

# NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

根据教育部最新大纲编写 与《新编大学英语》第三册同步

# 新编大学英语 学习指导

主编 周俊英

主审 陈晓明



中国环境科学出版社

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# 新编大学英语学习指导

北京工业大学外语部《新编大学英语学习指导》编写组

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## 前 言

外语教学是一门实践课,其首要任务是“学”,而不是“教”。科德(Corder)说:“有效的语言教学不应违背自然过程,而应适应自然过程。不应阻碍学习,而应有助于学习并促进学习。不能令学生去适应教师和教材,而应让教师和教材去适应学生。”我国教育界专家也曾多次提出要“以学生为中心”的课堂教学思想。

《新编大学英语》是按“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材。教材选材新颖,题材多样,内容丰富,趣味性强,练习形式活跃,能激发学生的自学兴趣。

为了帮助学习者更好地掌握《新编大学英语》的内容,培养学生的语言综合运用能力及应试能力,我们编写了《新编大学英语学习指导》一书。本书就教材中的每个部分加以全面、详细的辅导,并结合当前全国的四级统考题型,适当增补了听力理解、阅读理解、多项选择题,从而降低了理解难度,使学生对提高听力、阅读理解能力更有自信心。同时,为不同英语水平的学生提供多种练习形式,从不同的角度检查学生的语言理解能力。由于《新编大学英语》教材阅读文本中的生词量较大,我们参照《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表(1—4级)》,选择出四级常用词汇,配有例证,辅以常用搭配、常用句型、常用词组、同源派生词以及考点,以帮助学习者理解词义,掌握用法,提高活用能力。本书在每单元后特别为学习者提供了同步自测题,以巩固各单元所学内容,并帮助学习者提高阅读能力,掌握做题技巧,全面复习考试中常出现的词汇、短语和语法结构。同步测试题所选词汇覆盖面广,语法针对性强,阅读文章题材熟悉,语言规范,难度适中。

本书分 12 个单元编排,每个单元由相关信息、课前准备、听力训练、内容提要、词语用法、课文详解、巩固练习、参考答案、同步自测等部分组成。

本书适合正在使用《新编大学英语》教材的学生使用,也可供大学英语教师作为教学的参考,并可供英语自学者阅读。

李雅春、范雅丽、王建新、何涛、何新、陈芳、王芳、刘彩娥、高国梁、王园、陈德庆、王雅稚、田丰卉同志参加了本书的录入、排版、校对等工作,在此表示感谢。

由于本书编写时间仓促等原因,书中难免有不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 8 月 15 日

于北京工业大学

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# Unit 1 Myths and Legends

## Useful Information

Myths are stories handed down from old times. They are especially concepts and beliefs about the early history of a race or explanations of natural events.

Legends also refer to stories that were handed down from the past, but they are especially those of doubtful truth.

Myths and legends are one kind of explanations of the complexity of the world in which man lives. The origin of myths and legends can be traced back to the beginning of mankind, when all early cultures existing in the world then tried to interpret various aspects of life and the mysterious phenomena in nature.

Since myths and legends are handed down from old times, they are undoubtedly an inseparable part of the heritage that each culture inherited from the past. They have played an indispensable role in the society and will play an even more important role, rapidly though modern science and technology develop.

## Part One Preparation

### 1. An Argument about the Sun

1) Were it left to me to answer the children's question, I should not hesitate a moment to say that both the two children are wrong. The sun gives out almost the same amount of heat at any time of the day and at any time of the year. We feel that it is sometimes hotter and cooler only because the angle between the sunlight and the surface of the earth varies. We don't feel very hot in the morning because less sunlight is received per unit of area when the angle is smaller. But as time passes, more and more sunlight per unit of area penetrates the atmosphere and reaches us, so we feel hotter at midday.

That the sun seems bigger at daybreak is only an optical illusion. The fact is the sun is of the same size at any time of the day and at any time of the year. We feel that it is sometimes bigger because when it appears on the horizon, only a small part of the sky is bright enough to be seen against it. When it is high up in the sky, it seems smaller with the huge bright sky against it.

2) One main reason why Confucius couldn't settle the argument is that knowledgeable though he was, he was not a genius. We can't expect him to know

everything. Everyone has his or her limitations, and Confucius was no exception to the rule.

Another reason is that at that time, science and technology was not developed and people did not have advanced equipment to do research on the sun, the earth and the universe. As a result, people could not understand or explain many natural phenomena as we can do today with the help of modern scientific facilities.

3) The lesson that we can learn from the fable is:

① Confucius was an honest man. He didn't pretend to know what he didn't know.

② No single person in the world is perfect. One may be an expert in one aspect or one field, but at the same time, he may be a layman (外行) in other aspects or fields. Therefore, we must admit our shortcomings.

③ Children are curious by nature. Curiosity is a good quality in that it can lead children to explore the unknown world around them. But children are likely to see only one side of the phenomenon and then jump to conclusions. This is quite understandable. We should teach them to consider different aspects before arriving at any conclusions.

## 2. Bedtime Stories

*Sample*

### The Golden Egg

There was once a little brown hen who laid eggs on a nest of straw in a corner of the farmyard. They were big brown eggs and the farmer's wife always collected them very carefully in her basket.

Now the little brown hen was not at all content with sitting on her nest of straw laying brown eggs. "I wish I could lay golden eggs!" she sighed, "or just one would do, then I would be happy!" Some of the other hens scratching in the farmyard overheard what the little brown hen had said and they began to cluck. "She wants to lay golden eggs!" they said. "Brown eggs are not good enough for her!" The hens made so much noise that all the animals in the farmyard heard. This made the poor little brown hen feel rather silly as she sat on her nest laying eggs for breakfast. Now when the farmer's wife found out about the little brown hen's wish, she smiled to herself, for she knew exactly what to do.

As it was springtime and very near to Easter, everyone was looking forward to brightly colored eggs. So, the farmer's wife took a basket of big brown eggs and painted and decorated them in wonderful patterns, except for the biggest brown egg, which she sprayed with shiny gold paint. Later, when she went to



collect the eggs, she slipped the golden egg underneath the little brown hen. After a while, when the little brown hen hopped off her nest, she turned and saw the glittering golden egg. She made such a noise that everyone in the farmyard came rushing over. "My wish has been granted," she clucked. "I have laid a golden egg at last, now I will be happy!" The little brown hen asked the farmer's wife to place her wonderful golden egg in a window that overlooked the farmyard so that she could look at it whenever she wanted and there it is to this day!

### 3. Chinese Fables

#### Draw a Snake and Add Feet to It

An official of the state of Chu awarded a pot of wine to his men at the ceremony of Spring Sacrifice — when people pray for a good start in the year. One man said: "We have only one pot of wine. It is not enough for all of us but only sufficient for one. Let's determine who will have the wine by drawing a snake on the ground. He who finishes first will have the wine."

The others agreed. So they began the competition. One of the men finished his picture very quickly. He was about to drink the wine when he saw the others still busy drawing their snakes. He thought, "I still have much time to add feet to my snake." With his left hand holding the pot of wine and his right one holding the stick, he began working on his snake again. But before he finished adding feet to the snake, another man finished drawing and grabbed the pot from him, saying, "Whoever has seen a snake with feet? Yours is not a snake, so the wine should be mine!" He drank the wine. The man adding feet to the snake had to give in and could only regret his foolishness.

From the fable comes the idiom "Hua She Tian Zu". Now people use the idiom to illustrate that the truth going too far is as bad as not going far enough.

#### To Sit by a Tree Waiting for a Hare to Come

Long long ago, on a hot summer day, a farmer was weeding in the field with a hoe. Suddenly he saw a hare scurrying by and bumping into the trunk of a tree. The poor hare broke his neck and died instantly. The farmer stopped hoeing and picked up the dead hare. He was overjoyed at the unexpected gain. He took the hare back home, cooked it and had a nice dinner. While eating his supper, he thought, "How wonderful! Game comes so easily! I am tired of farming in the hot sun everyday. I have to work hard until autumn before I can reap the crops. Backbreaking work, humph! Why not just sit under the tree and wait for more hares to run into the trunk!"

The next day, the farmer threw his hoe, indulging himself in the fantasy that he would get another hare. He waited and waited. But his patience did not help. Many days passed but nothing happened. No more hares ran into the trunk of the tree. His field was soon overgrown with weeds. Who knows what he lived on the next year if he kept sitting by the tree and doing nothing else but wait for a hare to come!

From this fable comes the idiom "Shou Zhu Dai Tu". This metaphor is used to mock those people who attempt accidental gains without pains — those who are not willing to make any effort but only trust mere luck. It also serves as a good lesson for someone who sticks strictly to his previous experience, but neglects the possibility of change.

## Part Two Listening-Centered Activities

### Listening III

#### Supplementary Exercise

**Directions:** Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer to the questions

1. What was Jack Storme?
  - A. He was the local barrel maker.
  - B. He was the blacksmith of the town.
  - C. He was a mouse catcher.
  - D. Both A and B.
2. Which of the following statements about Jack's cat is NOT true?
  - A. The cat kept Jack's shop tidy and clean.
  - B. The cat got his paw cut off one day.
  - C. The cat began to grow thin and weak after the accident.
  - D. The cat was the best mouse catcher of the country.
3. Jack decided to help the cat catch mice by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. making an iron paw for the cat
  - B. giving the cat his pocket knife
  - C. fastening a pocket knife on the cat's injured leg
  - D. fastening a wooden paw on the cat's injured leg
4. How could the cat catch mice after that?
  - A. It seized the mice with the wooden paw and knocked them on the head with the knife.
  - B. It seized the mice with the good paw and knocked them on the head with the wooden one.
  - C. It piled up the mice in front of the mouse hole and attacked them heavily.

D. It pretended to play with the mice and then caught them suddenly.

### Part Three Reading-Centered Activities

#### In-Class Reading Why the Tortoise's Shell is Not Smooth

##### 内容提要

Once upon a time, the birds were invited to a feast in the sky. The tortoise, eager to go to the meal, persuaded the birds into allowing him to go together with a sweet tongue. By calling himself "all of you", the cunning and ungrateful tortoise played a trick on the birds and the people in the heaven. As a result, he ate the best part of the meal while the birds could only eat the leftovers. Some of them even chose to fly home on an empty stomach. The birds were so angry that they asked back their feathers lent to the tortoise. Then, the tortoise had to jump down to the ground and had his shell broken into pieces. Although at last the bits were gathered and stuck together, the tortoise's shell was no longer smooth.

##### 词汇讲解

1. **eloquent** *adj.* 雄辩的, 口才流利的, 有说服力的; 明白显示, 富于表现的 (of)

There's no denying the fact that a lawyer should be eloquent.  
毫无疑问律师必须善于雄辩。

The picture of prosperity is eloquent of the wealth of the nation.  
欣欣向荣的景象有力地显示出该国的富裕。

**搭配:** an eloquent appeal for sth. 要求……的强有力的呼吁

an eloquent speaker/speech 雄辩的演讲者/有力的讲话

an eloquent plea 有力的申辩 · eloquent proof 有力的证明

an eloquent gesture 富有表情的姿势

2. **faith** *n.* (trust, confidence) 信任, 信心; (belief) 信仰

**faithful** *adj.* (loyal, devoted) 忠诚的;

(true) 如实的, 准确可靠的; 尽职的, 责任心强的

**faithfully** *adv.* 忠实地, 诚实地; 正确地

You cannot expect your friends to trust you if you do not keep faith with them. 假如你对朋友不守信义, 你就不要指望他们会信任你。

The article that is said to have given a faithful account of what had happened is worth reading.

那篇据说对所发生的事给予了忠实报道的文章值得一读。

As a college student, you should follow the school regulations faithfully.  
作为一名大学生,你应该忠实地遵守校规。

**考点:** *have faith in* 对……有信心,相信……

*in good/bad faith* 真诚地,忠实地/不诚实地,欺诈地

*lose faith in* 不再信任…… *be faithful to* 忠实于……

*keep/break one's faith with* 遵守/违背与……的诺言

My partner will not come to our laboratory any more, as he doesn't have faith in our experiment as a necessary step to success.

我的伙伴不会再到我们的实验室来了,因为他不相信我们的实验是迈向成功的必要步骤。

They acted in bad faith because they knew my name carried weight with the public. 他们采取欺骗手段,因为他们知道我的名义对公众有影响力。

Dogs always remain faithful to their masters, and that's why they are popular. 狗总是忠实于主人,难怪人们喜欢他们。

**搭配:** strong faith 坚定的信心 a faithful report account 如实的报道

a faithful worker 忠实可靠的工作者 a faithful friend 忠实的朋友

a faithful copy/description 精确的副本/详实的描写

### 3. famine *n.* 饥荒

The El Nino gave rise to the long drought in this area, thus resulting in months of famine in this country. 厄尔尼诺现象使这个地区长期干旱,因而该国出现了长达数月的饥荒。

Although the United Nations sent supplies to those who suffered from famine, many people died of starvation.

尽管联合国给遭受饥荒的人们发了必需品,还是有许多人饿死了。

### 常用词组

#### 1. jump to one's feet (= rise to one's feet)一跃而起

When she was informed that she had been accepted by the company, she jumped to her feet with gaiety.

当她得知自己被公司录用时,高兴得跳了起来。

On hearing the news that he has got a lovely daughter, the excited husband jumped to his feet.

听说自己有了一个可爱的女儿,这位丈夫激动得一跃而起。

#### 2. let oneself go 情不自禁;忘乎所以;滔滔不绝;让……自由地移动或下降

Go on, enjoy yourself, let yourself go. 继续玩,尽情地玩个痛快吧。

Many laid-off workers haven't let themselves go a bit since they lost their jobs. 许多下岗工人下岗后并没有变得邋遢。

3. **rest assured (that)** 放心,确信……

You may rest assured that everything possible is being done.

你尽管放心,(我们)正在尽力把一切做好。

You can rest assured that I will do what I can to reduce your loss to the minimum. 请放心,我会尽力而为,使你的损失降到最低限度。

4. **slowly but surely** 缓慢而平稳地

Not until the pilot managed to land the damaged plane slowly but surely did we feel relieved.

直到飞行员设法让受到破坏的飞机平稳着陆,我们才松了一口气。

I'm sure radar will aid the great ship slowly but surely into harbor, regardless of the weather. 我相信,不管天气多么恶劣,雷达都会帮助那艘巨轮缓慢而平稳地进港。

阅读理解

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. In the sentence "You are full of cunning and you are ungrateful", "cunning" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cleverness    B. skill    C. attractiveness    D. the ability to deceive
2. The tortoise chose "all of you" to be his name in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eat the best part of the food    B. be respected by the people of the sky  
C. be the group leader    D. be different from others
3. The parrot suddenly agreed to send the message for the tortoise because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the parrot wanted to help him    B. the other birds asked him to do so  
C. the parrot wanted to take advantage of the chance to get revenge  
D. the parrot was warm-hearted
4. Which of the following is NOT true?  
A. The birds were invited to a feast in the sky.  
B. The tortoise wanted to prevent the birds from going to the feast.  
C. The tortoise wanted to go to the feast with the birds.  
D. The tortoise convinced the birds that they would go to the feast together.
5. We can learn from the story that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the tortoise was very clever  
 B. the tortoise was unwise to cheat all the birds  
 C. the birds were quite foolish  
 D. we should not trust the tortoise any more
6. At first the birds did not allow the tortoise to go to the feast with them because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the tortoise had no wings      B. the tortoise did not belong to birds  
 C. the tortoise was mischievous      D. the tortoise was not invited
7. We can infer from Paragraph 7 that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the tortoise had a sweet tongue      B. the tortoise was a changed man  
 C. the tortoise was very honest  
 D. the birds misunderstood the tortoise before
8. According to the story, the fundamental reason for the tortoise's broken shell is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the parrot delivered a wrong message      B. the sky was too high  
 C. the tortoise ate too much      D. the tortoise was too greedy

### 课文翻译

#### 为什么乌龟的背壳是不平整的

从那些小木屋里远远地传来的低声细语,时不时地被歌声打断,奥康瓦听到了,这是他的妻子们同各自的孩子在讲民间故事。爱克蔚菲和她的女儿爱金玛坐在一块小地毯上。现在,轮到爱克蔚菲讲故事了。霎时,嘈杂声静了下来,所有的眼睛都转向她们最喜欢的故事能手。

“很久以前”,她开始讲道,“所有的鸟儿都被邀请到天上赴宴。它们非常高兴,开始为这盛大的日子作准备。它们用颜料把自己的身体涂成深红色并画上漂亮的图案。”

“乌龟看到了这些准备活动,并很快了解到事情的来龙去脉。动物界里发生的任何事都逃不过他的眼睛,(因为)他狡黠无比,诡计多端。他一听说有天上的盛宴,对此不禁垂涎三尺。那些日子,他们正经历着一场饥荒,乌龟已经有两个月没吃过一顿饱饭了。他的身体就像一段枯棍在空荡荡的躯壳里咔咔作响。于是他稳扎稳打地开始计划如何能到天上去。”

“但是他没有翅膀呀,”爱金玛说。

“别性急,”她母亲回答道,“故事(的关键)就在这里。乌龟没有翅膀,但他去找鸟儿们,请求能跟他们一起去。”

“我们太了解你了”,鸟儿们听了他的请求后说道。‘你诡计多端并且忘

恩负义。如果我们答应你，你马上就会施展诡计。我们老早就把你看透了。”

“‘你们不了解我，’乌龟说。‘我已经脱胎换骨了，不再是你们以前所知道的那个捣蛋鬼了。相反，(现在的)我既体贴又善良。我已经认识到，给别人添麻烦就是在给自己添麻烦。放心吧，我保证不给你们增添任何麻烦。’”

“乌龟巧舌如簧，没过多久，所有的鸟儿都一致认为他确实已经脱胎换骨了。于是每只鸟儿都给了他一根羽毛，用这些羽毛，乌龟做了两只色彩绚丽的翅膀。”

“最后，这盛大的日子终于来到了，乌龟第一个到达了集合地点。等所有的鸟儿都来齐了，他们就一块儿动身。乌龟飞在鸟儿中间，非常高兴，而且由于他擅长演说，很快就被推选为大伙儿的发言人。”

“‘有件重要的事我们绝不能忘记，’他在飞行途中说道。‘当人们被邀请参加类似这样的盛宴时，要特意给自己取个新名字。天上的主人们一定也希望我们能遵循这一古老习俗。’”

“鸟儿们谁也没听说过这个习俗，但他们知道，尽管乌龟在其它方面不怎么地道，他却到过许多地方，知晓不同民族的风俗习惯。于是他们每人都取了一个新名字。等他们全都取好了，乌龟也取了一个。新名字叫‘你们大家’”。

“最后群鸟飞到了天上，那儿的主人们见到他们非常高兴。乌龟穿着他那五彩的羽衣，起身对主人們的邀请深表谢意。他的口才是如此之好，所有的鸟儿都很庆幸把他带来了，对他所说的一切都点头赞同。主人们把他当成了鸟儿们的国王，尤其是因为他看起来有那么点儿与众不同。”

“精选出来的各种果仁呈上来吃完之后，天上的人们在客人们面前摆上了乌龟从未见过或梦到过的美味佳肴。汤刚在炉子上烧好就用原罐热气腾腾地端上来了，里面全是肉和鱼。乌龟开始很响地吸气。有甜薯泥以及用棕榈油和鲜鱼一起煮成的甜薯汤，还有一坛坛棕榈酒。等所有的菜肴在客人们面前摆好后，有一位天上的人走上前来，把每样菜肴都尝一口。然后他请鸟儿们进餐。但这时乌龟一跃而起，问道：‘你们是为谁准备的这个宴会？’”

“‘为你们大家啊，’那个人回答道。”

“乌龟转向鸟儿们说：‘你们该记得，我的名字就是“你们大家”。这儿的习俗是先请发言人吃，然后才轮到其他人。我吃完以后，他们会请你们吃的。’”

“他开始大吃起来，鸟儿们则私下里生气地抱怨着。天上的人还以为把所有的食物让国王吃是鸟儿们的习俗。就这样，乌龟吃掉了最好的食物，还喝了两坛棕榈酒，于是酒足饭饱了，身体胀得胖鼓鼓的足以把整个龟壳塞满。”

“鸟儿们围拢在四周吃些残羹剩饭，啄着他扔在地上的骨头。有一些鸟儿气得什么都没吃，他们宁可空着肚子飞回去。但是离开前，每只鸟儿都向乌龟要回了各自借给他的那根羽毛。乌龟站在那儿，身上只剩了一个硬壳，里面满

是佳肴美酒,却没有翅膀飞回去。他请求鸟儿们捎个口信给他的妻子,但被拒绝了。最后,鸚鵡,他最生乌龟的气,突然改变了主意,同意替他带个口信。”

“‘告诉我的妻子,’乌龟说道,‘把家里所有软的东西都拿出来,铺在地上,这样,我就可以从天上跳下去而不至于摔伤了。’”

“鸚鵡满口答应一定把这个口信带到,然后窃笑着飞走了。当他飞到乌龟家时,他却告诉乌龟的妻子把家里所有的尖家伙、硬家伙都拿出来。于是乌龟的妻子就尽心尽职地把丈夫的锄头、刀子、长矛、枪、甚至他的大炮都搬了出来。乌龟从天上往下看,看到他的妻子正往外搬东西,但相距太远了看不清是些什么。当一切似乎都已准备妥当当时,他就纵身一跳。他掉啊,掉啊,直到他害怕自己会这样一直不停地掉下去。然后,他重重地摔到了地上,那声响就跟他的大炮轰鸣一样。”

“他死了吗?”爱金玛问道。

“没有,”爱克蔚菲回答说。“他的背壳摔成了好几百块碎片。不过,那附近有一个医术高明的行医者。乌龟的妻子就派人把他请来,这位行医者把所有的碎片捡拢来,粘在了一起。这就是为什么乌龟的背壳是不平整的。”

## After-Class Reading

### Passage 1

### Beauty and the Beast

#### 内容提要

There was once a rich merchant who had a daughter called Beauty. Unlike her two sisters, Beauty was pretty and kind-hearted, which made the two sisters jealous of her. Later the merchant lost all his money and Beauty shouldered the responsibility for all the housework. A year later, the merchant left for the lost ship vainly, only to find himself lost on the way home. Fortunately, he was saved by a beast. The merchant cut one rose in the garden for his Beauty, the only gift she asked for, when the beast appeared and wanted to put him to death. After hearing the story of Beauty, the beast asked the merchant to take Beauty to the garden to replace him. Having lived with the beast for several months, Beauty found the beast good-natured and promised to marry him at his repeated requests. At these words, the beast became a very handsome prince.

#### 词汇讲解

1. **appreciate** *v.* (be grateful for) 感激,感谢(某行为);(value) 欣赏,赏识;  
(understand) 领会,了解,充分意识到

**appreciative** *adj.* (thankful) 感激的;有欣赏能力的,能确认价值的



Helen thought that darkness would make her more appreciative of sight and silence would teach her the joys of sound.

海伦认为黑暗会使她更加珍惜视觉,寂静能使她认识到声音的欢乐。

With the improvement of people's living standard and the development of cultural and educational work, there are more and more appreciative audience at the concert. 随着人们生活水平的提高和文化教育的发展,音乐会上出现了越来越多具有欣赏水平的观众。

**考点:** *appreciate sth. / doing sth.* 赏识、鉴赏;感谢(某行为)

*be appreciative of sth.* 感激……;赏识……

We are very appreciative of your efforts to push our products. Without your help, we could not have won such a high reputation.

我们对贵方对我们的产品所做的努力甚为感激。要不是你们的协助,我们不可能赢得这么高的声誉。

Although she worked very hard, her abilities were not appreciated in that company. 尽管她工作努力,她的才干在那家公司却得不到赏识。

I greatly appreciate your offering to help, but I think I can handle it myself. 我很感激你提出帮忙。不过,我想我自己能应付。

2. **depart** *v.* (start off) 离开,出发;背离,违反(from)

**departure** *n.* 离开,出发;背离,违反

Several days later, I took my departure for New York from London.

几天后,我从伦敦出发前往纽约。

All things considered, the new system is a departure from old customs.

总而言之,新体制不同于旧习俗。

He is said to have departed for Shanghai last week.

据说他上周已去了上海。

**考点:** *depart for (leave for)* 动身去,前往 *depart from* …… 背离,违背

Can you tell me when the plane departing for Paris takes off?

请问飞往巴黎的班机何时起飞?

The chairman departed from the normal procedure by allowing reporters to be present during the Council Meeting.

主席竟然允许记者出席委员会会议,这违背了正常的会议程序。

**搭配:** *depart from routine/standard practice/old customs* 违反常规/惯例/旧风俗

*depart from the truth* 背离事实 *depart this life* 去世,过世

*the departure lounge* 候机室

3. **grief** *n.* (sorrow) 悲痛,悲哀