

Unit 1

Text A

Secrets of A Students

背景知识

牛津大学 (Oxford)、剑桥大学 (Cambridge) 是英国最负盛名的两所大学。创办于公元 12 世纪，之后英国建立的大学称之为地方大学 (provincial universities) 或红砖大学 (Redbrick university)。哈佛大学 (Harvard) 是美国最早创立的大学，建于 1636 年。

学分制

英美大学采用字母等级表明学生的学业成绩，共分五个等级：A——优 (excellent)，B——良 (good)，C——中 (average)，D——中等偏下 (below average)，F——差 (failing)。有时也采用百分制，100 分为最高分，70 分或 65 分为及格分。

大学学位及大学在籍生

大学学位共分三个等级，由低到高为：学士学位 (bachelor's degree)、硕士学位 (master's degree) 其中又分为文学硕士 (Master of Arts)、理学硕士 (Master of Science)；博士学位 (doctor's degree) 为最高学

位。

本科生 (undergraduate) 是攻读学士学位的在籍生。在美国一年级学生叫 freshman 二年级学生称为 sophomore 三年级叫 junior 四年级则称 senior。

篇章赏析

在竞争激烈、充满挑战又充满机遇的 21 世纪，作为一名大学生，有谁不渴望抓住青春大好年华，努力积累知识、充实自我，获得最理想的成绩呢？那么，怎样才能成为一名优等生？是否只有秉赋过人的学生才能摘取这一桂冠？而智力平平之人，是否只有付出超常的努力才能跻身此列？本文作者根据教育专家的研究成果及优等生们的心得体会，揭开了成为一名优等学生的秘密，那就是：

集中心思——这不意味着对生活中重要的事情不闻不问，它意味着安排好学习时间，以便能全神贯注地投入到学习中去。

随时随处可学——抓住一切可以利用的点滴时间，随时随地学习。

备好物品——放好学习所需用品，避免临到用时因找东西而耽误时间。

规划时间——制订完成作业的步骤，在规定期限前完成任务。严格遵守学习时间表，注意劳逸结合，提高学习效率。

学会读书——学会有效阅读——快速阅读，跳过不相关的部分，抓住学习材料的主要内容。

⑥ 作好笔记——记笔记要分门别类，复习时便可一目了然。每课结束时及时总结概括。

⑦ 勤于提问——注重课堂参与，积极提问，有助于掌握要点。

⑧ 集体探讨——共同学习，相互借鉴，尝试不同的方法，开拓思路。

本文共有 12 个自然段，可分为三个部分：

第一部分 (1~3 段) 智力因素或勤奋刻苦并不是成为优等生的绝对条件。

第二部分(4~11段)逐一介绍成为优等生的八大秘诀。

第三部分(12段)只要掌握上述秘诀,你也同样可以成为优等生。

本文脉络清晰,重点突出。第一部分先以剑桥大学理科一年级学生阿历克斯和布里斯托尔大学英语专业的阿曼达为例,他们俩中学时经常参加文娱、体育活动,仍以优异成绩从中学毕业,由此引出问题:他们这样的优等生是如何成功的?而后一一否定了智力及勤奋是成为优等生的绝对条件,指出他们的成功之道在于他们掌握了一些基本技巧,是有章可循的,于是自然引出下文。

第二部分则逐一详细介绍优等生的八大“秘诀”,每个秘诀先用寥寥数语高度概括,然后结合优等生们的具体实例加以阐述,使其观点言之有据,令人信服。

第三部分是结论部分,指出成为优等生其实并无秘诀可言。

Part I Important Words and Expressions

1. **Perform** vt. ① to do; carry out (a piece of work) 实行,做
to fulfil (a promise, order, etc.) 履行,执行
to give, act, or show (a play, a piece of music, tricks, etc.) 表演,演(剧),奏(曲)

- [用法举例] ① The patient's disease was very serious, and the doctors spent five hours performing the operation.
② As a reliable person, he should always perform what he promises.
③ The children performed wonderfully on the stage, so let's congratulate them on their perfect performance.

- [同根词] performable adj. 可执行的,可完成的,可演出的
performing adj. 表演的,会表演的
performer n. 履行者,表演者
performance n. 演出,履行,表现

- [词语辨异] **perform** **execute** **discharge**
perform 是较正式的用语,含义等同于 do,但比 do

正式，并且强调执行或做的过程、目的，而不侧重于动作手段。它指做一种时间较长、费劲的、要求注意力集中的或技术性的工作，隐含达到目的为止这一意味。e.g. He would not promise what he could not perform. So, in the case of this problem, you had better not ask him for help. perform 还可表示演出戏剧、演奏音乐、唱歌等意思 接近于 play(演奏、弹或吹奏、表演)的意思,但 play 较 perform 优美,perform 着重指像样的公开表演。 e.g. When Jack was a little boy, he learned to perform a number of difficult composition on the violin.

execute 指完成或执行计划、建议或带指令性的事情。e.g. To tell you the truth, your plan was better than ours, but it was badly executed.

discharge 通常指执行命令，履行职责及完成所期待和要求的事情，暗示承担着义务或责任而必须做的意味；常表示有能力或毫无差错地把事情办好。 e.g. He has to discharge his duty before he can leave here; otherwise, he will not be able to get the medal.

[联想]

conform vt. 符合 顺从 遵守

inform vt./vi. 通知 告诉

reform vt./vi. 改革 改进 改造 改善

transform vt. 改变.....之形状、外观、品质或性质

uniform n. 制服 军服

platform n. 站台 月台

form n. 形状 外形 外貌

v. 形成 养成

2. **concentrate** v. ① to keep or direct (all one's thoughts, efforts, attention, etc.) 集中(注意力、思想等)

② to(cause to) come together in or around one place 使集中于某处

③ to strengthen by reducing the percent of water in a solution 浓缩

[用法举例] ① Although the building was too noisy, I could still concentrate my attention upon my chemical researches.

② The troops were ordered to scatter and then concentrate twenty miles to the south.

③ Concentrate the broth(汤) by boiling it.

[同根词] concentrated adj. 集中的 浓缩的

concentration n. 专心 集中 浓度

[词语辨异] **concentrate focus**

concentrate 是指把需要的东西集中到一起, 而排除那些不需要的东西。此词一般作及物动词用, 有时也用作不及物动词。宾语可以是具体的东西; 也可以是抽象的东西 如“思想”、“精力”等。e.g. You must concentrate your attention on the main contradiction involved in the problem. 你必须集中注意问题里面所包含的主要矛盾。

focus 指把光线投到一个焦点 尤指阳光、灯光、热量集中在一个焦点上。e.g. When you take photographs, you should focus the lens of your camera. 当你摄影时, 你应该把照相机镜头对准一个点。focus用于引申意义时与 concentrate 大致相同 但一般不以具体事物作宾语。

[联想] concentrate是由表示“together”的前缀 con- 和表示“centre”的词根 centr 及表示动词的词尾构成的。con- 表示“together”作前缀的词还有很多。如 concern, conflict, congress, consequence, con-

tact, context, continual, continuous 等等。

[重要结构] concentrate one's attention/mind on/upon sth. 把某人的注意力, 思维集中到某物或某事上

Tom, when you drive your car, you can not always concentrate your mind on beautiful girls. It is too dangerous.

3. **ignore** v. ① not to take notice of sb./sth. 不顾 忽视
② deliberately refuse to greet or acknowledge sb. 故意不理睬某人

[用法举例] ① I can't ignore his rudeness any longer; otherwise, he will think I am a coward.

② After some studies, psychologists make such a conclusion that children will stop if you ignore them when they misbehave.

[同根词] ignorant adj. 不知道的 不懂得 不清楚的 无知的 (常与 about 或 of 连用)

ignorance n. 不了解 无知 愚昧

[词语辨异] **ignore neglect overlook**

ignore 通常指对那些不愿意承认的事情故意视而不见, 明显地不予关注。宾语一般为名词或代词。

e.g. You can't ignore the fact that China is still a developing country with a lot of difficulties in her development.

neglect “疏忽 不留意”指行为(act)而言。宾语可为名词、代词, 也可为动名词或不定式。 e.g. I don't trust her, for she often neglects her duty.

overlook 指无意间造成的“忽视”或“漏看”宾语一般为名词、代词或动名词。 e.g. How could you overlook paying the rent?

4. **assign** v. ① to give as a share or for use 分配 布置

② to appoint to a job or duty; name 选派 指派

③ to give, name, or fix as a time, place . reason
指定或定出时间、地点、理由

- [用法举例] ① The problem was assigned to our headmaster,
but he didn't take it very seriously.
② They assigned only two soliders to guard the
gate, so you can easily rush into the house.
It is impossible to assign any reason for his fail-
ure.

[同根词] assignable adj. 可分派的 可指定的
assignee n. 受让人 代理人
assigner/assignor n. 分配者 委托者 转让者

[词语辨异] **assign allot distribute**
allot 表示把整体或定量分成若干份来分配, 较多
用于对土地、工作、利润等的分配。 e. g. A special
task was allotted to each person. 每个人都得到了一
项特殊的任务。

distribute 比 allot 用的范畴要广, 基本意思也表示
把整体或定量分成若干份来分配。 e. g. When the
teacher distributed the examination papers to the
class we felt a little nervous. for the exam was the
last one before our graduation.

assign 该词不含有就整体划分若干部分进行分配
的意味, 往往带有规定或指定的概念。 e. g. Our
task in this term is very heavy; three novels have
been assigned for home reading.

[联想] sign n. 记号 符号 迹象 痕迹
v. 签字于(信 文件等)
design n. 图样 设计图样
v. 为.....画图样 设计图案
resign v. 辞职)放弃(要求等)

5. **recall** v. ① to remember 忆起 记得 想起

② take back, cancel 收回 撤消 取消

[用法举例] ① After many years, I can still recall stories that my mother told me when I was a little girl.

② The car factory recalled all the cars which were supposed to be faulty.

[词语辨异] **recall** **recollect** **remember** **remind**

recall, recollect, remember 有时可以通用 但各有侧重。

recall “想起”把忘记的东西又想起来 其动作包含有意识的努力和意志，因此，常与 can, could 连用 强调一次的回忆。

e. g. I could not recall where I had left the book. 我想不起把书丢在哪儿了。

recollect “回想”原意是把已失散的东西重新收括在一起，引申为把已遗忘的东西重新想起来。一般来说，recall 强调一次回忆 而 recollect 强调回忆过程。e. g. The moment he recollected the hardships he had suffered before liberation, all sorts of feelings welled up in his mind. 当他想起了解放前所受的苦时，他的内心总是感慨万千。

remember “想起”用法较多 指事物在记忆中自然出现，不含主观努力和意志，因此，它一般不和 can, could 连用。e. g. When the man appeared in our campus, I immediately remembered that I had seen him in a film before. 当那个人出现在我们的校园里时，我突然想起我以前在一部电影中见过他。

remind 指“使某人想起” 宾语是人。除后面接宾语、宾语 + 不定式、宾语 + that 从句之外 常和 of 搭配。e. g. What he said in the party held by Mr.

Green last Sunday reminded me of my old days.

6. **essential** adj. necessary 必须的

[用法举例] We can live without clothes . but food and drink are essential to life.

[同根词] essentiality n. 必要性 根本性 要素 本质 实质
essentialize v. 扼要地表达出 讲明.....的实质
essentialism n. 基本教育论

[词语辨异] **essential necessary basic fundamental primary**
essential “ 必要的 最重要的 ” 指对某事物或某事是不可缺少的。 e. g. As we know, food and water are essential to man.

necessary “ 必要的 必须的 ” 但不一定是必不可少的。 e. g. In that bookstore, we found two kinds of reference books which are necessary to an English teacher.

basic “ 基础的 ” 可用于具体或抽象事物的描写 指基础或最基本的部分。 e. g. Everyone knows the truth that we must learn the basic things before beginning the more advanced.

fundamental “ 根本的 基本的 ” 用作该义时 可经常与 basic 互换 但 fundamental 一般只用于修饰抽象事物 且往往暗示比 basic 更加深刻的内容。 e. g. All people know the constitution is the fundamental law of our country, and criminal laws should be based on it.

primary “ 第一位的 重要的 ” 暗示在其他事情之上。 e. g. Your safety is my primary concern.

[重要用法] essential 若于用 It is...that... 主语从句中 则 that 从句中应用虚拟语气 should + 动词原形, should 可以省略的形式。 e. g. It is essential that excellent

doctors and nurses(should) be sent for at once to cure these five people who have survived the plane crash.

类似用法的形容词除 essential 外还有 necessary, imperative, important, strange, natural, desirable, incredible, advisable, appropriate 等。

7. **due** adj. (showing arrangements made in advance) expected; supposed (to)(按时间 应到达的 预期的 到期的

[用法举例] ① My five weeks' money was due in the following week and I will spend them on the new cassette recorder.

② The next train to London is due here at 4 o' clock. Let's hurry up, or we will not attend the meeting in time.

[重要结构] due to 因为 由于

① The accident was due to his careless use of the gun, and then he was charged by the police.

② This year, the food production was plentiful in India, largely due to the good monsoon(季雨).

8. **relevant** adj. ① connected with the subject 有关主题的 切题的

② connected with 有关系的 (常和 to 连用)

[用法举例] ① I know what you have done is not very good, but it's not relevant.

② Topics for conversation should be relevant to the experiences and interests of the students.

[同根词] relevance / relevancy n. 相关 相关性
relevantly adv. 相关地

[词语辨异] **relevant, related**

relevant 着重强调和目前正在处理或正在考虑的

事或问题有关。

related 该词也解释为“相关的”其用法比 relevant 要广得多。

9. **retain** v. ① to keep possession of; avoid losing 保留 保持
② keep in place 留住 挡住

[用法举例] ① The dull speaker could not retain the interest of his audience.

In dry seasons, people in India have to dig wells to retain water.

[词语辨异] **retain, maintain**

retain 和 **maintain** 都有“保持”的意思,有时可以互换,但二者各有侧重。**maintain** 多用于对某种“状态”的保持,因此常可用 keep up 来解释;**retain** 则多用于对某事物的“占有、拥有”。

10. **scan** v. to look at quickly without careful reading

[用法举例] He has a habit of scanning the newspaper while having his breakfast

[词语辨异] **scan, skim, skip**

scan 意为“快读、查阅”,特指搜寻特定信息(如查找人名、地名、某一电话号码等);**skim** 意为“快读、略读”,常指寻找文章的主题、获得总体印象,而不是某些具体的事实。**skip** 意为“略过、跳过”,不重要的或无关的部分。

11. **count for much/little/nothing** 很有/几乎没有/没有价值

[用法举例] ① He knows all details of the story and therefore his opinion counts for very much.
② Teachers often tell us knowledge without common sense counts for little. 老师经常告诉我们没有常识的知识是没有什么价值的。
When I was a child I knew the truth that a man

with no sense of responsibility counts for nothing.

12. **get one's hands on** 把…… 弄到手 占有

[用法举例] ① The woman smashed every plate she could get her hands on in a terrible fight with her husband. 那位妇女在与她的丈夫争吵时,把手能拿到的每一只盘子都摔得粉碎。

② He is interested in all things; furthermore, he will try his best to get everything he can play his hands on. 他对每件东西都感兴趣,而且为了能得到每一样能得到的东西,他都将竭尽所能。

Part II Difficult Sentences

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

句中 knowing how to make the most of one's abilities 用作主语, make the most of 应理解为“充分利用 充分发挥”。

e.g. ① However trivial his achievements were, he always made the most of them.

If you want to keep up with your classmates, you should make the most of your chance to learn.

谓语部分 counts for much 应理解成“很有价值 或很有重要性”,而 more 一词指程度上更多。

全句译文:知道如何充分发挥一个人的能力更为重要得多。

2. **The students at the top of the class get there by mastering a few basic techniques that others can easily learn.**

此句中的 get there 根据上下文应理解成“be successful in their study”或“get some accomplishments”。

e.g. ① A man will get there in the end if he works hard.

② To invent a new machine, he made many experiments

and at last he came to get there.

全句译文：班级里优秀学生的成功秘诀就在于他们学会了一些基本技巧，而这些技巧其他人也能很容易地掌握。

3. Once the books are open, phone calls go unanswered, TV unwatched and newspapers unread.

句中“go + (un) p. p.”为一句型 过去分词可放在动词 go 之后用作主语补足语。如：

① So many students went to the meeting that Mary's absence went unnoticed.

② Since you want to be a top student in your class, you must not allow any of your mistakes to go uncorrected.

全句译文：一旦书本打开 便能做到电话不接 电视不看 报纸不读。

4. I was too busy to waste time looking for a pencil or a missing notebook.

句中 too...to 表示“太……而不能……”如：

① The box with a lot of books is too heavy for me to move.

When he questioned a few witnesses, the policeman thought the problem was too complicated to solve easily.

全句译文：我太忙了，以致于我不会为了找一支铅笔或一本不见了的笔记本而浪费时间。

5. He would aim to finish...he'd still meet the deadline.

全句译文：他在作业该上交的前几天完成，以便假如花费的时间超过预期，他还能在规定的最后期限前完成。

6. I used to spend hours going through irrelevant material, Amanda remembers. "But then I got used to reading quickly; if the next paragraph.

句中 used to 与 got used to doing 同义，但二者有区别。used to do sth. 只用于过去情况。译为“过去常常习惯做某事”暗指现在不做了 而 got used to doing sth. 有时态上的变化，即若表示现在经常习惯

于做某事, 只要把 got 换成 get 即可。且 get 一词能用动词 be 来代替, 即可用 be used to doing sth. 此结构用哪种时态视动词 be 的时态而定。在表达形式上 used to 后接动词原形 而 be/get used to 后接动名词。

e.g. ① Jack used to study alone, but since he came to our university, he has got used to studying together with his classmates.

I used to read newspaper in the morning, but now I get used to doing it in the evening.

全句译文:“我过去常花许多时间阅读一些无关的资料”阿曼达回顾说,“但是我后来习惯了快读……”。

7. During revision, this is very useful...rather than being worried by a great mass of information.

句中 rather than 表示“而不 而不是 与其……宁愿”。

e.g. ① Rather than allow the vegetables to go to bad, he sold them at half price.

② The dictator relied on abuse of his opponents rather than on sound reasoning.

“being worried by a great mass of information”是现在分词结构, 在句中作伴随状语。

全句译文 这在复习时非常有用 因为你很快就能看出为什么这些材料是有关的, 而不必去为太大的信息量而发愁。

8. Class participation is a matter of showing intellectual curiosity.

此句可理解为:“A student should come up with some questions about the text in the class, and this is the real meaning of having classes.”

全句译文: 课堂参与是一种求知欲的显示。

Text B

Bittersweet Memories

篇章赏析

漫长的中学时代即将结束，憧憬已久的大学生活正向你招手。面临人生的历史关口，你曾走过怎样的心路历程？文章作者 Karen Odom 回忆了当时自己内心的波澜跌宕：跨出中学之门，步入象征成年的大学之门。她为之兴奋、激动，而未知的大学生活又令她惶恐不安。那喜忧参半、甘苦交织的滋味在 21 年后的今天，Karen 依然不能释怀。

Part I Important Words and Expressions

1. **establish** v. ① to set up (an organization) 成立 建立 设立
② to cause people to believe in or recognize (a claim, fact, etc.) 确立 奠定

- [用法举例] ① After struggling for many years, they came to abolish capitalism and establish socialism.
② The law of gravity was conclusively established by Newton in the seventeenth century.

- [同根词] establishable adj. 能被建立起来的
establisher n. 建立者 组建者

- [词语辨异] **establish build construct erect found**
establish “建立 树立”兼指具体和抽象事物，有“稳固建成”的含义，可以与 school, reputation, government 等词连用。
e.g. At the age of 36, his reputation as a progressive writer was well-established in his country. 在

他 36 岁时，他作为一个进步作家的名声已经稳定地建立起来了。

build 指“修建”、“建立”，可与 house, road, bridge 等词连用。

construct “建筑”、“修建”指用各种材料建成一个整体，与 build 往往通用，但 build 较通俗，construct 多用于书面语，一般凡是可用 construct 的地方都可以用 build 这个词。

e.g. It takes about two years for us to construct a large bridge over this river.

erect 指“竖立”所建的东西有一定的高度。

e.g. Next year, the town will erect a monument to its heroes who safeguarded this area in the Second World War.

found “成立”着重“打下基础”或“开办”的意思。

e.g. After a long and hard struggle, the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949.

2. **feasible** adj. able to be carried out or done; possible 可行的，可能的

[用法举例] It's not feasible to dismiss him, for he is our manager's son.

[同根词] feasibility n. 可行性 可能性
feasibly adv. 可行地 可能地

[联想] practicable adj. 实际的 实用的
workable adj. 可使用的 可运用的
possible adj. 可能的
suitable adj. 合适的 适宜的
practical adj. 实际的 实用的
likely adj. 可能的 有希望的
probable adj. 很可能的 大概的

3. **concern** n. ① a matter that is of interest or importance to someone 有利害或关系之事
 ② serious care or interest 关心 关照
 v. to be about 关于
 ② to be of importance or interest to; have an effort on 影响到 关系到
 ③ to worry (esp. oneself); interest(esp. oneself)

[用法举例] 名词

- ① The fact that you have left your wife isn't my concern.
 ② He was too busy to show much concern about the poor lady who needed some help.

动词

- ① Have you heard of the story which concerns a good girl and a wicked fairy?
 ② To some extent, the marriage of a queen concerns all the people who live in her country. 从某种程度上说, 女王的婚姻关系到国内所有的百姓。
 ③ A good doctor should always concern himself with your health at any time. 好的医生应该随时关心你的健康。

- [同根词] concerned adj. 焦虑的 担心的 有关的
 concernedly adv. 关切地 担忧地

[词语辨异] **concern care**

concern 和 **care** 都含有“关心”和“担心”之意,但其表达方式不同。**care** 后经常接 for, e. g. Her life was devoted to caring for the sick and needy. 她一生都致力于照顾贫病交迫的人。而 **concern** 常见用