



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

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30⁺年专注教育行业

全品学练考

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Unit 1 Looking forwards

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①issue <i>n.</i> 重要议题; 争论的问题 ②in the face of 面对…… ③approach <i>v.</i> (在空间或时间上) 接近, 靠近; 着手处理(事务、难题等) ④take action 采取行动 ⑤shape <i>v.</i> 对(某人/事)有重大影响; 使成为……形状(或样子), 塑造 ⑥come one's way 降临到某人头上, 出现在某人面前 ⑦in place 在正确位置; 准备妥当, 准备就绪 ⑧guarantee <i>n.</i> 保证, 担保 ⑨in this respect 在这方面 ⑩illustrate <i>v.</i> (用示例、图画等)说明, 解释 ⑪contrasting <i>adj.</i> (在式样、颜色或态度上)极不相同的, 迥异的 ⑫boyhood <i>n.</i> (男性的)童年时期, 少年时代 ⑬single-minded <i>adj.</i> 一心一意的; 专心致志的 ⑭ambition <i>n.</i> 追求, 理想 ⑮trainee <i>n.</i> 接受工作培训的人; 实习生 ⑯correspondent <i>n.</i> 通讯员, 记者 ⑰extraordinary <i>adj.</i> 令人惊奇的; 非凡的, 卓越的 ⑱inform <i>v.</i> 赋予(某事物)特征; 贯穿; 遍及 ⑲ (be) based on 根据……; 以……为基础 ⑳bullfighting <i>n.</i> 斗牛 ㉑epic <i>adj.</i> 漫长而艰难的, 艰苦卓绝的	Facing the Future For many of us, it's something [1] we already have experienced. One moment, we are lying comfortably in bed, about to fall into a deep sleep. The next, our eyes are open and we [2] find ourselves wondering or even worrying about possibly the most important issue① of our lives—the future. Will we get into the school of our choice? What will we be doing in ten years' time? Can we become the person [3] we really want to be? In the face of② such questions, how should we approach③ the future? Can we take action④ to shape⑤ it, or should we just accept [4] whatever comes our way⑥? [1]本句为定语从句, 修饰不定代词 something, 从句省略指物的关系代词 that. [2]find ourselves wondering or even worrying ... 为“find + 宾语 + 现在分词作宾补”结构, 意为“发现某人正在做某事”。 [3]本句为定语从句, 修饰名词 person, 从句省略指人的关系代词 who/whom/that. [4]whatever 引导宾语从句, 作谓语动词 accept 的宾语。 [5]As many of us already know, having plans in place⑦ for the future is no guarantee⑧ [6] that they will become reality. In this respect⑨, some people are more fortunate than others, [7] as can be illustrated⑩ by comparing the lives of two famous authors, [8] born 40 years apart. Although they shared the same ambitious and energetic approach to life, their careers unfolded in contrasting⑪ ways. [5]as 引导非限制性定语从句, as 意为“正如”。 [6]that 引导同位语从句, 作名词 guarantee 的同位语。 [7]as 引导非限制性定语从句, as 意为“正如”。 [8]born... 为过去分词短语作定语, 修饰名词 authors. The American author, Ernest Hemingway, born in 1899, was from early boyhood⑫ single-minded⑬ in his ambition⑭ to write. [9] On leaving high school, he joined a local Kansas newspaper as a trainee⑮ reporter. He went on to become foreign correspondent⑯ for the <i>Toronto Star</i> and used his extraordinary⑰ experiences in Europe and later Cuba [10] to inform⑱ his writing. In his words, “I decided that I would write one story about each thing [11] that I knew about.” [12] Having set himself this goal, he wrote novels and short stories [13] based on⑲ his personal experiences of the First World War, the Spanish Civil War, bullfighting⑳ and deep-sea fishing, amongst others. His novel <i>The Old Man and the Sea</i>, about the three-day epic㉑ struggle between an elderly fisherman and the biggest fish [14] he had ever caught, won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1953. He would later go on to win the Nobel Prize in Literature. [9]On leaving... 为“on doing sth”结构, 意为“一做某事”, 相当于 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句	面对未来 我们许多人都有过这样的经历。前一刻, 我们正惬意地躺在床上, 即将进入深度睡眠。但下一刻, 我们就睁开了双眼, 发现自己在思考, 甚至在担忧可能是人生中最重要的一件事情——未来。我们能进入心仪的学校吗? 十年之后我们会在做什么? 我们能够成为真正想成为的人吗? 面对这些疑问, 我们应该如何迎接未来呢? 我们能否采取行动去影响未来, 还是该全然接受现实给予我们的一切呢? 正如我们许多人都知道的那样, 对未来有计划并不能保证它们都会成为现实。就这一方面而言, 一些人比别人更幸运, 例如, 有两位年龄相差 40 岁的著名作家, 对比他们的人生就能证明这一点。虽然他们面对生活时都有远大的志向, 而且精力充沛, 但他们的职业生涯的发展却截然不同。 美国作家欧内斯特·海明威生于 1899 年, 他从小立志, 一心一意想要成为作家。高中毕业后, 他进入堪萨斯当地的一家报社做实习记者。此后, 他又成为《多伦多星报》的一名驻外记者, 根据在欧洲和后来在古巴的独特经历进行创作。他曾说: “我决定把我知道的每一件事都写成一个故事。”在立下这一目标后, 他根据自己在第一次世界大战、西班牙内战、斗牛表演和深海捕鱼等的亲身经历, 创作了长篇和短篇小说。他的小说《老人与海》讲述了一位老渔民与一条自己捕过的最大的鱼进行了三天艰苦卓绝的搏斗的故事。这部小说于 1953 年获得普利策小说奖。海明威后来还荣获了诺贝尔文学奖

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②②by contrast 相比之下 ②③originally <i>adv.</i> 原来; 起初 ②④work as 任……职, 当…… ②⑤historical <i>adj.</i> (有关) 历史的 ②⑥fictional <i>adj.</i> 虚构的 ②⑦detective <i>n.</i> 私家侦探 ②⑧to this day 直到今天 ②⑨a household name 家喻户晓的人物 ③⑩give up 放弃 ③⑪devote oneself to 致力于, 献身于 ③⑫long <i>v.</i> 渴望 ③⑬can't/couldn't get enough of 总觉得不够, 不过瘾 ③⑭in desperation 在绝望中; 在走投无路的情况下 ③⑮focus on 关注, 聚焦于 ③⑯immense <i>adj.</i> 极大的; 巨大的 ③⑰be forced to do sth 被迫做某事, 不得不做某事 ③⑱ultimately <i>adv.</i> 最后, 最终 ③⑲turn out 结果是; 证明是 ④⑩take a leaf out of/ from one's book 以某人为榜样, 效法某人 ④⑪be prepared for 对……做好准备 ④⑫renowned <i>adj.</i> 有名的, 享有声誉的, 有声誉的 ④⑬innovator <i>n.</i> 革新者; 创新者 ④⑭dot <i>n.</i> 点, 小圆点 ④⑮backwards <i>adv.</i> 往回, 往前面	[10]to inform... 为不定式短语作目的状语。 [11]that 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 thing。 [12]Having set ... 为现在分词的完成式, 在句中作状语。 [13]based on... 为过去分词短语作定语, 修饰名词短语 novels and short stories。 [14]本句为定语从句, 修饰名词短语 the biggest fish, 从句省略指物的关系代词 that。 By contrast^②, the young Arthur Conan Doyle, born in Scotland in 1859, had originally^③ worked as^④ a doctor. But Doyle's main ambition was [15]to become a writer of historical^⑤ novels. Although some of his historical novels were published, their success was nothing [16]compared to the stories of his fictional^⑥ detective^⑦, Sherlock Holmes, [17]which he is still best known for to this day^⑧。 [15]to become... 为不定式短语作表语。 [16]compared to... 为过去分词短语作状语。 [17]which 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰 the stories of his fictional detective, Sherlock Holmes。 Interestingly, Doyle wrote some of his early Holmes stories [18]while he was waiting for patients in his medical practice in London. After Sherlock Holmes made him a household name^⑨, Doyle gave up^⑩ medicine and devoted himself entirely to^⑪ writing. He still longed^⑫ to become known for his historical novels amongst other academic works. The public, however, couldn't get enough of^⑬ Sherlock Holmes. In desperation^⑭, Doyle killed off the famous detective in a novel [19]published in 1893 [20]so that he could focus on^⑮ his "serious" writing. However, fans of Holmes were [21]so angry that Doyle, under immense^⑯ pressure, was forced to^⑰ bring Holmes back from the dead. Doyle's many historical novels, plays, poems and academic papers have remained largely forgotten, but Sherlock Holmes has been entertaining readers for well over a century. [18]while 引导时间状语从句, while 意为“当……时候”。 [19]published ... 为过去分词短语作定语, 修饰名词 novel。 [20]so that 引导目的状语从句。 [21]so angry that 为“so... that...”句型, 意为“如此……以至于……”, that 引导结果状语从句。 Though both of these men were ultimately^⑱ successful, their paths to success were very different, [22]their futures not necessarily turning out^⑲ exactly as they planned. So, [23]whatever twists and turns you might encounter, take a leaf out of the books^⑳ of these two authors and be prepared for^㉑ the unexpected. As renowned^㉒ tech innovator^㉓ Steve Jobs once said, “You can't connect the dots^㉔ looking forward; you can only connect them looking backwards^㉕”. So you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future.” [22]their futures not necessarily turning out exactly as they planned 为独立主格结构; as 引导方式状语从句, as 意为“按照”。 [23]whatever 引导让步状语从句	相比而言, 1859 年出生于苏格兰的亚瑟·柯南·道尔, 原先是一名医生, 但他最大的志向却是成为历史小说作家。虽然他出版过一些历史小说, 但与他虚构出来的侦探夏洛克·福尔摩斯的故事相比, 所取得的成功不可同日而语。直到现在, 道尔最广为人知的作品仍是夏洛克·福尔摩斯的故事。有趣的是, 一些早期的福尔摩斯故事是道尔在伦敦行医期间, 在等候病人的时候创作的。在夏洛克·福尔摩斯让他变得家喻户晓后, 道尔放弃了行医, 全身心地投入创作。除了其他学术作品, 他还是渴望自己能因历史小说而出名。然而, 公众却对夏洛克·福尔摩斯的故事百读不厌。绝望之下, 道尔在一部出版于 1893 年的小说中杀死了这位著名的侦探, 以便专心创作他的“严肃”作品。然而, 福尔摩斯迷们对此感到非常愤怒, 这使得道尔在巨大压力之下, 不得不让福尔摩斯起死回生。道尔的很多历史小说、戏剧、诗歌和学术论文几乎都被人遗忘了, 但夏洛克·福尔摩斯却在一个多世纪以来一直吸引着读者。 虽然这两位作家最终都获得了成功, 但他们的成功之路却截然不同, 他们的未来也不一定完全如他们当初所计划的那样。因此, 不管未来你会遇到怎样的坎坷和曲折, 都应以此两位作者为榜样, 做好应对意外的准备。正如著名的科技创新者史蒂夫·乔布斯所说: “你无法预见性地将生命中的点滴串联起来, 只有在回头看时, 你才会发现这些点滴之间的联系。所以你要坚信, 你现在所经历的, 将在你未来的生命中串联起来。”

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①diverge <i>v.</i> (两条路) 岔开, 分开 ②undergrowth <i>n.</i> (长在大树下或周边的) 下木层, 下层灌木丛 ③just <i>adj.</i> 公正的, 正义的; 正当的, 合理的 ④fair <i>adj.</i> 合理的; 恰当的; (按法律、规定) 平等待人的, 秉公办事的, 公正的 ⑤grassy <i>adj.</i> 长满草的, 被草覆盖的 ⑥wear <i>v.</i> 踩出(路); 磨出(洞)(worn 为 wear 的过去分词) ⑦tread <i>v.</i> 踩, 踏 (trodden 为 tread 的过去分词) ⑧sigh <i>n.</i> 叹气; 叹息 ⑨hence <i>adv.</i> 因此; 由此 ⑩line <i>n.</i> 诗行 ⑪quote <i>v.</i> 引用, 引述 ⑫be set to music 被谱上曲 ⑬numerous <i>adj.</i> 许多的, 很多的 ⑭commercial <i>n.</i> (电视或电台的) 商业广告 ⑮of all time 有史以来 ⑯thoughtful <i>adj.</i> 认真思考的, 深思的 ⑰insight <i>n.</i> 洞察力; 领悟 ⑱cannot help but do 不得不做, 只能做 ⑲symbolize <i>v.</i> 象征, 代表 ⑳visual <i>adj.</i> 视觉的; 形象化的 ㉑representation <i>n.</i> 描述; 描绘 ㉒alternative <i>n.</i> 可供选择的事物 ㉓on a daily basis 每天 ㉔range from... to... 从……到……(不等), 范围从……到…… ㉕issue <i>n.</i> 问题; 担忧 ㉖dilemma <i>n.</i> 进退两难的境地, 困境 ㉗arise <i>v.</i> (由……) 引起 ㉘moral <i>adj.</i> 道德的; 道义上的 ㉙result in 造成; 导致	The Road Not Taken Two roads diverged^① in a yellow wood, And sorry I could not travel both And be one traveler, long I stood And looked down one as far as I could To where it bent in the undergrowth^②; Then took the other, as just^③ as fair^④, And having perhaps the better claim, Because it was grassy^⑤ and wanted wear; Though as for that, the passing there Had worn^⑥ them really about the same, And both that morning equally lay In leaves no step had trodden^⑦ black. Oh, I kept the first for another day! Yet knowing how way leads on to way, I doubted if I should ever come back. I shall be telling this with a sigh^⑧ Somewhere ages and ages hence^⑨: Two roads diverged in a wood, and I— I took the one less traveled by, And that has made all the difference. Lines^⑩ from the poem <i>The Road Not Taken</i> are often quoted^⑪ in speeches of all kinds. The poem has been set to music^⑫ by a number of artists and used in numerous^⑬ television commercials^⑭. It has in fact become one of the most famous American poems of all time^⑮, not only because of its natural style, but also because of its thoughtful^⑯ insights^⑰ into human nature. [1] When reading <i>The Road Not Taken</i>, one cannot help but^⑱ see in one's mind images of a peaceful wood deep within the countryside. Paths in the woods are often used to symbolize^⑲ [2] <u>how our lives progress and change</u>. The lines "Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, / And sorry I could not travel both" give us a visual^⑳ representation^㉑ of the choices [3] <u>that we face and the decisions</u> [4] <u>that we need to make</u>. Life throws many alternatives^㉒ at us on a daily basis^㉓. These range from the basic "What should I wear today?" to^㉔ the key issues^㉕ of [5] <u>what subject to study at university or what job to do after graduation</u>. Of course, the greatest dilemmas^㉖ arise^㉗ from moral^㉘ problems, when we are uncertain [6] <u>which choice results in</u>^㉙ doing the right thing. [1] When reading... 为“从属连词 + 现在分词”结构, 相当于时间状语从句 When one is reading...。 [2] how 引导宾语从句。 [3] that 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 choices。 [4] that 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 decisions。 [5] what subject to study... 和 what job to do... 为“特殊疑问词 + 不定式”结构。 [6] which 引导宾语从句	未选择的路 金黄色林中两条路各奔一方, 可惜我无法兼顾 身在旅途, 我久久伫立 极目望向一条路的尽头 它蜿蜒拐进远方的灌木丛; 但我却选了另外一条路, 公正公平, 抑或有更佳理由, 它荒草萋萋, 诱人涉足; 即便如此, 旅人的足迹 让两条路看起来相差无几, 那天清晨落叶满地 两条路都未经脚印污染。 啊, 我留下第一条路改日再探! 明知道路径延绵, 我不确定是否还能回到这里。 也许多年之后在某个地方 我会回顾往事轻声叹息: 树林中有两条路, 我选择了人迹较少的那一条, 从此, 它为我带来了全新的人生轨迹。 《未选择的路》这首诗中的诗句常常在各种演讲中被引用。许多艺术家为这首诗谱了曲, 它还被运用于大量的电视广告之中。事实上, 它已经成为美国历史上最著名的诗歌之一, 这不仅是因为其自然的风格, 还因为其对人性的深刻洞察。 阅读《未选择的路》总会让人脑海中不禁浮现出乡村深处静谧的树林。林间小路往往象征我们人生中的进步和变化。“金黄色林中两条路各奔一方, 可惜我无法兼顾”这两句话生动地展现了我们面临的选择以及需要做出的决定。生活每天都会向我们抛出许多选择, 不仅包括“我今天应该穿什么”这样的小问题, 也包括大学应该学什么专业或者毕业后应该做什么工作这样的重大问题。当然, 最大的困境往往源于道德问题, 因为我们不确定哪个选择才是正确的