

英语

选词填空：15 个*1 分=15 分（课后 B 部分）

选词组填空：15 个*1 分=15 分（课后 C、D 部分）

完形填空：10 个*1 分=10 分（课后 E 部分）

阅读理解：10 个*2 分=20 分（两篇，来自课外，难度介于 4-6 级）

翻译：句子 5 个*2 分=10 分（课后 F 部分）+段落 10 分（课文中段落）

作文：20 分（3 句汉语提示）

一、选词填空（B 组）

Unit1

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|------------|
| brief | apply | quit | paralyze |
| nurse | attain | beat | accidental |
| incidentally | urge | fulfill | vision |

1. He had a clear **vision** of how he hoped the company would develop.
他对公司的发展有着明确的看法。
2. The offer only **applies** to flights from London and Manchester.
该报价仅适用于从伦敦和曼彻斯特起飞的航班。
3. Fear of unemployment is **paralyzing** the economy.
对失业的恐惧使经济陷于瘫痪。
4. It is better not to extend what was, after all, an **accidental** and purely professional relationship.
最好不要延长这段关系，毕竟，这是一种偶然的、纯粹的职业关系。
5. He **quit** his job after an argument with a colleague.
他和同事吵架后辞职了。
6. For years he **has been nursing** a grievance against his former employer.
多年来，他一直对前雇主表示不满。
7. The book begins with a **brief** outline of history of modern China.
这本书从现代中国历史的简要概述开始。
8. Accountants know a few ways to **beat** the system.
会计们知道一些方法可以打败这个系统。
9. She **urged** me to go out on my own, to start my own company.
她敦促我自己出去，创办自己的公司。
10. After a year she **attained** her ideal weight.
一年后，她达到了理想的体重。
11. Visiting Disneyland **fulfilled** a boyhood dream.
参观迪士尼乐园实现了童年的梦想。
12. The wine, **incidentally**, goes very well with a mature cheese.
顺便说一句，这款酒与成熟的奶酪搭配得很好。

Unit2

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| overwhelm | sternly | yearn | raise |
| resent | solace | serious | subtle |
| quite | authority | impressive | prosperity |

1. He has been living in a foreign country for several years, but recently he found himself **overwhelmed** by a feeling of homesickness.

他在国外生活了好几年，但最近他发现自己被一种思乡的感觉压倒了。

2. Tom volunteered to work as an English teacher in the small town, but he **resented** being used to make money for somebody else.

汤姆自愿在这个小镇当英语老师，但他讨厌被用来为别人赚钱。

3. Nobody would deny that work and **prosperity** were the scope of our parents' lives.

没有人会否认工作和繁荣是我们父母生活的范围。

4. The reason some people keep pets is that those lovely animals are great **solace** to them.

有些人养宠物的原因是那些可爱的动物给他们带来了极大的安慰。

5. Sam **yearned** to be a policeman from an early age, but he changed his mind when he grew up.

萨姆从小就渴望成为一名警察，但长大后他改变了主意。

6. The two paintings are similar to each other, but there are **subtle** differences between them.

这两幅画是相似的，但它们之间有细微的差别。

7. We had a reunion party celebrating the twentieth anniversary of our graduation from university. It was **quite** an occasion.

我们有一个聚会，庆祝我们毕业于大学的二十周年。这是一次难得的机会。

8. The work was exhausting: **raising** funds, managing people and institutions.

这项工作令人筋疲力尽：筹集资金、管理人员和机构。

9. Something's bothering you, isn't it?" she said, her face now **serious**.

“有什么事困扰着你，不是吗？”她说，她的脸现在很严肃。

10. "Now get a move on, and that's an order," the matron said **sternly**.

“现在行动起来，这是命令，”护士长严厉地说。

Unit3

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|---------|
| alike | label | vague | appeal |
| sway | prestigious | evoke | arouse |
| charged | urge | conform | feature |

1. Dolly writes with eloquence about the **appeal** of the Jewish faith for her.

多莉雄辩地写了犹太信仰对她的吸引力。

2. Politicians and voters **alike** are too concerned with short-term problems.

政治家和选民都过于关注短期问题。

3. His strange behavior **has aroused** the suspicions of the police.

他的奇怪行为引起了警察的怀疑。

4. A new blockbuster has been just released **featuring** a couple of well-known Hollywood actors and actresses.

一部新的大片刚刚上映，有几个著名的好莱坞男女演员。

5. The congressional candidate gave many promises which may **sway** people's decision in voting.

这位国会候选人作出了许多承诺，这可能会影响人们在投票中的决定。

6. I've only got a **vague** idea of what he wants for this project.

- 我只对他想要的这个项目有一个模糊的想法。
7. A good joke usually **evokes** much laughter.
一个好的笑话通常引起很大的笑声。
 8. If you wish to be a member, you must **conform** to the rules of our club.
如果你想成为会员，你必须遵守我们俱乐部的规则。
 9. She is a partner in one of New York's oldest and most **prestigious** law firms.
她是纽约最古老、最负盛名的律师事务所之一的合伙人。
 10. Please **label** the place settings with the names of the guests and put them on the table in order.
请用客人的名字给位置设置贴上标签，并把它们按顺序放在桌子上。
 11. Abortion is still a very emotionally **charged** issue in the U.S.
在美国，堕胎仍然是一个非常情感上的问题。
 12. She **urged** upon him the need for extreme secrecy.
她强烈要求他保守秘密。

Unit4

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| abusive | confront | dominant | exceed |
| circumvent | recall | dread | match |
| priority | subtle | tackle | vulnerable |
1. Their constant arguments left her feeling increasingly **vulnerable** and insecure.
他们不断的争论使她的感情变得越来越脆弱和不安全。
 2. I **dreaded** having to meet his parents.
我害怕见他的父母。
 3. I seem to **recall** I've met him before somewhere.
我好像记得我以前在什么地方见过他。
 4. I detected a **subtle** change in his attitude towards us.
我发现他对我们的态度发生了微妙的变化。
 5. Few cities in Europe can **match** the cultural richness of Berlin.
欧洲的几个城市可以与柏林的文化丰富度相匹配。
 6. Advertising restrictions **were/are** easily **circumvented**.
广告限制很容易被规避。
 7. The issue of climate change was the **dominant** theme of the conference.
气候变化问题是会议的主要主题。
 8. He was apparently **abusive** to the flight attendants because they refused to serve him alcohol.
他显然虐待空乘人员，因为他们拒绝服务他喝酒。
 9. He would have liked to be able to **confront** and examine his own previous self.
他本希望能够面对并审视自己以前的自己。
 10. Health insurance will be our top **priority**.
健康保险将是我们的重中之重。
 11. You will need to fill in a form for any claim **exceeding** £500.
任何超过 500 的索赔，你都需要填写一份表格。
 12. There are many ways of **tackling** this problem.
解决这个问题有很多方法。

Unit5

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------|------------|
| stale | indignation | stand | dignified |
| heighten | ordeal | fragile | sullen |
| senseless | irreversible | agony | implore |
| backstab | piercing | repress | celebrated |

1. I expressed my **indignation** at being unfairly frozen out.
我对被不公平地排斥在外表示愤慨。
2. The criminal **implored** the judge for mercy.
罪犯恳求法官宽恕。
3. Suzhou is **celebrated** for its beautiful gardens.
苏州以其美丽的园林而闻名。
4. The room smells of **stale** cigar smoke. Open a window, please.
房间里有一股陈腐的雪茄烟的味道。请打开窗户。
5. He can't **stand** being kept waiting.
他不能忍受别人一直等着他。
6. The campaign is intended to **heighten** public awareness of the disease.
这项运动旨在提高公众对这一疾病的认识。
7. The **sullen** girl refused to answer her sister's questions.
那个闷闷不乐的女孩拒绝回答她姐姐的问题。
8. Because her bones were so **fragile**, they broke easily under the slightest pressure.
因为她的骨头很脆弱，在最轻微的压力下很容易折断。
9. Jack burst in, making no effort to **repress** his fury.
杰克突然走了进来，不顾一切地抑制住他的怒气。
10. Her father could suffer **irreversible** brain damage if he is not treated within seven days.
如果她父亲在七天内不接受治疗，他可能会遭受不可逆转的脑损伤。

Unit6

| | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------|----------|--------|
| acquaint | come | eye | oppress | spring |
| arrange | ease | inert | quiver | tackle |
| bustle | elusive | loom | sluggish | vague |

1. Some experts see this as a welcome opportunity to **ease** the financial pressure.
很多专家把它看作一个减轻财政压力的受欢迎的机会。
2. The fear of a sudden attack **loomed** large in their minds.
突然袭击的恐惧在他们的脑海中挥之不去。
3. He accused the cabinet of failing to **tackle** the severe economic and social problems in our country.
他指责内阁没有解决我国严重的经济和社会问题。
4. When she has a little spare time, she enjoys **arranging** her collected coins.
当她有一点空闲时间时，她喜欢整理她收集的硬币。
5. Success, however, remained **elusive** for him all his life.
然而，成功对他来说终其一生都难以达到。
6. Police said the thieves were obviously well **acquainted** with the alarm system at the store.

警察说小偷非常熟悉商店的报警系统。

7. The **vague** shape of a figure loomed through the mist.
一个模糊的人影在雾中隐约出现。
8. They no longer supply pretexts to **oppress**, no reason for western governments to turn a blind eye.
他们不再为压迫提供借口，西方政府也没有理由对此视而不见。
9. A crowd of local children gathered around, **eyeing** us in silence.
一群当地的孩子围了过来，默默地看着我们。
10. That famous Jamaican rum **comes** in different colors, proofs, and ages.
那种著名的牙买加朗姆酒有不同的颜色、度数和年份。

二、选词组填空 I(C 组)

Unit1

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| get ahead | be little short of | put in a (good word) for | hold on |
| poke out | be up the creek | come out | in itself |
| be strewn with | make a point | turn up | take the risk(s) |
| draw back | | | |

1. The results **come out** astonishing.
结果令人吃惊。
2. In the end the government **drew back** from their extreme standpoint.
最后，政府从他们的极端立场中获益。
3. His room **is strewn with** books and papers.
他的房间里到处都是书和文件。
4. If I don't get my passport by Friday, I'll **be up the creek**.
如果我在星期五之前没有拿到护照，我就会陷入困境。
5. There is a slight infection in the lung which **in itself** is not serious.
肺部有轻微感染，其本身并不严重。
6. Many people are willing to **take the risks** in order to protect their families.
为了保护他们的家人，许多人都愿意冒这个险。
7. I'd almost given up hope of finding a house I liked, and then suddenly this one **turned up**.
我几乎放弃了寻找我喜欢的房子的希望，然后突然出现了这座房子。
8. Ella looked at the tiny face, **poking out** of the blanket.
艾拉看着那张小小的脸，从毯子里戳出来。
9. She soon found that it wasn't easy to **get ahead** in the movie business.
她很快发现在电影生意上不容易。
10. I got the job because Paul **put in a good word** for me.
我得到了这份工作，因为保罗为我说好话。

Unit2

| | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| make it | pick up | jeer at | hem in | make a point of |
| get around | for instance | talk up | take upon oneself | look forward to |
| shut off | call in | take action | get up | set forth |

1. What is most important at this point is **to talk up** the new idea to the manager so

that something can be done against the sale slide.

在这一点上最重要是将新想法告诉经理，以便可以对销售幻灯片做一些事情。

2. Don't worry, once he comes to the States, his English will **pick up** quickly.

别担心，一旦他来到美国，他的英语就会很快提高。

3. With the Internet and modern communication technology, it is almost impossible for one person **to be shut off** from the rest of the world, even if he is in a far and remote place.

有了互联网和现代通讯技术，一个人几乎不可能与世界其他地方隔绝，即使他在一个遥远的地方。

4. It is a good habit **to make a point of** closing the windows and doors before leaving the office.

在离开办公室前把门窗关上是一个好习惯。

5. These days, it is very common for the husband **to take** it **upon himself** to do housework, as more and more married women go out to work.

现在，随着越来越多的已婚妇女外出工作，丈夫自己做家务是很普遍的事。

6. In spite of trying very hard, he **has** never really **made it** as an actor.

尽管他付出了很大的努力，但他从来没有真正成为一名演员。

7. Although born into a poor family, Tom has refused **to be hemmed in** by fate or circumstances.

虽然汤姆出生在一个贫穷的家庭里，但汤姆却拒绝被命运或境遇所困。

8. If we miss this chance for economic development, we may **look forward to** another fifty years of social and economic stagnation.

如果我们错过了这一经济发展的机会，我们可能期待着另一个五十年的社会和经济停滞。

9. Don't mind how much it will cost. Just **call** him **in** if he can help us to solve the problem.

不要介意花多少钱。如果他能帮我们解决问题。

10. They were about to **set forth** on a voyage into the unknown.

他们正准备启程去未知的地方。

Unit3

| | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------------|
| expose ... to | in effect | a slew of | refer to | associate with |
| attach... to | win over | carry over | lean on | hand over |
| care about | consent to | at heart | leave out | appeal to |

1. She did a good presentation at today's meeting except that one minor detail **was left out**.

她今天的会议做得很好，只是遗漏了一个小细节。

2. The British government **handed over** Hong Kong to Chinese government in 1997, which was a great event for the Chinese people.

1997年，英国政府将香港移交给中国政府，这对中国人民来说是一件大事。

3. **A slew of** well-known people attended today's opening ceremony.

许多知名人士出席了今天的开幕式。

4. His excessive weight **exposed** him **to** a lot of joking at the office.

他过重的体重使他在办公室里经常开玩笑。

5. In the past, people would **associate** jiaozi **with** the Spring Festival in China.
过去，在中国，人们会把饺子和春节联系在一起。
6. The program showed that the officials were **at heart** ordinary people like everybody else, but in fact they were not.
这个计划显示，官员们都是像其他人一样的普通人，但事实上他们不是。
7. To get support is one thing, to **win over** people's heart is another thing.
得到支持是一回事，赢得人们的心是另一回事。
8. The recovery of the stock market **will lean on** the confidence of the investors, I suppose.
我想股市的复苏将取决于投资者的信心。
9. The world leaders ought to re-consider the policy of **appealing to** arms to settle the disputes between countries.
世界各国领导人应该重新审议呼吁武器解决国家间争端的政策。
10. **In effect**, the criminals have already been punished without trials.
实际上，在没有审判的情况下，罪犯已经受到惩罚。
11. And obviously, if we feel this way about something as small as ordering at a restaurant, it can influence and **carry over** to the big things in our lives.
很明显，如果我们觉得这种方式不如在餐厅订购一样小，它就会影响我们生活中的大事物。
12. After fierce discussion, the whole class finally **consented to** the proposal raised by the little girl to come to school an hour later than usual time.
经过激烈讨论，全班同学终于同意小女孩提出的比平时晚一小时上学的建议。

Unit4

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|
| back down | embark upon | feed on | freeze out |
| be subjected to | move up | compensate for | sit on |
| stand up to | step on one's toes | put on hold | stick it out |

1. The Government's record **was subjected to** scrutiny in the weeks before the election.
在选举之前的几个星期，政府的记录受到了审查。
2. He **moved up** to the position of manager.
他晋升为经理。
3. Eventually, Roberto **backed down** and apologized.
最终，罗伯托退出并道歉。
4. They **have been sitting on** my application for over a month now.
他们已经把我的申请搁置了一个月多了。
5. This payment more than **compensated for** what we've lost.
这笔钱比我们损失的东西更能弥补损失。
6. He wasn't afraid to **stand up to** bullies.
他不怕反抗恶霸。
7. I know things are difficult at the moment, but if we just **stick it out**, I'm sure everything will be OK in the end.
我知道现在事情很困难，但若我们坚持的话，我相信最后一切都会好起来的。
8. He **was frozen out** of official life.

他被拒之门外。

9. We **will embark upon** a new project later this year.
我们将在今年晚些时候开始一项新项目。
10. Since having the kids, my career **has been put on hold** .
自从有了孩子，我的事业就被搁置了。
11. We have an understanding: I don't **step on her toes** , she doesn't step on mine.
我们有个共识：我不踩她的脚趾头，她不踩我的脚趾头。
12. The singer **feeds on** admiration from the public.
这位歌手仰慕公众。

Unit5

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| come over | pile up | lash out | lapse into |
| grapple with | end up | cling to | hang up |
| let out | launch into | accuse of | center on |

1. He **clings/clung to** the hope that his wife would be cured.
他坚持希望他的妻子会被治愈。
2. They were walking along the beach when she suddenly **lashed out** in anger at her boyfriend.
他们在海滩上散步时，她突然怒气冲冲地对她的男朋友大发雷霆。
3. After leaving college, David **launched into** a business career.
离开大学后，大卫开始了商业生涯。
4. She **came over** that night to see how I was doing.
那天晚上她过来看我是怎么做的。
5. The injured dog **let out** sharp cries.
受伤的狗发出尖锐的哭声。
6. As soon as he had **hung up** , he went over to the workmen and told them that if a policeman ordered them to go away, they were not to take him seriously.
他一挂断电话，就去找工人，告诉他们，如果警察命令他们走开，他们不必把他当回事。
7. She **was accused of** stealing twenty-five pounds from her boss.
她被指控从老板那里偷了 25 英镑。
8. He **had been grappling with** the problem for a long time but failed to work out a solution.
他已经努力解决这个问题很长时间了，但没有想出解决办法。
9. If you don't know what you want, you might **end up** getting something you don't want.
如果你不知道你想要什么，你可能会得到一些你不想要的东西。
10. Burning garbage might be a method to reduce the amount of garbage **piling up** on the earth.
焚烧垃圾可能是减少地球上堆积如山的垃圾的一种方法。

Unit6

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| clean up | hold up | reel off | come up with |
| lead to | spout off | goof off | muddle through |

take in stare at

1. You'll never get your study done if you spend half your time **goofing off**.
如果你花一半的时间游手好闲，你永远也完成不了你的学习。
2. Why doesn't somebody **clean up** places like this?
为什么没有人清理一下这样的地方？
3. When the country boy visited the big city for the first time, all he could do was to **stare at** the tall buildings in wonder.
当这个乡下男孩第一次参观大城市时，他所能做的就是惊奇地盯着那些高楼大厦。
4. He's not fit to be a chairman because he has a bad habit of **spouting off** about things that concern him, without thinking of the results of what he says.
他不适合当主席，因为他有喋喋不休的坏习惯谈论与他有关的事情，而不考虑他所说的结果。
5. **Hold up** your right hands and repeat these words after me.
举起你的右手，跟我念这些单词。
6. It was a terrible mistake that could **lead to** disastrous consequences.
这是一个可能导致灾难性后果的严重错误。
7. A methodical person is one who does things in a careful, orderly way; he doesn't **muddle through** a job.
有条理的人是指做事仔细、有序的人；他做事不会蒙混过关。
8. The teacher asked a difficult question, but finally Peter **came up with** a good answer.
老师问了一个很难的问题，但最后彼得想出了完美答案。
9. He persuaded his grandparents to **take him in**.
他说服他的祖父母收留他。
10. His wife **reeled off** all his failings, whereas he was tongue-tied.
他妻子滔滔不绝地说出他的种种缺点，而他却张口结舌。

三、选词组填空 II(D 组)

Unit1

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| on.....terms | far more than | a way to | have faith in |
| a good chance of | the upper hand | who's to say | twist and turns |
| the road to | in power | dropout | in the expectation of |

1. He allowed this to continue **in the expectation of** eventual compensation.
他允许这种情况继续下去，期望最终得到补偿。
2. It was this deal that set him on **the road to** his first million.
正是这笔交易使他走上了他的第一个百万富翁之路
3. From the seventh month onwards, with adequate care, a child born before full term has **a good chance of** survival.
从第7个月开始，在适当的照顾下，足月前出生的婴儿有很大的生存机会。
4. If the two had been introduced simultaneously, the larger one would invariably have had the **the upper hand**.
如果这两种制度同时实行，较大的那一种总会占上风。
5. Before he graduated as an MBA talent from the university, his parents had warned

him that the journey of life had many **twists and turns**.

在他以 MBA 人才的身份从大学毕业之前，他的父母就警告过他，人生的旅途有很多曲折。

6. People on lower incomes in that situation will suffer **far more than** those on higher incomes.

在这种情况下，收入较低的人将比收入较高的人遭受更大的损失

7. The government's dilemma is that sterling is falling because the financial markets no longer **have faith in** government policy towards the pound.

政府的困境在于，由于金融市场不再相信政府对英镑的政策，英镑正在贬值。

8. Schools of choice have lower **dropout** rates, fewer discipline problems, better student attitudes, and higher teacher satisfaction.

选择的学校有更低辍学率，更少纪律问题，更好学生态度和更高教师满意度。

9. The Congress Party in India lost its legislative majority in the late 1970s after nearly thirty years **in power**.

印度国大党在执政近一年后，于上世纪 70 年代末失去了议会多数席位。

10. The two sisters had never needed each other more but weren't even **on** speaking **terms**.

姐妹俩从来没有像现在这样互相需要过，但彼此之间甚至都没有说过话。

Unit2

on the verge of

in the depths of

ahead of

on a strong note

hard lot

anything but

a pep talk

out-of-the-way

well-to-do

a touch

in thanks

at the bottom of

1. The country is **on the verge of** collapse after being involved in a ten-year-long civil war.

这个国家陷入了长达十年的内战，正处于崩溃的边缘。

2. Father was born into a poor working class family, but he never gave in to his **hard lot**.

父亲出生在一个贫穷的工人阶级家庭，但他从不向命运屈服。

3. Even **in the depths of** the turbulent times the young man would spend every minute on study and eventually turned out to be an excellent scholar in classical languages.

即使在最动荡的年代，这个年轻人也会把每一分钟都花在学习上，最终成为一名优秀的古典语言学家。

4. The visit to Paris was **anything but** success. Almost everybody lost something, either money or bags.

这次巴黎之行一点也不成功。几乎每个人都丢了东西，不是钱就是包。

5. I was surprised to find the politician did not finish his talk **on a strong note**, which was in fact his usual style of speaking.

我惊讶地发现那位政治家讲话结束时语气不强，实际上这是他一贯讲话风格。

6. **A pep talk** is something that could encourage people and lead them to take a positive attitude toward work and study.

鼓舞士气的讲话可以鼓励人们，引导他们对工作和学习采取积极的态度。

7. Is it necessary that **well-to-do** people give large donations when natural disasters

take place?

当自然灾害发生时，富裕的人们有必要捐出大笔钱吗？

8. The manager of the company acknowledged **in thanks** the contribution of all the staff.

公司经理对全体员工的贡献表示感谢。

9. Looking thin but not ill and oozing confidence but not cockiness, victoria Beckham added **a touch** of spice to London Fashion Week.

维多利亚看起来很瘦，但没有生病，看起来很自信，但不自大，她为伦敦时装周增添了一丝趣味。

10. A return label is provided for your convenience **at the bottom of** the form.

为了方便您使用，在表格底部提供了一个返回标签。

Unit3

alluring images

an average day

important sounding

target audiences

public image

ordinary folks

assembly line

average people

fair chance

deep desire

clear thinking

1. One report said that on **an average day** it took two hours to get around town, indicating the worsening of traffic jams.

一份报告说，平均每天在城里转一圈需要两个小时，这表明交通堵塞越来越严重。

2. Behind the consumption activities lies the **deep desire** of the consumers to “catch up with Jones.”

消费活动的背后是消费者“追琼斯”的深层欲望。

3. During travel I prefer meeting **ordinary folks** to visiting sites of interest and scenic spots.

在旅行中，我更喜欢和普通人见面，而不是参观名胜古迹和风景名胜。

4. With the coming of the Olympic Games, the city has taken many measures to improve its **public image**.

随着奥运会的到来，这个城市采取了很多措施来改善它的公众形象。

5. Not only hard work but also **clear thinking** is required to detect the false messages in many ads.

在许多广告中，发现虚假信息不仅需要努力，还需要清晰的思维。

6. In fact it is the **average people** not the celebrities who are supporting the entertainment industry.

事实上，是普通人而不是名人在支持娱乐产业。

7. The **assembly line** is the symbol of industrialization while the computer is the hallmark of the information age.

装配线是工业化的象征，而计算机是信息时代的标志。

8. All soap operas have their **target audiences** that is why they are always welcome to some viewers.

所有肥皂剧都有目标观众，这就是为什么它们总是受到一些观众的欢迎。

9. I found out the product was not the same as its **alluring images** on TV.

我发现这个产品和电视上诱人的形象不一样。

10. The project is **important sounding** but lacks the support to be carried out.

这个项目听起来很重要，但缺乏实施的支持。

Unit4

at the core of behind schedule chances are first thing (in the morning)
land (a job) loom large meet the deadline have good rapport with
think twice rise to the challenge

1. I 'd **think twice** before buying that car if I were you.
如果我是你，我买那辆车之前要三思。
2. He **has** just **landed** a senior editorial job with a men's magazine.
他刚得到一份男性杂志的高级编辑工作。
3. **Chances are** that they'll be late anyway.
他们很可能会迟到。
4. It is not an easy task, but i'm sure John **will rise to the challenge**.
这不是一件容易的事，但我相信约翰会接受挑战的。
5. The issue of pay **loomed large** at this Easter's teacher conference.
在这次复活节教师会议上，工资问题显得很突出。
6. She **has good rapport with** her staff.
她和她的员工关系很好。
7. Financial instability lies **at the core of** the institute's problems.
金融不稳定是研究所问题的核心。
8. He said he'd phone back **first thing** tomorrow.
他说他明天一早就打电话回来。
9. The research project is already two years **behind schedule**.
这个研究项目已经比原计划晚了两年。
10. If we can't **meet the deadline**, they won't give us another contract.
如果我们不能在最后期限前完成，他们就不会再给我们一份合同了。

Unit5

by far turn away from gain weight hair-trigger at peace with
be stricken by out of sight rant against take up exercise
burst to the surface stay in touch work at one's craft at a stretch
be strapped for be informed of come prepackaged with lose one's mind

1. To walk ten miles **at a stretch** was not an easy job.
一口气走十英里可不是件容易的事。
2. We all need to **stay in touch** with friends and family no matter where we are or what we are doing.
无论我们在哪里或者正在干什么，我们都需要与朋友和家人保持联系。
3. As a successful actress, she has been spending years learning and **working at her craft**.
作为一名成功的女演员，她已经花了几年时间学习和努力工作。
4. She **turned away from** her boyfriend and began to cry.
她转身离开男友，开始哭起来。
5. This is **by far** the largest bridge in the world.
这是目前世界上最大的桥

6. Leave any valuables **out of sight**.
把贵重物品放在看不见的地方。
7. Most patients' first reaction to **being informed of** their terminal illness is to deny the reality of the situation.
大多数病人在得知自己的绝症时的第一反应是否认情况的真实性。
8. Jack really **lost his mind** after his wife left him.
自从妻子离开杰克后，他真的失去了理智
9. I'm **gaining weight** these days .I think I'd better take some diet pills.
这些天我的体重在增加。我想我最好吃些减肥药。
10. He has been really **strapped for** cash because he lost his job two weeks ago.
他前两个星期丢了工作，手头很紧。

Unit6

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| at least | lose track | get a grip on |
| off the mark | tight ships | the punch line |
| let sb. off the hook | have no use for | go straight to |
| fit as a fiddle | play it by ear | at best |

1. This policy, they say, is **at best** confused and at worst non-existent.
他们说，这一政策往好了说很混乱，往坏了说根本不存在。
2. The manager **has no use for** people who are always complaining.
经理不喜欢总是抱怨的人。
3. If you can 't come up with a plan, we ' ll have to **play it by ear**.
如果你不能想出一个计划，我们就只好见机行事了。
4. **At least** you can give him a call.
至少你可以给他打个电话。
5. What you say is way **off the mark**.
你说得太离谱了。
6. His opponents have no intention of **letting him off the hook** until he agrees to leave office immediately.
他的对手不打算放过他，除非他同意立即离职。
7. Mary was so absorbed in reading that she **lost track** of time.
玛丽全神贯注地读书，以致忘了时间。
8. He told himself firmly to **get a grip on** himself.
他坚定地告诉自己要控制住自己。
9. As always, we **go straight to** the experts for advice.
像往常一样，我们直接向专家寻求建议。
10. He didn't get **the punch line** of the jokes.
他没有领会笑话的笑点。

四、完形填空（E 组）

Unit1

University students must attend a certain number of courses. In their first and second years, they usually **take** courses in a wide range of subjects. In their third and fourth years, students may **specialize** in their main subject. A **typical** course consists

of three classes per week for one semester. A bachelor 's degree **requires** about thirty-six courses, each lasting one semester. For every course they take, students are given a certain number of credits. When their credits amount **to** the required number, they get a bachelor's degree. That's about four year's study at university. Higher degrees require **further** study.

大学生必须修一定数量的课程。在他们的第一和第二学年，他们通常会学习范围广泛的课程。在他们的第三和第四学年，学生可能专攻他们的主要科目。一门典型的课程包括一学期每周三节课。学士学位大约需要三十六门课程，每门持续一个学期。每修一门课，学生们都会得到一定数量的学分。当他们的学分达到要求的数量，他们获得学士学位。那大约是大学四年的学习时间。更高的学位需要进一步学习。

Because most American universities do not have entrance examinations ,the first two years in a college or university are looked on as a **trail** period during which students must study a certain number of **compulsory** subjects and reach a certain scholastic level. If students **fail** to do so, they may be **dismissed** unless they find a way to repeat failed courses. In a big university, there **may** be several thousand students taking a compulsory subject at the same time. They have to be divided into several **classes**. This also makes it **desirable** to employ closed-circuit and two-way television technology. Students **seldom** know their professors well, since it is the teaching assistant who answers their questions and **marks** exam papers.

因为大多数美国大学没有入学考试，所以学院或大学的前两年被看作是学生必须学习一定数量的必修课并达到一定的学术水平的试读阶段。如果学生不这样做，他们可能会被开除，除非他们找到方法重复失败的课程。在一所大的大学里，可能有几千名学生同时选修一门必修课。他们必须被分成几个班。这也使得人们希望采用闭路和双向电视技术。学生很少了解他们的教授，因为是助教回答他们的问题和批改试卷。

Unit2

The men methodically prepared for the hurricane. Since water power might be damaged, they filled bathtubs and pails. A power **outage** was likely, so they checked out batteries for the portable radio and flashlights, and fuel for the lantern. John's father moved a small generator into the downstairs hallway, wired several light bulbs to it and prepare a connection **to** the refrigerator.

人们有条不紊地为飓风做准备。由于水力可能被破坏，他们把浴缸和水桶装满了水。可能会停电，所以他们检查了便携式收音机和手电筒的电池，以及灯笼的燃料。约翰的父亲把一台小发电机搬到楼下的走廊里，在上面安装了几个灯泡，并准备连接冰箱。

Rain fell **steadily** that afternoon; gray clouds moved in from the Gulf on the rising wind. The family had an early supper. A neighbor, **whose** husband was in Vietnam, asked if she and her two children could sit **out** the storm with the Koshas. Another neighbor came **by** on his way inland--would the Koshas **mind** taking care of his dog?

那天下午雨一直下个不停；起风时，乌云从海湾飘来。全家人早早地吃了晚饭。一位丈夫在越南的邻居问她和她的两个孩子能否和 Koshas 一起度过风暴。另一个邻居在去内陆的路上经过——Koshas 介意照顾他的狗吗？

It grew dark before seven o'clock. Wind and rain now whipped the house. John sent his oldest son and daughter upstairs to bring down mattresses and pillows for the children. He wanted to keep the group together on the floor. "Stay away from the windows," he warned, **concerned** about glass flying from storm-shattered panes. As the wind **mounted** to roar, the house began leaking-the rain seemingly **driven** right through the walls. With mops, towels, pots and buckets the Koshas began a struggle against the rapidly spreading water.

不到七点天就黑了。风和雨拍打着房子。约翰让他的大儿子和女儿上楼去给孩子们拿床垫和枕头。他想要让所有人都坐在地板上。他警告说：“远离窗户。”他担心玻璃会从被暴风雨震碎的窗上飞出来。随着风的呼啸，房子开始漏水——雨水似乎直冲墙壁而来。Koshas 一家用拖把、毛巾、罐子和水桶开始与迅速蔓延的洪水搏斗。

Unit3

Advertisers' use of doublespeak is endless. Rosser Reeves has explained advertising's function this way: to make **something** out of nothing. The best way advertisers can make something out of nothing is **through** words. Although there are a lot of visual images used on television and in magazines and **newspapers**, every advertiser wants to create that memorable line that will stick in the public's **consciousness**.

广告客户使用欺人之谈，故弄玄虚的言词是无止境的。Rosser Reeves 这样解释广告的作用：无中生有。做广告的人无中生有的最好方法就是通过文字。尽管电视、杂志和报纸上使用了大量的视觉形象，但每一个广告人都想要创造出那种令人难忘的、能让公众记住的广告语。

The variations, combinations and permutations of doublespeak used in advertising go on and on, running from the use of rhetorical questions ("wouldn't you really rather have a Buick") **to** flattering you with compliments ("The lady has taste. We think a cigar smoker is someone special.") .You know, of course, how you 're **supposed** to answer those questions, and you know that those compliments are just leading up to the sales pitches for the products. **Before** you dismiss such tricks of the trade as obvious, however, just remember that all of these statements and questions were part of very of very successful advertising campaigns.

广告中使用的“双关语”的变化、组合和排列，从反问句(你难道不希望有一辆别克车吗)到恭维话(这位女士很有品位，我们认为抽雪茄的人很特别。)层出不穷。当然，你知道，你应该如何回答这些问题，你知道这些赞美只是为了产品的推销。然而，在你认为这些把戏是显而易见的之前，请记住，所有这些陈述和问题都是非常成功的广告活动的一部分。

A more subtle approach is the ad that proclaims a supposedly unique quality for a product, a quality that **really** isn't unique."If it doesn't say Goodyear, it can't be Polyglas." Sounds good, doesn't it ? Polyglas is available only from Goodyear copyrighted that trade name. Any other tire manufacturer could make exactly the **same** tire but could not call it Polyglas, because that **may** be copyright infringement. Polyglas is simply Goodyear's name for its fiberglass-reinforced tire.

一种更微妙的方式是广告宣称一种产品应该具有的独特品质，而这种品质其实

并不独特。“如果它不说‘固特异’，那就不可能是‘Polyglas’。”“听起来不错，不是吗？”Polyglas 只能从固特异获得该商标名称的版权。其他任何一家轮胎制造商都可以生产完全一样的轮胎，但不能称之为 Polyglas，因为那样会侵犯版权。Polyglas 是固特异公司生产的玻璃纤维增强轮胎的简称。

Unit4

Successfully managing a difficult boss is a challenge but often feasible. First, you should try to understand the reasons for your boss's different behavior. **Assume** your boss generally behaves in a fairly reasonable manner, and that his/her difficult behavior seems to be a **result** of stress overload rather than his/her character, **chances** are that the behavior can be modified. If your boss's behavior seems to reflect a chronically hostile, **abusive** style of interacting regardless of the amount of stress in the worksite, the chances are less positive **that** the behavior can change. In fact, you may want to consider **seeking** counsel from a trusted mentor or human resources professional to evaluate your options. Second, you have to manage your own **negative** emotions regarding his/her behavior so that you do not **engage in** self-defeating behavior(e.g. stonewalling, or counter-attacking your boss). Third, once you understand and have managed your own negative reactions, you may work to **communicate** your issues/concerns--but framed in a helpful positive manner--creating an atmosphere for problem **solution**.

成功地面对一个难相处的老板是一个挑战，但通常是可行的。首先，你应该试着理解你老板不同行为的原因。假设你的老板通常以一种相当合理的方式行事，而且他/她难以相处的行为似乎是压力过大的结果，而不是他/她的性格，那么这种行为很可能是可以改变的。如果你的老板的行为似乎反映了一种长期敌对的、虐待式的互动方式，而不管工作场所的压力有多大，那么这种行为改变的可能性就不大。事实上，你可以考虑从一个值得信赖的导师或人力资源专家那里寻求建议来评估你的选择。其次，你必须控制自己对他/她的行为的负面情绪，这样你才不会做出弄巧成工的行为。（如：拖延，或者反击你的老板）。第三，一旦你理解并控制了自己的消极反应，你可能会努力与他人交流你的问题/担忧，但要以一种有益的积极方式来表达，为解决问题创造氛围。

Unit5

America is a youth, health and career obsessed society.

美国是一个年轻、健康和职业至上的社会。

Looking around America, you'll notice that most faces **on** billboards, magazines, TV and advertisements are **those** of young, pretty people. In a culture that equates youth **with** beauty, a majority of Americans are **constantly** at war with aging. Before the advent of new technologies, people used to jump through hoops to shave a couple years **off** their looks. But now, laser surgery is a relatively painless **alternative** to facelifts and skin tucks(拉皮). And let us not forget all the fancy anti-aging cosmetic products and skin treatments in department stores and beauty **salons**. Furthermore, we have also developed holistic approaches **to** fighting aging: yoga, herbs, acupuncture.

环顾美国，你会发现广告牌、杂志、电视和广告上的面孔大多是那些年轻漂亮的人。在把年轻等同于美丽的文化中，大多数美国人都在不断地与衰老作斗争。

在新技术出现之前，人们常常为了让自己看起来年轻几岁而费尽周折。但是现在，激光手术是一个相比整容手术和皮肤打褶(拉皮)无痛的选择。让我们不要忘记百货公司和美容院里的那些高档的抗衰老化妆品和皮肤护理品。此外，我们还开发了整体的抗衰老方法:瑜伽、草药、针灸。

It seems like people will do almost anything to stay young. But the crazy thing is that you can't stay young forever. That's impossible. What you can do is feel youthful. And that requires much more than cosmetic changes. In order to feel young, you must exercise your mind, keep up with the world, and maintain an active lifestyle. In other words, instead of spending \$ 5000 on wrinkle-removing laser surgery, why not go on an adventurous journey to an unfamiliar part of the world? Instead of spending \$50 on a bottle of anti-aging lotion, why not buy a mountain bike?

人们似乎愿意做任何事情来保持年轻。但疯狂的是，你不可能永远年轻。这年代不可能的。你能做的就是感觉年轻。这需要的不仅仅是表面上的改变。为了感到年轻，你必须锻炼你的心智，跟上世界的步伐，保持积极的生活方式。换句话说，与其花 5000 美元做除皱激光手术，为什么不去世界上一个陌生的地方进行一次冒险之旅呢?与其花 50 美元买一瓶抗衰老乳液，为什么不买一辆山地车呢?

We should always remember the fountain of youth lies in our heart, mind, and spirit. 我们应该永远记住，青春的源泉在于我们的心灵、思想和精神。

Unit6

The primary difference between men and women is that women can see extremely small quantities of dirt. Not when they're babies, of course. Babies of both sexes have a very low awareness of dirt, other than to think it tastes better than food.

男人和女人的主要区别是女人能看到极少量的污垢。当然，当她们还是婴儿的时候是看不见的。无论男女，婴儿对污垢的认知都非常低，除了觉得它比食物好吃。

The opposite side of the dirt coin, of course, is sports. This is an area where men tend to feel very sensitive and women tend to be very calloused. I have written about

this before and I always get angry letters from women who say they are the heavyweight racquetball champion of some place like Iowa and are sensitive to sports to the point where they could crush my skull like a ripe grape, but I feel these women are the exception.

污垢硬币的反面，当然是运动。在这个领域，男人往往会感觉非常敏感，而女人往往会变得非常麻木，我之前写过这方面的文章，并且我总是收到一些女人愤怒的来信，她们说自己是爱荷华州等地方的重量级壁球冠军，对体育的敏感程度可以像碾碎一颗成熟的葡萄一样碾碎我的头骨，但我觉得这些女人是例外。

A more representative woman is my friend Maddy, who once invited some people, including my wife and me, over to her house for an evening of stimulating conversation and cheerful companionship. That sounds fine except that this particular evening occurred during a World Series game. If you can imagine such a social mistake.

一个更有代表性的女人是我的朋友玛蒂，她曾经邀请一些人，包括我和我的妻子，去她家度过一个愉快的夜晚，我们聊得很开心，相处得很愉快。这听起来很好，除了这个特殊的晚上发生在世界职业棒球大赛比赛期间。如果你能想象这样

的社交失误。

We sat around the living room and Maddy tried to stimulate a conversation, but we males could not **focus** our attention on the various suggested topics because we could actually feel the World Series television and radio broadcast rays zinging through the air, penetrating right into our bodies, causing our dental fillings to vibrate, and all the while the women were **behaving** as though nothing were wrong. It was exactly like that story by Edgar Allan Poe where the murderer can hear the victim's heart beating louder and louder, even though he (the murder victim) is dead, until finally he (the murderer) can't stand it anymore, and he just has to **watch** the World Series on television. That was how we felt.

我们围坐在客厅里，玛蒂试图激发我们的谈话，但我们这些男人无法把注意力集中在各种各样的话题上，因为我们可以真切地感觉到世界职业棒球大赛的电视和收音机广播的光线穿过空气，穿透我们的身体，使我们的牙齿振动，而与此同时，女人们却表现得若无其事。这就像埃德加·爱伦·坡的故事一样，凶手可以听到受害者的心跳越来越响，即使他（被谋杀的人）已经死了，直到他（凶手）再也无法忍受，他只能看电视上的世界职业棒球大赛。这就是我们当时的感受。

五、汉译英（F组）

Unit1

1. 这匹马在比赛进行一半时开始领先。(get ahead)
The horse began to get ahead halfway through the race.
2. 如果她当时不替我说好话，公司不会录用我。(put a good word for)
If she hadn't put in a good word for me, the company wouldn't have recruited me.
3. 他伸出舌头，对着镜子仔细地看。(poke out)
He poked out his tongue and looked at it carefully in the mirror.
4. 当房子倒塌的时候，人们惊恐地向后退。(draw back)
The crowd drew back in terror as the building crashed to the ground.
5. 街道上到处是垃圾。(be strewn with)
The streets were strewn with rubbish.
6. 丢失的包最后在湖边找到了，里面空空如也。(turn up)
The missing bag turned up, completely empty, in the lake.
7. 如果我丢了车钥匙就麻烦了。(be up the creek)
I would be really up a creek if I lost my car key.
8. 这个问题本身不重要，但其长远影响可能很严重。(in itself)
The problem is unimportant in itself, but its long-term effects could be very serious.
9. 考虑到会下雨，他们关上了窗户。(in the expectation of)
They closed the windows in the expectation of rain.
10. 经过几年的努力，他终于感觉到走向成功了。(the road to)
He finally felt he was on the road to success after years of hard work.
11. 她的恢复堪比奇迹。(be little short of)
Her recovery seemed nothing short of a miracle.
12. 在这个地区，警察在与毒贩的较量中占了上风。(have the upper hand)
Police have gained the upper hand over the drug dealers in the area.
13. 他想我们的关系得他说了算。(on one's own terms)

He wanted our relationship to be only on his terms.

Unit2

1. 节假日里少了平时的压力, 这让人感到很舒服。(shut off)

Being shut off from pressure during working hours makes one feel comfortable.

2. 这些志愿者们承担了让这些乡村孩子受教育责任。(take sth. upon oneself)

These volunteers take it upon themselves to make it possible for those rural kids to receive education.

3. 他们用各种各样的规则和禁令来约束孩子。(hem in)

They used various rules and restrictions to let the kids be hemmed in.

4. 我儿子说长大以后要当一名篮球教练。(grow up)

My son said he would like to be a basketball coach when he grew up.

5. 如果我们今年不按时完成任务, 明年又会很辛苦。(look forward to)

If we don't finish the work in time this year, we will look forward to another hard year.

6. 经过一番训练, 孩子们的英语水平提高得很快。(pick up)

After training, the English level of the kids picked up quickly.

7. 为了提高成绩, 他决定要花足够的时间来学习。(make a point of)

In order to improve his academic achievements, he made a point of spending enough time on study.

8. 成功当然让人高兴, 不费很大劲就获得成功更让人敬佩。(make it)

It makes one happy to be successful. It makes one admired to make it without much effort.

9. 关键的问题是要在会上向领导们宣传这个好主意。(talk up)

What is crucial is to talk up this new idea to the leaders at the meeting.

10. 你只有试一试后才能知道能否入队。(try out)

Only after you try out will you know whether you can join the team.

Unit3

1. 有些广告的成功在于充分利用了人们崇拜名人的心理。(capitalize on)

The success of some ads lies in that they fully capitalize on people's psychology of worshipping celebrities.

2. 要把这么大的一个企业交给一个二十几岁的年轻人我还真有点不放心。(hand over)

I am really concerned that such a big company will be handed over to a young man in his twenties.

3. 这个节目的目的是要告诉观众这些英雄们在本质上和我们一样, 都是平常人。(at heart)

The purpose of this program is to tell the audience that these heroes are at heart ordinary people just like us.

4. 诉诸理智而不是情感, 这是处理矛盾的一个基本原则。(appeal to)

One basic principle in solving conflict is to appeal to mind not emotion.

5. 和一种情形关联的情感很容易转移到别的情形中。(attach to)

The emotion attached to a certain situation can be easily transferred to other situations.

6. 长时间在阳光下暴露皮肤容易得皮肤癌,这也是我不喜欢在海滩上晒太阳的原因。(expose to)

One may get skin cancer easily by exposing oneself to the sun for a long time. That is why I don't like to lie on the beach enjoying sunshine.

7. 越是在艰难环境里,越要互相依赖,才能最后克服困难。(lean on)

The harder the situation is, the more people should lean on each other. Only in this way can difficulties be eventually overcome.

8. 在这次选举中,我们的策略是先赢得民众的信任,然后获得他们的支持。(win over)

Our strategy in this campaign is first to win over the trust of the public and then to get their support.

9. 在这个公司里,经理的话就跟命令差不多。(amount to)

In this company what the manager says amounts to an order.

10. 报告的内容很多,但是篇幅有限,所以不得不省略不少细节。(leave out)

The content of the report is extensive, but the scope is limited. Many details have to be left out.

Unit4

1. 公司一直搁置他的报告。(sit on)

The company has been sitting on his report.

2. 她是不是学习方法不对头?(have a problem with)

Does she have a problem with her learning method?

3. 你必须为你的侮辱行为向他们赔礼道歉。(make amends)

You must make amends to them for the insult

4. 英语老师就是没法使他相信学英语的重要性。(convince...of..)

The English teacher just couldn't convince him of the importance of learning English.

5. 我们不能报道讨论的内容,因为讨论是秘密进行的。(behind closed doors)

We cannot report the discussion, as it took place behind closed doors.

6. 现在人们总是忙着赶最后期限。(meet deadlines)

Nowadays people are always busy meeting deadlines.

7. 他一直不断地向我提供他的消息。(keep somebody posted)

He always keeps me posted about what he's doing.

8. 在接受该提议前我本应仔细考虑,当时听起来就有点可疑。(think twice)

I should have thought twice before accepting that offer; it sounded rather suspicious then.

9. 她是刚毕业的研究生。(fresh out of)

She is fresh out of graduate school.

10. 我们可以用单子来确定事情的先后顺序、计划活动并衡量进展情况。(set priorities)

We can use lists to set priorities, plan activities, and measure progress.

Unit5

1. 她很生儿子的气,就挂断了他的电话。(hang up)

- She was so angry with her son that she hung up on him.
2. 在得知自己被开除的消息时, 他发出了愤怒的吼声。(let out)
At the news of being dismissed, he let out a cry of anger.
3. 公众的注意力集中在下周的总统选举上。(center on)
Public interest centers on the outcome of the next week's presidential election.
4. 他花了一个小时才解出了那道题。(grapple with)
He grappled with the problem for an hour before solving it,
5. 她似乎就要斥责他了,但马上又控制住了自己。(lash out)
It seemed that she was going to lash out at him, but she controlled herself.
6. 他们不得不连续站立好几个小时。(at a stretch)
They had to remain standing for hours at a stretch.
7. 服药后, 她进入了深睡状态。(lapse into)
After taking the medicine, she lapsed into a state of deep sleep.
8. 她仍然抱着这样的信念:她的丈夫还活着,有一天会回家来的。(cling to)
She still clings to the belief that her husband is alive and will come back one day.
9. 我们没能赶上这一场现场表演, 最终还是在电视屏幕上欣赏它。(end up)
We were late for the live show and ended up watching it on a TV screen.
10. 经理桌上堆满了要看的资料,她知道今晚又得开夜车了。(pile up)
The manager had so much work piling up on her desk that she knew she was going to have to burn the midnight oil to finish it.

Unit6

1. 国庆时, 人们多爱去天安门广场欢呼庆祝。(whoop it up)
Tian'anmen square is a favorite place for people to whoop it up on National Day.
2. 他由于上班总是磨洋工而被开除了。(goof off)
He got fired because he kept goofing off on his job.
3. 在我印象里, 我妈妈总是不停地忙进忙出。(bustle)
I always have the image of my mother bustling in and out.
4. 政府专门设立了一个特别工作组试图对付这个城市不断上升的犯罪率。(tackle)
The government set up a task force to tackle the rising crime rate in this city.
5. 他经常滔滔不绝地说起他在部队时的有趣的事。(spout off)
He often spouts off about the funny things that happened when he was in the army.
6. 这个五岁小男孩能一口气说出一百来个国家的名称。(reel off)
This five-year-old boy can reel off the names of more than a hundred countries.
7. 现在的问题是资金短缺, 你所说的和这毫不相干。(off the mark)
The problem is that we are short of funds. What you said is off the mark.
8. 我们没法按计划进行, 只能走一步看一步了。(play it by ear)
We could not do it according to plan. We have to play it by ear.
9. 我都不知道大学四年我是怎么稀里糊涂过来的。(muddle through)
I myself don't know how I muddled through the four years at college.
10. 她说她受不了成天无所事事、到处闲逛的人。(have no use for)
She said she has no use for those who idle around all days.
11. 他总能找到迟到的借口。(come up with)
He can always come up with excuses for being late.

- 12.我非常感激他帮我摆脱了困境。(let somebody off the hook)
I owed him a lot for letting me off the hook.

第一单元

1. 这匹马在比赛进行一半时开始领先。(get ahead)
1. The horse began to get ahead halfway through the race.
2. 如果她当时不替我说好话, 公司不会录用我。(put a good word for)
2. If she hadn't put in a good word for me, the company wouldn't have recruited me.
3. 他伸出舌头, 对着镜子仔细地看。(poke out)
3. He poked out his tongue and looked at it carefully in the mirror.
4. 当房子倒塌的时候, 人们惊恐地向后退。(draw back)
4. The crowd drew back in terror as the building crashed to the ground.
5. 街道上到处是垃圾。(be strewn with)
5. The streets were strewn with rubbish.
6. 丢失的包最后在湖边找到了, 里面空空如也。(turn up)
6. The missing bag turned up, completely empty, in the lake.
7. 如果我丢了车钥匙就麻烦了。(be up the creek)
7. I would be really up a creek if I lost my car key.
8. 这个问题本身不重要, 但其长远影响可能很严重。(in itself)
8. The problem is unimportant in itself, but its long-term effects could be very serious.
9. 考虑到会下雨,他们关上了窗户。(in the expectation of)
9. They closed the windows in the expectation of rain.
10. 经过几年的努力, 他终于感觉到走向成功了。(the road to)
10. He finally felt he was on the road to success after years of hard work.
11. 她的恢复堪比奇迹。(be little short of)
11. Her recovery seemed nothing short of a miracle.
12. 在这个地区, 警察在与毒贩的较量中占了上风。(have the upper hand)
12. Police have gained the upper hand over the drug dealers in the area.
13. 他想我们的关系得他说了算。(on one's own terms)
13. He wanted our relationship to be only on his terms.

第二单元

1. 节假日里少了平时的压力, 这让人感到很舒服。(shut off)
1. Being shut off from pressure during working hours makes one feel comfortable.
2. 这些志愿者们承担了让这些乡村孩子受教育责任。(take sth upon oneself)
2. These volunteers take it upon themselves to make it possible for those rural kids to receive education.
3. 他们用各种各样的规则和禁令来约束孩子。(hem in)
3. They used various rules and restrictions to let the kids be hemmed in.
4. 我儿子说长大以后要当一名篮球教练。(grow up)
4. My son said he would like to be a basketball coach when he grew up.
5. 如果我们今年不按时完成任务, 明年又会很辛苦。(look forward to)

5. If we don't finish the work in time this year , we will look forward to another hard year.
- 6.经过一番训练, 孩子们的英语水平提高得很快。(pick up)
6. After training, the English level of the kids picked up quickly.
- 7.为了能提高成绩, 他决定要花足够的时间来学习。(make a point of)
7. In order to improve his academic achievements, he made a point of spending enough time on study.
- 8.成功当然让人高兴, 不费很大劲就获得成功更让人敬佩。(make it)
8. It makes one happy to be successful. It makes one admired to make it without much effort.
- 9.关键的问题是要在会上向领导们宣传这个好主意。(talk up)
9. What is crucial is to talk up this new idea to the leaders at the meeting.
- 10.你只有试一试后才知道能否入队。(try out)
10. Only after you try out will you know whether you can join the team.

第三单元

- 1.有些广告的成功在于充分利用了人们崇拜名人的心理。(capitalize on)
1. The success of some ads lies in that they fully capitalize on people 's psychology of worshipping celebrities.
- 2.要把这么大的一个企业交给一个二十几岁的年轻人我还真有点不放心。(hand over)
2. I am really concerned that such a big company will be handed over to a young man in his twenties.
- 3.这个节目的目的是要告诉观众这些英雄们在本质上和我们一样, 都是平常人。(at heart)
3. The purpose of this program is to tell the audience that these heroes are at heart ordinary people just like us.
- 4.诉诸理智而不是情感, 这是处理矛盾的一个基本原则。(appeal to)
4. One basic principle in solving conflict is to appeal to mind not emotion.
- 5.和一种情形关联的情感很容易转移到别的情形中。(attach to)
5. The emotion attached to a certain situation can be easily transferred to other situations.
- 6.长时间在阳光下暴露皮肤容易得皮肤癌, 这也是我不喜欢在海滩上晒太阳的原因。(expose to)
6. One may get skin cancer easily by exposing oneself to the sun for a long time. That is why I don't like to lie on the beach enjoying sunshine.
- 7.越是在艰难环境里, 越要互相依赖, 才能最后克服困难。(lean on)
7. The harder the situation is, the more people should lean on each other. Only in this way can difficulties be eventually overcome.
- 8.在这次选举中, 我们的策略是先赢得民众的信任, 然后获得他们的支持。(win over)
8. Our strategy in this campaign is first to win over the trust of the public and then to get their support.
- 9.在这个公司里, 经理的话就跟命令差不多。(amount to)
9. In this company what the manager says amounts to an order.
- 10.报告的内容很多, 但是篇幅有限, 所以不得不省略不少细节。(leave out)
10. The content of the report is extensive, but the scope is limited. Many details have to be left out.

第四单元

- 1.公司一直搁置他的报告。(sit on)
1. The company has been sitting on his report.
- 2.她是不是学习方法不对头? (have a problem with)

2. Does she have a problem with her learning method?
- 3.你必须为你的侮辱行为向他们赔礼道歉。(make amends)
3. You must make amends to them for the insult
- 4.英语老师就是没法使他相信学英语的重要性。(convince...of..)
4. The English teacher just couldn't convince him of the importance of learning English.
- 5.我们不能报道讨论的内容, 因为讨论是秘密进行的。(behind closed doors)
5. We cannot report the discussion, as it took place behind closed doors.
- 6.现在人们总是忙着赶最后期限。(meet deadlines)
6. Nowadays people are always busy meeting deadlines.
- 7.他一直不断地向我提供他的消息。(keep somebody posted)
7. He always keeps me posted about what he's doing.
- 8.在接受该提议前我本应仔细考虑, 当时听起来就有点可疑。(think twice)
8. I should have thought twice before accepting that offer; it sounded rather suspicious then.
- 9.她是刚毕业的研究生。(fresh out of)
9. She is fresh out of graduate school.
- 10.我们可以用单子来确定事情的先后顺序、计划活动并衡量进展情况。(set priorities)
10. We can use lists to set priorities, plan activities, and measure progress.

第五单元

- 1.她很生儿子的气, 就挂断了他的电话。(hang up)
1. She was so angry with her son that she hung up on him.
- 2.在得知自己被开除的消息时, 他发出了愤怒的吼声。(let out)
2. At the news of being dismissed, he let out a cry of anger.
- 3.公众的注意力集中在下周的总统选举上。(center on)
3. Public interest centers on the outcome of the next week's presidential election.
- 4.他花了一个小时才解出了那道题。(grapple with)
4. He grappled with the problem for an hour before solving it,
- 5.她似乎就要斥责他了,但马上又控制住了自己。(lash out)
5. It seemed that she was going to lash out at him, but she controlled herself.
- 6.他们不得不连续站立好几个小时。(at a stretch)
6. They had to remain standing for hours at a stretch.
- 7.服药后, 她进入了深睡状态。(lapse into)
7. After taking the medicine, she lapsed into a state of deep sleep.
- 8.她仍然抱着这样的信念:她的丈夫还活着,有一天会回家来的。(cling to)
8. She still clings to the belief that her husband is alive and will come back one day.
- 9.我们没能赶上这一场现场表演, 最终还是在电视屏幕上欣赏它。(end up)
9. We were late for the live show and ended up watching it on a TV screen.

10. 经理桌上堆满了要看的资料,她知道今晚又得开夜车了。(pile up)

10. The manager had so much work piling up on her desk that she knew she was going to have to burn the midnight oil to finish it.

第六单元

1. 国庆时,人们多爱去天安门广场欢呼庆祝。(whoop it up)

1. Tian'anmen square is a favorite place for people to whoop it up on National Day.

2. 他由于上班总是磨洋工而被开除了。(goof off)

2. He got fired because he kept goofing off on his job.

3. 在我印象里,我妈妈总是不停地忙进忙出。(bustle)

3. I always have the image of my mother bustling in and out.

4. 政府专门设立了一个特别工作组试图对付这个城市不断上升的犯罪率。(tackle)

4. The government set up a task force to tackle the rising crime rate in this city.

5. 他经常滔滔不绝地说起他在部队时的有趣的事。(spout off)

5. He often spouts off about the funny things that happened when he was in the army.

6. 这个五岁小男孩能一口气说出一百来个国家的名称。(reel off)

6. This five-year-old boy can reel off the names of more than a hundred countries.

7. 现在的问题是资金短缺,你所说的和这毫不相干。(off the mark)

7. The problem is that we are short of funds. What you said is off the mark.

8. 我们没法按计划进行,只能走一步看一步了。(play it by ear)

8. We could not do it according to plan. We have to play it by ear.

9. 我都不知道大学四年我是怎么稀里糊涂过来的。(muddle through)

9. I myself don't know how I muddled through the four years at college.

10. 她说她受不了成天无所事事、到处闲逛的人。(have no use for)

10. She said she has no use for those who idle around all days.

11. 他总能找到迟到的借口。(come up with)

11. He can always come up with excuses for being late.

12. 我非常感激他帮我摆脱了困境。(let somebody off the hook)

12. I owed him a lot for letting me off the hook,

1.The Right to Fail

① 文章翻译

1、I like "dropout" as an addition to the American language because it's brief and it's clear. What I don't like is that we use it almost entirely as a dirty word.

我喜欢“中途退出者”这个加入美语的词汇，因为它简洁明了。我所不喜欢的是我们几乎完全把它作为一个禁忌词语使用。

2、We only apply it to people under twenty-one. Yet an adult who spends his days and nights watching mindless TV programs is more of a dropout than an eighteen-year-old who quits college, with its frequently mindless courses, to become, say, a VISTA volunteer. For the young, dropping out is often a way of dropping in.

我们只把它用在21岁以下的人身上。与一个中途离开大学、避开那些毫无思想内容的课程，志愿参加为美国服务志愿队（VISTA）的18岁青年相比，一个整天整夜看不需要动脑筋的电视节目的成年人更是半途而废的人。而对于年轻人来说这是以退为进。

3、To hold this opinion, however, is little short of treason in America. A boy or girl who leaves college is branded a failure-and the right to fail is one of the few freedoms that this country does not grant its citizens. The American dream is a dream of "getting ahead," painted in strokes of gold wherever we look. Our advertisements and TV commercials are a hymn to material success, our magazine articles a toast to people who made it to the top. Smoke the right cigarette or drive the right car-so the ads imply-and the girls will be swooning into your deodorized arms or caressing your expensive lapels. Happiness goes to the man who has sweet smell of achievement. He is our national idol, and everybody else is our national fink.

然而在美国，持有这种观点差不多就是背叛。中途退学的孩子们被指称为失败者——失败的权利是美国政府没有赋予国民的少数几个自由之一。美国之梦是“成功”之梦，凡是我们放眼之处都是一片金光灿烂。宣传广告和电视广告歌颂物质方面的成功，杂志文章赞誉获得此类成功的人。广告暗示你：吸适合你身份的烟、开适合你身份的车，女孩们就会陶醉在你那没有异味的怀抱之中，抚摸你那昂贵的衣领。幸福只青睐那些散发出成功的甜蜜气味的人。他是全体国民的偶像，其他所有人则是国家的蛀虫。

4、I want to put in a word for the fink, especially the teenage fink, because if we give him time to get through his finkdom-if we release him from the pressure of attaining certain goals by a certain age-he has a good chance of becoming our national idol, a Jefferson or a Thoreau, a Buckminster Fuller or an Adlai Stevenson, a man with a mind of his own. We need mavericks and dissenters and dreamers far more than we need junior vice-presidents, but we paralyze them by insisting that every step be a step up to the next rung of the ladder. Yet in the fluid years of youth, the only way for boys and girls to find their proper road is

often to take a hundred side trips, poking out in different directions, faltering, drawing back, and starting again.

我想为蛀虫，尤其是10多岁的蛀虫说句话。因为如果我们给他时间去克服平庸，即让他摆脱在某一年龄取得某种成功的压力，他大有机会成为像杰斐逊、梭罗、巴克敏斯特·富勒或者阿德里安·史蒂文生一样的国家偶像，成为一个拥有独立思想的人。我们对特立独行者和持异义者的需求远远大于对年轻副总裁的需求。但我们却坚持认为每一步都应该是通向更高级阶梯，而这恰恰使他们气馁。在变化无常的年轻时代，年轻人找到适合自己的正确道路的唯一方法就是先走一百次弯路，探索各个方向，蹒跚，后退，然后重新踏上征程。

5、“But what if we fail?” they ask, whispering the dreadful word across the Generation Gap to their parents, who are back home at the Establishment nursing their “middle-class values” and cultivating their “goal-oriented society.” The parents whisper back: “Don’t!”

“但是如果我们失败了怎么办呢？”他们问道，小声地把这些可怕的话语传过代沟，送到父母耳中。这些父母是当权派，正在培养他们的“中产阶级价值观”，构建他们的“目标明确的社会”。父母们轻声回答：不能失败！

6、What they should say is “Don’t be afraid to fail!” Failure isn’t fatal. Countless people have had a bout with it and come out stronger as a result. Many have even come out famous. History is strewn with eminent dropouts, “loners” who followed their own trail, not worrying about its odd twists and turns because they had faith in their own sense of direction. To read their biographies is always exhilarating, not only because they beat the system, but because their system was better than the one that they beat.

他们应该说不要害怕失败！失败并不致命。无数人曾失败过，也因此而变得更加强大。有些甚至成了名人。历史上充满了卓越的中途退出者以及沿着自己的道路前行的“孤独者”。他们不惧怕偶尔的波折，因为他们坚信自己的方向感。阅读他们的传记总是令人振奋，这不仅因为他们打破了旧体制，更因为他们创立的体制要优于他们打破的。

7、Luckily, such rebels still turn up often enough to prove that individualism, though badly threatened, is not extinct. Much has been written, for instance, about the fitful scholastic career of Thomas P. F. Hoving, New York’s former Parks Commissioner and now director of the leaving schools as if they were motels, often at the request of the management. Still, he must have learned something during those unorthodox years, for he dropped in again at the top of his profession.

幸运的是，类似的叛逆举动时常出现，这足以证明虽然个人主义受到严重威胁，但却没有销声匿迹。例如，人们经常提及托马斯·P.F.洪维的独特学术生涯。他是前纽约公园委员，现任大都会艺术博物馆馆长。洪维是极期限典型的中途退出者。他出入学校

好比进出汽车旅馆，当然这主要是应学校管理层的要求。然而在那些接受非正规教育的岁月里，他一定学到了一些东西。因为他以退为进，并且到达了事业的顶峰。

8、His case reminds me of another boyhood—that of Holden Caulfield in J.D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*, the most popular literary hero of the postwar period. There is nothing accidental about the grip that this dropout continues to hold on the affections of an engaging shambles of our "goal-oriented society," so gratified our secret belief that the "phonies" are in power and the good guys up the creek. Whether Holden has also reached the top of his chosen field today is one of those speculations that delight fanciers of good fiction. I speculate that he has. Holden Caulfield, incidentally, is now thirty-six.

他的事迹让我想起了 J.D. 塞林格《麦田守望者》中何顿·考尔菲德的少年时代。考尔菲曾是战后最受欢迎的文学英雄形象。这个中途退出者受到整整一代美国人的青睐绝非偶然。其他任保人，不管是真实存在的还是杜撰的，都没有给我们这个“目标明确的社会”造成如此迷人的混乱，也不曾如此满足我们某种隐蔽的思想，即“假冒者”当权，有能力者处于困境。现在何顿是否到达他所选择领域的巅峰就成了一个绝佳的幻想题材，许多好小说的追捧者都对此感兴趣。我想他已到达事业之巅。顺便提一句，何顿·考尔菲德现年 36 岁。

9、I'm not urging everyone to go out and fail just for the sheer therapy of it, or to quit college just to elude some vague discontent. Obviously it's better to succeed than to flop, and in general a long education is more helpful than a shorter one. (Thanks to my own education, for example, I can tell George Eliot from T. S. Eliot, I can handle the pluperfect tense in French, and I know that Caesar beat the Helvetii because he had enough frumentum.) I only mean that failure isn't bad in itself, or success automatically good.

我并不是要敦促大家由于失败具有疗效而去选择失败，或者仅仅因为一点不满就退学。很明显，成功优于失败。一般来说，接受长期教育要比短期教育更有帮助。（比如，由于我接受了教育才能分清乔治·艾略特，才能掌握法语中的过去完成时，才能清楚恺撒打败赫尔维蒂人是因为他有足够的玉米）。我只是说失败本身并不是好事，或者说成功并非必然是好事。

10、Fred Zinnemann, who has directed some of Hollywood's most honored movies, was asked by a reporter, when *A Man for All Seasons* won every prize, about his previous film, *Behold a Pale Horse*, which was a box-office disaster. "I don't feel any obligation to be successful," Zinnemann replied. "Success can be dangerous—you feel you know it all. I've learned a great deal from my failures." A similar point was made by Richard Brooks about his ambitious money loser, *Lord Jim*. Recalling the three years of his life that went into it, talking almost with elation about the troubles that befell his unit in Cambodia, Brooks told me that he learned more about his craft from this considerable failure than from his many earlier hits.

弗雷德·金尼曼曾导演过多部好莱坞最受推崇的电影。在《四季之人》获得各种奖项之时，有记者问及他以前拍过的票房毒药《十面埋伏擒蛟龙》。金尼曼回答说，我没有感觉有任何责任非成功不可。成功或说是危险的——你会觉得你无所不知。我从自己的失败中学会了很多东西。曾对影片《吉姆大公》投入巨资却失败的理查德·布鲁克斯也有类似的观点。回想起为此片花费的 3 年时间，布鲁克斯几乎是兴高采烈地谈论着他位于柬埔寨的剧组所遭遇的困难。他告诉我，他从这次失败中学到的技能比他从早期拍摄的成功之作中学得要多。

11、It's a point, of course, that applies throughout the arts. Writers, playwrights, painters and composers work in the expectation of periodic defeat, but they wouldn't keep going back into the arena if they thought it was the end of the world. It isn't the end of the world. For an artist—and perhaps for anybody—it is the only way to grow.

当然，这种观点贯穿于艺术始终。作家，剧作家，画家，作曲家预计到他们的工作台会出现周期性的失败。如果他们认为失败是世界末日的話，他们就不会重回他们的工作领域。失败并非世界末日。对艺术家——或者对任何人——来说，失败是成长的唯一途径。

12、Today's younger generation seems to know that this is true, seems willing to take the risks in life that artists take in art. "Society," needless to say, still has the upper hand—it sets the goals and condemns as a failure everybody who won't play. But the dropouts and the hippies are not as afraid of failure as their parents and grandparents. This could mean, as their elders might say, that they are just plumb lazy, secure in the comforts of an affluent state. It could also mean, however, that they just don't buy the old standards of success and are rapidly writing new ones.

如今的年轻一代似乎知道这是真实的，似乎愿意像艺术家在艺术中冒险一样在生活中冒险。不用说，社会仍占上风——它为人们设定目标，谴责那些不参与的人是失败者。但是中途退出者和嬉皮士们并不像他们的父母和祖父母们那样害怕成为失败者。正如他们的长辈们所说，这或许意味着他们懒惰，无忧无虑地生活在一个富足的国度。然而，这也许同样意味着他们对过时的成功标准不以为然，而在尽快创造新的标准。

13、Recently, it was announced, for instance, that more than two hundred thousand Americans have inquired about serving in VISTA (the domestic Peace Corps) and that, according to a Gallup survey, "more than 3 million American college students would serve VISTA in some capacity if given the opportunity." This is hardly the road to riches or to an executive suite. Yet I have met many of these young volunteers, and they are not pinning for traditional success. On the contrary, they appear more fulfilled than the average vice-president with a swimming pool.

例如最近有报道称，超过 20 万的美国人向 VISTA（国内和平队）询问有关服务的事宜。盖洛普的调查报告发现，“如果有机会的话，有超过 300 万美国大学生愿意在 VISTA 中承担某种工作。”而这并不是通向财富或者经理套房之路。然而，我却遇见过很多

这样的年轻志愿者。他们并没有被传统的成功模式禁锢。相反，他们看起来比拥有游泳池的普通副总裁更满足。

14、Who is to say, then, if there is any right path to the top, or even to say what the top consists of? Obviously the colleges don't have more than a partial answer—otherwise the young would not be so disaffected with an education that they consider vapid. Obviously business not have the answer—otherwise the young would not be so scornful of its call to be an organization man.

那么，谁能说清是否有通向巅峰的正确道路，或者甚至能说巅峰到底包含了什么呢？很明显大学只能提供部分的答案—要不然年青人也不会对教育不满，认为它如此枯燥乏味。很明显商业中也不曾有答案—要不上青人也不会地应聘成为公司总裁一员如此不屑一顾。

15、The fact is, nobody has the answer, and the dawning awareness of this fact seems to me one of the best things happening in America today. Success and failure are again becoming individual visions, as they were when the country was younger, not rigid categories. Maybe we are learning again to cherish this right of every person to succeed on his own terms and to fail as often as necessary along the way.

事实上，没有人能够回答。对我来说，当今美国发生的最美好的事情之一莫过于人们开始觉醒认识到这一事实，就像在建国之初的年代一样，成功之与失败再次成为个人的理解，而不是僵化的范畴。也许，我们正在重新学会珍惜每个人用他自己的方式成功，并在这条道路上尽情失败的权利。

② B

brief; apply; quit; paralyze; nurse; attain; beat; accidental; incidentally; urge; fulfill; vision;

简短; 申请; 退出; 麻痹; 护士; 获得; 节拍; 偶然的; 顺便说一句; 督促; 履行; 视野;

1.He had a clear **vision** of how he hoped the company would develop.

1.他对自己希望公司如何发展有着清晰的愿景。

2.The offer only **applies** to flights from London and Manchester.

2.该优惠仅适用于从伦敦和曼彻斯特起飞的航班。

3.Fear of unemployment is **paralyzing** the economy.

3.对失业的恐惧正在使经济瘫痪。

4. It is better not to extend what was, after all, an **accidental** and purely professional relationship.

4.最好不要延伸毕竟是偶然的和纯粹的职业关系。

5. He **quit** his job after an argument with a colleague.

5.他和同事发生争执后辞职了。

6. For years he **had nursed** a grievance against his former employer.

6.多年来，他一直心怀对前雇主的不满。

7.The book begins with a **brief** outline of the history of modern China.

7.这本书首先简要概述了中国近代史。

8.Accountants know a few ways to **beat** the system.

8.会计师知道一些击败这个系统的方法。

9.She **had urged** me to go out on my own, to start my own company.

9.她鼓励我自己出去，开自己的公司。

10. After a year she **had attained** her ideal weight.

10.一年后，她达到了理想体重。

11. Visiting Disneyland **has fulfilled** a boyhood dream.

11.参观迪斯尼乐园实现了少年时代的梦想。

12. The wine, **incidentally**, goes very well with a mature cheese.

12.顺便说一句，这种酒和成熟的奶酪非常相配。

③ C

get ahead 【领先】; be little short of 【有点短、缺乏】; put in a (good word) for 【说好话】; hold on 【保持】

poke out 【伸】; be up the creek 【陷入困境】; come out 【显露、出版、结果是】; in itself 【本身】

be strewn with 【遍布、布满、洒满】; make a point 【提出一个观点、做目标】; turn up 【出现、打开】

take the risk (s) 【承担风险、冒险】; draw back 【拉回、退缩】

1. The results **are little short of** astonishing .

1.结果令人吃惊。

2. In the end the government **drew back** from their extreme standpoint .

2.我最终认为政府从他们的极端立场上退缩了。

3. His room **was strewn with** books and papers .

3.他的房间里堆满了书和文件。

4. If I don't get my passport by Friday ,I will **be up the creek** .

4.如果星期五之前我还拿不到护照，我就麻烦了。

5. There is a slight infection in the which **in itself** is not serious.

5.有一种轻微的感染，它本身并不严重。

6. Many people are willing to **take the risk** in order to protect their families.

6.为了保护家人，许多人愿意承担风险。

7. I'd almost given up hope of finding a house I liked, and the suddenly this one **turned up**.

7.我几乎放弃了找到一所我喜欢的房子的希望，而这所房子却突然出现了。

8. Ella looked at the tiny face **poking out** of the blanket.

8.艾拉看着从毯子里露出来的小脸。

9. She soon found that it wasn't easy to **get ahead** in the movie business .

9.她很快就发现，要在电影界出人头地并不容易。

10. I got the job because Paul **put in a good word** for me.

10.我得到这份工作是因为保罗为我付出了很大的努力。

④ D

on ... terms 【以...方式】； far more than 【何止】； a way to 【是什么的方法】； a good chance of 【好机会】
the upper hand 【占上风】； who's to say 【谁说呢】； who is to say 【谁能说】； twists and turns 【曲折一波三折】
the road to 【通往...的路】； in power 【当权】； dropout 【辍学】； in the expectation of 【估计会有、期望】

1. He allowed this to continue **in the expectation of** eventual compensation.

1.他允许这种情况继续下去，期望最终得到补偿。

2. It was this deal that set him on **the road to** his first million.

就是这笔交易使他走上了第一个百万富翁的道路。

3. From the seventh month onwards, with adequate care, a child born before full term has **a good chance of** survival.

从第7个月开始，在适当的照顾下，足月前出生的婴儿有很大的生存机会。

4. If the two had been introduced simultaneously, the larger one would invariably have had **the upper hand** .

如果这两种制度同时实行，较大的那个必然会占上风。

5. Before he graduated as an MBA talent from the university, his parents had warned him that the journey of life had many **twists and turns** .

在他以 MBA 人才的身份从大学毕业之前，他的父母就警告过他，人生的旅途有很多曲折。

6. People on lower incomes in that situation will suffer **far more than** those on higher incomes.

在这种情况下，收入较低的人将因预期收入较高的人而蒙受损失。

7. The government's dilemma is that sterling is falling because the financial markets no longer **have faith in** government policy towards the pound.

7.政府的困境是，由于金融市场不再相信政府对英镑的政策，英镑正在贬值。

8. Schools of choice have lower **dropout** rates, fewer discipline problems, better student attitudes and higher teacher satisfaction.

8.选择的学校有更低的辍学率，更少的纪律问题，更好的学生态度和更高的教师满意度。

9. The Congress Party in India lost its legislative majority in the late 1970s after nearly thirty years **in power**.

9.印度国大党在执政近30年后，于20世纪70年代末失去了议会多数席位。

10. The two sisters had never needed each other more but weren't even **on** speaking **terms**.

姐妹俩从来没有像现在这样互相需要过，但彼此之间甚至都没有说过话。

⑤ E

University students must attend a certain number of courses. In their first and second years, they usually (1) **take** courses in a wide range of subjects. In their third and fourth years, students may (2) **specialize** in their main subject. A (3) **typical** course consists of three classes per week for one semester. A bachelor's degree (4) **requires** about thirty-six courses, each lasting one semester. For every course they take, students are given a certain number of credits. When their credits amount (5) **to** the required number, they get a bachelor's degree. That's about four years' study at university. Higher degrees require (6) **further** study.

Because most American universities do not have entrance examinations, the first two years in a college or university are looked on as a (7) **trial** period during which students must study a certain number of (8) **compulsory** subjects and reach a certain scholastic level. If students (9) **fail** to do so, they may be (10) **dismissed** unless they find a way to repeat failed courses. In a big university, there (11) **may** be several thousand students taking a compulsory subject at the same time. They have to be divided into several (12) **classes**. This also makes it (13) **desirable** to employ closed-circuit and two-way television technology. Students (14) **seldom** know their professors well, since it is the teaching assistant who answers their questions and (15) **marks** their exam papers.

大学生必须修一定数量的课程。在他们的第一和第二学年，他们通常会学习范围广泛的课程。在他们的第三和第四年，学生可能专攻他们的主要科目。一门典型的课程包括一学期每周三节课。学士学位需要三十六门课程，每门持续一个学期。每修一门课，学生都会得到一定数量的学分，当他们的学分达到要求的数量时，他们就会获得学士学位，这相当于大学四年的学习时间。更高的学位需要进一步学习。

因为大多数美国大学没有入学考试，所以学院或大学的前两年被看作是学生必须学习一定数量的必修课并达到一定的学术水平的试验期。如果学生不这样做，他们可能会被开除，除非他们找到方法重复失败的课程。在一所大的大学里，可能有几千名学生同时选修一门必修课。他们必须被分成几个班。这也使得人们希望采用闭路和双向电视技术。学生很少了解他们的教授，因为是助教回答他们的问题和批改他们的试卷。

⑥ F

1. 这匹马在比赛进行一半时开始领先。(get ahead)

1. The horse began to get ahead halfway through the race.

2. 如果她当时不替我说好话，公司不会录用我。(put a good word for)

2. If she hadn't put in a good word for me, the company wouldn't have recruited me.

3. 他伸出舌头，对着镜子仔细地看。(poke out)

3. He poked out his tongue and looked at it carefully in the mirror.

4. 当房子倒塌的时候，人们惊恐地向后退。(draw back)

4. The crowd drew back in terror as the building crashed to the ground.

5. 街道上到处是垃圾。(be strewn with)

5. The streets were strewn with rubbish.

6. 丢失的包最后在湖边找到了，里面空空如也。(turn up)

6. The missing bag turned up, completely empty, in the lake.

7. 如果我丢了车钥匙就麻烦了。(be up the creek)

7. I would be really up a creek if I lost my car key.

2. Any More Like You at Home?

① 文章翻译

1、Though my father yearned to travel, he never managed in all of his 83 years to escape very far from Pecan Island. Pecan Island—that's our narrow strip of soil and trees separated from the Louisiana mainland by miles of grass-covered tidal marsh. He was further shut off from the outside world by the fact that he couldn't read even the simplest newspaper headline and could write only two words—his name, Ulysse Veazey (pronounced vee-ZAY). He was constantly almost overwhelmed by the problems of trying to support a family of 20 on the often less than \$350 a year he made from farming and trapping. (This family included 11 children of his own and the seven in-laws he took upon himself to raise.) Yet Papa refused to be hemmed in by circumstances, or to let us be.

1、尽管我的父亲渴望去旅行，但是在他活着的 83 年中他从来没有勉强自己离开 Pecan 岛到很远的地方去。Pecan 岛—那是我们被数英里被草覆盖了的有潮汐的沼泽隔开的路易斯安那州大陆领土的狭长地带和树木。他甚至读不懂最简单的报纸头条、仅能写出两个字——他的名字，Ulysse Veazey (读作 vee-ZAY)，这种事实使他把外部世界远远地隔离开。由于要用从农场和捕捉赚到的每年常少于 350 美元来试着养活一个 20 人的家庭。(这个家庭包括 11 个孩子，有四个是他自己的，而七个是他法律上自主张要抚养的。)然而爸爸拒绝被环境所限制，或者说也不让我们成为那样。

2、We Louisiana Cajuns are often called "Webfeet" because we can get around in the marshes and bayous about as easily as ducks. I must have been about seven when I first heard that nickname. It was jeered at me by some older boys, who had come to Pecan Island by mail

boat from the nearest small town, Abbeville, 50 miles away. They were too big to fight, and I ran home furious, on the verge of tears.

2、我们路易斯安那人常常被称作“蹠足”因为我们可以像鸭子一样在沼泽中和河流支道各处轻易的走动。当我第一次听到那个绰号大概是我七岁的时候。一些较大的男孩们通过邮政小船从最近的 50 英里远的小镇 Abbeville 来到 Pecan 岛。他们太大了所以我不能和他们打架，我暴怒着跑回家，差点哭了出来。

3、“Stop that sniveling and come with me,” Papa said sternly. Then, for the first time, he took me on one of his trapping rounds in the swamp. Tall and husky with curly, crow-black hair and dark, no-nonsense eyes, he seemed to me a giant as he effortlessly poled his pirogue along. We hadn't gone far before the high marsh grass closed around us, curtaining off familiar landmarks. Suddenly, every one of the countless, tea-dark water passages looked alarmingly alike to me.

3、“停下别哭哭啼啼的了，跟我过来吧，”爸爸严厉地说。然后，第一次他带我在沼泽中沿着捕捉的路线走了一次。爸爸长的高大粗野，有着卷曲的、乌黑的头发和黑黑的严肃的眼睛。当他毫不

费力地划着独木舟时，他对我而言似乎是一个巨人。我们还没走多远，高高的沼泽草就围住了我们，挡住了熟悉的地标。突然令人震惊的是，在我看来，无数暗黑通道中的每一条都惊人地相似。

4、“Think you could find your way home from here?” Papa asked.

5、“No, sir, I'm lost.”

6、“Well, I'm not”, he said, eyes twinkling, “because I'm a Webfoot—and you'd better be glad of that. Because if I weren't, neither one of us would ever find our way out of this swamp!” His voice grew serious again: “Son, never be ashamed of who or what you are.” From that

moment on, I was proud of being a Webfoot.

4、“你觉得你能从这里找到回家的路吗?”爸爸问道。

5、“不，先生。我迷路了。”

6、“好吧，我没有，”他说，眼睛炯炯有神，“因为我是一个蹠足—你最好为此高兴。因为如果我不是，我们两个都不会找到走出这片沼泽的路！”他的声音又变得严肃起来：“儿子，永远不要为你是谁或你是什么感到羞耻。从那个时刻起，我为自己是一个蹠足感到骄傲。

A Lesson to Remember 要记住的教训

7、If my father ever resented his hard lot or felt the least twinge of self-pity, he never showed it. Instead, he liked to remember the progress he had made. With his own hands, Papa had built our plain but impressive two-story house in a grove of wild pecan trees and live oaks on the highest rise on the island. The house he had grown up in as a boy, he liked to remind us, had had a dirt floor, no panes in the windows, and no lighting but candles. Ours had a good wood floor, windows with glass in them, and kerosene lanterns.

7、假如父亲愤恨自己艰难的命运或者感到自己有一点点可怜，但他没有表现出来，相反，他喜欢回忆他所取得的进步。爸爸亲自在岛上最高的山上的野生山核桃树和活橡树丛中建造了我们朴素但令人印象深刻的两层房子。他常常提醒我们，他小时候住的房子，地板脏兮兮、窗户上没有窗格、没有灯，只有蜡烛。而我们的房子有很好的木地板、玻璃窗户和煤油灯。

8、For one who had never sat in a classroom, my father was quite a teacher. Take, for instance, what happened during my Christmas holidays when I was 11. On the night my vacation began, Papa inquired, “Son, how're you doing with your sixth-grade work?”

8、对于一个从来没有上过学的孩子，我的父亲是一个很好的老师。例如，我 11 岁的圣诞假期发生的事。放假的当晚，爸爸问我：

“孩子，作为 6 年级的学生，你功课怎么样？”

9. “Oh, so-so, I guess.” “哦，我想一般般吧。”

10、“That's what I thought”, was all he said then. But next morning, at daybreak, he took me out to help him dig a new canal. (In most of the marsh, the grass is so thick that you cannot pole a pirogue through it except via a canal.) We stood knee-deep in numbing

winter water and dug up shovelfuls of grass and mud, making a passageway about 3 and a half feet wide and 18 inches deep. We dug from dawn to sunset for the rest of my two-week vacation and lengthened that canal by half a mile. When, at the end of the last day, I flopped into the pirogue exhausted, Papa put his hand on my shoulder. "Vieux Tronc (Old Stump), you're tied, aren't you?"

10、“我觉得也是这样，”那时他就说了这一句话。但在第二天早晨天亮时，他带我去帮他挖一个水道，（在大多数沼泽中，草太厚，不建水道就没法撑船通过）。我们站在齐膝的刺骨的冬日冰水里，一铲一铲的挖着泥和草，挖出一条 3.5 英尺宽 18 英寸深的通道。在剩下的两周假期，我们从黎明挖到日落，才使得水道延长了半英里。最后一天结束时，我筋疲力尽的沉重的坐到独木舟里，爸爸把他的手放在我的肩膀上，“Vieux Tronc (老树桩)，你累了，不是吗？”

11、“Yes, sir, "I blurted angrily, "I'm tired and I'm cold."

12、“Well, I'm tired and cold, too. Son, you don't like digging much, do you?"

13、“No, sir, I hate it!"

14、“Of course you do," Papa said. "And that's what I want you to remember when you go back to your studying. Because I never went to school, this kind of work is all I can do: feed the stock, milk the cows, plow, hunt, trap, and dig this canal. If you don't do good in school, you can look forward to another 50 years of this kind of work".

15、A harsh way to drive home a lesson? Maybe. But I never forgot it. After that, my schoolwork picked up considerably.

11、“是的，先生，”我生气的脱口而出，“我又累又冷”

12、“好吧，我也又累又冷，儿子，你不想再挖了，是吗？”

13、“是的，先生，我讨厌挖水道！”

14、“当然，你讨厌了。”爸爸说，“这就是当你回去学习时我想要你记住的东西。因为我从没有上过学，只能做这些事：喂家畜，挤奶犁地，打猎，捕捉和挖水道，如果你不好好学习，等着你的就是五十年这样的工作。”

15、一种强硬的教育方式？可能吧。但是我从未忘记，从那之后，我的功课进步很大。

Friendly Persuasion 友好地说服

16、A warm understanding of human nature not to be learned from books made my father a good psychologist. A few years before I was born, Papa and other lay leaders had raised enough money to complete Pecan Island's first Catholic church; but they still lacked \$90 to add the final touch—the bell in the steeple. Papa tried to get a donation from old Chapie Marceau, a well-to-do rancher and friend of the family. Chapie, who said he didn't believe in church, hotly refused.

16、从课本外学到的对人性善意的理解使我父亲很懂人的心理。在我出生前的几年，爸爸和其他非宗教领袖筹集了足够的资金，建成了山核桃岛上的第一座天主教堂；但他们仍然缺少 90 美元来完成最后一部分---教堂尖塔上的钟。爸爸试图从富有的农

场主和家人的朋友老查皮·马索那里得到一笔捐款。但不相信教堂的查皮强烈地拒绝了。

17、Papa just smiled and seemed to drop the matter. Even when he went to spend a weekend with Chapie, he made a point of not mentioning it—until, at the supper table the first night, the old man blurted out, "Ulysse, I am no fool. I know why you're here, and you're wasting your time. I won't give you \$90—or even 90 cents—for no church bell."

17、爸爸仅仅笑了笑，似乎放下了这个话题。甚至周末和 Chapie 在一起时，特别注意绝口不提捐款---直到头一个晚上吃饭时，老人脱口说出，“Ulysse，我不是傻瓜，知道你打的主意，你这是在浪费时间，我不会给你 90 美金-甚至 90 美分都不行-为了什么教堂的钟！”

18、“Oh, forget about that," Papa said soothingly. "We can find plenty of old men who'll be glad to give the money, The only reason I asked you was out of respect; I think of you as my godfather. You see, Parrin (Godfather) Chapie, you are one of the elders of our parish. What could have been more fitting than for you, who adore children, to have given the bell? Every Sunday morning, the little children all over the island would have heard that bell ringing, and they would have said, 'Listen, Parrin Chap's calling us to church now. He's calling us to worship and do something good today. 'So they would have all remembered you—not for a day, or a year, but as long as the generations heard that bell ringing, But you didn't want that, so I suppose our children and grandchildren will have to listen to somebody else's bell ring,"

18、“哦，忘了它吧，”爸爸宽慰道，“我们可以找到很多乐意捐钱的老人，我问你的唯一原因是出于尊重，我把你看作是我的教父，你看 Parrin (教父) Chapie，你是我们教区长者中的一位，没有人比你这么喜欢孩子的人来捐赠这钟更合适的了！每个礼拜日的早晨，全岛上的小孩子们将会听到这个钟的钟声，就会说：“听，Chapie 教父叫我们去教堂哩，他正呼唤我们去敬拜上帝和做好事呢！因此他们都会记住你---不只是一天，一年，只要听到钟声的几代人都会记住你。但是你不想要那样，所以我猜我们的子孙就只能听到别的某个人的钟声了。

19、Old Chapie glared fiercely and, without a word, got up and went to bed. But, the next morning at breakfast, he said: "Ulysse, tell me that story again about how the little children will come to church every Sunday—and about how they're going to remember me by that bell I'm going to give them. And that's why to this day the Chapie Marceau Bell still chimes on Pecan Island.

19、老 Chapie 猛地怒目而视，一言不发，起身就去睡觉了。但是第二天早饭时分，他说“Ulysse，再给我讲一下礼拜日小孩们去教堂的故事吧--和他们将怎样因为我捐赠的钟来记住我。因此，直到今日，Pecan 岛上 Chapie Marceau 钟的响声仍在鸣响。

Impossible High School 不可思议的高中

20、I thought I'd have to quit school after the tenth grade, for that was as far as our crude three-room school on the island went.

Only one of my five older brothers and sisters had finished high school. He did it by going somewhere else to live. By the time I was 14, we were in the depths of the Depression. There didn't seem to be a chance for us six younger Veazey to get high school diplomas.

20、我认为 10 年级以后就不得不辍学，因为岛上粗糙的三间房的学校最高就只到十年级。五个哥哥姐姐中只有一个上完了高中，他是去别的地方生活才上完高中的。直到我 14 岁的时候，我们仍处于经济最萧条的大萧条时期。对于我们六个 Veazey 家的小孩子，似乎没有机会得到高中毕业文凭。

21、Then Papa, who had been quietly simmering over the situation for years, decided to take action. He put on his "best suit"—his newest pair of overalls—and went before the school board in Abbeville and asked them to give Pecan Island an accredited high school. The board chairman told him, of course, that that was impossible. "We'd need extra taxes," he explained, "and the great majority of voters in our district live on the mainland. They'd never agree to a tax increase to provide an out-of-the-way school that would serve so few students."

21、爸爸几年来一直在酝酿改变这种情形，这次他决定采取行动。爸爸穿上了他“最好的外套”--最新的工装连衣裤去到 Abbeville 校董前，请求他们给 Pecan 岛建一所能给文凭的高中。董事会主席告诉他，“当然，这不可能。我们需要额外的税款。”他解释道，“我们区里的大多数选举人都住在大陆，他们绝不会同意提高税收，建一座服务少数学生的偏僻学校的。”

22、Papa didn't believe it; he thought more of people than that, he said. So, he got on a mule and rode from house to house all over the mainland part of the district. His approach was anything but subtle. "Mr. LeBlanc," he said, "you can send your child to high school in Abbeville. I can't. Now, Mr. LeBlanc, you're my neighbor, and a fair one, I know. So, please sign this paper saying you'll favor more taxes to give my children the same chance in life that yours have."

22、爸爸不信：他认为人们不会那样。因此，他骑上一头骡子，走遍了大陆区域的家家家户户。他的方法并不含蓄。“LeBlanc 先生，”他说，“你可以把你的孩子送到 Abbeville 的高中去。我不能。你看，LeBlanc 先生，你是我的邻居，而且我知道你是一个好邻居。所以请签下这份协议，表明你支持增税来给予我的孩子们和你们孩子一样的生活的机会。”

23、Put like that, it was hard to say no. Nearly everyone signed the petition, and we got our "impossible" high school.

23、这样说，是很难说不的。几乎每一个人都签署了请愿书，而且我们得到了“不可思议的”高中。

A Plea for Progress 一个进步的请求

24、Years ahead of our neighbors in some ways, Papa was the first to fight for a road to Pecan Island. He even borrowed a high-wheeled marsh buggy and personally surveyed a line to Little Prairie, where he thought the first link of the road should run. He talked up the idea to governors and senators who came to hunt

with him. "You wouldn't be building it just for a handful of islanders," he pointed out. "A highway through here to Port Arthur could cut 50 miles off the drive from New Orleans to Texas."

24、领先我们邻居很多年，爸爸是第一个为去 Pecan 岛的路而抗争的人。他甚至借了一辆高轮子的沼泽地越野车，亲自勘测了一条去 Little Prairie 的路线，他认为道路的第一条线应该在这里。他向和他一起打猎的州长和参议员们倡议这个主意。“你不会仅仅为了几个岛民而建它，”他指出。“通过这儿到达 Port Arthur 的一条高速路可以缩短从新奥尔良到德克萨斯州 50 英里的车程。”

25、His urging grew more insistent when one of his small grandsons, stricken with diphtheria, died in his arms on the 12-hour mail-boat trip to the doctor in Abbeville. When, ten years later, my sister Mayvel lost twin sons in childbirth on the same voyage, Papa became almost fanatical in his pleas for the road. Finally, in 1952, it was built. On our first drive over the highway from Abbeville, Papa looked as proud as if he had laid every foot of it himself.

25、当他的一个小孙子遭受白喉的煎熬，而且就在 Abbeville 仅有 12 小时的行程就见到医生时死在了他的怀里，他的说服就变得更加坚持。10 年后，我的姐姐在同样的行程中在孩子出生时失去了她的双胞胎儿子们，爸爸在为道路请愿的事情上几乎变得狂热。最后，在 1952 年时，这条道路建成了。我们第一次开车从 Abbeville 走在高速路上，爸爸看上去就像是亲手铺设了这条路的每一寸一样骄傲。

26、In the summer of 1940 the Union Oil Company struck a gusher four miles north of our house. My father agreed to lease his land to the company, and he urged our suspicious neighbors to lease theirs. In thanks, the company asked, "What can we do for you?"

26、194 年的夏天，联合石油公司在我们房子以北四英里处开采出一个喷井，我父亲同意把土地出租给公司，并且还说服邻居也出租他们土地，作为答谢，公司问：“我们可以为你做些什么？”

27、"You can give our boys here same chance at jobs that you're giving outsiders you're bringing in from California and Oklahoma," Papa said. "A chance to start at the bottom is all I ask for them."

27、“你们可以给我们这的小伙子们和从加利福尼亚、德克萨斯州和俄克拉荷马州引进来的人同样的机会，爸爸说。”从基层开始的机会是我所为他们要求的一切。

28、My cousin and I, the first islanders given the opportunity to try out as roustabouts were plenty nervous as we set forth from home that first morning, and Papa gave us a pep talk. "Sure, you'll be competing against veterans who know their stuff," he said. "But remember, they're not used to the marsh. They're not Webfeet—you are!"

28、作为岛上第一批有机会试工做油井工人的人，我和表哥是相当紧张的，第一天早晨我们动身启程时，爸爸为我们打气：“你们的确是要和懂行的老手竞争，”他说道，“但是记住，他们并不适应沼泽地，他们不是蹚足。而你们是！”

29、Staggering through the muck beneath loads of timbers and pipe joints was rough on us, but a lot rougher on the workers from outside. Within a week, most of them had quit. The manager called in my cousin and me, and asked, "You got any more Webfeet like you at home? "We did, and that started the fulfillment of Papa's biggest dream—work and prosperity for the people on Pecan Island.

29、背着树木和导管接头在泥沼里蹒跚而行，对我们来说不容易，但对外面来的工人更不容易。不出一周，他们大多数已经放弃了。经理把我和我表哥叫来问道：“你们家还有想你这样的蹒跚吗？”我们有，这就开始实现了爸爸最大的梦---让岛上的人工作和发财。

“We've Been Blessed” “我们一直在蒙福”

30、Mama died in 1962, and Papa turned to the marsh for comfort, to the solace of its silent vastness and the oneness he felt with nature there. He hunted and trapped until after he was 80. Then, when he could no longer handle the boat, he gardened. At 83, becoming even too weak for that, he just sat quietly in the big chair in his room and thought and rocked.

30、妈妈于 1962 年去世，爸爸转向沼泽地寻求安慰，在自然寂静的广袤和与自然合一中寻求安慰。直到 80 岁他还在打猎和捕捉。等他划不动船时就种地。83 岁时，他变得太虚弱不能再种地了，只能静静地坐在房间里的摇椅上思考和摇晃。

31、He was sitting there the last time I ever saw him alive, on a July evening in 1967. "Son," he said feebly, "come and sit a while. I want to talk to you". We talked a long time about the good days and bad we'd had together. We talked about how pewter-gray but grand the marsh was in winter with the Vs of ducks and geese swinging downwind and how different and soft it was with the blanket of blue irises covering it in the spring.

31、他一直坐在那儿，直到 1967 年七月的一个晚上，我最后一次还见他活着的时候。“儿子，”他虚弱的说，“过来坐一会，我想和你说话。”我们就在一起聊着度过的快乐、不快乐的时光，谈了很久，谈到了冬天沼泽青灰一片又宏伟壮丽，鸭鹅顺风游下组成 v 字形，春天沼泽上遍布蓝色鸢尾，别具一格又柔软温和。

32、Finally, he turned and looked out the window toward the sun going down. "Old Stump," he said, "in a few hours I'm going to be dead." He waved aside my protests. "Yes," he said, "I guess I'm as ready as anybody ever gets. We've been blessed, your mama and me ——nine of you children still living, and 48 grandchildren and great-grand-children—and most of 'em, I guess, will be going to college. Think of that."

32、最后，他扭头看窗外夕阳落山。“老树桩”他说，“几个小时后我就要死了。”他对我的反对置之不理。“是的，”他说“我猜我跟别人一样也准备好了。我们一直很蒙福，你妈和我--你们九个孩子仍然活着，48 个孙子和重孙子，我猜他们中的大多数将会上大学，想想看。”

33、His voice dropped almost to a whisper. "Strange," he said, eyes clouding with troubled wonder, as if what he was about to say had just occurred to him. "Strange, I can't take one dollar with

me, or a single cow, or even a grain of sand". He slumped down, and I thought that was all.

33、他的声音低到像在对人私语，“奇怪，”他说，眼神中有不安的惊奇，就好像他刚刚想到要说的这句话。“奇怪，我不能带走一美元或是一头母牛，甚至是一粒沙子。”他的声音骤降，我想可能是时候了。

34、But I should have known that Papa always ended any good talk on a strong note. Rousing again, he said, with something like his old authority, "Listen, son, I'm leaving all of you a few dollars in the bank and a few acres of land, and I don't want any of you fussing or bickering over little things like that. I want you to be the kind of brothers and sisters we raised you to be. And remember that each time you have a meeting of the family, your mother and I will be sitting at that meeting with you, You see," he said, brightening considerably, "we're really not leaving you at all. No, we'll be staying right here, watching and listening and being proud of you and..." His voice trailed off, and this time didn't come back.

34、但是我早该知道爸爸总是会有一段话最后升华一下，他再次醒来，带着他旧日的权威的声音说：“听着，儿子，我在银行留给你们一些钱，和若干英亩的土地，我不想你们中的任何一个为像那样的小事而小题大做或是争吵，我想要你们成为我们养大的那种兄弟姐妹。要记得，每次你们进行家庭会议时，我和你妈也和你们一起看着你们。你看，”他的眼光变亮了，“我们不是真的弃你们而去，不，我们就呆在这里，看着你们，听你们说话，为你们骄傲自豪，并且……”他的声音越来越小，最后听不到了，并且这次再没有回来。

35、Papa just never could stop being head of the family, and that's what he'll always be, even though he watches over us now from an empty chair.

35、爸爸一直是一家之主，将来也是，尽管现在他是在一把空空的椅子上看着我们。

⑥ F

1. 节假日里少了平时的压力，这让人感到很舒服。(shut off)

1. Being shut off from pressure during working hours makes one feel comfortable during the holidays.

2. 这些志愿者们承担了让这些乡村孩子受教育责任。

(take sth upon oneself)

2. These volunteers take it upon themselves to make it possible for those rural kids to receive education.

3. 他们用各种各样的规则和禁令来约束孩子。(hem in)

3. They hem in the child with endless rules and restrictions.

4. 我儿子说长大以后要当一名篮球教练。(grow up)

4. My son said he would like to be a basketball coach when he grows up.

5. 如果我们今年不按时完成任务，明年又会很辛苦。

(look forward to)

5. If we don't finish the work in time, we will look forward to another hard year.

6. 经过一番训练, 孩子们的英语水平提高得很快。(pick up)

6. After training, the English level of the kids picked up quickly.

7. 为了能提高成绩, 他决定要花足够的时间来学习。(make a point of)

7. In order to improve his academic achievements, he made a point of spending enough time on study.

② B

overwhelm 【压抑】 sternly 【严厉】 yearn 【渴望】 raise 【提高】 resent 【怨恨; 愤恨; 厌恶】 solace 【安慰; 慰藉】

serious 【严肃的】 subtle 【微妙精细的; 敏感的; 狡猾的】 authority 【权威; 权力; 当局】

impressive 【感人的; 令人钦佩的; 给人以深刻印象的】 quite 【很; 相当; 完全】 prosperity 【繁荣, 成功】

1. He has been living in a foreign country for several years, but recently he found himself overwhelmed by a feeling of homesickness.

1. 他在国外住了好几年, 但最近他发现自己被一种思乡之情压垮了。

2. Tom volunteered to work as an English teacher in the small town, but he resented being used to make money for somebody else.

2. 汤姆自愿在小镇上当英语老师, 但他讨厌被利用来为别人赚钱。

3. Nobody would deny that work and prosperity were the scope of our parents' lives.

3. 没有人否认工作和繁荣是我们生活的范围。

4. The reason some people keep pets is that those lovely animals are great solace to them.

4. 有些人养宠物的原因是那些可爱的动物是他们的安慰。

5. Sam yearned to be a policeman from an early age, but he changed his mind when he grew up.

5. 萨姆从小就渴望当一名警察, 但长大后改变了主意。

6. The two paintings are similar to each other, but there are subtle differences between them.

6. 这两幅画彼此相似, 但两者有细微的差别。

7. We had a reunion party celebrating the twentieth anniversary of our graduation from university. it was quite an occasion.

7. 我们举行了一个聚会, 庆祝我们从大学毕业二十周年。我是一个相当的场合。

8. The work was exhausting: raising funds, managing people and institutions.

8. 这项工作非常累人: 筹集资金、管理人员和机构。

9. "Something's bothering you, isn't it?" she said, her face now serious."

9. 有些东西困扰着你, 不是吗?

10. "Now get a move on, and that's an order," the matron said sternly."

10. 现在行动起来, 这是命令, "女校长严厉地说。

③ C

make it 【成功】; pick up 【采取行动】; jeer at 【嘲笑】; hem in 【包围、限制】; make a point of 【重视】;

get around 【走一走; 从事】; for instance 【例如】; talk up 【重视】; take upon oneself 【把什么当成自己的责任】;

look forward to 【期望】; shut off 【隔离】; call in 【叫过来】; take action 【采取行动 进步】; get up 【起来】;

set forth 【开始做】

1. What is most important at this point is to talk up the new idea to the manager so that something can be done against the sales slide.

1. 在这一点上, 最重要的是向经理谈这个新想法, 以便能针对销售下滑采取措施。

2. Don't worry, once he comes to the States, his English will pick up quickly.

2. 别担心, 他一到美国, 他的英语就会很快提高的。

3. With the Internet and modern communication technology, it is almost impossible for one person to be shut off from the rest of the world, even if he is in a far and remote place.

3. 有了互联网和现代通信技术, 即使一个人在遥远的地方, 也不可能与外界隔绝。

4. It is a good habit **to make a point of** closing the windows and doors before leaving the office.

4.离开办公室前关上门窗是一个好习惯。

5. These days it is very common for the husband **to take** it **upon himself** to do housework, as more and more married women go out to work.

5.如今，随着越来越多的已婚妇女外出工作，丈夫自己做家务是很平常的。

6. In spite of trying very hard, he **has** never really **made it** as an actor.

6.尽管非常努力地努力，他却从未真正成为演员。

7. Although born into a poor family, Tom has refused **to be hemmed** in by fate or circumstances.

7.虽然汤姆出生在一个贫穷的家庭，但他拒绝被命运或环境所困。

8. If we miss this chance for economic development, we may **look forward to** another fifty years of social and economic stagnation.

8.如果我们错过这次经济发展的机会，我们可能期待再有五十年的社会和经济停滞。

9. Don't mind how much it will cost. Just **call** him **in** if he can help us to solve the problem.

9.别介意要花多少钱。如果他能帮助我们解决这个问题，就给他打电话。

10. They were about to **set forth** on a voyage into the unknown.

10.他们即将踏上前往未知事物的航程。

④ D

on the verge of 【在…的边缘】； in the depths of 【在深处】； ahead of 【之前】； hard lot 【苦命】； anything but 【除了】； a pep talk 【动员讲话】； well-to-do 【富裕的】； a touch 【一个触摸】； in thanks 【由于】； on a strong note 【语气强烈地】； out-of-the-way 【偏僻的】； at the bottom of 【在底部】

1. The country is **on the verge of** collapse after being involved in a ten-year-long civil war.

1.这个国家陷入了长达十年的内战，正处于崩溃的边缘。

2. Father was born into a poor working class family, but he never gave in to his **hard lot**.

2.父亲出生在一个贫穷的工人阶级家庭，但他从不向命运屈服。

3. Even **in the depths of** the turbulent times the young man would spend every minute on study and eventually turned out to be an excellent scholar in classical languages.

3.即使在最动荡的年代，这个年轻人也会把每一分钟都花在学习上，最终成为一名优秀的古典语言学者。

4. The visit to Paris was **anything but** success. Almost everybody lost something, either money or bags.

4.这次巴黎之行一点也不成功。几乎每个人都丢了东西，不管是钱还是包。

5. I was surprised to find the politician did not finish his talk **on a strong note**, which was in fact his usual style of speaking.

5.我惊讶地发现那位政治家讲话结束时语气不强，实际上这是他一贯的讲话风格。

6. **A pep talk** is something that could encourage people and lead them to take a positive attitude toward work and study.

6.鼓舞士气的话语可以鼓励人们，引导他们对工作和学习采取积极的态度。

7. Is it necessary that **well-to-do** people give large donations when natural disasters take place?

7.当自然灾害发生时，有钱人有必要捐出大笔钱吗？

8. The manager of the company acknowledged **in thanks** the contribution of all the staff.

8.公司经理对全体员工的贡献表示感谢。

9. Looking thin but not ill and oozing confidence but not cockiness, Victoria Beckham added **a touch** of spice to London Fashion Week.

9.维多利亚·贝克汉姆看上去很瘦，但并没有生病；她洋溢着自信，但并不自大。她为伦敦时装周增添了一丝趣味。

10. A return label is provided for your convenience at the bottom of the form.

10.在底部为您提供了方便的返回标签的形式。

⑤ E

The men methodically prepared for the hurricane. Since water power might be damaged, they filled bathtubs and pails. A power (1) outage was likely, so they checked out batteries for the portable radio and flashlights, and fuel for the lantern. John's father moved a small generator into the downstairs hallway, wired several light bulbs to it and prepared a connection (2) to the refrigerator.

Rain fell (3) steadily that afternoon; gray clouds moved in from the Gulf on the rising wind. The family had an early supper. A neighbor, (4) whose husband was in Vietnam, asked if she and her two children could sit (5) out the storm with the Koshas. Another neighbor came (6) by on his way inland -would the Koshas (7) mind taking care of his dog?

It grew dark before seven o'clock. Wind and rain now whipped the house. John sent his oldest son and daughter upstairs to bring down mattresses and pillows for the children. He wanted to keep the group together on one floor. "Stay away from the windows," he warned, (8) concerned about glass flying from storm-shattered panes. As the wind (9) mounted to roar, the house began leaking—the rain seemingly (10) driven right through the walls. With mops, towels, pots and buckets the Koshas began a struggle against the rapidly spreading water.

人们有条不紊地为飓风做准备。由于水力可能被破坏，他们把浴缸和水桶装满了水。可能会停电，所以他们检查了便携式收音机和手电筒的电池，以及灯笼的燃料。约翰的父亲把一台小发电机搬到楼下的走廊里，在上面接上几个灯泡，并准备连接冰箱。

那天下午雨一直下个不停；起风时，乌云从海湾飘来。全家人早早地吃了晚饭。一位丈夫在越南的邻居问她和她的两个孩子能否和 Koshas 一起度过风暴。另一个邻居在去内陆的路上经过——Koshas 介意照顾他的狗吗？

不到七点天就黑了。风和雨拍打着房子。约翰让他的大儿子和女儿上楼去给孩子们拿床垫和枕头。他想把大家聚在一层楼里。“离窗户远点，”他警告说，担心玻璃会被暴风雨打碎的玻璃上飞出来。随着风越来越大，房子开始漏水——雨水似乎直接打穿了墙壁。Koshas 一家用拖把、毛巾、罐子和水桶开始与迅速蔓延的洪水搏斗。

3. Propaganda Techniques in Advertising

① 文章翻译

1. We Americans, adults and children alike are being seduced. We are being brainwashed. And few of us protest. Why? Because the seducers and the brainwashers are the advertisers we willingly invite into our homes. We are victims, seemingly content-even eager-to be victimized. One study reports that each of us, during an average day, is exposed to over five hundred advertising claims of various types. This bombardment may even increase in the future, since current trends include ads on movie screens, shopping carts, videocassettes, even public television. We read advertisers' messages in newspapers and magazines; we watch their alluring images on television. We absorb their messages into our subconscious.

1. 我们美国人，成年人和儿童都在被诱惑。我们正在被洗脑。我们中很少有人提出抗议。为什么？因为诱惑者和洗脑者是我们乐意邀请的广告商。我们是受害者，似乎满足于甚至渴望成为受害者。一项研究报告称，我们每个人平均每天都会接触到 500 多个不同类型的广告。这种轰炸在未来可能还会增加，因为目前的趋势包括在电影屏幕、购物车、录像带甚至公共电视上播放广告。我们在报纸和杂志上阅读广告商的信息；我们在电视上观看他们诱人的画面。我们将他们的信息吸收到我们的潜意识中。

2. Advertisers lean heavily on propaganda to sell their products, whether the "product" is a brand of toothpaste, a candidate for

office, or a political viewpoint. Propaganda is a systematic effort to influence people's opinions, to win them over to a certain view or side. Propaganda is not necessarily concerned with what is true or false, good or bad. Propagandists simply want people to believe the messages being sent. Advertisers often use subtle deceptions to sway people's opinions; they may even use what amount to outright lies.

2. 广告商大量依靠宣传来销售他们的产品，无论“产品”是牙膏品牌、公职候选人还是政治观点。宣传是一种系统性的努力，目的是影响人们的意见，使他们接受某一观点或观点。宣传不一定是关于什么是真的或假的，好的或坏的。宣传者只是希望人们相信所传递的信息。广告商经常使用微妙的欺骗手段来左右人们的观点；他们甚至可能会利用这些数字来公然撒谎。

3. What kind of propaganda techniques do advertisers use? There are seven common types:

3. 广告商使用什么样的宣传技巧？共有七种常见类型：

4. **Name-Calling.** Name-calling is a propaganda tactic in which a competitor is referred to with negatively charged names or comments. By using such negative associations, propagandists try to arouse feelings of mistrust, fear, and even hate in their audiences. For example, a political advertisement may label an opposing candidate a "loser," "fence-sitter," or "warmonger."

Depending on the advertiser's target market, labels such as "a friend of big business" or "a dues-paying member of the party in power" can be the epithets that damage an opponent. Ads for products also often use name-calling. An American manufacturer may refer in its commercial, for instance, to a "foreign car"- not an "imported one." The label of foreignness will have unpleasant connotations in many people's minds. Another example is the MasterCard ad that shows a man trying unsuccessfully to get some cash with his American Express card. A childhood rhyme claims that "names can never hurt me," but name-calling is an effective way to damage the opposition, whether it is another credit card company or a congressional candidate.

4. 中伤宣传法。中伤宣传法是一种宣传策略，在这种策略中，对竞争对手的称呼是带有负面影响的名字或评论。通过这种负面联想，宣传者试图唤起不信任感。观众中的恐惧，甚至仇恨。例如，一则政治广告可能会将一名反对候选人贴上“失败者”、“骑墙派”或“战争贩子”的标签根据广告商的目标市场，诸如“大企业的朋友”或“执政党缴纳会费的成员”之类的标签可能是损害对手利益的绰号。产品广告也经常使用点名。例如，美国制造商可能在其商业广告中提到“外国汽车”，而不是“进口汽车”外国人的标签在许多人心目中会有令人不快的含义。另一个例子是万事达卡的广告，该广告显示一名男子试图用他的美国运通卡获取现金，但未成功。一首儿时的童谣声称“名字会伤害我”，但无论是另一家信用卡公司还是国会候选人，中伤宣传都是伤害反对派的有效方式。

5. Glittering Generalities. A glittering generality is an important-sounding but general claim for which no explanation or proof is offered. It is the opposite of name-calling. Advertisers who use glittering generalities surround their products with attractive - and slippery-words and phrases. They use vague terms that are difficult to define and that may have different meanings to different people, such as "great," "progress," "beautiful," and "super." This kind of language stirs positive feelings in people, feelings that may spill over to the product or idea being pitched. As with name-calling, the emotional response may overwhelm logic. Target audiences accept the product without thinking very much about what the glittering generalities really mean.

5. (虚夸空谈法) 闪闪发光的概括。闪闪发光的普遍性是一个听起来很重要但却很普遍的主张，对此没有任何解释或证据。这与点名广告商截然相反，广告商在他们的产品周围用吸引人的、滑腻的词语和短语来概括。他们使用难以定义的模糊术语，对不同的人可能有不同的含义，如“伟大”、“进步”、“美丽”和“超级”这种语言会激发人们的积极情绪，这种情绪可能会蔓延到所推销的产品或想法中。和点名一样，马云的情绪反应压倒了逻辑。目标受众接受该产品时，没有考虑到这些闪光的概括的真正含义。

6. The ads for politicians and political causes often use glittering generalities because such buzzwords can influence votes. Election slogans include high-sounding but basically empty phrases like the following:

6. 政客和政治事业的广告经常使用闪亮的概括，因为这样的流行

语会影响选票。选举口号包括冠冕堂皇但基本上是空洞的短语，如：

7. "He cares about people." (That's nice, but is he a better candidate than his opponent?)

"Vote for progress." (Progress by whose standards?)

"They'll make this country great again." (Does "great" mean the same thing to the candidate as it does to me?)

"Vote for the future." (What kind of future?)

7. “他关心人。”（这很好，但他是比他的对手更好的候选人吗？）

“投票支持进步。”（以谁的标准衡量进展？）

“他们会让这个国家再次伟大起来。”（对候选人来说，“伟大”和对我来说是一样的意思吗？）

“为未来投票。”（什么样的未来？）

8. Ads for consumer goods are also sprinkled with generalities. Product names, for instance, are often designed to evoke good feelings: Loves diapers, New Freedom feminine hygiene products, Joy liquid detergent, and Loving Care hair color. Product slogans lean heavily on vague but comforting phrases: Kinney is "The Great American Shoe Store," General Electric "brings good things to life," and Dow Chemical "lets you do great things." "We are also told that Chevrolet is the "heartbeat of America" and Coke is "the real thing."

8. 消费品广告中也充斥着泛泛而谈。例如，产品名称通常是为了唤起良好的感觉而设计的：爱尿布、新自由女性卫生产品、Joy 液体洗涤剂 and 爱心护理发色。产品口号主要依靠模糊但令人安慰的词语：金尼是“伟大的美国鞋店”，通用电气“给生活带来美好的事物”，陶氏化学“让你做伟大的事情”我们还被告知，雪佛兰是“美国的心跳”，可口可乐是“真正的东西”

9. Transfer. In transfer, advertisers try to improve the image of a product by associating it with a symbol or image most people respect and admire, like the American flag or Uncle Sam. The advertisers hope that the trust and prestige attached to the symbol or image will carry over to the product. Many companies use transfer devices to identify their products: Lincoln Insurance shows a profile of the president; Continental Insurance portrays a Revolutionary War Minuteman; Amtrak's logo is red, white, and blue; Liberty Mutual's corporate symbol is the Statue of Liberty; Allstate's name is cradled by a pair of protective, fatherly hands.

9. 转移宣传法。在转移过程中，广告商试图通过将产品与大多数人尊敬和敬佩的象征或形象联系起来来改善产品的形象，如美国国旗或山姆大叔。广告商希望与象征或形象相关的信任和威望能够延续到产品中。许多公司使用传输设备来识别他们的产品：林肯保险公司展示了总统的个人资料；大陆保险公司描绘了一个革命战争中的民兵；美国铁路公司的标志是红色、白色和蓝色；自由互助银行的公司标志是自由女神像；Allstate 的名字由一双保护性的、慈父般的手托着。

10. Corporations also use the transfer technique when they sponsor prestigious shows on radio and television. These shows function as symbols of dignity and class. Kraft Corporation, for

instance, sponsored a Leonard Bernstein Conducts Beethoven concert, while Gulf Oil is the sponsor of National Geographic specials and Mobil supports public television's Masterpiece Theater. In this way, corporations reach an educated, influential audience and improve their public image by associating themselves with quality programming.

10. 公司在赞助著名的广播和电视节目时也使用转移技术。这些都是尊严和阶级的象征。例如，卡夫公司（Kraft Corporation）赞助了一场伦纳德·伯恩斯坦（Leonard Bernstein）主持的贝多芬音乐会，海湾石油公司（Gulf Oil）赞助了《国家地理》（National Geographic）特辑，而美孚公司（Mobil）则支持公共电视台的杰作剧院。通过这种方式，企业可以接触到受过教育的、有影响力的受众，并通过与高质量的节目相关联来改善其公众形象。

11. Political candidates, of course, practically wrap themselves in the flag. Ads for a candidate often show either the Washington Monument, a Fourth of July parade, the Stars and Stripes, or a bald eagle soaring over the mountains. The national anthem or "America the Beautiful" may play softly in the background. Such appeals to Americans' love of country surround the candidate with an aura of patriotism and integrity.

11. 当然，政治候选人实际上是把自己裹在国旗里。候选人的广告通常显示华盛顿纪念碑、7月4日游行、星条旗或秃鹰在山上翱翔。国歌或“美丽的美国”可以在背景中轻柔地演奏。这种对美国人爱国情怀的呼吁使候选人笼罩在爱国主义和正直的气氛中。

12. **Testimonial.** The testimonial is one of advertisers' most-used propaganda techniques. Similar to the transfer device, the testimonial capitalizes on the admiration people have for a celebrity—even though the celebrity is not an expert on the product being sold.

12. **(证词宣传法)** 证明。推荐书是广告商最常用的宣传手段之一。与转移装置类似，该证明利用了人们对某位名人的钦佩，即使该名人不是所售产品的专家。

13. Print and television ads offer a nonstop parade of testimonials: here's Cher for Holiday Spas; here's basketball star Michael Jordan eating Wheaties; Michael Jackson sings about Pepsi; American Express features a slew of well-known people who assure us that they never go anywhere without their American Express card. Testimonials can sell movies, too; newspaper ads for films often feature favorable comments by well-known reviewers. And, in recent years, testimonials have played an important role in pitching books; the backs of paperbacks frequently list complimentary blurbs by celebrities.

13. 印刷品和电视广告提供了不间断的推荐：这里是度假水疗中心的雪儿；篮球明星迈克尔·乔丹正在吃麦片；迈克尔·杰克逊唱百事可乐；美国运通有一大批知名人士，他们向我们保证，如果没有美国运通卡，他们哪儿也去不了。推荐书也可以卖电影；报纸上的电影广告常常以著名评论家的好评为特色。近年来，推荐书在推销书籍方面发挥了重要作用；平装书经常会列出名人的免费广告。

14. As illogical as testimonials sometimes are (Pepsi's Michael Jackson, for instance, is a health-food adherent who does not drink soft drinks), they are effective propaganda. We like the person so much we like the product too.

14. 尽管推荐有时不合逻辑（例如，百事可乐的迈克尔·杰克逊是一位不喝软饮料的健康食品拥护者），但它们有效的宣传。我们非常喜欢这个人，我们也喜欢这个产品。

15. **Plain Folks.** The plain folks approach says, in effect, "Buy me or vote for me. I'm just like you. "Regular folks will surely like Bob Evans's Down on the Farm Country Sausage or good old-fashioned Country Time Lemonade. Some ads emphasize the idea that "we're all in the same boat." We see people making long-distance calls for just the reasons we do— to put the baby on the phone to Grandma or to tell Mom we love her. And how do these folksy, warmhearted scenes affect us? They're supposed to make us feel that AT&T—the multinational corporate giant—has the same values we do. Similarly, we are introduced to the "little people" at Ford, the ordinary folks who work on the assembly line, not to bigwigs in their executive offices. What's the purpose of such an approach? To encourage us to buy a car built by these honest, hardworking "everyday Joes" who care about quality as much as we do.

15. **(亲民宣传法)** 普通人。普通人的方法实际上是说，“买我或者投票给我，我和你一样。”普通人肯定会喜欢 Bob Evans's Down on the Farm Country 香肠或老式的乡村时光柠檬水。一些广告强调“我们都在同一条船上”我们看到人们打长途电话的原因正是我们这样做的原因——给奶奶打电话，或者告诉妈妈我们爱她。这些平易近人、热情的场景对我们有何影响？他们应该让我们觉得，美国电话电报公司这个跨国公司巨头拥有与我们相同的价值观。同样，我们被介绍给福特公司的“小人物”，即在装配线上工作的普通人，而不是高管办公室的大人物。这种方法的目的是什么？鼓励我们购买一辆由这些诚实、勤劳的“日常工作人员”制造的汽车，他们和我们一样关心质量。

16. Political advertisements make almost as much use of the "plain folks" appeal as they do of transfer devices. Candidates wear hard hats, farmers' caps, and assembly-line coveralls. They jog around the block and carry their own luggage through the airport. The idea is to convince voters that the candidates are at heart average people with the same values, goals, and needs as you and I have.

16. 政治广告对“普通人”吸引力的利用几乎与对转移装置的利用一样多。候选人戴安全帽、农民帽和流水线工作服。他们绕着街区慢跑，自己提着行李穿过机场。其目的是让选民相信，候选人在内心深处是与你我有着相同价值观、目标和需求的普通人。

17. **Card Stacking.** When people say that "the cards were stacked against me," they mean that they were never given a fair chance. Applied to propaganda, card stacking means telling half-truths—misrepresenting the facts by suppressing relevant evidence. Card stacking is a difficult form of propaganda both to detect and to combat. When a candidate claims that an opponent has "changed

his mind three times on this important issue," we tend to accept the claim without investigating whether the candidate had good reasons for changing his mind. Many people are simply swayed by the implication that the candidate is "waffling" on the issue.

17. **(洗牌作弊法)** 卡片堆叠。当人们说“这张牌对我不利”时，他们的意思是他们从来没有得到过公平的机会。应用于宣传，卡片堆砌意味着讲半个事实——通过隐瞒相关证据来歪曲事实。卡片堆砌是一种难以发现和打击的宣传形式。当候选人声称对手“在这个重要问题上改变了主意三次”时，我们倾向于在不调查候选人是否有充分理由改变主意的情况下接受这种说法。许多人只是被候选人在这个问题上“胡言乱语”的暗示所左右。

18. Advertisers also use a card-stacking trick when they make an unfinished claim. For example, they will say that their product has "twice as much pain reliever." We are left with a favorable impression. We don't usually ask, "Twice as much pain reliever as what?" When Ford claimed that its LTD model was "400 percent quieter," many people assumed that the LTD must be quieter than all other cars. When taken to court, however, Ford admitted that the phrase referred to the difference between the noise level inside and outside the LTD.

18. 广告商在做出来未完成的声明时也会使用卡片堆叠技巧。例如，他们会说他们的产品有“两倍的止痛药”给我们留下了良好的印象。我们通常不会问，“止痛药的用量是什么的两倍？”当福特声称它的 LTD 车型“安静了 400%”时，许多人认为 LTD 肯定比其他所有车型都安静。然而，当被带上法庭时，福特承认这句话指的是有限公司内部和外部噪音水平的差异。

19. **Bandwagon.** In the bandwagon technique, advertisers urge, "Everyone's doing it. Why don't you?" This kind of propaganda appeals to the deep desire many have not to be different. Political ads tell us to vote for the "winning candidate." Advertisers know we tend to feel comfortable doing what others do; we want to be on the winning team. Or ads show a series of people proclaiming, "I'm voting for the Senator. I don't know why anyone wouldn't." Again, the audience feels under pressure to conform.

19. **(时尚法)** 潮流。广告商们极力鼓吹，在潮流技术中，“每个人都在这样做。你为什么不做呢？”这种宣传吸引了许多人的深层欲望，这一点也不例外。政治广告告诉我们投票给“获胜的候选人”广告商知道，我们做别人做的事往往感觉很舒服；我们想加入获胜的队伍。或者广告中有一系列人宣称：“我投参议员的票，我不知道为什么会有人不投。”观众再次感受到了顺从的压力。

20. The bandwagon approach is also a staple of consumer ads. They tell us, for example, that "Nobody doesn't like Sara Lee" (the message is that you must be weird if you don't). They tell us that

"Most people prefer Brand X two to one over other leading brands" (to be like the majority, we should buy Brand X). If we don't drink Pepsi, we're left out of "the Pepsi generation." To take part in "America's favorite health kick," the National Dairy Council urges us to drink milk. And Honda motorcycle ads, praising the virtues of being a follower, tell us, "Follow the leader. He's on a Honda."

20. 随波逐流的方式也是消费者广告的主要内容。例如，他们告诉我们，“没有人不喜欢莎拉·李”（信息是，如果你不喜欢，你一定很奇怪）。他们告诉我们，“与其他领先品牌相比，大多数人更喜欢品牌 X 二比一”（为了像大多数人一样，我们应该购买品牌 X）。如果我们不喝百事可乐，我们就被排除在“百事一代”之外为了参加“美国最喜爱的健康运动”，国家乳制品委员会敦促我们喝牛奶。本田摩托车广告，赞扬了跟随者的优点，告诉我们，“跟随领导者，他本田车上。”

21. Why do these propaganda techniques work? Why do so many of us buy the products, viewpoints, and candidates urged on us by propaganda messages? They work because they appeal to our emotions, not to our minds. Clear thinking requires hard work: analyzing a claim, researching the facts, examining both sides of an issue, using logic to see the flaw in an argument. Many of us would rather let the propagandists do our thinking for us. Because propaganda is so effective, it is important to detect it and understand how it is used. We may conclude, after close examination, that some propaganda sends a truthful, worthwhile message. Some advertising, for instance, urges us not to drive drunk, to become volunteers, to contribute to charity. We may even agree that a particular soap or soda is "super." Even so, we must be aware that propaganda is being used. otherwise, we will have consented to handing over to others our independence of thought and action.

21. 这些宣传技巧为什么有效？为什么我们中有这么多人会购买宣传信息所鼓动的产品、观点和候选人？它们之所以有效，是因为它们能吸引我们的情感，而不是我们的思想。清晰的思维需要艰苦的工作：分析主张，研究事实，审视问题的两面，用逻辑来发现论点中的缺陷。我们中的许多人宁愿让宣传者替我们思考。因为宣传是如此有效，所以发现它并了解它是如何使用的是很重要的。经过仔细研究，我们可以得出结论，一些宣传传达了一个真实、有价值的信息。例如，一些广告敦促我们不要酒后驾车，不要成为志愿者，不要为慈善事业捐款。我们甚至可能同意，一种特殊的肥皂或苏打水是“超级的”即便如此，我们也必须意识到宣传正在被使用。否则，我们将同意将我们思想和行动的独立性移交给他人。

② B

1. Dolly writes with eloquence about the appeal of the Jewish faith for her.

多丽以雄辩的口才描写了犹太信仰对她的吸引力。

2. Politicians and voters alike are too concerned with short-term problems.

政客和选民都太关心短期问题。

3. His strange behavior **aroused** the suspicions of the police.

他的奇怪行为引起了警察的怀疑。

4. A new blockbuster has been just released **featuring** a couple of well-known Hollywood actors and actresses.

一部由好莱坞几位著名男女演员主演的新大片刚刚上映。

5. The congressional candidate gave many promises which may **sway** people's decision in voting.

这位国会候选人作了许多承诺，这些承诺可能会影响人们投票的决定。

6. I've only got a **vague** idea of what he wants for this project.

我对他这个项目想要什么只有一个模糊的概念。

7. A good joke usually **evokes** much laughter.

一个好的笑话通常会引起很多笑声。

8. If you wish to be a member, you must **conform** to the rules of our club.

如果你想成为会员，你必须遵守我们俱乐部的规则。

9. She is a partner in one of New York's oldest and most **prestigious** law firms.

她是纽约一家历史最悠久、最负盛名的律师事务所的合伙人。

10. Please **label** the place settings with the names of the guests and put them on the table in order.

请用客人的名字在餐具上做标记，并按顺序摆放在桌子上。

11. Abortion is still a very emotionally **charged** issue in the U.S.

在美国，堕胎仍然是一个非常伦理化的问题。

12. She **urged** upon him the need for extreme secrecy.

她力劝他务必保守秘密。

③ C

1. She did a good presentation at today's meeting except that one minor detail **was left out**.

她在今天的会议上做了一个很好的报告，只是漏掉了一个小细节。

2. The British government **handed over** Hong Kong to the Chinese government in 1997, which was a great event for the Chinese people.

1997年，英国政府将香港移交给中国政府，这是中国人民的一件大事。

3. **A slew of** well-known people attended today's opening ceremony.

许多名人出席了今天的开幕式。

4. His excessive weight **exposes** him **to** a lot of joking at the office.

他体重过重，使他在办公室里常受人取笑。

5. In the past, people would **associate** jiaozi **with** the Spring Festival in China.

在过去，人们会把饺子和春节联系在一起。

6. The program showed that the officials were **at heart** ordinary people like everybody else, but in fact they were not.

这个节目表明，这些官员本质上和普通人一样，但事实上他们不是。

7. To get support is one thing, to **win over** people's hearts is another thing.

得到支持是一回事，赢得人心是另一回事。

8. The recovery of the stock market will **lean on** the confidence of the investors, I suppose.

我想，股票市场的复苏取决于投资者的信心。

9. The world leaders ought to re-consider the policy of **appealing to** arms to settle the disputes between countries.

世界各国领导人应该重新考虑诉诸武力解决国家间争端的政策。

10. **In effect**, the criminals have already been punished without trials.

实际上，这些罪犯没有经过审判就受到了惩罚。

11. And obviously, if we feel this way about something as small as ordering at a restaurant, it can influence and **carry over** to the big things in our lives.

很明显，如果我们对像在餐馆点餐这样的小事有这样的感觉，它会影响并延续到我们生活中的大事上。

12. After fierce discussion, the whole class finally consented to the proposal raised by the little girl to come to school an hour later than usual time.

经过激烈的讨论，全班终于同意了小女孩提出的比平时晚一个小时来学校的建议。

④ D

alluring images 【诱人的图片】; public image 【公众形象】; fair chance 【公平的机会】; an average day 【平均每天】; ordinary folks 【普通百姓】; deep desire 【深层愿望】; important sounding 【听起来重要】; assembly line 【装配线】; clear thinking 【清晰的思路】; target audiences 【目标观众】; average people 【普通人】

1. One report said that on an average day it took two hours to get around town, indicating the worsening of traffic jams.

一份报告称，平均每天，人们要花两个小时才能到达市区，这表明交通堵塞状况正在恶化。

2. Behind the consumption activities lies the deep desire of consumers to “catch up with the Jones.”

消费活动的背后是消费者“追琼斯”的深层愿望。

3. During travel I prefer meeting ordinary folks to visiting sites of interest and scenic spots.

在旅行中，我更喜欢和普通人见面，而不是参观名胜古迹。

4. With the coming of the Olympic Games, the city has taken many measures to improve its public image.

随着奥运会的到来，这个城市采取了很多措施来改善它的公众形象。

5. Not only hard work but also clear thinking is required to detect the false messages in many ads.

在许多广告中，发现虚假信息不仅需要努力，还需要清晰的思维。

6. In fact it is the average people not the celebrities who are supporting the entertainment industry.

事实上，是普通人在支持娱乐产业，而不是名人。

7. The assembly line is the symbol of industrialization while the computer is the hallmark of the information age.

装配线是工业化的象征，而计算机是信息时代的标志。

8. All soap operas have their target audiences that's why they are always welcome to some viewers.

所有的肥皂剧都有自己的目标观众，这就是为什么它们总是受到一些观众的欢迎。

9. I found out the product was not the same as its alluring images on TV.

我发现这个产品和电视上诱人的形象不一样。

10. The project is important sounding but lacks the support to be carried out.

这个项目听起来很重要，但缺乏实施的支持。

⑥ F

1. 有些广告的成功在于充分利用了人们崇拜名人的心理。(hang up)

The success of some ads lies in that they fully capitalize on people's psychology of worshipping celebrities.

2. 要把这么大的一个企业交给一个二十几岁的年轻人我还真有点不放心。(hand over)

I am really concerned that such a big company will be handed over to a young man in his twenties.

3. 这个节目的目的是要告诉观众这些英雄们在本质上和我们一样，都是平常人。(at heart)

The purpose of this program is to tell the audience that these heroes are at heart ordinary people just like us.

4. 诉诸理智而不是情感，这是处理矛盾的一个基本原则。(appeal to)

One basic principle in solving conflict is to appeal to mind not emotion.

5. 和一种情形关联的情感很容易转移到别的情形中。(attach to)

It's easy to let the emotions attached to one situation spill over into others.

6. 长时间在阳光下暴露皮肤容易得皮肤癌，这也是我不喜欢在海滩上晒太阳的原因。(expose to)

One may get skin cancer easily by exposing oneself to the sun for a long time. That is why I don't like to lie on the beach enjoying sunshine.

7. 越是在艰难环境里，越要互相依赖，才能最后克服困难。(lean on)

The harder the situation is, the more people should lean on each other. Only in this way can difficulties be

eventually overcome.

⑤ E

Advertisers' use of doublespeak is endless. Rosser Reeves has explained advertising's function this way: to make (1)something out of nothing. The best way advertisers can make something out of nothing is (2)through words. Although there are a lot of visual images used on television and in magazines and (3)newspapers, every advertiser wants to create that memorable line that will stick in the public's (4)consciousness.

The variations, combinations, and permutations of doublespeak used in advertising go on and on, running from the use of rhetorical questions ("Wouldn't you really rather have a Buick?")(5)to flattering you with compliments("The lady has taste. We think a cigar smoker is someone special."). You know, of course, how you're(6)supposed to answer those questions, and you know that those compliments are just leading up to the sales pitches for the products. (7)Before you dismiss such tricks of the trade as obvious, however, just remember that all of these statements and questions were part of very successful advertising campaigns.

A more subtle approach is the ad that proclaims a supposedly unique quality for a product, a quality that (8)really isn't unique."If it doesn't say Goodyear, it can't be Polyglas." Sounds good, doesn't it? Polyglas is available only from Goodyear because Goodyear copyrighted that trade name. Any other tire manufacturer could make exactly the (9)same tire but could not call it Polyglas, because that (10)would be copyright infringement. Polyglas is simply Goodyear's name for its fiberglass-reinforced tire.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. A something ; | 2. C through; | 3. A newspapers; | 4. C consciousness; | 5. B to |
| 6. A supposed; | 7. C Before; | 8. B really; | 9. C same; | 10. A would |

广告商使用双重语言是无止境的。Rosser Reeves 这样解释了广告的功能：从无到有。广告商从无到有的最好方式是通过文字。尽管电视、杂志和报纸上使用了大量的视觉图像，但每个广告商都想创造一条能让公众铭记的广告线。

广告中使用的 doublespeak 的变体、组合和排列层出不穷，都是通过使用反问句（“你真的不想买一辆别克吗？”）用赞美来恭维你（“这位女士很有品味。我们认为抽雪茄的人很特别。”）。你知道，当然，你应该如何回答这些问题，你知道这些赞美只是引导产品的销售宣传。然而，在你们认为这些交易技巧显而易见之前，请记住所有这些陈述和问题都是非常成功的广告活动的一部分。

一个更微妙的方法是广告，它宣称一种产品应该具有独特的品质，而这种品质实际上并不独特。“如果它不说晚安，就不可能是 Polyglas。”听起来不错，不是吗？Polyglas 只能从固特异获得，因为固特异对该商品名拥有版权。任何其他轮胎制造商都可以生产完全相同的轮胎，但不能称之为 Polyglas，因为这将侵犯版权。Polyglas 只是固特异玻璃纤维增强轮胎的名字。

4. How to deal with a difficult boss

① 文章翻译

1. Bad bosses often have a recognizable modus operandi. Harry Levinson, a management psychologist in Waltham, Massachusetts, has catalogued problem bosses, from the bully to the jellyfish to the disapproving perfectionist. If you're suffering from a bad boss, chances are he or she combines several of these traits and can be dealt with effectively if you use the right strategy.

糟糕的老板通常有一种可以识别的“手段”。阿舒塞茨沃勒姆的一位管理心理学家哈利文森对“问题老板”进行了分类，从恃强凌弱的人到“犹太教徒”，再到优柔寡断型。如果你是从阿巴德老板那里得到好处的话，他/她很有可能结合了这些特点，如果你采取正确的策略，他/她就能得到有效的处理。

2. **The Bully.** During his first week on the job, a new account manager at a small Pennsylvania advertising agency agreed to return some materials to a client. When he mentioned

this at a staff meeting, the boss turned beet red, his lips began to quiver, and he shouted that the new employee should call his client and confess he didn't know anything about the advertising business and would not be returning the materials.

欺压下属。在他工作的第一周，他在一家小公司担任新的客户经理。宾夕法尼亚州一家广告公司同意向一位客户提供一些材料。当他在一次员工会议上提到这一点时，老板脸红了，嘴唇开始颤抖，他高呼新员工应该打电话给他的客户，承认他什么都不知道关于广告业务，不退还材料。

3. Over the next few months, as the account manager watched coworkers cower under the boss's browbeating, he realized that the tyrant fed on fear. Employees who tried the hardest to avoid his ire were most likely to catch it. "He was like a schoolyard bully," the manager recalls, "and I've known since childhood that, when confronted, most bullies

back down.

在接下来的几个月里,客户经理看着同事们在老板的威吓,使他意识到暴君的恐惧。我是最努力的员工为了避免他的愤怒,我们很可能会抓住它“他就像一个校园恶霸,”经理回忆道,“我从小就知道,在面对困难时,大多数奥的斯人都会退缩。

4.Armed with newfound confidence and growing knowledge of the ad business, he matched his boss's behavior. "If he raised his voice, I'd raise mine," the manager recalls. True to type, the boss started to treat him with grudging respect. Eventually, the young man moved up the ranks and was rarely subjected to his boss's outbursts.

带着新获得的信心和对广告业务日益增长的了解,他的行为与他的老板一致。“如果他提高声音,我也会提高我的声音,”这位经理回忆道。果然,老板开始以勉强的尊重态度对待他。最终,这位年轻人升职了,很少受到老板的责骂。

5.Although standing up to the bully often works, it could make matters worse. Mardy Grothe recommends a different strategy: reasoning with him after he's calmed down. "Some bosses have had a problem with temper control all their lives and are not pleased with this aspect of their personality," he explains. Want a litmus test? If the boss attempts to compensate for an outburst by overreacting and trying to "make nice" the next day, says Grothe, he or she feels guilty about yesterday's behavior. 尽管反抗欺负者通常有效,但它可能会让事情变得更糟。玛迪·格罗斯建议采取另一种策略:在他冷静下来之后再跟他讲道理。他解释说:“有些老板一辈子都在控制情绪方面存在问题,他们对自己性格的这一方面并不满意。”想要一块试金石吗?如果老板想您可以通过反应过度和第二天友好的方式来弥补情绪的爆发 Grothe, 他或她对昨天的行为感到内疚。

6.Grothe suggests explaining to your boss how his temper affects you. For instance, you might say, "I know you're trying to improve my performance, but yelling makes me less productive because it upsets me."

7.Whatever strategy you choose, deal with the bully as soon as possible, because "once a dominant/subservient relationship is established, it becomes difficult to loosen," warns industrial psychologist James Fisher. Fisher also suggests confronting your boss behind closed doors whenever possible, to avoid being disrespectful) If your boss continues to be overbearing, try these strategies from psychologist Leonard Felder, author of Does Someone at Work Treat You Badly?

Grothe 建议你向老板解释他的脾气是如何影响你的。例如,你可以说,“我知道你在努力提高我的表现,但大喊大叫会让我效率降低,因为它让我心烦。”

无论你选择哪种策略,都要尽快与欺凌者打交道,因为“一旦建立起支配/从属关系,就很难放松了,”工业心理学家詹姆斯·费雪警告说。Fisher 还建议,只要有可能,你就应该关起门来与老板对抗,避免表现出不尊重)如果你的老板还是很霸道,试试下面的策略。

•To keep your composure while the boss is screaming repeat a calming phrase to yourself, such as "Ignore the anger. It isn't yours." •Focus on a humorous aspect of your boss's appearance. if she's got a double chin., watch her flesh shake while she's yammering."By realizing that even the most intimidating people are vulnerable, you can more easily relax," explains Felder. •Wait for your boss to take a breath. Then try this comeback line: want to hear what you're saying. You've got to slow down." Finally, never relax with an abusive boss, no matter how charming he or she can be, says Stanley Bing. "The bully will worm his or her way into your heart as a way of positioning your face under his foot.

为了在老板尖叫时保持镇静,重复一句让人平静的话你自己,比如“忽略愤怒,它不是你的。”关注你老板外表的幽默方面如果她有双下巴,看着她说话的时候肉在颤抖。“意识到即使是最可怕的人们很脆弱,你可以更轻松地放松,”费尔德解释道。等你的老板喘口气。然后试试这句话:想听听你在说什么。你必须放慢速度斯坦利·宾说,最后,不要和一个爱骂人的老板放松,不管他或她意见有多迷人。“恃强凌弱的人会把他的 w 虫蛀进你的心里,作为反馈一种报复的方式把你的脸放在他的脚下。

8.The Workaholic. "Some bosses don't know the difference between work and play, says Nancy Ahlrichs, vice president of client services at the Indianapolis office of Right Associates, an international outplacement firm. "If you want to reach them at night or on a Saturday, just call the office." Worse, such a boss invades your every waking hour, making it all but impossible to separate your own home life from the office.

9.Ahlrichs advises setting limits on your availability. Make sure the boss knows you can be reached in a crisis, but as a matter of practice go home at a set time. If he responds angrily, reassure him that you will tackle any project first thing in the morning. Get him to set the priorities, so you can decide which tasks can wait.

10.If you have good rapport with the boss, says Mardy Grothe, consider discussing the problem openly. Your goal is to convince him that just as he needs to meet deadlines, you have personal responsibilities that are equally important.

工作狂型。“有些老板不知道工作和娱乐的区别,印第安纳波利斯 Right 办公室客户服务副总裁南希·阿里克斯说国际新职介绍公司。“如果你想在晚上或周六联系他们,只要打

电话到办公室就可以了。”更糟糕的是，这样的老板每时每刻都在侵扰你，让你几乎不可能把自己的家庭生活和办公室生活分开。

阿里克建议对你的空闲时间设限，确保老板知道你可以在危机中到达，但作为一种实践，在规定的时间内回家。

Mardy Grothe 说，如果你和老板关系很好，可以考虑公开地讨论这个问题。你的目标是说服他，就像他需要在最后期限前完成任务一样，你也有同样重要的个人责任。

11.The Jellyfish.“My boss hires people with the assumption that we all know our jobs, says a woman who works for a small firm in New England.” Unfortunately, he hates conflict. If someone makes a mistake, we have to tiptoe around instead of moving to correct it, so we don't hurt anyone's feelings.”

12.Her boss is a jellyfish. He has refused to establish even a basic pecking order” in his office. As a result, a secretary sat on important correspondence for over a month, risking a client's tax write-offs. Because no one supervises the firm's support staff, the secretary never received a reprimand, and nobody was able to prevent such mishaps from recurring. The jellyfish simply can't take charge because he's afraid of creating conflicts.

13.“you must take charge” suggests Lee Colby, a Minneapolis-based management consultant. “Tell the jellyfish: 'This is what I think I ought to be doing. What do you think?' You are taking the first step, without stepping on your boss's toes.”

14.Building an indecisive supervisor's confidence is another good strategy. For example, if you can supply hard facts and figures, you can then use them to justify any course you recommend-and gently ease the jellyfish into taking a firmer position.

优柔寡断型。我的老板雇佣员工时，会假设我们都了解自己的工作，一位在新英格兰一家小公司工作的女士说。不幸的是，他讨厌冲突。如果有人犯了错误，我们必须踮起脚尖，而不是去纠正它，这样我们就不会伤害任何人的感情。”

她的老板是个“优柔寡断人”。他甚至拒绝在他的办公室里建立一个基本的等级制度。结果，一位秘书把重要的信件积压了一个多月，冒着客户税务注销的风险。由于没有人监督枞树的后勤人员，秘书从来没有受到过训斥，也没有人能够阻止这样的灾难再次发生。

所以你必须带上充电器。”Lee Colby 是一家总部位于那不勒斯的管理公司顾问。“告诉软弱无能的人：‘这是我认为我应该做的。你怎么看？’这是你迈出的第一步，而不是踩着老板的脚。”

培养优柔寡断的上司的信心并不是她的好策略。例如，如果你能提供确凿的事实和数据，你就可以用它们来证明你的任何课程轻柔地让水母保持稳固的姿势。

15.The Perfectionist. When Nancy Ahlrichs was fresh out of college, she landed her first full-time job, supervising the advertising design and layout of a small-town newspaper. On deadline day, the paper's irritable general manager would suddenly appear over her shoulder, inspecting her work for errors. Then he'd ask a barrage of questions, ending with the one Ahlrichs dreaded most: “Are you sure you'll make deadline?”

当南希·阿里克刚从大学毕业时，她找到了第一份全职工作，监督一家小镇报纸的广告设计和版面。在截稿日那天，这家报纸暴躁的总经理会突然出现在她身后，检查她的工作是否有错误。然后他会要求一连串的最后问了一个阿利希最害怕的问题：“你确定你能。最后期限吗？”

16.“I never missed a single deadline,” Ahlrichs says, “yet every week he'd ask that same question. I felt belittled by his lack of confidence in me.”

17.Ironically, the general manager was lowering the staff's productivity. To paraphrase Voltaire, the perfect is the enemy of the good. According to psychiatrist Allan Mallinger, co-author with Jeannette DeWyze of *Too Perfect: When Being in Control Gets Out of Control*, “The perfectionist's overconcern for thoroughness slows down everyone's work. When everything has to be done perfectly, tasks loom larger.” The nit-picking boss who is behind schedule becomes even more difficult, making subordinates ever more miserable.

我从来没有错过过一个最后期限，”Ahlrichs 说，“但他问的每一个问题同样的问题。他对我缺乏信心，这使我感到自卑。”具有讽刺意味的是，总经理正在降低工作人员的生产力。到套用伏尔泰的话，完美是善的敌人。根据精神病学家艾伦·马林格(Allan Mallinger)，与《太完美》(Too Perfect: 当处于控制中失去控制时，“完美主义者过分关注意见托鲁日涅减慢了每个人的工作。当一切都必须完成的时候 反馈当然，任务更大。“一个吹毛求疵、落后于计划的老板变得更加困难，使下属更加痛苦。

18.Remember,” says Leonard Felder,” the perfectionist needs to find something to worry about.” To improve your lot with a perfectionist boss. get her to focus on the big picture. If she demands you redo a task you've just completed. mention your other assignments, and ask her to prioritize. Often, a boss will let the work you've completed stand-especially when she realizes another project may be put on hold. If your boss is nervous about a particular project, offer regular reports. By keeping the perfectionist posted, you might circumvent constant supervision.

19.Finally, protect yourself emotionally. “You can't depend on the perfectionist for encouragement,” says Mallinger.“You owe it to yourself to get a second opinion

of your work by asking others."

记住, "Leonard Felder 说, "完美主义者需要找到一些东西担心。"和一个完美主义的老板一起改善你的命运。让她集中注意力从大局来看。如果她要求你重做一项你刚刚完成的任务。提到你的其他任务, 并让她列出优先顺序。通常, 老板会放任不管你已经完成的工作还没完成——尤其是当她意识到另一个项目的时候可能会被搁置。如果你的老板对某个项目感到紧张, 那就主动提出定期报告。通过保持完美主义者的位置, 你可能会规避持续的监督。最后, 在情感上保护自己。"你不能依赖完美主义者的鼓励, "Mallinger 说。"你应该问问别人, 对你的工作有另一种看法。"

20.The Aloof boss.When Gene Bergoffen,now CO of the National Private Truck Council,worked for another trade association and asked to be included in the decision-making process, his boss was brusque and inattentive.The boss made decisions alone,and very quickly."We used to call him 'Ready, Fire,Aim,'" says Bergoffen.

冷漠无情型。当吉恩·伯戈芬, 现在的国家私人卡车委员会的负责人, 为另一个行业协会工作, 并要求包括在决定制作过程中, 他的老板唐突而漫不经心。老板做了决定独自一人,非常快。"我们以前叫他'准备, 开火, 瞄准', "他说 Bergoffen。

21.Many workers feel frozen out by their boss in subtle ways. Perhaps he doesn't invite them to key meetings or he might never be available to discuss projects."At the core of every good boss is the ability to communicate expectations clearly,"says Gerard Roche,chairman of Heidrick & Struggles,an executive search firm."Employees should never have to wonder what's on a boss's mind."

许多工人感到被老板以微妙的方式冷落。也许他不邀请他们参加重要的会议, 因为他可能永远也不会有空来讨论项目。"在每一个好老板的核心, 都是清晰传达期望的能力, "说杰勒德·罗切 (Gerard Roche), 猎头公司海德思哲 (Heidrick & Struggles) 董事长。"员工永远不应该去想老板在想什么。"

22.If your boss fails to give you direction, Roche says," the worst thing you can do is nothing. Determine the best course of action, then say to your boss: 'Unless I hear otherwise, here's what I'm going to do.'"

如果你的老板没有给你指示, 罗奇说:"最糟糕的情况就是你什么都不做。"确定最好的行动方案, 然后告诉你的老板:"除非我听到其他建议, 否则我就这么做。"

23.Other strategies: When your boss does not invite you to meetings or include you in decision making, speak up." Tell her you have information that might prove to be valuable," suggests Lee Colby. If that approach doesn't work, find an intermediary who respects your work and can persuade the boss to listen to your views.

其他策略:当你的老板不邀请你参加会议或不让你参与决策时, 大声说出来。Lee Colby 建议:"告诉她你有可能被证明是有价值的信息。"如果这种方法不起作用, 找一个尊重你工作并能说服老板倾听你意见的中间人。

24.To understand your boss's inability to communicate,it's vital to examine his work style."Some like hard data, logically arranged in writing," says Colby"Others prefer face-to-face meetings. Find out what makes your boss tick-and speak in his or her language."

要了解你的老板无法沟通的原因, 审视他的无能是至关重要的工作作风。Colby 说:"有些人喜欢硬数据, 喜欢以书面形式逻辑排列的数据其他人更喜欢面对面的会议。找出让你的老板生气的原因用对方的语言交流。"

25.Understanding your boss can make your job more bearable in a number of ways. For instance,try offering the boss two solutions to a problem-one that will make him happy, and one that will allow you to reach your goals. Even the most difficult boss will usually allow you to solve problems in your own way as long as he's convinced of your loyalty to him.

了解你的老板可以让你在很多方面更能忍受的方式。例如, 试着为一个问题提供两个解决方案——一个是会让他开心, 也会让你达到目标。即使是最难相处的老板通常会允许你用自己的方式解决问题只要他确信你对他忠诚。

26.No matter which type of bad boss you have, think twice before going over his head.Try forming a committee with your colleagues and approaching the boss all together. The difficult boss is usually unaware of the problem and is often eager to make amends.

不管你遇到的是哪种类型的坏老板, 在审查他的老板之前都要三思。试着和你的同事组成一个委员会, 并且和所有的老板接触在一起。难相处的老板通常没有意识到这个问题, 而且往往很热心赔罪。

27.Before embarking on any course of action,engage in some self-analysis.Chances are, no matter how difficult your job is, you are also contributing to the conflict."Talk to people who know you both,and get some honest feedback,"suggests Mardy Grothe."If you can fix the ways in which you're contributing to the problem, you'll be more likely to get your boss to change."

在采取任何行动之前, 进行一些自我分析。很有可能, 不管你的工作有多困难, 你也在为公司发展做出贡献。"与了解你们两个的人交谈, 得到一些真实的反馈, "这说明是马迪·格罗斯"如果你能改变你的贡献方式这个问题, 你更有可能让你的老板改变。

28.Even if you can't, there's a silver lining: the worst bosses often have the most to teach you. Bullies, for example,are frequently masters at reaching difficult goals. Perfectionists can often prod you into exceeding your own expectations.

即使你不能，也有一线希望：最糟糕的老板往往拥有最多教你。例如，恃强凌弱者往往是解决难题的高手的目标。完美主义者常常能促使你超越自己的期望。

29. As a young resident psychologist at the Menninger psychiatric hospital in Topeka, Kansas, Harry Levinson was initially overwhelmed by the high standards of founder Karl Menninger. "I felt I was never going to be able to diagnose patients as well as he did or perform to such high academic requirement," Levinson recalls. He even considered quitting. But in the end, he rose to the challenge, and today he believes he owes much of his success to what he learned during that difficult period.

作为堪萨斯州托皮卡门宁格精神病院的一名年轻心理学家，哈里·莱文森最初被创始人卡尔·门宁格的高标准所压倒。莱文森回忆说：“我觉得自己永远无法像他那样诊断病人，也无法达到如此高的学术要求。”他甚至考虑过辞职。但最终，他勇敢地面对了挑战。今天，他相信他的成功很大程度上要归功于他在那段困难时期所学到的东西。

30. Dealing with a difficult boss forces you to set priorities, to overcome fears, to stay calm under the gun, and to

② B

Abusive 【虐待】；confront 【面对】；dominant 【占主导地位的】；exceed 【超过】；circumvent 【规避】；recall 【回忆】；dread 【恐惧】；match 【匹配】；priority 【优先级】；subtle 【微妙的】；tackle 【解决】；vulnerable 【脆弱的】

1. Their constant arguments left her feeling increasingly vulnerable and insecure.

他们不断的争论让她感到越来越脆弱，越来越没有安全感。

2. I dreaded having to meet his parents.

我很怕见他的父母。

3. I seem to recall I've met him before somewhere.

我好像记得以前在什么地方见过他。

4. I detected a subtle change in his attitude towards us.

我觉察到他对我们态度的微妙变化。

5. Few cities in Europe can match the cultural richness of Berlin.

欧洲很少有城市能比得上柏林丰富的文化。

6. Advertising restrictions are easily circumvent.

广告限制很容易被规避。

7. The issue of climate change was the dominant theme of the conference.

气候变化问题是这次会议的主要主题。

8. He was apparently abusive to the flight attendants because they refused to serve him alcohol.

很明显，他被乘务员虐待，因为他们拒绝给他提供酒。

9. He would have liked to be able to confront and examine his own previous self.

他希望能够面对和审视自己过去的自我。

10. Health insurance will be our top priority.

健康保险将是我们的首要选择。

11. You will need to fill in a form for any claim exceeding & 500.

对于任何超过 500 英镑的索赔，您需要填写一张表格。

12. There are many ways of tackling this problem. 有许多方法可以解决这个问题。

negotiate for better working conditions. And the skills you sharpen to ease a tense relationship will stand you in good stead throughout your career. "Employees who are able to survive a trying boss often earn the respect of higher-ups for their ability to manage a situation," says Levinson. "And because a difficult boss can cause rapid turnover, those who stick it out often advance quickly."

与难相处的老板打交道迫使你设定优先顺序，克服恐惧，在压力下保持冷静，并为更好的工作条件进行谈判。你为缓和紧张关系而培养的技能将对你的整个职业生涯大有裨益。莱文森说：“能够在老板刁难下生存下来的员工，往往会因其管理局面的能力而赢得上级的尊重。”“而且，因为一个难缠的老板可能会导致员工迅速离职，那些坚持到底的人往往升职很快。”

31. Your bad boss can also teach you what not to do with subordinates as you move up—and one day enable you to be a better boss yourself.

当你升职时，你的坏老板也会教你什么不该对下属做。总有一天你能成为一个更好的老板。

③ C

back down 【让步】; embark upon 【着手】; feed on 【依靠】; freeze out 【冻结了】; be subjected to 【经受】
move up 【提升】; compensate for 【弥补】; sit on 【坐在】; stand up to 【经得起; 抵抗】; step on one's toes 【触怒某人】
put on hold 【搁置】; stick it out 【坚持到底】

1. The Government 's record will be subjected to scrutiny in the weeks before the election.

政府的记录将在选举前几周受到详细审查。

2. He has been moved up to the position of manager.

他已被提升为经理。

3. Eventually, Roberto backed down and apologized.

最终, 罗伯托做出了让步并道歉。

4. They have been sitting on my application for over a month now.

他们已经搁置我的申请一个多月了。

5. This payment more than compensate for what we 've lost.

这笔付款足以补偿我们的损失。

6. He wasn' t afraid to stand up to bullies.

他不怕在恶霸面前挺身而出。

7. I know things are difficult at the moment, but if we just stick it out, I'm sure everything will be OK in the end.

我知道现在事情很难, 但如果我们坚持下去, 我相信最后一切都会好的。

8. He was frozen out of official life.

他被排除在官方生活之外。

9. We are embarking upon a new project later this year.

今年晚些时候我们将着手一个新项目。

10. Since having the kids, my career has been put on hold .

自从有了孩子, 我的事业就搁置了。

11. We have an understanding: I don't step on her toes , she doesn't step on mine.

我们达成共识: 我不踩她的脚, 她也不踩我的脚。

12. The singer feeds on admiration from the public.

这位歌手依靠公众的赞赏生存。

④ D

at the core of 【在...的中心】; land (a job) 【土地(工作)】; behind schedule 【落后于预定计划】; loom large 【日益凸显】
meet the deadline 【赶上最后期限】; chances are 【机会是】; first thing (in the morning) 【第一件事(早晨)】
rise to the challenge 【接受挑战】; have good rapport with 【与...有良好的关系】; think twice 【三思而后行】

1. I'd think twice before buying that car if I were you.

如果我是你, 我会在买那辆车之前三思。

2. He has just landed a senior editorial job with a men's magazine.

他刚在一家男性杂志找到一份高级编辑的工作。

3. Chances are that they'll be late anyway.

他们很可能会迟到。

4. It's not an easy task, but I' m sure John will rise to the challenge .

这不是一件容易的事, 但我相信约翰能接受挑战。

5. The issue of pay loomed large at this Easter's teacher conference.

在今年的教师大会上, 工资问题成为一个突出的问题。

6. She has good rapport with her staff.

她和她的员工关系很好。

7. Financial Instability lies at the core of the institute's problems.

金融不稳定是研究所问题的核心。

8. He said he'd phone back first thing tomorrow.

他说他明天第一件事就是回电话。

9. The research project is already two years behind schedule.

这个研究项目已经比原计划晚了两年。

10. If we can't meet the deadline won't give us another contract.

如果我们不能在最后期限前完成，我们就不再签合同了。

⑤ E

Successfully managing a difficult boss is a challenge but often feasible. First, you should try to understand the reasons for your boss's difficult behavior. (1) Assuming your boss generally behaves in a fairly reasonable manner, and that his/her difficult behavior seems to be a (2) result of stress overload rather than his/her character, (3) chances are that the behavior can be modified. If your boss's behavior seems to reflect a chronically hostile, (4) abusive style of interacting regardless of the amount of stress in the worksite, the chances are less positive (5) that the behavior can change. In fact, you may want to consider (6) seeking counsel from a trusted mentor or human resources professional to evaluate your options. Second, you have to manage your own (7) negative emotions regarding his/her behavior so that you do not (8) engage in self-defeating behavior (e.g., stonewalling, or counter-attacking your boss). Third, once you understand and have managed your own negative reactions, you may work to (9) communicate your issues/concerns—but framed in a helpful positive manner – creating an atmosphere for problem (10) solution.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Assuming ; | 2. result; | 3. chances; | 4. abusive; | 5. that |
| 6. seeking; | 7. negative; | 8. engage in; | 9. communicate; | 10. solution |

成功地管理一个困难的老板是一个挑战，但往往是可行的。首先，你应该试着理解你老板行为困难的原因。假设你的老板通常表现得相当合理，而他/她的困难行为似乎是压力过大而不是他/她性格的结果，这种行为很可能会被改变。如果你的老板的行为似乎反映了一种长期的敌意，不管工作场所的压力有多大，他/她都会滥用互动方式。行为改变的可能性较小。事实上，你可能会考虑从一位值得信赖的导师或人力资源专业人士那里寻求建议，以评估你的选择。第二，你必须控制自己对他(她)行为的负面情绪，这样你就不会进行自我挫败的行为(例如，阻挠或反击你的老板)。第三，一旦你理解并管理了自己的负面反应，你就可以努力表达你的问题/关切—但以一种有益的积极方式—为问题的解决创造一种氛围。

⑥ F

1. 公司一直搁置他的报告。(sit on)

1. The company has been sitting on his report.

2. 她是不是学习方法不对头? (have a problem with)

2. Does she have a problem with her learning method?

3. 你必须为你的侮辱行为向他们赔礼道歉。(make amends)

3. You must make amends to them for the insult.

4. 英语老师就是设法使他相信学习英语的重要性。(convince...of...)

4. The English teacher just couldn't convince him of the importance of learning English.

5. 我们不能报道讨论的内容，因为讨论是秘密进行的。(behind closed doors)

5. We cannot report the discussion, as it took place behind closed doors.

6. 现在人们总是忙着赶最后期限。(meet deadlines)

6. Nowadays people are always busy meeting deadlines.

7. 他一直不断的向我提供他的消息。(keep somebody posted)

7. He always keeps me posted about what he's doing.

6. Selling Our Innocence Abroad

① 文章翻译

There is a genuine sense in many parts of the world that America is being left behind by the rise of a unified Europe and the new East Asian powers. The largest debtor nation in the world, where ten million blacks live in poverty and whose capital, run by a cocaine addict, had a murder rate during the Eighties higher than that of Sri Lanka or Beirut, seems an unlikely model for emulation. And yet America maintains a powerful hold on the world's imagination.

世界上许多地方都有一种真正的感觉，那就是统一的欧洲和新的东亚大国的崛起正在把美国抛在后面。这一世界上最大的债务国（美国），尚有 1000 万黑人生活在贫困中，可卡因瘾君子掌管下的首都在 80 年代的谋杀犯罪率比斯里兰卡或贝鲁特还高，因此美国似乎不大应当成为效仿的典范。然而，美国仍然牢牢掌握着世界的想象力。

A visitor today in Vietnam, one of the last of America's official enemies, will find crowds in Hue, in waterside cafes, desperate to get a glimpse of Meryl Streep on video; at night, in Dalat, he will hear every last word of "Hotel California" floating across Sighing Lake. In Bhutan, where all the citizens must wear traditional medieval dress and all the buildings must be constructed in thirteenth-century style—in Bhutan, perhaps the most tightly closed country in the world, which has never seen more than 3,000 tourists in a single year--the pirated version of Eddie Murphy's "Coming to America" went on sale well before the video had ever come to America.

假使如今有访客来到越南——它是美国仅剩的几个正式敌国之一——那么他会发现顺化市河边的小饭馆里挤满了人，他们想方设法只为一睹录像里梅丽尔·斯特里普的芳容。晚上，在达拉特，他会听到“加州旅馆”的每一句话飘过叹息湖。在不丹，所有的公民都必须穿着传统的中世纪服装，所有的建筑都必须按照 13 世纪的风格建造。不丹可能是世界上封闭最严密的国家，一年内从未见过超过 3000 名游客——埃迪·墨菲主演的《来去美国》在美国上映之前，其盗版影碟就已在不丹热卖。

All this, of course, is hardly surprising and hardly new. Pop culture makes the world go round, and America makes the best pop culture. By now, indeed, such products represent the largest single source of America's export earnings, even as America remains the single most popular destination for immigrants. The more straitened or shut off a culture, the more urgent its hunger for the qualities it associates with America: freedom, wealth, and modernity. The Japanese may be the leaders in technology, the Europeans may have a stronger and more self-conscious sense of their aesthetic heritage, yet in the world of movies and songs and images America is still, and long will continue to be, the Great Communicator. The capital of the world, as Gore Vidal has said, is

not Washington but Hollywood. And however much America suffers an internal loss of faith, it will continue to enjoy, abroad, some of the immunity that attaches to all things in the realm of myth. As much as we—and everyone else—assume that the French make the best perfumes and the Swiss the finest watches, the suspicion will continue that Americans make the best dreams.

当然，这一切并不令人惊讶，也不是什么新鲜事。流行文化使世界运转，而美国是最好的流行文化。事实上，到目前为止，这样的产品（流行文化产品）确实代表了美国出口收入的最大一个来源，尽管美国仍然是唯一一个最受欢迎的移民迁居目的地。一种文化越是闭塞狭隘，人们就越迫切地渴望得到与美国联系在一起的自由、财富和现代化。日本人可能是技术的领导者，欧洲人可能对他们的美学遗产有着更强烈、更自觉的意识，然而在电影、歌曲和图像的世界中，美国仍然是，而且将继续是，伟大的传播者。正如戈尔·维达尔所说，世界的首都不是华盛顿，而是好莱坞。无论美国在国内遭受多么严重的信仰损失，在国外，它仍将继续享有某种免疫力，而这种免疫力是和神话世界内种种事物联系在一起的。尽管我们和其他人都认为法国人生产最好的香水，瑞士人生产最好的手表，但人们仍将设想美国人是最善于造梦的。

As borders crumble and cultures mingle, more and more of us are becoming hyphenated. I, perhaps, am an increasingly typical example: entirely Indian by blood, yet unable to speak a word of any Indian language; a British citizen, born and educated in England, yet never having really worked or lived in the country of my birth; an American permanent resident who has made his home for two-thirds of his life in America, in part because it feels so little like home; and a would-be resident of Japan. As people like me proliferate, and Filipinos in San Francisco marry Salvadorans, and Germans in Japan take home women from Kyoto, the global village becomes internalized, until more and more of us are products of everywhere and citizens of nowhere.

随着国界的消亡和文化的混合，我们中越来越多的人正成为双重公民。也许，我是一个越来越典型的例子：完全是印度人的血统，却不会说任何一种印度语言；英国公民，在英国出生和受教育，但从未在我出生的国家工作或生活过；一位美国永久居民，他在美国生活了三分之二的时间，部分是因为这里感觉不到家的感觉；还有一个日本的准居民。随着像我这样的人越来越多，旧金山的菲律宾人嫁给了萨尔瓦多人，日本的德国人娶了东京的女人，全世界变成了一个大村子。越来越多的人和哪儿都有联系，却哪儿都不属于。

And though Paris, Tokyo, and Sydney are all in their way natural meeting points for this multi-polar culture, America, as the traditional land of immigrants, is still the spiritual home of the very notion of integration. Everyone feels at home in only two places,

Milos Forman has said: at home and in America. That is one reason why America's domination of pop culture is unlikely to subside, even if the reality of American power increasingly seems a thing of the past. The notion of America itself attracts more and more people to come and revive or refresh the notion of America. And the more international a culture is, the more, very often, it draws from the center of internationalism—the United States. The French may rail against cultural imperialism and try to enforce a kind of aesthetic protectionism by striving to keep out le burger and le video. But as soon as Madonna shows up in Cannes—so efficient is her command of all the media and so self-perpetuating her allure—she sets off the biggest stir in thirty years.

尽管巴黎、东京和悉尼都是这种多极文化的自然交汇点，但作为移民的传统之地，美国仍然是融合理念的精神家园。米洛斯·福曼曾说过，每个人只有在两个地方感到宾至如归：在家和在美国。这就是为什么美国对流行文化的统治不可能消退的原因之一，即使美国实力的现实越来越成为过去。美国的概念本身吸引了越来越多的人前来复兴或更新美国的概念。一种文化越是国际化，它就越经常地从国际主义的中心——美国——汲取灵感。法国人可能会谴责文化帝国主义，并试图通过努力抵制美国汉堡影视的入侵以实行法国的那种审美保护主义。但一旦麦当娜出现在戛纳——她对所有媒体的操控如此驾轻就熟，她的魅力又是如此的持久不衰，以至于她引发了（法国）30年来最大的轰动。

Madonna's global appeal provides a way for people to align themselves, however fleetingly, with a world that is—in imagination at least—quick and flashy and rich. The lure of the foreign is quickened by the lure of the forbidden.

然而，麦当娜的全球号召力使人们得以哪怕短暂地和那个世界结为一体——这个世界至少存在于人们的想象中，节奏匆忙、艳丽而又富饶。外国人的诱惑被禁止者的诱惑加快了。

I got my own best sense of this in a friend's apartment in Havana some years ago. My friend was an intellectual dissident, fluent in several languages, eager to talk about Spinoza and Saroyan, and able to make a living by reading people's futures from their photographs and translating the latest Top 40 hits—recorded from radio stations in Miami—into Spanish. One night, trying to convey his desperation to escape, he pulled out what was clearly his most precious possession: a copy of Michael Jackson's album *Bad*, on which he had scrawled some heartfelt appeals to Jackson to rescue him. He did not, I suspect, know that Jackson was reclusive, eccentric, and about as likely to respond to

political appeals as Donald Duck. What he did know was that Jackson was black, rich, and sexually ambiguous—all things that it is not good to be in Castro's Cuba. What he also knew was that Jackson had succeeded on his own terms, an individual who had proved himself stronger than the system. The less my friend knew about Jackson the man, the closer he could feel to Jackson the symbol. And so it is with America: since the America that he coveted does not quite exist, it is immutable, a talisman that will fail him only if he comes here.

几年前，我在哈瓦那一位朋友的公寓里对这件事有了最好的感觉。我的朋友是一位思想上持不同政见的人，精通多种语言，渴望谈论斯宾诺莎和萨罗扬，能够通过从人们的照片中阅读人们的未来，并将迈阿密电台录制的最新 40 首热门歌曲翻译成西班牙语来谋生。一天晚上，为了表达自己对逃跑的极度渴望，他拿出了自己最珍贵的财产：一张迈克尔·杰克逊的专辑《坏》，在上面他写下了一些衷心的呼吁，希望杰克逊能救他。我疑心他并不知道杰克逊是一个隐居、古怪的人，而且对政治诉求的反应可能和唐老鸭一样。他所知道的就是杰克逊是一个富裕的黑人，并且性取向不明——在卡斯特罗统治下的古巴拥有这些特征可不是什么好事。他还知道，杰克逊以自己的方式取得了成功，一个证明自己比体制更强大的人。我的朋友对杰克逊的了解越少，他就越能感觉到杰克逊这个象征。美国也是如此：既然他所渴望的美国形象并不存在，那么这个形象（对他来说）就永远只是一个护身符，只要他来到美国就会大失所望。

People everywhere, whatever their circumstances, will always have a hunger for innocence, and America seems to have a limitless supply of that resource. Somehow the moguls of Hollywood and Broadway and Nashville—perhaps because they were immigrants themselves, with half a heart on the streets they left—have never lost their common touch: *E.T.* and *Back to the Future* strike universal chords as surely as *Gone with the Wind* and *Casablanca* did half a century ago. These stories continue to affect us because they speak to our most innocent dreams. To renounce them would be to renounce our own innocence.

世界各地的人们，不管他们的处境如何，都会渴望清白，而美国似乎拥有无限的清白资源。不知何故，好莱坞、百老汇和纳什维尔的（娱乐业）巨头——也许是因为他们本身就是移民，心头还萦绕着故国的大街小巷——从未失去过他们那种理解普通人的能力：*E.T.*《回到未来》和《飘》就像半个世纪前的《飘》和《卡萨布兰卡》一样，赢得了普遍的共鸣。这些故事继续影响着我们，因为它们讲述了我们最天真的梦想。放弃他们就是放弃我们自己的清白。

② B

genuine 【真正的】； **urgent** 【紧急】； **subside** 【平息】； **heartfelt** 【发自内心的】； **desperate** 【绝望】； **permanent** 【永久】； **Increasingly** 【日益】； **renounce** 【放弃】； **Internalized** 【内化】； **proliferate** 【迅速】； **fleetingly** 【扩散】； **covet** 【渴望】； **Integration** 【集成】； **perpetuate** 【飓风】；

1. There is an **urgent** need for food and water after the hurricane.

1. 飓风过后急需食物和水。

2. In order to assert and perpetuate those values, we must constantly battle competing values.

2. 为了维护和延续这些价值，我们必须不断地战斗值竞争。

3. Minority groups tend to internalize the values of the dominant society.

3. 少数群体倾向于内化占统治地位的人的价值观的社会。

4. Thanks to the auto parts Stores that proliferate in the West Side barrio of San Antonio, most motorists can keep their aging trucks Running despite deteriorated street surfaces.

4. 在圣安东尼奥的 barrio 区由于汽车零部件商店在西区越来越多，尽管路面状况日益恶化，大多数驾车者仍能让他们的老化的卡车继续行驶。

5. Teenage sex, for instance, may come not out of genuine desire but from a need to be loved.

5. 例如，青少年的性行为可能不是出于真正的欲望，而是出于被爱的需要。

6. Dennison's eyes narrowed slightly in anger, and then he smiled fleetingly before getting to his feet and crossing to the door.

6. 丹尼森愤怒地眯起眼睛，然后笑了过了一會兒，他才站起来，向门口走去。

7. At dusk, when the humidity increases and the temperature cools, the brightness of the fire dims, and the flames subside to a flicker.

7. 黄昏时，当湿度增加，温度降低，火的亮度变暗，火焰减弱，闪烁不定。

8. She had long coveted the chance to work with this famous publisher.

8. 她一直渴望有机会与这个著名的出版商合作。

9. Lots of people in Chicago don't see that racial border. They see progress towards integration.

9. 芝加哥的很多人看不到种族界限，他们看到的是融合的进步。

10. And basically, I think the Chinese have always maintained that if someone would try to impose an external settlement or try to split Taiwan away, they would not automatically renounce the use of force.

10. 基本上，我认为中国人如果一直有人坚持试图强加外部解决方案或试图分裂离开台湾，他们不会自动放弃使用武力。

③ C

leave behind 【留下】； keep out 【不让...进入】； set off 【开始...活动】； attach to 【把...附加于】； strive to 【努力】； rail against 【大声抱怨】； show up 【出现】； maintain a hold on 【控制】； associate with 【与...保持联系】； catch a glimpse of 【瞅了一眼】；

1. I got leave behind school with maths.

我数学没及格。

2. The powder immediately ignited and set off a chain reaction of explosions.

粉末立即点燃并引起了连锁反应爆炸。

3. In Cornwall, you are never far from the sea or from the superstitions the Cornish Celts attach to it.

在康沃尔，你永远不会远离大海或迷信康沃尔凯尔特人附在上面。

4. He was determined to see the party maintain a hold on the reins of power.

4. 他决心要看到党保持对权力的控制。

5. Well-wishers had begun gathering overnight to fill the streets in the hope of catching a glimpse of the happy couple and their famous guests.

来自《每日邮报》的祝福者们连夜聚集在伦敦街头希望能看到这对幸福的夫妇和他们著名的客人。

6. Through science we've got the idea of associating progress with the future.

通过科学，我们知道了进步与进步是相关联的未来。

7. I don't think he was as bad as is sometimes painted, but he did not suffer fools gladly and rail against people who did not follow his commands.

我认为他并不像有时所说的那么坏，但他确实不是让愚人受苦，并斥责那些不听从他命令的人。

8. She stamped her feet on the pavement to keep out the cold.

她在人行道上跺着脚以御寒。

9. He did not show up for the training on Wednesday, saying that he had a very important meeting he could not postpone.

他没有出现在周二的训练，说他有一个非常重要的会议，他不能推迟。

10. We're constantly string to mark our prices lower and fairer for all of our customers.

我们一直在努力使我们的价格更低，对所有的客户更公平。

④ D

the common touch 【平易近人】; draw from 【从...中得到】; strike a chord 【打动某人心弦】; go on sale 【出售】
make a living 【谋生】; make the world go around 【让世界转动】; appeal to 【呼吁，上诉】; scrawl on 【涂鸦】
in part 【部分】; fail somebody 【让某人失望】

1. Mr. Jenkins' arguments for stability struck a chord with Europe's two most powerful politicians.

詹金斯先生关于稳定的主张引起了欧洲两国的共鸣最有权势的政治家。

2. They have been reluctant to admit AIDS patients, in part because of unfounded fears of contagion.

2. 他们一直不愿意接收艾滋病患者，部分原因是对于传染的毫无根据的恐惧。

3. Some people believe that money makes the world go around and nothing can happen without it.

有些人认为钱能使世界转动，没有它什么也不会发生。

4. The governor is an effective state leader who also happens to have the common touch.

这位州长是一位卓有成效的州领导人，而且碰巧平易近人。

5. I can firmly state that the conclusions they seek to draw from it are without foundation.

5. 我可以肯定地说，他们试图从中得出的结论是没有根据的。

6. When I looked down and saw how far I had to jump, my courage failed me. (= I felt very frightened)

当我低头看到我得跳多远时，我的勇气消失了我感到非常害怕。

7. The police have issued an appeal to the public to stay away from the center of town on the weekend.

警方已向公众发布了周末远离市中心的通告。

8. If I can't make a living at painting, at least I can teach someone else to paint.

如果我不可以以画画为生，至少我可以教别人画画。

9. Someone had scrawled some racist graffiti on the school walls.

9. 有人在校的墙上乱涂了一些种族主义的涂鸦。

10. Violet carnations produced by genetic engineering will go on sale in the United States and Europe later this year.

10. 基因工程生产的紫康乃馨将在美国上市，美国和欧洲将在今年晚些时候采取行动。

⑤ E

The obvious point to make about American culture today is that it's going to the dogs. That is, of course, the obvious point to make about every culture every day. Still, the indicators are alarming: magazines read more and more like tabloids, the Internet bombards us with (1) more data than knowledge of how to make sense of them, and in certain parts of Los Angeles, 89% of the citizens at age 18 can't read. I am often to be found on street corners declaiming about the days before speed-of-light machines (2) confined our minds to the space of a tiny screen and left us (3) lost in terms of the big picture.

Every time I return to California, from my (4) sometime home in Japan, I find that every current movie not based on Thomas Hardy seems to (5) be derived from Henry James. The only reason (6) hot to catch Victor Hugo onscreen is that we caught him on Broadway a few years ago. This week sees Ally McBeal (7) venturing into an "Athenian" forest in A Midsummer Night's Dream. Indeed, the (8) hottest writer of treatments in Hollywood is that high-concept old guy Shakespeare.

Now the simple response to this is that the very explosion of ancient literary props in Hollywood shows just how (9) impoverished our contemporary imagination has become: the only way we can find good stories is by going back to Titus Andronicus. (10) directors find their inspiration in Jane Austen.

I wonder sometimes if there may not in fact be a correlation between the tyranny of the instant, in our accelerated, data-filled information culture, and the longing for those graces that belong to a more (11) spacious time. Perhaps people crave, and are demanding, a (12) return to something deeper, or less of the moment.

Perhaps, in an age of speed, there is a special appeal to (13) slowness and perhaps in a time of special effects, we long more than ever for classical stories that take us somewhere else. Something in us (14) rebels against being turned too quickly into surfaces, I'm sure I'll continue yelling that the culture's going to the dogs—but when I do so, I should probably (15) bear in mind that that's what people were saying when first they saw the clunky puns of The Taming of the Shrew, or filed out of the sex- and violence-filled soap opera that was the latest from the playwright called Aeschylus.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. B more | 2. A confined | 3. D lost | 4. A sometime | 5. be derived |
| 6. C hot to catch | 7. B venturing | 8. D hottest | 9. C impoverished | 10. B directors |
| 11. C spacious | 12. A return | 13. D slowness | 14. B rebels | 15. C bear |

关于今天的美国文化，最明显的一点是，它正在走向灭亡。当然，这是每一种文化每天都要强调的一点。尽管如此，这些指标仍令人担忧：杂志阅读越来越像小报，互联网向我们提供的数据超过了如何理解它们的知识，在洛杉矶的某些地区，89%的 18 岁公民无法阅读。我经常被发现在街角大肆宣扬光速机器把我们的思想限制在一个小屏幕的空间里，让我们迷失在大画面中之前的日子。

每次我从我在日本的老家回到加利福尼亚，我都会发现现在的每一部不是基于托马斯·哈代的电影似乎都出自亨利·詹姆斯。在银幕上看到维克多·雨果的唯一原因是几年前我们在百老汇看到了他。本周，艾莉·麦克比尔在仲夏夜之梦冒险进入“雅典”森林。事实上，好莱坞最炙手可热的治疗作家就是那个观念高明的老莎士比亚。

对这一点的简单回应是，好莱坞古代文学道具的爆炸性增长表明了我们当代的想象力已经变得多么贫乏：我们找到好故事的唯一途径是回到提图斯·安德罗尼卡那里——导演们从简·奥斯汀身上找到灵感。

有时我想知道，在我们加速发展的、充满数据的信息文化中，瞬间的暴政与对那些属于更广阔时代的优雅的渴望之间是否真的没有关联。也许人们渴望并要求回归更深层次的东西，或者少一些当下的东西。

也许，在一个速度的时代，人们对缓慢有着特殊的吸引力，也许在一个特效的时代，我们比以往任何时候都更渴望那些把我们带到别处的经典故事。在美国，有些人反对太快地将其转化为表面，我肯定我会继续大喊这种文化正在走向灭亡，但当我这么做的时候，我可能应该记住，人们第一次看到驯服悍妇的笨拙双关语时就是这么说的，或者是编剧埃斯库罗斯最新的一部充斥着性和暴力的肥皂剧。

⑥ F

1.他总是在日记中抱怨周围人的虚伪和贪婪。(rail against)

In his diary, he always rails against the hypocrisy and greed of the people around.

2.法庭对这名警官的初审判决引起了严重的骚乱。(set off)

The court's initial verdict in the police officers' trial set off serious riots.

3.在写作时，她努力想在常见的散文体和创新之间找到一个平衡点。(strive to[for])

In her writing she strove for a balance between innovation and familiar prose forms.

4.我一闻到花香,就想起我的童年。(associate with)

I always associate the smell of those flowers with my childhood.

5.我们的婚礼乔治叔叔没有来,因为他在半路上被一辆车撞倒了。(show up)

Uncle George didn't show up for our wedding because he was knocked down by a car on his way.

6.他越坚持自己无辜,别人越不相信他。(the more[less]...the more[less].)

The more he insisted he was innocent, the less other people seemed to believe him.

7.我只是匆匆瞥见了那辆逃窜的车里的司机,但是我怀疑再次见到她时我是否还能认出来。(get[catch] a glimpse of)

I only caught a fleeting glimpse of the driver of the getaway car, but I doubt would recognize her if I saw her again.

7. A Granddaughter's Fear

① 文章翻译

I was talking business with a colleague late one afternoon when the first call came. The voice on the other end was loud and panicked; my colleague looked over at me, horrified.

一天下午晚些时候，我正在和一位同事谈生意，这时第一个电话来了。另一端的聲音又大又慌；我的同事惊恐地看着我。

"Natalie, is that you?" screamed my grandmother. "Natalie, I need you to do me a favor!"

“娜塔莉，是你吗？”祖母尖叫道。“娜塔莉，我需要你帮我一个忙！”

I cupped the telephone mouthpiece. "What's wrong, Grandma?"

我用杯托着电话话筒。“怎么了，奶奶？”

She started to cry, her voice heaving and gasping. She told me that she'd been alone since twelve o'clock-for five hours!-and that nobody was scheduled to visit her until ten that night. She couldn't stand it; she was going crazy; they'd left her all alone, and she was so afraid. She'd been calling everybody, everybody-her son (my uncle), her stepson, her grandsons. And now me.

她开始哭泣，声音低沉，喘不过气来。她告诉我她从 12 点就一个人呆了 5 个小时-那天晚上十点以前没有人来看望她。她无法忍受；她快疯了；他们让她一个人呆着，她很害怕。她一直在给每个人打电话，每个人-她的儿子（我叔叔）、继子、孙子。

现在是我。

"So what do you want me to do?" I muttered, although I knew the answer.

“那你要我怎么办？”我咕哝着，虽然我知道答案。

"Please, darling, come over! Can't you come here? Please Natalie! I'm ALL ALONE!"

"O.K., O.K.," I said. "I'm coming over. I'll be up there as soon as I can."

“求求你，亲爱的，过来！你不能过来吗？求求你，娜塔莉！我一个人在这里！”

“好的，好的”，我说。“我马上过来。我会尽快赶到那里。”

I hung up and told my colleague that I'd have to leave in a few minutes. But I didn't think there was any immediate crisis. My grandmother lives in an apartment building on New York's Upper East Side where plenty of people know her and stop by to see how she is. She just wanted company-and, damn it, I was busy. I continued my business discussion for another twenty minutes until the second call came.

我挂断电话，告诉同事我几分钟后就得走了。但我认为没有任何直接的危机。我祖母住在纽约上东区的一栋公寓楼里，那里有很多人认识她，并顺便来看她。她只是想有人陪，该死的，我很忙。我又继续了 20 分钟的业务讨论，直到第二个电话来了。

This time my grandmother was genuinely hysterical. "Natalie, WHERE ARE YOU?" she cried. "You said you were coming right over! Please darling."

这一次我祖母真的歇斯底里了。“娜塔莉，你在哪里？”她哭了。“你说你马上就过来！亲爱的，求你了。”

Now I really did hurry, racing out the door and grabbing a cab. But the moment I arrived at her apartment I wanted to run the other way again. She clutched my arm and pulled me inside. Her face was a gray blur of tears and her thin white hair stood up in wild peaks. Her bathrobe had half fallen off; I'd never seen my grandmother's naked body before. The apartment smelled stale. I threw open a window and sat down stiffly on the couch.

现在我真的很匆忙，冲出门外，抓起一辆出租车。但是现在！到了她的公寓，我想再往另一条路跑。她抓住我的胳膊把我拉了进去。她的脸上模糊着泪水，稀疏的白发耸立在群峰之中。她的浴袍掉了一半；我从没见过祖母赤裸的身体，直到公寓里的气味发臭。我打开窗户，僵硬地坐在沙发上。

For the next few minutes I didn't say a word as my grandmother shuffled around the living room, ranting against the world. She complained about my uncle, who had deserted her earlier in the day (he had to go to work). She railed against my mother—her daughter who was vacationing in Australia. She talked madly about how they were trying to steal her money, how they'd taken away her keys, how they never spent more than ten minutes at a time with her—although I knew only too well that both her children structured their days and nights around her needs.

在接下来的几分钟里，我一句话也没说，我的祖母在客厅里踱来踱去，对着世界咆哮。她抱怨我的叔叔，他今天早些时候抛弃了她（他不得不去上班）。她指责我母亲和她在澳大利亚度假的女儿。她疯狂地谈论着他们是如何试图偷她的钱，他们是如何拿走她的钥匙，他们是如何一次与她相处不超过十分钟的，尽管我非常清楚她的两个孩子都是围绕着她需要来安排他们的日日夜夜。

As she sputtered on, I felt more and more helpless and resentful. Finally, my rage overwhelmed my judgment. I stood up and started yelling at her. I told her that nobody and nothing could help her. "The only person who could help you is you!" I said in righteous fury. "Do you understand me? You've got to stop being so damned dependent on everybody!"

当她喋喋不休地说下去时，我感到越来越无助和怨恨。最后，我的愤怒压倒了我的判断力。我站起来，开始对她大喊大叫。我告诉她没有人，也没有什么能帮助她。“唯一能帮助你的人就是你！”我义愤填膺地说。“你明白我的意思吗？你必须停止如此依赖所有人！”

At which point she let out a piercing shriek of agony and hurled herself on her bed. The only thing I'd accomplished with my idiotic lecture was to heighten both her hysteria and my sense of impotence.

这时，她发出一声刺耳的痛苦尖叫，扑倒在床上。我那愚蠢的演讲所完成的唯一一件事就是加剧了她的歇斯底里和我的阳痿感。

My grandmother is 80, but she seems much older. Although she suffers from a host of physical ailments—mild diabetes, glaucoma, asthma, arthritis—her real problems are neurological and psychological. She may have Alzheimer's, she may have been stricken by a series of small, silent strokes. Her doctor isn't sure, and he says that, frankly, the precise diagnosis doesn't matter: her condition is irreversible. What is clear is that she hates being old, she can't stand being left alone for even minutes at a time, and she'll do anything to surround herself with people.

我祖母 80 岁了，但她似乎老多了。尽管她患有一系列身体疾病——轻度糖尿病、青光眼、哮喘、关节炎——但她真正的问题是神经和心理问题。她可能患有老年痴呆症，她可能被一系列轻微、无声的中风所折磨。她的医生不确定，他说，坦率地说，准确的诊断并不重要：她的病情是不可逆转的。很明显，她讨厌变老，她不能忍受一次被单独留下几分钟，她会做任何事情让自己和人在一起。

These days, much of the family conversation centers on her. What are we going to do about Grandma? Put her in a nursing

home?(Too awful.) Hire a live-in companion?(od expensive.) Put her on some new psychotherapeutic medication? (Nothing seems to work. Not only does my grandmother demand companionship during the day; she also needs somebody around every night. So another question my family grapples with is: whose turn is it to sleep over on Grandmother's sofa bed?)

这些天，家人的大部分谈话都以她为中心。我们要对奶奶怎么办？把她送进养老院？（太可怕了。）雇佣同居伴侣？（很贵。）给她服用一些新的心理治疗药物？（似乎什么都不管用。不仅我祖母要求白天有人陪伴，她每晚也需要有人陪伴。因此，我家人面临的另一个问题是：轮到谁睡祖母的沙发床了？

By far the most debilitating consequence of the ordeal is the guilt. Because we can't seem to make my grandmother happy, we feel frustrated. That frustration leads us to either explode in anger or to drop out of sight—immature reactions that come prepackaged with shame. No matter how much she does, my mother worries she's not doing enough. At the same time, she bitterly resents her mother's nonstop demands. The result is that my mother visits and calls my grandmother constantly, but then ends up lashing out in senseless indignation. My uncle usually represses his emotions, but he's starting to gain weight and to look his 56 years.

到目前为止，这场磨难最令人虚弱的后果是内疚。因为我们可以！似乎让我的祖母很高兴，我们感到沮丧。这种挫败感要么让我们怒不可遏，要么让我们看不见预先包装好羞耻感的不成熟反应。不管她做了多少，我妈妈担心她做得不够。与此同时，她对母亲不停的要求十分不满。结果，我的母亲经常拜访我的祖母，给她打电话，但最后却在毫无意义的愤怒中大发雷霆。我叔叔通常会压抑自己的情绪，但他开始发胖，看起来已经 56 岁了。

I managed to combine the worst of all worlds. I neglect to call my grandmother for weeks at a stretch. When I do visit, I lapse into the role of boot-camp sergeant. As a fitness fanatic, I tell her it's never too late to take up exercise. I turn away from her tears. My mother accuses me of being heartless; she's right.

我设法把世界上最糟糕的东西结合起来。我连续几个星期都忘了给祖母打电话。当我去拜访时，我就成了新兵训练营的中士。作为一个健身狂热者，我告诉她，锻炼身体永远不会太迟。我避开她的眼泪。我母亲指责我无情；她是对的。

My grandmother is the first person I have watched grow old. I used to adore her: she still keeps loving poems and letters I wrote to her. She was always a vivid, energetic woman, selling bonds for Israel, working long hours in charity thrift shops'. She told stories about her past with the narrative panache of Isaac Bashevis Singer'. Wherever she went, she made flocks of friends—a trait that I, a lonely and sullen girl, particularly admired.

我的祖母是我看到的第一个变老的人。我过去很崇拜她：她仍然喜欢我写给她的诗和信。她总是一个活泼、精力充沛的女人。为以色列出售债券，在慈善旧货店长时间工作。她以艾萨克·巴舍维斯·辛格的叙事风格讲述了自己的过去。“无论她走到哪里，她都结交了成群结队的朋友——这是我这个孤独忧郁的女孩特别钦佩的特点。

But then hard times began to pile up around her like layers of choking silt. Although she'd stoutly nursed three husbands through terminal illnesses, she became increasingly depressed when her siblings—all older than she—started to die. After she lost her last remaining sister, in 1982, my grandmother just about lost her mind. She still had many friends, but she clamored for ever more attention from her children and grandchildren. She became an emotional hair-trigger; she'd have temper tantrums at parties, seders, my sister's wedding.

但随后艰难的日子开始在她周围堆积起来，就像一层层令人窒息的淤泥。尽管她坚定地照顾了三位患绝症的丈夫，但当她的兄弟姐妹都比她大时，她变得越来越沮丧。1982 年，我祖母失去了她最后一个妹妹，她几乎失去了理智。她仍然有很多朋友，但她大声要求她的子孙们给予更多的关注。她成了情绪的一触即发者；她会在聚会上发脾气，在我姐姐的婚礼上吃晚饭。

As my grandmother has worsened, so too has my response to her. My mother implores me to be decent and stay in touch, and I launch into all the reasons why I don't. But my excuses sound

shallow and glib, even to myself. The truth is that my grandmother terrifies me.

随着我祖母病情的恶化，我对她的反应也在恶化。我母亲恳求我要正派一点，保持联系，我也开始解释为什么我不这样做。但我的借口听起来很肤浅，甚至对我自己来说也是如此。事实是我的祖母让我害怕。

I have in my mind a pastel confection of the perfect old woman. She is wise and dignified, at peace with herself and quietly proud of the life she has forged. She doesn't waste time seeking approval or cursing the galaxy. Instead, she works at her craft. She is Georgia O'Keeffe painting, Louise Nevelson sculpturing, Marianne Moore writing Or she is a less celebrated woman, who reads, listens to Bach", and threads together the scattered days into a private whole.

我心中有一个完美的老妇人的粉彩糖果。她聪明而有尊严，与自己和平相处，并为自己创造的生活感到自豪。她不会浪费时间寻求认可或诅咒银河系。相反，她在自己的手艺上工作。她是乔治亚·奥基夫(Georgia O'Keeffe)的画作，路易丝·内弗森(Louise Nevelson)“雕刻，玛丽安·摩尔(Marianne Moore)”的作品，或者她是一个不太出名的女人，她阅读、聆听巴赫的作品，把零散的日子编织成一个私人的整体。

Of course, there are many things my fantasy doyen is not. She's not strapped for money. Her joints don't ache, her breath

doesn't rattle. She isn't losing her memory, her reason, her eyesight. Above all, she is not the old woman I know best.

当然，我幻想中的多安有很多东西不是。她不缺钱。她的关节不痛，呼吸也不嘎嘎作响。她没有失去记忆、理智和视力。最重要的是，她不是我最了解的那个老妇人。

I love my grandmother. She still has her good hours, when her mind is quick and clear. Inevitably, though, her mad despair bursts to the surface again. She discovers a new reason to weep, blame, and backstab, and I discover a new excuse for staying away.

我爱我的祖母。她仍然有她的好时光，当她的头脑是快速和清晰的。然而，不可避免地，她疯狂的绝望再次浮出水面。她发现了一个新的哭泣、责备和背后攻击的理由，而我发现了一个新的逃避的借口。

I want to age magnificently, as O'Keeffe and Moore did. I want to be better in half a century than I am at 31, but I doubt that I will. When I look at my grandmother, fragile, frightened, unhappy, wanting to die but clinging desperately to life, I see myself - and I cannot stand the sight.

我想像奥基夫和摩尔一样，壮丽地衰老。我想在半个世纪后比我31岁时做得更好，但我怀疑我能做到。当我看着我的祖母，脆弱、害怕、不快乐、想死但却拼命地抓住生命，我看到了自己，我无法忍受这种景象。

② B

Stale 【不新鲜的，陈腐的】； indignation 【愤怒】； stand 【站有】； dignified 【尊严的】； heighten 【提高】； ordeal 【折磨】； fragile 【脆弱的】； sullen 【阴沉】； senseless 【毫无意义的】； irreversible 【痛苦】； agony 【不可逆转的】； implore 【恳求】； backstab 【背刺】； piercing 【穿刺】； repress 【压制】； celebrated 【庆祝】

1. There is an urgent need for food and water after the hurricane.

1. 飓风过后急需食物和水。

1. I expressed my indignation at being unfairly frozen out.

我对被不公平地排除在外表示愤慨。

2. The criminal implore the judge for mercy.

罪犯恳求法官发发慈悲。

3. Suzhou is celebrated for its beautiful gardens.

苏州因其美丽的花园而著名。

4. The room smells of stale cigar smoke. Open a window, please.

房间里有股雪茄的味道，请打开窗户。

5. He can't stand being kept waiting.

他不能忍受让他等着。

6. The campaign is intended to heighten public awareness of the disease.

这项运动旨在提高公众对这种疾病的认识。

7. The sullen girl refused to answer her sister's questions.

那个闷闷不乐的女孩拒绝回答她姐姐的问题。

8. Because her bones were so fragile, they broke easily under the slightest pressure.

因为她的骨头非常脆弱，很容易在轻微的压力下骨折。

9. Jack burst in, making no effort to repress his fury.

杰克冲了进来，毫不掩饰自己的愤怒。

10. Her father could suffer irreversible brain damage if he is not treated within seven days.

如果在7天内不治疗，她的父亲可能会遭受不可逆转的脑损伤。

③ C

come over 【来】； pile up 【堆起来】； ash out 【抨击】； lapse into 【陷入】； grapple with 【应对】； end up 【结束】； cling to 【坚持】； hang up 【挂断】； let out 【让】； launch into 【发射】； accuse of 【指责】； enter on 【中心】；

1. He clings to the hope that his wife would be cured.

他希望他的妻子能被治愈。

2. They were walking along the beach when she suddenly **lashed out** in anger at her boyfriend.
他们在海滩上散步时，她突然对男朋友大发雷霆。
3. After leaving college, David **launched into** a business career.
大学毕业后，大卫开始了他的商业生涯。
4. She **came over** that night to see how I was doing.
那天晚上她来看我过得怎么样。
5. The injured dog **let out** sharp cries.
受伤的狗发出尖锐的叫声。
6. As soon as he had **hung up**, he went over to the workmen and told them that if a policeman ordered them to go away, they were not to take him seriously.
他一挂电话，就走到工人那里，告诉他们如果有警察命令他们离开，他们就不要把他的话当真。
7. She **was accused of** stealing twenty-five pounds from her boss.
她被指控从老板那里偷了 25 英镑。
8. He **had been grappling with** the problem for a long time but failed to work out a solution.
他与这个问题搏斗了很长时间，但未能找到解决办法。
9. If you don't know what you want, you might **end up** getting something you don't want.
如果你不知道自己想要什么，到头来你可能会得到自己不想要的东西。
10. Burning garbage might be a method to reduce the amount of garbage **piling up** on the earth.
燃烧垃圾可能是减少堆积在地球上的垃圾数量的一种方法。

④ D

by far 【到目前为止】； turn away from 【远离】； gain weight 【体重】； hair-trigger 【一触即发的】； at peace with 【和平】；
be stricken by 【受损的】； out of sight 【看不见的东西】； rant against 【责骂】； take up exercise 【接受训练】；
burst to the surface 【突然浮出水面】； stay in touch 【保持联系】； work at one's craft 【努力工作】； at a stretch 【在一段】；
be strapped for 【被绑的】； be informed of 【通知】； come prepackaged with 【有包装】； lose one's mind 【失去理智】；

1. To walk ten miles **at a stretch** was not an easy job.
用担架走十英里路不是一件容易的事。
2. We all need to **stay in touch** with friends and family no matter where we are or what we are doing.
我们都需要与朋友和家人保持联系，不管我们在哪里，也不管我们在做什么。
3. As a successful actress, she has been spending years learning and **working at her craft**.
作为一名成功的女演员，她多年来一直在学习和努力于自己的事业。
4. She **turned away from** her boy friend and began to cry.
她转身离开了她的男朋友，开始哭泣。
5. This is **by far** the largest bridge in the world.
这座桥是世界上最大的桥。
6. Leave any valuables **out of sight**.
把贵重物品放在看不见的地方。
7. Most patients' first reaction to **being informed of** their terminal illness is to deny the reality of the situation.
大多数病人被告知后的第一反应他们的绝症是否现实的情况。
8. Jack really **lost one's mind** after his wife left him.
杰克在妻子离他而去后确实失去了理智。
9. I'm **gaining weight** these days. I think I'd better take some diet pills.
这些天我的体重在增加。我想我最好吃点减肥药。
10. He has been really **strapped for** cash because he lost his job two weeks ago.
因为他两周前丢了工作，所以手头非常拮据。

⑤ E

America is a youth, health and career obsessed society.

Looking around America, you'll notice that most faces (1) on billboards, magazines, TV, and advertisements are (2) those of young, pretty people. In a culture that equates youth (3) with beauty, a majority of Americans are (4) constantly at war with aging. Before the advent of new technologies, people used to jump through hoops to shave a couple years (5) off their looks. But now, laser surgery is a relatively painless (6) alternative facelifts and skin tucks (拉皮). And let us not forget all the fancy anti-aging cosmetic products and skin treatments in department stores and beauty (7) salons. Furthermore, we have also developed holistic approaches (8) to fighting aging: yoga, herbs, acupuncture.

It seems like people will do (9) almost anything to stay young. But the crazy thing is that you can't stay young (10) forever. That's impossible. What you can do is feel youthful. And that requires much (11) more than cosmetic changes. In order to feel young, you must exercise your mind, (12) keep up with the world, and maintain an active lifestyle. In (13) other words, instead of spending \$5000 on wrinkle-removing laser surgery, why not go (14) on an adventurous journey to an unfamiliar part of the world? Instead of spending \$50 on a bottle of anti-aging lotion, why not buy a mountain bike?

We should always remember the fountain of youth (15) lies in our heart, mind, and spirit.

美国是一个关注青年、健康和事业的社会。

环顾美国，你会发现大多数广告牌、杂志、电视和广告上的面孔都是年轻漂亮的人。在一个把年轻等同于美丽的文化中，大多数美国人都在不断地与衰老作斗争。在新技术出现之前，人们常常不惜一切地刮掉几年的胡子。但是现在，激光手术是一个相对无痛和皮肤打褶(拉皮)。让我们不要忘记百货商店和美容沙龙里的那些高档的抗衰老化妆品和皮肤护理品。此外，我们还开发了整体的方法来对抗衰老：瑜伽、草药、针灸。

人们似乎愿意做任何事来保持年轻。但疯狂的是你不能永远保持年轻。这是不可能的。你能做的就是感觉年轻。这需要的不仅仅是表面的改变。为了感到年轻，你必须锻炼你的心智，与世界保持联系，保持积极的生活方式。换句话说，与其花 5000 美元做除皱激光手术，为什么不去世界上一个不熟悉的地方进行一次冒险之旅呢？与其花 50 美元买一瓶抗衰老乳液，为什么不买一辆山地车呢？

⑥ F

1. 她很生儿子的气，就挂断了他的电话。(hang up)

1. She was so angry with her son that she hung up on him.

2. 在得知自己被开除的消息时，他发出了愤怒的吼声。(let out)

2. At the news of being dismissed, he let out a cry of anger.

3. 公众的注意力集中在下周的总统选举上。(center on)

3. Public interest centers on the outcome of the next week's presidential election.

4. 他花了一个小时才解出了那道题。(grapple with)

4. He grappled with the problem for an hour before solving it.

5. 她似乎就要斥责他了，但马上又控制住了自己。(lash out)

5. It seemed that she was going to lash out at him, but she controlled herself.

6. 他们不得不连续站立好几个小时。(at a stretch)

6. They had to remain standing for hours at a stretch.

7. 服药后，她进入了深睡状态。(lapse into)

7. After taking the medicine, she lapsed into a state of deep sleep.