

NEW COLLEGE
ENGLISH

新编大学英语

同步辅导

(第1册)

张善升 主编

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新编大学英语同步辅导

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前 言

《新编大学英语同步辅导》是与北京外研社出版的《新编大学英语》(第二版)完全同步配套的教师和学生的全面辅导用书。本书以教育部关于全国大学英语最近的教学和测试改革精神为指导,即取消原百分制(新的规定为710分),全面提高全国大学生英语的综合运用能力,加大测试的全面性和力度,同时又紧密配合《新编大学英语》的教学要求,在大量的理论和教学法研究的基础上,力求趣味性、交际性、实践性、针对性等特点,便于广大的大学生自主地和开阔知识面地学习。本书由一线经验丰富的教师集体编写而成,既可以培养学生综合运用语言的能力,同时也为最新的应试要求打下坚实的基础。

本书为第1册,共10个单元,每单元分11部分,“写作”作为附录放在书后。为了进一步提高学生的阅读能力和扩大个性化的学习氛围和环境,我们用英文编写了第一部分、第二部分、第十一部分;其他内容如精读、课外阅读中的词汇和短语、课文难点以及语法结构则用中文讲解。每一部分都既注重了基础知识的解析,又增添了新的知识,扩大了知识的含金量,突出了重点,覆盖面广。

书中的11个部分分别为:

Part One: Preparation 既有答案又有拓宽知识面的 Samples。

Part Two: Text-related Information 提供了写作的背景,作者介绍,其他相关的内容以及 Summary, Comment。

Part Three: New Words 给出了同义词、反义词、记忆、搭配、辨析、考点及多个例句,有助于学生加深词汇的理解。

Part Four: Phrases and Expressions 给出了搭配、辨析和与课本不同的例句。

Part Five: Structures 覆盖了课文的句型和语法结构的句子,并配有相应的新句子。

Part Six: Language Points 对课文中有一定难度的句子作了分析和解释,以增强对课文的理解。

前 言

Part Seven: Keys to the Exercises 给出了答案并进行了难题和重点题的解析。

Part Eight: Chinese Translation 给出了精读和泛读的全部译文,为阅读提供参考。

Part Nine: After-Class Reading 其中部分内容与 In-Class Reading 的部分基本相同。

Part Ten: Further Development 给出答案和多个 Samples。

Part Eleven: Reading Skills 提供了 11 个篇章的阅读技巧和练习。

由于编者水平所限,书中难免有不当及疏漏之处,恳请读者和同行专家赐教指正,我们深表感谢。

编 者

2005 年 6 月

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Unit 1 Personal Relationship

Part One Preparation

1. Different Kinds of Personal Relationships

STEP ONE

employer-employee clerk-customer husband-wife writer-reader driver-passenger teacher-student host-guest buyer-seller doctor-patient boyfriend-girlfriend
performer-audience

STEP TWO

Other kinds of personal relationships (including relationships of people in the same group): siblings (sisters and/or brothers), lovers, friends, neighbors, colleagues, schoolmates, classmates, roommates, group members, interviewer and interviewee, lawyer and client, policeman and thief, enemies, rivals, etc.

2. Welcome to Our Group!

STEP ONE

Sample

Hello, everyone. I'm the leader of Group Beast. You may wonder why our group has such a strange name. Let me explain. If the letter "a" is taken out of "beast", what word do we have now? Yes, that's "best". So I believe our group will be the best of all. Now let's take "a", "s", and "t" out of the word "beast", and we have the word "be", which has exactly the same pronunciation as "bee", a hard-working animal. This implies that all the members in Group Beast are very diligent in their work. Finally, let's take "s" out of "beast". What word do the remaining letters make up? That's "beat". We'll beat all the other groups in the class. So if you want to be the best, if you want to be the winner, please join Group Beast.

STEP TWO

Sample 1

My name is Wang Ling. I am eighteen. I come from Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. I graduated from the Fourth Middle School. Hangzhou is a very beautiful city and its West Lake is famous all over China. I love my hometown.

I have a lot of hobbies, such as playing tennis, basketball, table tennis, and listening to music. I hope we can become good friends.

Sample 2

My name is Zhang Ping. I come from Harbin, Heilongjiang Province. It took me more than 30 hours to get here by train. I hope I can get used to the climate and food here soon.

I'm a bit shy, and that's why I didn't volunteer to be a group leader. My friends all say that I'm gentle and easy-going but a little lazy.

I have many hobbies but reading is my chief hobby. My favorite writer is Charles Dickens. I've read almost all of his works.

I hope we can really be "the best", "the winner".

3. Enjoying a Joke

Sample

The woman's neighbors disliked her, so they were happy to hear that she was going to move out. They believed the neighborhood would be a better one after the woman moved out.

Part Two Text-Related Information

The Vietnam War (1954—1975) is a long civil war between South Vietnam and the Vietcong and North Vietnam, ending in Communist victory.

The United States was fully involved in the Vietnam War, which had a deep and lasting effect on the US society and on the way that Americans thought about their own country. This is shown, for example, in many films made about the war, such as *Apocalypse Now* (1979) and *Born on the Fourth of July* (1989). At first most people supported the war, but opposition gradually increased, especially among college students and other young people, as more US soldiers were killed, and as the television news showed terrible pictures of ordinary Vietnamese people being killed and injured. Many young men became "draft dodgers" (逃避兵役者), and many of them left the country or went to jail in protest. There were large protest marches, many popular protest songs, and the saying "make love, not war" became popular. Military failures and loss of pub-

lic support eventually forced the government to bring US forces back from Vietnam in 1973. American people have very divided feelings about the war. Some people feel guilty about the terrible damage that it did to Vietnam, and most Americans now believe that the US should not have become involved in the war. Many "Vietnam Veterans" feel angry that they were made to fight, and because they were not praised for their courage when they came home, but were sometimes criticized by people who opposed the war. But some Americans still support the Vietnam War and believe that the US should have remained in Vietnam until they won.

Part Three New Words

action *n.* 行动, 行动过程, 动作姿态 e. g. Actions speak louder than words. [谚]行动比语言更有说服力。She had a fine action. 她姿态优美。

【同义】act, activity, deed

【搭配】①in/into action 在活动中, 开始活动, 实行 e. g. Things will be easier when we put the new system into action. 当新方法开始实行时, 事情就会变得较容易。②out of action 失效, 失去特有能力 e. g. The storm put the telephones out of action. 暴风雨使电话失灵。③take action 活动, 开始工作, 采取行动

【辨析】**act, action, deed, activity** **act** 举动, 行为。该词常强调其单一性及完满性, 并常适用于一件由一个人立即做成的事。**action** 行为, 行动强调完成某件事情的过程或方式。该词多指一种复杂的、包括许多动作的, 并需要相当时间方能完成的事情。**deed** 较为正式, 可指任何的行为或举动, 包括好的、坏的、大的、小的。并常强调借助于巨大的勇气、智慧、力量技能以及判断力、决心等而取得了很大的功绩的行为。**activity** 常以复数形式出现, 指基于兴趣或者教育性的活动, 或者正在进行的活动状态。多与 engage in, take part in, participate in 连用。e. g. The thief was caught in the act of stealing. 这个贼正在行窃的时候被抓获。Actions are more important than words. 做比说更重要。Good deeds should be rewarded and evil deeds punished. 好的行为应予褒奖, 坏的行为应予惩罚。Police fight against the activities of thieves. 警方与窃贼的活动作斗争。

alcohol *n.* ①酒精②[U]含酒精的饮料

【记忆】**alcoholic** *n.* 酗酒者 *adj.* 含酒精的, 酒精的, 酒精引起的, 酒精中毒的

balance *n.* ①平衡, 均衡 e. g. The slow and steady Mr. Smith acts as a balance to the clever but irresponsible Mr. Jones. 沉着稳健的史密斯对聪明却不负责的琼斯起了平衡作用。②天平, 秤

v. ①衡量, 权衡 e. g. Balanced the pros and cons before making a final decision. 在作出最后决定前权衡赞成和反对两方面的意见。②(使重要性或影响力)均衡, (使收支)平衡 My accounts balance for the first time this year! 我的账上今年第一次出现收支平衡!

【反义】unbalance

【搭配】a favourable balance 入多于出 an unfavourable balance 入不敷出 in the balance 不确定,不可知 off balance 不稳 on balance 总的来说 keep/lose one's balance 保持/失去平衡

bomb *n.* 炸弹, (the bomb) 原子弹

v. 投弹, 轰炸 e. g. The rebels bombed the munition factory. 叛军轰炸了兵工厂。

【搭配】(go) like a bomb ①(指交通工具)行进快速 My new car goes like a bomb. 我的新车跑的像炸弹一样快。②非常成功 The party went like a bomb. 宴会极为成功。

including *prep.* 包括, 包含 all of us, including me 我们全体, 包括我在内。

【记忆】include *v.* 包括, 包含 included *adj.* 包括在内的 inclusion *n.* 包括, 包含, 内含物 inclusive *adj.* 包括一切的

injure *v.* ①伤害, 损伤, 损害 There were two people injured in the car accident. 有两个人在车祸中受了伤。②刺伤(感情) to injure a man's pride 伤某人的自尊心

【记忆】injurious *adj.* 有害的 injury *n.* 伤害

【同义】harm, hurt, wound

【辨析】injure, harm, hurt, wound injure 较 hurt 正式, 多表示指意外的伤害, 如骨折之类, 致使某种生物功能失去作用, 至少是暂时的失去作用。hurt 是该组词中最不正式的词, 更着重强调疼痛但不至于达到使功能失去作用的程度。harm 包括对生物或者是非生物的伤害。可表示任何形式的消极结果, 广泛用于表示抽象意义。wound 用于表示战斗中子弹或者是刀、枪等蓄意造成的伤。e. g. Doctors say that smoking harms your health. 医生说吸烟对你的健康有害。Will this cleaning fluid harm your furniture? 这种洗涤剂会损害你的家具吗? My shoes is too tight, it hurts me. 我的鞋子太紧了, 使我脚疼。He had his leg injured when trying to save a mate from a fall of coal. 在煤窑塌方时, 他因试图救一位工友而使自己的腿受伤。The shot wounded his arm. 子弹把他的胳膊打伤了。

insert *v.* 插入, 嵌入 e. g. to insert a key in a lock 将钥匙插入锁中。

n. 插入物 e. g. The newspaper had an insert of pages of pictures. 该报带有数页插图。

【记忆】insertion *n.* 插入, 插入物

limited *adj.* ①(数量、力量等)受限制的 e. g. He is not very clever and his ability to improve his work is very limited. 他不太聪明, 改进工作的能力也很有限。②(指公司)负有有限责任的 Longman Group Limited 朗文出版集团有限公司

【记忆】limit *v.* 限制, 限定 *n.* 界限, 边界 limitation *n.* 限制, 身体上的缺陷, 缺点 limiting *adj.* 限制的 limitless *adj.* 无限的, 无止境的 limitlessly *adv.* limitlessness *n.*

missionary *n.* 传教士 *adj.* 传教的, 传教士的

misunderstand *v.* 误解, 误会 e. g. Don't misunderstand me, I'm trying to help you. 别误会我, 我只是想帮助你。

【记忆】misunderstanding *n.* 误会, 误解, 未能真正了解 understand *v.* 懂, 了解。

【同义】mistake

obviously *adv.* 明显地, 显而易见地 e. g. Obviously, television has both advantages and disadvantages. 显然, 电视有优点也有缺点。

【记忆】**obvious** *adj.* 明显的, 显而易见的, 显著的 **obviousness** *n.*

【同义】**evident, apparent**

【反义】**obscure, hidden, concealed**

【辨析】**evident, obvious, apparent** 都含“明显的”意思。**evident** 多用于推理及抽象的事, 指“明显的”。**obvious** 指“容易知道或发现, 无须解释或证明的”。**apparent** 含“一目了然的”的意思, 还可指“思想上容易理解的”。e. g. It's evident that the plan is impracticable. 很明显这计划是不能实现的。It's obvious that a man isn't strong enough to lift an elephant. 很明显, 一个人是不能够举起大象的。It's apparent that you can't be trusted. 很显然, 你是不可信赖的。

occasional *adj.* ①非经常的, 偶然的 took an occasional glass of wine 偶尔喝瓶酒
②必要时的, 不定期的, 临时的, 特殊场合的 an occasional chair 临时的椅子 an occasional workman 临时雇工

【记忆】**occasionality** *n.* 偶然性, 非经常性 **occasionally** *adv.* 非经常地, 偶然 **occasionalism** *n.* [哲]偶因论 **occasionalist** *n.* 偶因论者

orphan *n. & adj.* 孤儿(的), 被遗弃或失去母亲的孩子或小动物(的), 孤苦的人或没有支持的事物(的) *v.* [常用被动语态]使成孤儿 e. g. He was orphaned at an early age. 他早年丧失双亲。

【记忆】**orphanhood** *n.* 孤儿身份, [状态] **orphanize** *v.* 使成孤儿

orphanage *n.* 孤儿院, 孤儿身份, [集合词]孤儿

pat *v. & n.* (patted; patting) 轻拍, 轻拍……(成形), (用手)轻拍(表示同情, 赞成或爱情) e. g. She patted the baby's cheek. 她轻轻地拍了拍婴儿的脸蛋儿。I patted him on the shoulder. 我轻拍他的肩膀。a pat on the cheek 在面颊上的轻轻一拍

【搭配】a pat on the back [口]赞扬或鼓励的表示 pat sb. on the back 轻拍某人的背; 恭维, 赞美

plasma *n.* 血浆 e. g. Hospitals keep supplies of plasma to give to patients who have lost blood. 医院保存了一些血浆以供应那些失血的病人。

questioningly *adv.* 表示怀疑地 e. g. She looked at him questioningly. 她疑惑地看着他。

【记忆】**questioning** *adj.* 表示怀疑的

relief *n.* ①解除(痛苦, 烦恼等) to give a patient relief from pain 使病人减轻痛苦
②(指税金、压迫等的)减轻 debt relief 债务免除

【记忆】**relieve**

【搭配】for the relief of 为了救济, to go on relief 靠救济金生活, to my great relief 使我大为欣喜(放心)的是

sob *n.* ①抽噎, 啜泣声, 哽咽②(风等)发出呜咽声

v. (sobbed; sobbing) 哭泣, (风等)发呜咽声, 哭泣 e. g. She broke down and sobbed

aloud. 她情不自禁地大声抽泣起来。

【搭配】sob one's heart out 哭得伤心之极 sob oneself to sleep 哭着哭着睡着了 sob out 哭泣着诉说

steady *adj.* ①稳固的, 平稳的, 稳定的 as steady as a rock 稳如磐石 ②不断的, 持续的 steady rain 连绵的雨

v. (使)稳固, (使)稳定, (使)坚定, 稳定地前进, 照直走 to steady a boat 使船稳定下来

adv. 稳固地, 稳定地

stiff *adj.* ①坚硬的, 挺的, 不易弯曲的 e. g. The cards were made of stiff paper. 卡片是用硬纸板做的。②(身体等)僵硬(直)的, 不灵活的, 一动就痛的 be stiff with cold 冻僵 ③棘手的, 难应付的 a stiff examination 难度大的考试

uninjured *adj.* 未受到伤害的, 未受到损害的

【记忆】injure *v.* 伤害

wide-eyed *adj.* 睁大着眼睛的

Part Four Phrases and Expressions

A couple of (一)对, (一)双, 两三个, (少数)几个 a couple of socks 一双袜子 e. g. I found a couple of socks in the bedroom but they don't make a pair. 我在卧室找到两只袜子, 但却不是一对。

【辨析】a pair of (由两部分合在一起的单个物品或强调亲密的联系和事物相互依赖)一副(眼镜), 一条(裤子), 一把(剪刀) a pair of glasses (trousers, scissors, shoes); a pair of gloves 一副手套

be/hang in the balance ①(命运)未定, 在危急中 ②不确定 e. g. Though her life was in the balance, she thought only of the safety of her fellows. 尽管自己生命危急, 但她一心只想着她伙伴们安全。

be supposed to do something 被期望或被要求做某事, 应该 e. g. Everyone is supposed to wear a seat belt in the car. [同义] be expected to do something; be required to do something

cover up 隐藏, 掩饰 e. g. She tried to cover up her nervousness as she waited to make her speech.

lay down ①献身, 牺牲 ②放下, 搁下 ③放弃(职务、希望) e. g. We shall never forget those who laid down their lives for the revolution. 我们永远不会忘记那些为了革命而牺牲自己性命的人们。The imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives. 帝国主义分子决不肯放下屠刀。

let out ①发出叫喊 ②(衣服)加宽, 放宽 ③泄露秘密 to let out a coat 放大一件外衣 e. g. He accidentally let out that he hadn't been home for three weeks. 他无意中透露已

三周没回家了。

Part Five Structures

1. "... only... if..." or "only if..." 只有……,才能……。e. g. They could only get the blood if one of these frightened children would agree to give it. Or: Only if you work hard can you pass the test.

Note: if only... 意为“要是……就好了”,引导虚拟从句,表达一种愿望、遗憾等。

If only I hadn't gone there yesterday. If only I were a queen.

2. if *conj.* 用于间接疑问句或者在 know, wonder 等动词后,引导从句,表示“是否”。

Then they asked if anyone would be willing to give blood to help. Do you know if she is coming? 你知不知道她是否会来?

3. unless *conj.* 除非,如果不,相当于“if... not...” e. g. I won't write unless he writes first. (If he doesn't write first, I won't write.) 除非他先写信给我,否则我不会写信给他。

Part Six Language Points

1. Heng was quickly laid on a bed, his arm cleaned with alcohol, and the needle inserted into his arm. (L24) When she nodded, a look of great relief spread over his face. (L39) 注意这两句话中所出现的独立主格结构,即“名词+非谓语动词(动词不定式、现在分词、过去分词),形容词,副词,名词,介词”。找一下本文中其他的独立主格结构。

2. Through all of this Heng lay stiff and silent. (L31) “lay(lie)” 在此起到系动词的作用,与其后的形容词构成系表搭配,表示某种持续状态。其他类似用法的动词如: rest, stand, keep, turn out, continue, stay, rest, burn, loom 等。e. g. It turned out rainy(a rainy day). He told me to keep calm under all circumstances. The old man would never rest idle.

3. The medical team now was very worried because the needle should not have been hurting their tiny patient. (L33) 这句话中的“shouldn't have done”表达一种虚拟,意为“本来是不应该……的”。e. g. You shouldn't have criticized him that way. 你本不应该那样批评他。

4. At this point, a Vietnamese nurse arrived to help, and seeing the little one's tears, she spoke rapidly in Vietnamese, listened to his reply, and quickly answered him again. (L44) point 在此表示“(时间的)点,(特定)时刻,瞬间”,e. g. It was a turning point in his career. 这是他事业上的转折点。At the point he got up and left the room. 此时他站起来,离开了屋子。另外,seeing the little one's tears 是一个现在分词结构,与

主句主语是主动关系。本句中的分词 seeing 与其后的三个并列谓语动词相得益彰,使得对情景的描述跃然纸上。分词结构的应用不仅能够表达出时间、因果、条件、让步以及转折等关系,更重要的是,它使得动词所要表达的动作更加形象具体,简洁明了,以免有冗赘复杂之嫌。作为记叙文,为增强表达效果和语言的感染力,本文大量采用分词、简单句以及独立主格结构。

Part Seven Keys to the Exercises

Pre-Reading(omitted)

Post-Reading

Reading Comprehension

1. 1)A 2)B 3)A 4)A 5)B 6)C 7)A 8)C
2. 1)killed 2)wounded 3)arrived 4)girl 5)badly/seriously 6)blood 7)none
8)American 9)type 10)orphans 11)French 12)difficulty
13)frightened 14)would 15)cried 16)Vietnamese 17)found
18)understand 19)willing 20)friend

3. Sample

V=Vietnamese nurse H = Heng N = Navy nurse

V: Is it hurting, Heng?

H: No.

V: So why are you crying? Is there anything wrong?

H: I'm sad that I will have to leave the world. I'm a little scared before I die. I don't want to die, but I don't want my friend to die, either.

V: Why do you think you are going to die?

H: The doctor said unless I gave all my blood to my friend, she would certainly die.

V: You must have misunderstood him. You only have to give some of your blood to the girl. This won't do any harm to your health.

H: Really? Are you sure?

V: Yes. Have a good sleep now. When you wake up, I'm sure you'll be as strong as before.

V: (to the Navy nurse) He thought he was dying. He misunderstood you. He thought you had asked him to give all his blood to the little girl so that she could live.

N: But why would he be willing to do that?

V: Heng, the Navy nurse wants to know why you would be willing to give all your blood to the little girl.

H: She's my friend.

Vocabulary

1. 1) reply 那位陌生人对我的问候没有表示一点回应。
 2) land 在太空中呆了三个月之后,宇航员们很高兴又一次见到了陆地。
 3) pat 这位母亲拍了拍儿子的头。
 4) supplied 每一位士兵都配置了必要的装备。
 5) wound 这位警察的胳膊上有一处刀伤。
 6) pat 杰克弯下腰来拍了拍那条狗。
 7) replied 我们要简帮助我们,但她却回答说她太忙。
 8) signed 他示意侍者再给他拿一杯饮料。
 9) wounded 战争期间他的腿部受伤了。
 10) supplies 难民营中的食品供应正变得越来越少。
 11) sign 当你们做好准备时请示意一下,然后我就到舞台上去。
 12) balance 她失去平衡摔倒了。
 13) land 你认为人类有可能登上火星吗?
 14) balance 当你学骑自行车时,你必须学会保持平衡。
2. run: 1)D 她有许多组织委员会会议的经验。
 2)A 你最好跑快点,否则的话就赶不上火车了。
 3)C 这部剧在百老汇连演了六个月。
 4)E 有谣言说我要参加总统竞选,但那都不是真的。
 5)F 那份报纸刊登了一篇关于癌症研究的文章。
 6)B 眼泪从他的脸上淌了下来。
- match: 1)E 这些房门与你房屋的风格不相称。
 2)B 他无意中扔了一根燃烧的火柴从而引发了火灾。
 3)G 你不能穿着不成双的袜子就出去。
 4)D 在欧洲,几乎没有哪一个城市能够与柏林的丰富文化相媲美。
 5)C 海伦选择的口红与她的整套衣服搭配得很好。
 6)F 在男子总决赛中,阿加西将与桑普拉斯一决高下。
 7)A 如果我们能够赢得接下来的三场比赛,那我们还会畅通无阻地进入到半决赛。
3. 1) Insert 把你的钱放进去,然后拨号。
 2) in the balance 继糟糕的业绩之后,公司的前景处于风雨飘摇之中。
 3) requests 那位流行明星的妻子礼貌地拒绝了所有的采访请求。
 4) relief 令我感到欣慰的是,他一点儿也没有跟我争论我的建议。
 5) let out 一只手触到了她的肩,她发出一声惊叫。
 6) tiny 他们在一起时看起来是那么有趣,她娇小玲珑而她的丈夫却约有 6.5 英尺高。
 7) steady 选修理科课程的大学生的数量持续降低。

- 8) stiff 由于开了一整天的车,我的脖子都僵硬了。
- 9) occasional 除偶尔下点儿阵雨之外,天气还是不错的。
- 10) misunderstood 我误解了要求,只回答了三个问题,而不是四个。
- 11) limited 我们的时间很有限,所以不可能将一切都完成。
- 12) action 该将我们的计划付诸实施了。

Translation

- 1) I'm tired. I shouldn't have gone to bed so late.
- 2) I don't/didn't know Bob very well, but we go/went out for an occasional drink together.
- 3) We're supposed to meet her at the train station.
- 4) You could clearly see people drowning, but/and yet you took no action to save them.
- 5) Including weekends, there are only twelve more days to buy Christmas presents.
- 6) Without immediate action, many kinds of wild animals would die from hunger.

Part Eight Chinese Translation

赠送生命

炸弹落在了这个小村庄里。在可怕的越南战争期间,谁也不知道这些炸弹要轰炸什么目标,而它们却落在了一所由传教士们办的小孤儿院内。

传教士们和一两个孩子已在轰炸中丧生,还有几个孩子受了伤,其中有一个小女孩,8岁左右,她的双腿被炸伤。

几小时后,医疗救援小组到了。救援小组由一名年轻的美国海军医生和一名同样年轻的海军护士组成。他们很快发现有个小女孩受伤严重。如果不立即采取行动,显然她将因失血过多和休克而死亡。

他们明白必须给小女孩输血,但是他们的医药用品很有限,没有血浆,因此需要一种相配的血型。快速的血型测定显示两名美国人的血型都不合适。几个没有受伤的孤儿却有相配的血型。

这位医生会讲一点越南语,护士会讲一点法语,但只有中学的法语水平。孩子们不会说英语,只会说一点法语。医生和护士用少得可怜的一点共同语言,结合大量的手势语,努力向这些受惊吓的孩子们解释说,除非他们能输一些血给自己的小伙伴,否则她必将死无疑。接着问他们是否有人愿意献血来救小女孩。

对医生和护士的请求,孩子们瞪大眼睛,一声不吭。此时小病人的生命垂危。然而,如果这些受惊吓的孩子中没有人自愿献血,他们就无法得到血。过了好一会儿,一只小手慢慢地举了起来,然后垂了下去,一会儿又举了起来。

“噢,谢谢。”护士用法语说。“你叫什么名字?”

“兴，”回答道。

兴很快被抱到一张床上，手臂用酒精消毒后，针就扎了进去。整个过程中，兴僵直地躺着，一声不吭。

过了一会儿，他发出了一声长长的抽泣，但立即用那只可以活动的手捂住了自己的脸。

“兴，疼吗？”医生问。

兴默默地摇了摇头，但一会儿忍不住又抽泣起来，并又一次试图用手捂住自己的哭声。

医生又问是否是针弄疼了他，兴又摇了摇头。

但现在，偶尔的抽泣变成了持续无声的哭泣。他紧紧地闭着眼睛，拳头堵在嘴里，想竭力忍住哭泣。

现在医疗小组非常担忧，因为针不该使他们的小病人一直感到疼痛。显然出了大问题。恰好这时，一名越南护士前来帮忙，看到小男孩在哭，她用越南话语速很快地和他交谈，听了小男孩的回话后，又迅速地回答了他。护士一边说话，一边俯身轻轻拍着小男孩的头，她的声音亲切柔和。

过了一会儿，小男孩不哭了，睁开眼睛，用询问的目光看着越南护士。护士点了点头，小男孩的脸上马上露出了宽慰的神色。

越南护士抬起头平静地对两名美国人说：“他以为他快死了。他误解了你们。他以为你们要他献出所有的血，才能让小女孩活下来。”

“但是为什么他会愿意这么做呢？”海军护士问。

越南护士把这个问题向小男孩重复了一遍。小男孩简单地回答道：“她是我的朋友。”为了朋友他甘愿献出自己的生命，没有比这更伟大的爱了。

Part Nine After-Class Reading

Passage I

I. New Words

aside *adv.* ①在/到旁边，在/到一边 e. g. He laid his book aside. 他把书放到一旁 We turned aside from the main road. 我们离开大道。②撇开（……暂且不谈） Joking aside, we really must do something. 说笑归说笑，我们真得做点事了。

n. ①[剧]旁白，独白②离题的话

【搭配】aside from 除了……以外

bark *v.* ①(狗等)吠，吼叫 e. g. The officer barked out an order. 那军官大声发出命令。②剥树皮

n. ①树皮 e. g. The bark of some trees can be used as medicine. 有些树皮可以作药材。②吠声