrase* occur suddenly 爆发 ( 突然 ) 发生
- a. The Second World War **broke out** in September . 1939.
  - b. A fire **broke out** in this hotel last night.
8. *urge* ( L. 36 ) *vt.* to ask or advise someone very strongly to do sth 催促
- a. Mother **urged** me **not to tell** you anything about it.
  - b. She **urged that** he ( *should* ) **write** an application and accept the position.

## B. After-Class Reading

### Passage I: A Kiss for Kate

1. *turn to* ( L. 15 ) *v-phrase*

- 1) to change into 变成
- The worm will **turn to** a butterfly.
  - Their amusement **turned to** horror when they realized what had happened. (当他们明白发生了什么事的时候, 他们的欢欣变成了恐惧)
- 2) to try to get help, advice, or sympathy from sb or by doing sth 求助于, 借助于
- I don't know **who to turn to for** help when I have such a difficulty.
  - I **turned to** him **for** advice.
2. *stroll* (L. 12) *vi.* to walk a short distance slowly or lazily, esp. for pleasure 散步, 溜达, 漫步
- We **strolled in/around** the park for an hour or so. (我们在/围着公园漫步了一个小时左右。)
  - The manageress was furious when the new trainee **strolled** into work two hours late. (新来的实习生姗姗来迟, 上班晚到了两个小时, 女经理见此情况勃然大怒。)
3. *function* (L. 18) *vi.*
- 1) to work 运行, 起作用
- Can you explain exactly to us how this new system will **function**?
  - This machine is not **functioning** properly.
- 2) to do the activities that people normally do 使职责, 活动, 运行
- She nurses people in their homes who are too old to **function** alone.
- function* *n.* a special duty (of a person) or purpose (of a thing) (人的) 职责, (事物的) 作用, 功能
- The **function** of a chairman is to lead and control meetings.
  - The brain performs a very important **function**; it controls the nervous system of the body.
4. *pull up* (L. 29) *v.-phrase* to stop the vehicle that sb is driving (使) 停下
- He **pulled up** at the red light.
  - The policeman **pulled up** the motorist and asked to see his license.
5. *withdraw* (L. 57) *vt. vi.*
- 1) to take away or take back 提取, 收回
- She **withdrew** \$50 **from** her bank account.
  - The drug, which is suspected of having serious side effects, has been **withdrawn from** the market.
- 2) to (cause to) move away or move back (使) 撤退, 撤出, 退回
- They determined to **withdraw** the troops **from** the front line.
  - After dinner they **withdrew to** the living room.
- 3) to (cause) not to take part in an activity (使) 退出, (使) 不参加
- She **withdrew from** the election.
  - He **withdrew** his horse **from** the race.
- withdrawal* *n.* the act of withdrawing or state of being withdrawn 提取, 收回, 撤退, 撤出, 退出
- He's **made** several **withdrawals of** money **from** his account recently.
  - a gradual withdrawal of** troops **from** the war zone

## Passage II : Benefits from Pets

### 1. *entitle* (L. 1) *vt.*

- 1) to give sb the official right to have or do sth 给.....权利 (或资格)
- This ticket **entitled** me **to** a free meal in the new restaurant.
  - Only members of the company **are entitled to use** the facilities.
  - I think I'm **entitled to know** why I wasn't given the job.

- 2) to give a book, an essay, etc. a name 给(书、文章)题名给……称号
- Have you *entitled* your book yet?
  - The opera is *entitled* 'Song of My Heart'.
2. *identify* (L. 29) *vt.* to prove or show the identity of 证明 认出 识别 确认 鉴定 发现
- It's impossible to *identify* the man among so many people.
  - The dead man has been *identified as* Mr Smith.
  - They have now *identified* the main cause of the problem.
- identification* *n.* 认出 识别 确认 鉴定 身份证明(文件)
- The body had been badly burned, so *identification* was difficult.
  - His only means of *identification* was his passport. (他的惟一身份证明是他的护照。)
- identity* *n.* 身份
- The identity of* the murdered woman has not yet been established. (那个被谋杀的女人的身份尚未确定。)
  - She experienced *a loss of identity* after giving up her career to get married. (她放弃事业结婚之后有一种失落感。)
  - identity card* 身份证
3. *ease* (L. 31) *vt. vi.* to make or become less severe or anxious 减轻 舒缓 使安心 使宽慰 缓和
- I gave him some medicine to *ease* the pain.
  - I *eased* her mind by telling her that the children were safe.
  - The tensions in the region have *eased* a little.
4. *diversion* (L. 32) *n.*
- a turning aside from a main or usual course, activity, or use 转向 改道
    - the diversion of* a river to supply water to the farms (河流改道以灌溉农田)
    - a traffic *diversion* due to an accident on the main road (由于主要道路上出了交通事故而造成的车辆改道)
  - something that turns someone's attention away from something else that one does not wish to be noticed 分散注意力 声东击西的手段 牵制
    - I think your last argument was a *diversion* to make us forget the main point. (我认为你最后那个论点是在转移目标 以使我们忘掉要点。)
    - The bank robbers created a *diversion* to distract the attention of the police. (抢劫银行的强盗以声东击西的手段转移警察的注意力。)
  - something that amuses people 娱乐 消遣
 

Big cities have lots of cinemas and other *diversions*. (大城市有许多电影院和其他娱乐活动。)
- divert* *vt.* 使转向 使改道 使转移(注意力)
- Farmers *diverted* the water *from* the river *to* the field. (农民把河里的水引进田里。)
  - The outbreak of fighting in the North has *diverted* public attention *away from* other national problems. (北方战事的爆发已把公众的注意力从其他国内问题上转移开来。)
5. *derive* (L. 48) *vt. vi.* to obtain from or come from 从……得到 起源于 来自
- He *derives* a lot of pleasure *from* meeting new people. (他从结识新交中得到很多乐趣。)
  - This word *is derived from* Latin.
  - His power *derives* mainly *from* his popularity with the army. (他的权力主要来自他在军队中的威望。)

## 重要句型结构

### A. In-Class Reading: A Good Heart to Lean On

- He *went* to work *sick* , and despite nasty weather. ( L. 8-9)  
不及物动词后跟形容词作主语补足语。例如：  
a. He *returned* home *late* yesterday.  
b. The wounded soldier *lay peaceful* in the snow for two days.
- In Manhattan the subway station was the basement of his office building , and he would *not* have to go outside again *until* we met him in Brooklyn on his way home. ( L. 14-16)  
*not ... until ...*意为“直到……才”。若 *not until* 放在句首，主句用部分倒装结构。例如：  
a. He did *not* go to bed *until* 11 o'clock last night.  
b. *Not until* many years later *did* the whole truth *become* known.
- When I think of it now , I marvel at how much courage *it must have taken* for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress. ( L. 17-18)  
“*must + have done*”表示对过去动作的肯定推测，意为“肯定已经……”。例如：  
a. This bottle is nearly empty; you *must have taken* a lot.  
b. Mary's score on the test is the highest in the class; she *must have studied* very hard
- He never talked about himself as an object of pity. *nor did* he show any envy of the more fortunate or able. ( L. 20-21 )  
以 *nor/neither/so* 开头的句子或分句，用来表示相同的看法，要用部分倒装结构。*nor/neither*表示否定，*so*表示肯定。例如：  
a. She never laughed, *nor/neither did* she ever lose her temper.  
b. We don't need air conditioning, *nor/neither can* we afford it.  
c. She speaks English well, *so does* he.
- He liked to go to dances and parties, *where* he could have a good time just sitting and watching. ( L. 29-30)  
本句 *where* 引导非限制性定语从句。例如：  
a. I have kept that portrait on the wall, *where* I can see it every day, as it always reminds me of my university days.  
b. The next day John went with me to the station, *where* I bought a ticket for Beijing.
- ... and I *could have done* this, too, *if* things *had been* different. ( L. 40-41)  
本句为由 *if* 引导的虚拟语气句，表示对过去的虚拟。例如：  
a. He *could have got through* the exams *if* he *had worked* harder.  
b. You *could have caught* the last train *if* you *had arrived* five minutes earlier.

### B. After-Class Reading

#### Passage I: A Kiss for Kate

- How *would* Kate *function* if Chris *were to die* first? We often wondered. ( L. 18)  
本句为由 *if* 引导的虚拟语气句，表示对将来的虚拟。例如：  
a. *If* she *were to leave* right now, she *would get* there on Sunday.

- b. *If it were to rain* tomorrow, we *would stay* at home.
2. He would pull up the side rail on her bed , and *only then would* he turn and accept his own medication. ( L. 29-30)  
 “only + 状语 (或状语从句)” 放在句首, 主句用部分倒装结构。例如:  
 a. *Only by shouting at the top of his voice was* he able to make himself heard.  
 b. *Only under special circumstances are* freshmen permitted to take make-up tests.
3. Then one night as I walked into her room, *only to find* the same wide-awake Kate, ... (L. 62)  
 “only + 动词不定式” 表示令人失望的结果, 意为“结果却……” 例如:  
 a. He rushed home , *only to find* his wife gone.  
 b. Jackson finally got to the office , *only to be told* that he had been dismissed.
4. I just *can't* seem to go to sleep *without* his kiss. ( L. 69)  
*can't ... without ...* 为双重否定句, 意为“ 如果没有……就不可能……”。例如:  
 a. A man *can't* live in society *without* considering the interests of others as well as his own interests.  
 b. Theory *can't* do *without* practice, *neither can* practice do *without* theory.

### Passage II: Benefits from Pets

1. There are many people who would like to *insist that* only human beings *are* capable of feeling the emotion of love. ( L. 8-9)  
*insist* 作“ 坚决要求”解时 后跟虚拟语气 其形式为“( *should*) do ,’ 作“ 坚持认为”解时 后跟陈述语气。  
 例如:  
 a. He *insisted that* he *was* innocent. ( 他坚持认为他自己是无辜的。)  
 b. He *insisted that* John ( *should*) *do* the job. ( 他坚决要求约翰做这个工作。)
2. Most often this advice includes *suggestions that we should eat* right , exercise, take vitamins and get a pet. ( L. 14-15)  
*suggestion* 后跟同位语, 同位语中谓语用虚拟语气, 其形式为“( *should*) do ”。例如:  
 a. We are all for your *suggestion that* the conference ( *should*) *be put off*.  
 b. *The suggestion that* he ( *should*) *be invited* was rejected.
3. And then , of course , there are countless stories of dogs trained to aid blind , deaf, or wheel-chair bound individuals, often allowing them to live independently when *otherwise* this *would not be* possible. ( L. 39-42)  
*otherwise* 可引导隐含虚拟语气的条件句。例如:  
 a. We didn't know his telephone number ; *otherwise* we *would have telephoned* him.  
 b. The traffic was very heavy ; *otherwise* I *would have been* here 30 minutes sooner.

## 疑难句分析

### In-Class Reading: A Good Heart to Lean On

1. When I was growing up , I was embarrassed to be seen with my father. ( L. 1 )  
 When \_\_\_\_\_ was growing up , I felt uneasy when others saw me together with my father.
2. If he ever noticed or was bothered, he never let on ( L. 3-4)  
 If he ever found anyone staring at him or if he ever felt uncomfortable, he never told anyone about it.
3. It was difficult to coordinate our steps—his halting , mine impatient—... ( L. 5 )  
 It was hard for us to keep in step with each other because his steps were \_\_\_\_\_ unsteady while mine ( were) impa-

tient.

4. You set the pace. I will try to adjust to you. ( L. 6-7)  
You walk as you like, quickly or slowly, and I will try to keep in step with you.
5. When I think of it now, I marvel at how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress. ( L. 17-18 )  
Whenever I recall it now, I will admire him because he had to endure such indignity and stress, which needed a great courage after all.
6. But I know the times I don't have one myself. ( L. 24-25 )  
When I don't have a "good heart", I will be conscious of it myself.
7. He wasn't content to sit and watch, but he couldn't stand unaided on the soft sand. ( L. 32-33 )  
He wanted to stand up and took part in the fight, but he couldn't do so on the soft sand when nobody helped him.
8. I wonder if he sensed my reluctance to be seen with him during our walks. ( L. 42-43 )  
I don't know if he realized that I felt embarrassed to walk with him.

## 疑难句参考译文

### After-Class Reading

#### Passage I: A Kiss for Kate

1. How foolish to think they have a monopoly on such a precious commodity. ( L. 9-10)  
他们认为只有他们才能垄断这珍贵的“商品”，这想法真是可笑。
2. Then conversation would turn to a discussion of the couple's love and devotion, and what would happen when one of them died. ( L. 15-16 )  
这时，我们的谈话就会转到夫妻的爱情和忠诚这类话题，还会谈到当一方去世时又会发生什么事。
3. Overnight they're deprived of a comfort of a lifetime. ( L. 26 )  
突然间他们一生所能给予对方的体贴全被剥夺了。
4. Recognition and sadness flooded her face. ( L. 48 )  
从她满是悲伤的脸上可以看出，她认出了我。

#### Passage II: Benefits from Pets

Thousands of articles are written in newspapers and magazines giving advice of all types as to what people should be doing if they wish to improve their chances of having good health. ( L. 12-14 )

报纸和杂志上刊载了成千上万的文章，提供各种各样的建议，劝导人们该怎么做才能增进健康。

Besides the obvious things, like being cute, interesting to watch, and a lot of fun, pets do more for us than we often realize. ( L. 20-21 )

除了一些显而易见的优点（比如逗人喜爱，瞧起来有意思，带来的乐趣很多）之外，宠物还可以做许多我们还没有意识到的事。

In addition to those mentioned thus far, pets ease stress and anxiety, aid relaxation, provide a sense of security, and are a great diversion from troubles. ( L. 30-32 )

除了上述提到的种种优点之外，宠物还可以减轻人的压力和焦虑，助人放松，给人以安全感，还可以让人们忘却烦恼。

4. And then, of course, there are countless stories of dogs trained to aid blind, deaf, or wheel-chair bound

individuals, often allowing them to live independently when otherwise this would not be possible. (L. 39-42)  
当然, 还有数不清的有关狗的故事, 这些狗被训练来帮助盲人、聋哑人和坐轮椅的人。宠物使这些人能够独立生活, 若离开了宠物的帮助, 他们就无法独立生活。

## Achievement Test 1

### I. Multiple Choice

- \_\_\_\_\_ his great wealth, he always remains a man of simple tastes.  
a. Except for      b. With regard to      c. Despite      d. Although
- She will have to \_\_\_\_\_ herself to new conditions when she goes abroad.  
a. admire      b. adopt      c. advise      d. adjust
- Only when he had handed in his exam paper \_\_\_\_\_ he had made several grammatical mistakes.  
a. would he realize      b. he realized      c. has he realized      d. did he realize
- I send you my best wishes \_\_\_\_\_ this happy occasion.  
a. in      b. by      c. on      d. with
- I never expected you to \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting. I thought you had gone abroad.  
a. turn up      b. turn in      c. turn down      d. turn out
- All the company's employees are \_\_\_\_\_ to an annual paid leave of from 24 to 30 days.  
a. given      b. offered      c. entitled      d. supplied
- Not until I shouted at the top of my voice \_\_\_\_\_ his head.  
a. that he turned      b. had he turned  
c. did he turn      d. that he had turned
- Where have you been?  
— I got caught in the traffic; \_\_\_\_\_ I would have been here sooner.  
a. however      b. although      c. anyway      d. otherwise
- He was \_\_\_\_\_ of having asked such a silly question.  
a. sorry      b. guilty      c. ashamed      d. envious
- As a result of the floods an epidemic of cholera(霍乱) \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. broke in      b. broke out      c. broke down      d. broke off
- People coming and going were \_\_\_\_\_ strict investigation.  
a. related to      b. included in      c. submitted to      d. subjected to
- If my husband won't agree to sign the papers, \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. so will I      b. I will not also      c. nor I will      d. nor will I
- He is looking after three orphans \_\_\_\_\_ his own six children, so now he has nine children to provide for.  
a. in addition to      b. except      c. beside      d. instead of
- If Harry did not attend the conference last night, he \_\_\_\_\_ too much work to do.  
a. must have had      b. must have      c. had had      d. had to have had
- \_\_\_\_\_ right now, she would get there on Sunday.  
a. Would she leave      b. If she leaves  
c. Were she to leave      d. If she had left
- When she \_\_\_\_\_, she found herself in a hospital.  
a. came out      b. came to      c. came over      d. came up
- You'll get more skillful at this job as you \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. go down      b. go up      c. go along      d. go over
18. Many people complain about the rapid \_\_\_\_\_ of modern life.  
a. rate      b. pace      c. speed      d. growth
19. He seemed to be \_\_\_\_\_ of deciding anything for himself.  
a. incapable      b. ineffective      c. incompetent      d. unable
20. Although the weather was very bad, the buses still ran on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. list      b. plan      c. schedule      d. arrangement
21. \_\_\_\_\_ all the textbooks are bought in advance.  
a. Seeing that      b. Seeing to it that      c. See that      d. See to it which
22. \_\_\_\_\_ the uniform, he must be a postman.  
a. Judging by      b. Judged by      c. Judging at      d. Judge from
23. He opened his lips as if \_\_\_\_\_ something.  
a. saying      b. to say      c. having said      d. to have said
24. For nearly three hours we waited for the final decision, only \_\_\_\_\_ to come again the next day.  
a. being told      b. were told      c. to be told      d. to tell
25. It is urged that he \_\_\_\_\_ this report carefully.  
a. reads      b. to read      c. reading      d. read
26. The car \_\_\_\_\_ when the light turned red.  
a. pulled in      b. pulled out      c. pulled up      d. pulled over
27. She is an experienced teacher, for she \_\_\_\_\_ teaching for 30 years.  
a. engaged in      b. had engaged in      c. is engaged in      d. was engaged in
28. Tom arrived at 8 and Bill arrived ten minutes \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. later      b. latter      c. lately      d. late
29. Having failed in the examination, Henry feels very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. oppressed      b. repressed      c. suppressed      d. embarrassed
30. The prisoner has been \_\_\_\_\_ of many privileges that average citizens enjoy.  
a. ensured      b. informed      c. deprived      d. convinced

## II. Vocabulary

### Section A: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the words given in brackets.

31. He got \_\_\_\_\_ when he couldn't win. (frustration)
32. After an hour's delay, Fiona's \_\_\_\_\_ with her slower students was beginning to show. (impatient)
33. She seemed \_\_\_\_\_ to join in the discussion. (reluctance)
34. It's \_\_\_\_\_ what they can do with plastic surgery these days. (marvel)
35. Make sure the doors and windows are \_\_\_\_\_ before you leave. (insecure)

### Section B: Complete each of the following sentences according to the Chinese given in brackets.

36. The famous movie star could hardly walk down the street without \_\_\_\_\_. (打扰)
37. How many people \_\_\_\_\_ in the inaugural ceremony? (参加)
38. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the hope that I might see her again one day when I said goodbye to her. (抱着)
39. Despite a life devoted to helping the poor, she never won any \_\_\_\_\_ before her death. (承认)
40. I play the piano for \_\_\_\_\_. (消遣)

## III. Translation

41. 他现在很乐意去做分配给他的工作。 (be content to do)

42. 我匆匆赶到王教授的家,可是发现他外出了 (only to do)  
 43. 政府不允许官员经商。(engage in)  
 44. 该公司的全体职员都享有免费医疗。(entitle... to)  
 45. 那位妇女的病难住了医生,因为他查不出病因来 (puzzle)

## 答案与解释

### I. Multiple Choice

- (c) 介词 despite 与 in spite of 意思相同,意为“尽管”,后跟名词或名词短语。although 为连词,后跟从句。except for 意为“除了……”,表示整体中去掉一部分,例如:Your composition is well-written except for a few spelling mistakes. with regard to 为介词短语,意为“关于”。
- (d) adjust oneself to 为固定搭配,意为“稍作调整以适应……”。
- (d) only + 状语或状语从句”放在句首,主句需用部分倒装结构。
- (c) on occasion/on the occasion of 为固定搭配,意为“在……时刻/值……之际”。
- (a) turn up 作不及物动词短语,意为“出现”;作及物动词短语,意为“调高(大)”。turn in 意为“上交”;turn down 意为“拒绝”;turn out 作不及物动词短语,意为“结果是,证明是”;作及物动词短语,意为“生产/制造”。
- (c) entitle sb to (do) sth 意为“赋予某人……权利”;give sb sth (give sth to sb)/offer sb sth (offer sth to sb) 意为“给某人……”;supply sb with sth (supply sth to sb) 意为“给某人提供……”。
- (c) not until 引导的短语或句子放在句首,主句需用部分倒装结构。
- (d) otherwise 可引导隐含的虚拟语气句
- (c) be ashamed of 意为“对……感到惭愧”,符合题意。be sorry for 意为“对……感到抱歉”;be guilty of 意为“犯有……罪的”,例如:The boys were guilty of theft. be envious of 意为“对……感到妒忌”。
- (b) break out 意为“爆发/发生”;break in 意为“破门而入”;break down 意为“(车)坏了;(身体)垮了”;break off 意为“突然中止”。
- (d) subject... to 意为“使……屈服于/使……屈从于”;be related to 意为“与……相关”;be included in 意为“包括在……内”;submit... to 意为“向……提交”,例如:He submitted the report on the matter to the committee.
- (d) nor 放在句首引导的句子需用部分倒装结构
- (a) in addition to 与 besides 意思相同,意为“除了……(还有)”,与 except 意思相反。instead of 意为“而不是/相反”。
- (a) “must + have done”意为“肯定已经”,表示对发生在过去动作的肯定推测,符合题意。
- (c) 本题表示的是对将来的虚拟,从句中省略了连词 if,所以助动词 were 应提到主语前面。
- (b) come to 意为“苏醒;(数目)达到/达成(协议)”;come out 意为“出现/出版/开花”,为不及物动词短语。come over 意为“过来/感到(头晕等)”,例如:A fit of dizziness came over me. (我突然感到一阵头晕。)come up 意为“发生/出现/走近”。
- (c) go along 意为“继续下去”;go down 意为“下降”;go up 意为“上升”;go over 意为“复习/检查”。
- (b) pace of life 为固定搭配,意为“生活节奏”。
- (a) be incapable of 为固定搭配,意为“不能够干……”,与 be unable to do/be incompetent for 意思相同。
- (c) on schedule 为固定搭配,意为“按时”。
- (c) see (to it) that 为固定搭配,意为“务必/确保”。
- (a) judging by 短语,其作用相当于独立结构,不受主句主语限制。
- (b) as if 后可跟省略句,接动词不定式表示将要发生的动作,接分词表示正在进行的动作
- (c) only + 动词不定式”通常表示令人失望的结果

25. (d) 动词 urge 后跟宾语从句, 从句谓语应用虚拟语气, 其形式为 (should) do”。
26. (c) pull up 意为“(使) 停止”。pull in 意为“进站/到达”。pull out 意为“驶离(站)”。pull over 意为“开向一边/靠边行驶”。
27. (c) be engaged in/engage oneself in 意为“忙于/从事于”。
28. (a) later 在本题为 late 的比较级, 符合题意。latter 意为“后者”, 通常前面加不定冠词 the 与 the former (前者) 相对应。lately 意为“最近/近来”。
29. (d) embarrassed 意为“尴尬的”, 符合题意。oppressed 意为“受压迫的/心情沉重的”。repressed 意为“被压抑的/受压迫的”。suppressed 意为“镇压/压抑/克制”。
30. (c) deprive... of... 意为“剥夺……的权利”。ensure 意为“保证”, 后跟从句或双宾语, 例如: a. If you want to ensure that you catch the plane, take a taxi. b. This medicine will ensure you a good night's sleep. inform... of... 意为“告诉/通知”。convince... of... 意为“使……相信”。

## II. Vocabulary

### Section A

31. frustrated      32. impatience      33. reluctant      34. marvelous      35. secure

### Section B

36. being bothered      37. participated      38. clung      39. recognition      40. relaxation

## III. Translation

41. He is now well content to do the work that has been assigned to him.
42. I hurried to Professor Wang's house, only to find that he was out.
43. The government does not allow its officials to engage in trade.
44. All the staff of the company are entitled to free medical care.
45. The woman's illness puzzled the doctor; he couldn't find out its cause.

## Unit 2 Psychology in Our Daily Life

### 主要语言点

#### A. In-Class Reading: Is There a Doctor in the Body?

1. *reassurance* (L. 3) *n.* help or advice that makes you feel less worried or frightened about a problem 安心 放心
  - a. She wants *reassurance*.
  - b. Despite his *reassurance* I'm still not happy.

*reassure vt.* to give a feeling of confidence to... 使安心 使放心

  - a. Good teachers *reassure* their students.
  - b. The captain *reassured* the passengers *about* the strength of the ship.
  - c. He *reassured* me *that* I passed the test.
2. *heal* (L. 8) *vt. vi.* to make or become well again esp. after a cut or other injury 愈合
  - a. The ointment (药膏) *healed* his wound.
  - b. The wound on my arm *has healed*.
  - c. The wound soon *healed up/over*.
3. *treatment* (L. 19) *n.*
  - 1) a method that is intended to cure an injury or illness 治疗方法
    - a. The doctor's *treatment* cured him.
    - b. There are various *treatments for* this complaint.
    - c. The patient is currently *under treatment*.
  - 2) the act, manner, or process of behaving toward somebody or something 对待 待遇
    - a. His *treatment* of the animal was cruel.
    - b. The principal's children don't receive special *treatment* from the teacher

*treat vt.*

    - 1) to try to cure by medical means 医治 治疗
      - a. The dentist is *treating* my teeth.
      - b. It is difficult to *treat* a person ill with cancer.
    - 2) to act or behave towards 对待 看待 把.....看做
      - a. The firm has always *treated* its workers well
      - b. They *treated* me *as* one of the family.
      - c. Her mother tried to *treat* the situation lightly.
    - 3) to deal with or handle 处理
      - a. This delicate glass must be *treated* with care.
      - b. They *treat* all requests in the order in which they are received.
4. *likely* (L. 21) *adj.* expected to happen ; probable 有可能的
  - a. The train *is likely to be* late. (*It is likely that* the train will be late. )
  - b. She is the most *likely* girl to win the prize.
5. *relief* (L. 25) *n.*

1) a feeling of comfort when something frightening, worrying, or painful has not happened or has ended 宽慰 安心 慰藉 减轻

- a. I *felt* great *relief* when I heard I had passed the examination.
- b. It was a great *relief* to find the children safe.
- c. *To my great relief*, the difficulties were overcome.
- d. A doctor's task is to work *for the relief of* suffering.

2) money, food or other help given to people in need 救助 救济物

- a. to send *relief* to flood victims
- b. to provide *relief* for refugees

*relieve* vt.

1) to lessen (pain or trouble) 减少 减轻 缓解

- a. a drug that *relieves* headaches
- b. This pill will *relieve* the patient *from* pain.
- c. The tension *was* immediately *relieved*.

2) to make one's feelings easier 使感到宽慰 使放心

- a. I *was relieved* to see him go.
- b. The good news *relieved* me, for we had been very anxious.

6. *react* (L. 43) vi.

1) to behave differently or change as a result of something; response 反应 回应 对应

- a. — How did your mother *react to* the news?  
— She *reacted by* getting very angry.
- b. An acid can *react with* a base to form a salt (酸和碱起化学反应生成盐。)

2) to act in opposition 反抗 反对

- a. The taxpayers *reacted against* corruption with their votes.
- b. He *reacted against* everything he had been taught.

*reaction* n. a case of reacting 反应

- a. Our *reaction to* a joke is to laugh.
- b. There has been an immediate *reaction against* the government's proposed tax increases.

7. *swear* (L. 52) vt. vi. (swore, sworn)

1) to say or promise very seriously or definitely 发誓 起誓

- a. I *swear* I won't tell anyone your secret.
- b. He *swore* on the Bible.
- c. You *swore to tell* the truth.

2) to use offensive or profane(污秽的) language 诅咒 骂

- a. He *swore* viciously when the driver cut him off.
- b. He *swore at* the driver who cut him off.

## B. After-Class Reading

### Passage 1: The Psychology of Money

1. *account* (L. 2) n

- 1) amount of money deposited with a bank; a formal record of how much is owed to a particular person, business, etc. 账户 户头

- a. He paid the money into his bank **account**
- b. Your **account** is still unpaid.
- 2) a description of events or situations 描述 叙述
- a. Today's paper **carries an** exciting **account of** the match.
- b. He **gave me a full account of** his plan.
- account vi.** to give an explanation for ; to be the cause or source of 解释 说明 是.....的原因
- a. She could not **account for** her mistake.
- b. The New York market **accounts for** a lot of our sale.
2. **influence** (L. 7) *n.*:
- 1) the power to produce effect by indirect means 影响
- a. My teacher's **influence** made me study science at college.
- b. A teacher had great **influence over/on** his pupils.
- 2) the power to obtain advantages due to one's status, rank, etc. 势力
- a. Thanks to his uncle's **influence** he was able to get a job.
- b. We had been poor and without **influence**.
- influence vt.** to cause an effect on (someone); to persuade 影响
- a. The job market **influenced** his decision to relocate.
- b. My teacher **influenced** my decision to study science.
3. **amount** (L. 9) *n.* the whole sum ; quantity, measure 数量 数额
- a. The final **amount** that we actually paid for the car is \$10,000.
- b. a large **amount** of money
- amount vi.**
- 1) to total ; add up to 总计 共达
- a. Their traveling expenses **amount to** \$700.
- b. His debts **amount to** over \$3,000.
- 2) to be equal in value, effect, or extent 等于
- a. Your words **amount to** a refusal.
- b. All those fine words **amount to** nothing.
- c. Riding on a bus without paying the fare **amounts to** cheating the bus company.

### Passage II: How to Jump Queue Fury

1. **fury** *n.* violence or very strong anger 愤怒 狂暴
- a. He always **flies into a fury** for the slightest reason.
- b. the **fury** of the storm
2. **back up** (L. 6) *v*-phrase
- 1) to support 支持 支撑
- a. The new evidence **backed up** my argument
- b. I've got to **back him up**.
- 2) to bring or come to a complete stop or standstill 使倒退
- a. Traffic **is backed up** to the bridge.
- b. "Don't shoot!" he said and **backed up**.
- 3) to copy a computer file or program as a precaution against failure 备份 拷贝
- You should **back up** all the important documents.

3. *justice* ( L. 18 ) *n.*

## 1) fairness 正义 公平

- a. The *justice* has been done. ( 正义得到了伸张。 )
- b. All men should be treated with *justice*.

## 2) rightfulness 道理 公理

- a. There is *justice* in what he says.
- b. The *justice* of these remarks was clear to everyone.

## Passage III : Comforting Thoughts

1. *associate* ( L. 40 ) *vt. vi.*

## 1) to connect or bring together in the mind 联想 联系

- a. I *associate* rainy days *with* spring.
- b. Whisky *is* usually *associated with* Scotland

## 2) to connect oneself as a colleague with another or with a group 与……有关 与……为友

- a. He refused to *associate himself with* cheats.
- b. I only *associate with* good decent people.

*associate n.* partner , colleague , companion 同事 伙伴 同伙

- a. They are *associates* in crime.
- b. He is not a friend but a business *associate*.

*association n.*

## 1) the act of joining or the state of being joined 联系 伙伴关系

- a. My *association with* Tom goes back to our days in the navy.
- b. There is an *association* between Christmas and parties.

## 2) a society of people joined together for a particular purpose 协会

- a. They all joined the peasant *association*.
- b. Let's form an *association* to help blind people.

## 重要句型结构

## A. In-Class Reading : Is There a Doctor in the Body?

1. Sometimes *all a sick person needs is* some reassurance that all will be well. ( L. 3 )

*a sick person needs* 为定语从句 修饰 *all* 省略了关系代词 *that*。例如：

- a. *All I desired* was leisure for study.
- b. *All you have to do* is to listen.

2. Sometimes all a sick person needs is some *reassurance that* all will be well. ( L. 3 )

此处“ *reassurance* ”一词后面接的是同位语从句。除“ *reassurance* ”一词外，其他如 *fact*, *opinion*, *notion*, *suggestion*, *proposal*, *thought*, *news*, *report* 等词的后面也可接同位语从句。例如：

- a. My family now accepts *the fact that* I don't eat sugar or bread.
- b. It's my considered *opinion that* you have made a mistake.
- c. I reject absolutely *the notion that* privatization of our industry is now inevitable.
- d. There is no *suggestion whatsoever that* the two sides are any closer to agreeing.
- e. The *news that* he had resigned took everyone by surprise.

- f. There are unconfirmed *reports that* two people have been shot in the neighboring town.
3. It is *as if* there was a doctor in each of us. ( L. 9)  
*as if* 意为“好像 仿佛”其引导的状语从句中 谓动词常用虚拟语气 其前若为系动词 也可用陈述语气。例如：  
 a. You look *as if* you didn't care.  
 b. It was *as if* she had known Millie for years
4. The strange power of the placebo *does seem* to suggest that human mind is stronger than we think it is. ( L. 50-51)  
 助动词 *do* 起强调作用，意为“的确”。例如：  
 a. He *does speak* well!  
 b. Please! *Do be* quiet a moment.

## B. After-Class Reading

### Passage I: The Psychology of Money

1. Are you a compulsive spender, or do you hold on to your money *as long as possible*? ( L. 1-2)  
*as... as possible* 意为“尽可能地”。例如：  
 a. I shall come along *as often as possible*.  
 b. I tried to be *as friendly as possible*.
2. *Would* you *rather* use charge accounts *than* pay cash? ( L. 2)  
*would rather... than* 意为“宁愿……不愿”。例如：  
 a. He *would rather* listen to others *than* talk about himself.  
 b. I'd much *rather* deal with a man *than* a woman.
3. Wives, *on the other hand*, may waste huge amounts of money because they are angry at their husbands. ( L. 8-10)  
*on the other hand* 意为“另一方面”常与 *on the one hand* 连用。例如：  
 a. *On the one hand*, we have to consider costs. *On the other hand*, we have to consider the quality.  
 b. *On the one hand*, he is an able man, but *on the other hand* he demands too much of people.
4. *In other words*, compulsive spenders feel that with credit, they can do anything. ( L. 19-20)  
*in other words* 意为“换言之 换句话说”。例如：  
 a. *In other words*, when the wind is blowing at 120 kilometers per hour, most waves will be about twelve meters.  
 b. I soon found that the work I was doing had already been done by someone else—*in other words*, I was wasting my time.
5. It is *not only* scientists, of course, who understand the psychology of spending habits, *but also* business people. ( L. 29-30)  
*not only... but also* 为并列连词，连接两个相同的成分，意为“不但……而且”。例如：  
 a. Shakespeare was *not only* a writer *but also* an actor.  
 b. *Not only* my mother was unhappy, *but* Margie *also*.

### Passage II: How to Jump Queue Fury

1. If you *find yourself waiting* in a long queue at an airport or bus terminus this holiday, will you try to analyse

what it is about queuing that makes you angry? ( L. 1-2)

**find** 后可接分词短语作宾补。若宾语是分词动作的承受者，用过去分词；若宾语是分词动作的发出者，用现在分词例如：

- a. Dick *found himself walking* in the direction of Mike's place.
- b. Then I *found myself surrounded* by half a dozen boys.

2. Professor Richard Larson, an electrical engineer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, hates queuing but *rather than* tear his hair out, he decided to study the subject. (L. 4-6)

**rather than** 意为“而不是”，连接两个并列的成分例如：

- a. It was what he meant *rather than* what he said.
- b. *Rather than* allow the vegetables to go bad, he sold them at half price.

### Passage III: Comforting Thoughts

1. "What the Yale people think," I said to myself, "is that a person is soothed by the smell of *say*, chocolate chip cookies because it brings back pleasant memories, like the memory of his mother baking chocolate chip cookies. (L. 14-16)

**say** 作插入语 意为“比如说”。例如：

- a. Let's take a trip, *say*, along the coast.
- b. It was like learning a new language, *say*, French.

2. "What if his mother always burned the chocolate chip cookies?" (L. 17)
- what if** 意为“如果……怎么办”。例如：

- a. *What if* he finds out that you've lost her book?
- b. *What if* he comes back?

3. *It occurred to me* that I might be getting a panic attack. (L. 59-60)

**it occurs to sb (that)** 意为“(某人突然想到……)”。例如：

- a. *It occurred to her that* she might adopt a homeless child.
- b. *It didn't occur to me that* you would object to this plan.

## 疑难句分析

### In-Class Reading: Is There a Doctor in the Body?

1. But it is not yet known just how the placebo works to heal the body. (L. 11)  
But we don't know yet how the placebo has the effect in healing the body.
2. Other people say this is not so. (L. 14)  
Some other people don't agree with these people.
3. This gives them a stronger will to get better... (L. 17-18)  
By thinking they are getting some help their wish to get better has become stronger.
4. So in a way, the doctor is the most powerful placebo of all. (L. 22)  
To some extent, the doctor's favorable opinion can give the patient the greatest help
5. Some patients with bleeding ulcers were put in two groups. (L. 24)  
The doctor divided these patients into two groups.
6. ... if a placebo could help old people stay healthy and live longer. (L. 32)  
... if a placebo could help old people keep/remain healthy and live longer.