

# 新视野大学英语

## COLLEGE ENGLISH

### 同步学习指导(4)

主编 徐晓艳 刘昌华



中国海洋大学出版社

# 新视野大学英语 同步学习指导

(4)

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# 前 言

《新视野大学英语同步学习指导》是配合《新视野大学英语》教学而编写的。《新视野大学英语》适应了网络给英语学习带来的革新,《新视野大学英语同步学习指导》则是其行之有效的辅导材料。本书构思新颖,具有概括性强、覆盖面广、有的放矢等特点,有助于读者把握教材的特点,了解四、六级命题变化的动向,增强预习的针对性,提高学习的效率。

书中我们对教材的各部分进行了详尽的讲解,基本上按以下五部分编写:

(1)背景知识——介绍了与课文相关的信息,包括作者生平、人物介绍,尤其是英美文化教育、社会生活以及风土人情等,以帮助读者提高学习兴趣,领会课文内容。

(2)核心词汇——对课文中关键词汇加以详尽解释,内容涉及单词的用法、搭配、同义词辨析以及例句等。鉴于英语中一词多义的基本属性,在处理重点词时,除着重阐明该词出现在课文中的词性、释义及用法外,还介绍了该词在其他层面上的意义及用法,力求为读者打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。

(3)短语——选择课文中的重要短语并加以说明,同时列举出类似短语,并配以例句。

(4)句型结构——精选课文中重要句式,解释其用法以及类比句型等。

(5)课文译文及练习题答案。

全书共分四册。由韩晓玲总负责,杨春苑、周国辉、殷莉等对全书进行了设计构思和仔细审读,参编者均为长期从事大学英语教学与研究的教师。

限于时间和水平,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请英语界同仁和广大读者不吝指正。

编 者

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# Unit One

## Part I Understanding and Learning 理解与学习

### Section A The Temptation of a Respectable Woman

#### 一、Detailed Study of the Text 课文重难点详解

##### (一) Key Words 核心词汇

temptation	idle	company	penetrate	
nuisance	wit	observation	gaze	keen
upright	yield	propose	overcome	

##### 1. temptation [temp'teɪʃən] *n.* (Title)

(1) 诱惑 the desire to do or have sth., esp. that one knows is bad or wrong

(2) 诱惑物 a thing that tempts or attracts sb.

##### 【学用要点】

(1) 【常用搭配】常与 yield to, give way to, resist 等搭配

(2) 【词根】tempt *v.* 引诱, 诱惑; 吸引; 使很想要(做)

(3) 【相关词】tempting *adj.* 诱人的, 吸引人的 temptable *adj.* 易被吸引的, 可诱惑的

##### 【例句说明】

(1) He can't resist the temptation to smoke a cigarette.

他抵制不住吸烟的诱惑。

(2) The sight of a purse on the table was a great temptation to the poor child.

桌上的钱包对那个穷孩子是一个极大的诱惑。

(3) Most people yield to the temptation of clever advertisements.

大多数人经不住巧妙广告的诱惑。

- (4) Nothing could tempt me to take such a step.

什么也不能诱使我采取这样一个步骤。

- (5) She was tempted to laugh in class, but she didn't give way to the temptation.

在课堂上她很想要笑,但还是忍住了。

## 2. idle ['aɪdl] *adj.* (Line 6)

- (1) 无目的的 without any particular purpose

- (2) 无所事事的, 懒散的 (of people) unwilling to work; lazy; wasting time

- (3) 空闲的; 闲置的, 闲着的 not working or operating productively

### 【学用要点】

- (1) 【派生词】idleness *n.* 闲置; 懒散

- (2) 【其他词性】*v.* 虚度

### 【例句说明】

- (1) They kept up the idle chat for another five minutes.

他们把那个无聊的谈话又继续了5分钟。

- (2) Men are left idle when machines break down.

机器坏了, 工人没事做。

- (3) There are a lot of idle machines in that factory.

那个工厂有许多闲置的机器。

- (4) He'll never amount to anything if he remains an idle fellow.

如果他再这样懒散下去, 他将一事无成。

- (5) Don't idle away your youth!

别虚度青春!

- (6) A man, like a sword, rusts in idleness.

刀不用会生锈, 人闲着会怠惰。

## 3. company ['kʌmpəni] *n.* (Line 6)

- (1) 陪伴 [U] companionship

- (2) 连队 a body of soldiers

### 【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】in company with 与……在一起 in company 有客人在时 keep company (with) 交往 part company (with) 分离

- (2) 【相关词】accompany *v.* 陪伴, 陪同; 随

- (3) 【同义辨析】company, companion, companionship

company 为不可数名词, 陪伴; companion 是可数名词, 伴侣, 同伴; companionship 是不可数名词, 友谊、友情或伴侣关系。

### 【例句说明】

- (1) I was grateful for your company when I travelled to Beijing.

我很感激你陪我去北京。



- (2) My fellow travellers made good companions.  
和我一起旅行的那些人是好同伴。
- (3) He missed the companionship he'd enjoyed in the navy.  
他怀念在海军时的那份友谊。
- (4) If you had good manners you wouldn't swear in company.  
你有礼貌的话就不会在客人面前骂人。
- (5) After 2 years of marriage they parted company as good friends.  
他们结婚两年后就分手了,但彼此仍是好朋友。
- (6) Don't worry! I'll accompany you to your new school.  
不要担心! 我会陪你去新学校的。
- (7) Lightning usually accompanies thunder.  
雷声通常随着闪电而来。

4. **penetrate** ['penitreit] *v.* (Line 7)

- (1) 穿透, 渗入, 进入 move into or through (sth.)
- (2) 洞察, 了解 understand or discover sth. that is difficult to understand or is hidden

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】词义(1)常与 into, through, to 搭配
- (2) 【派生词】penetrating *adj.* 有穿透力的; 尖锐的, 强烈的; 了解透彻的, 敏锐的  
penetration *n.* 刺穿, 穿透; 渗透; 渗透力

【例句说明】

- (1) The cold seemed to penetrate his bones.  
他感到寒气刺骨。
- (2) The news penetrated to all the distant country places.  
消息传到了遥远的乡村地区。
- (3) The war penetrates every area of the nation's life.  
战争影响到这个国家生活的方方面面。
- (4) Science can penetrate many of nature's mysteries.  
科学可以揭开很多自然之谜。
- (5) Her voice is so harsh and penetrating.  
她的嗓音尖得刺耳。

5. **nuisance** ['nju:səns] *n.* (Line 10)

恼人的人或事物 a person, thing or situation that causes trouble or inconvenience

【学用要点】

【常用搭配】make a nuisance of oneself 令人讨厌

【例句说明】

- (1) The noise was so loud that it was a nuisance to the neighbours.  
噪音很大, 妨碍四邻。

- (2) The child was too much a nuisance.

这孩子实在太惹人厌了。

- (3) I don't want to make a nuisance of myself.

我不想讨人厌。

6. wit [wit] *n.* (Line 26)

- (1) 机敏风趣 the ability to use words in a clever and humorous way

- (2) 机敏风趣的人 a person who is skilled in using words in a clever and humorous way

- (3) 才智,智力,才思 power of thought

【学用要点】

【常用搭配】词义(3)常用复数表示单数意义,如:have quick wits 头脑灵活 have slow (dull) wits 头脑迟钝 at one's wits' end 智穷计尽

【例句说明】

- (1) His wit made even troubles seem amusing.

他的风趣甚至使麻烦事也变得有趣了。

- (2) As a wit, he is a popular after-dinner speaker.

他才思敏捷,妙语连珠,每次餐后的演讲都很受欢迎。

- (3) A fall into the pit, a gain in your wit.

吃一堑,长一智。

- (4) He relies entirely on his native wit.

他全仗着自己的天资聪颖。

7. observation [ˌɒbzə'veɪʃən] *n.* (Line 40)

- (1) 评论 [C] a comment based on sth. one has seen, heard, etc.

- (2) 观察,观察力;观察记录 the action of watching sb./sth. carefully; [C] recording of what one observes

【学用要点】

【常用搭配】make observations on/upon 对……作出评论 under observation 被监视

【例句说明】

- (1) She has made some general observations on possible future developments.

她对未来可能的发展作了一些概述。

- (2) I have one or two observations to make on your conduct.

对你的行为我有几句话要说。

- (3) She was admitted to hospital for observation.

她住进医院接受观察。

- (4) The police have him under observation.

警察在监视他。

8. gaze [geɪz] *v.* (Line 41)

注视,凝视 [C] a long, steady look

## 【学用要点】

(1) 【常用搭配】常和 at, on, upon, into 搭配(2) 【其他词性】*v.* 凝视, 关注(3) 【同义辨析】*gaze, peer, stare, gape*

*gaze* 的含义为 *look for a long time over a wide distance, esp. with great interest* 即带有极大兴趣地、长时间地注视或凝视; *peer* 的含义为 *look very carefully, esp. as if not able to see well*, 意思为费力地看, 使劲地瞧或仔细看, 窥视; *stare* 的含义为 *look at sth./sb. with very wide-open eyes*, 指瞪大眼睛凝视、注视; *gape* 的含义为 *look with one's mouth open*, 指张着嘴呆看、凝视某人或某物。

## 【例句说明】

(1) He was unaware of her gaze upon him.

他不知道她在注视自己。

(2) The children were gazing at the toys with great interest.

孩子们饶有兴趣地注视着那些玩具。

(3) The old lady peered at the tag to read the price.

那位老妇人细看标签上的价格。

(4) She gaped at the tall man, not believing that he was her younger brother.

她张着嘴呆看那个高个子, 不相信他就是自己的弟弟。

(5) It's rude to stare at other people.

盯着人看是不礼貌的。

9. **keen** [ki:n] *adj.* (Line 47)(1) 强烈的, 激烈的, 敏锐的 *intense, very strong, extreme*(2) 热衷的, 热心的, 渴望的 *very interested, eager or wanting (to do) sth. very much*

## 【学用要点】

【常用搭配】be keen on sth. 热衷于, 喜爱, 对……着迷

## 【例句说明】

(1) The children watched the clown with keen delight.

孩子们兴趣浓厚地观看小丑们的表演。

(2) She was dominated by the keen desire to get closer to him.

她被一种想更接近他的强烈愿望所支配着。

(3) He is keen on politics and has decided to go into politics after graduation.

他热衷于政治, 因此已决定毕业后从政。

(4) A keen football match is going on between the two teams.

两支球队正在进行一场激烈的足球比赛。

10. **upright** [ˈʌpraɪt] *adj.* (Line 59)(1) 正直的, 诚实的 *honest, responsible and moral*(2) 挺直的, 竖立的, 垂直的 (*standing or being*) *vertical and as straight as possible*

## 【学用要点】

(1) 【派生词】*uprightness n.* 竖直, 正直

- (2) 【其他词性】 *adv.* 挺直地, 竖立地, 垂直地

【例句说明】

- (1) The young man was upright in his business.  
这个年轻人做生意很规矩。
- (2) Beneath their upright dignity, the people were at heart warm and kind.  
这些人的神态刚正威严, 但实际上为人热情, 心地善良。
- (3) My grandfather is a tall upright old man.  
我祖父是一个高个、腰背挺直的老人。
- (4) I cannot stand upright any more.  
我再也不能挺直了。

11. **yield** [jɪld] *v.* (Line 64)

- (1) 投降, 屈服 give in to, surrender
- (2) 结, 生产 give, produce
- (3) (因压力太大而) 凹陷下去, 弯了下去 bend, break, etc., because of a strong force

【学用要点】

- (1) 【常用搭配】词义(1)常和 **to** 搭配
- (2) 【其他词性】 *n.* 生产量, 收益, 利润

【例句说明】

- (1) Plenty of mysteries have lasted for centuries and finally yielded to explanation.  
许多保持了数百年的谜最终得到了破解。
- (2) The battle was lost when many in high places yielded to pressure from beyond.  
许多高层人士屈服于外来的压力, 战斗还是失败了。
- (3) That tree yields plenty of fruit.  
那棵树果实累累。
- (4) The shelf is beginning to yield under that heavy weight.  
架子受不了那重量, 开始塌下去。

12. **propose** [prə'pəʊz] *v.* (Line 65)

- (1) 建议, 提出 suggest a plan, an idea, etc. for people to think about
- (2) 打算, 计划 intend to do sth.
- (3) 求婚 to make an offer of marriage to someone

【学用要点】

- (1) 【用法说明】词义(1)中 propose 后面的 that 从句中使用(should)+动词原形的虚拟语气结构。有这类用法的动词有: advise, suggest, decide, agree, demand, determine, grant, insist, order, prefer, request, require, resolve, urge, vote, arrange 等。
- (2) 【派生词】 proposal *n.* 建议, 提议, 求婚 proposition *n.* 商业上的建议(提出某项交易)

## 【例句说明】

- (1) She proposed that the book be banned.  
她提出应该禁止出版这本书。
- (2) He proposed to change the name of the company.  
他提议更改公司的名字。
- (3) After I had finished eating, he proposed to set off immediately.  
我吃完后,他提议马上动身。
- (4) The government proposed changes to the voting system.  
政府计划对选举体制进行改革。
- (5) The chairman accepted our proposal that we should have a rest.  
主席接受了我们提出的应该休息一下的建议。
- (6) I propose to go to London on Tuesday.  
我想星期二去伦敦。
- (7) He proposed to her on bended knee.  
他跪下向她求婚。
- (8) It was proposed that this matter be discussed at the meeting.  
有人建议这个问题在下次会议上进行讨论。

## 13. overcome [ˌəʊvə'kʌm] v. (Line 68)

- (1) 战胜, 克服 defeat or succeed in controlling or dealing with (sth.)
- (2) 被(烟、气、感情等)压倒, 使受不了 make helpless or weak by smoke, fumes, or feelings

## 【学用要点】

【同义辨析】overcome, conquer

overcome 通常指克服妨碍一个人发展或成功的事情, 如困难、恶习、弱点等, 同时也指被感情或情绪压倒、控制等; conquer 主要指用武力占领、攻取城市或国家等, 同时可表示征服、驾驭(敌人、困难等)。表示克服困难时, overcome 和 conquer 可以通用。

## 【例句说明】

- (1) She overcame her injury to win the Olympic gold medal.  
她克服伤痛赢得了奥运会金牌。
- (2) The boy finally managed to overcome his fear of darkness.  
这个男孩最终克服了对黑暗的恐惧。
- (3) The little girl was overcome by fear.  
小女孩吓得要命。
- (4) Rage overcame her and she tore her hair.  
愤怒支配着她, 她撕扯着自己的头发。
- (5) The Norman conquered England in 1066.  
诺曼人在 1066 年攻占英国。

(6) John went to Paris to conquer the artistic world.

约翰到巴黎去征服艺术界。

## (二) Phrases 短语

for the most part    for one's part  
count on/upon    run down    in no sense

### 1. for the most part (Line 4)

(1) 通常 usually; in general

(2) 多半,就大多数而言 mostly

#### 【例句说明】

(1) For the most part, he is honest.

总的来说,他是诚实的。

(2) She is for the most part a well-behaved child.

她在大多数情况下是个很乖的孩子。

(3) I found them, for the most part, a happy, contented group of people.

我发现他们中的大部分人快乐、知足。

### 2. for one's part (Line 9)

就个人来说,至于本人 speaking for oneself; personally

#### 【学用要点】

【同义短语】as far as... be concerned 就……来说 as for 至于 in the case of 就……来说

#### 【例句说明】

(1) For my part, I think he is innocent.

在我看来,他是无辜的。

(2) His parents, for their parts, were very proud of him.

就他的父母而论,他们非常为他感到自豪。

(3) Climate is especially important in the case of articles that are readily affected by moisture.

对容易受潮的商品来说,气候因素特别重要。

(4) As far as I'm concerned, you can do what you like.

就我而言,你可以自便。

(5) As for me, I won't tell you anything about my past.

至于我,我不会把我过去的事情告诉你。

### 3. count on/upon (Line 18)

(1) 料想 expect with confidence

(2) 依靠,指望 rely on

## 【学用要点】

【构成其他短语】count in 把……算在内 count out 不把……算在内 count up 共计

## 【例句说明】

- (1) We are counting on you to help us.  
我们希望你来帮我们。
- (2) You can count on me for everything in the future.  
你将来的一切可全靠我。
- (3) You can't count on the weather being fine.  
你不能指望天晴。

## 4. run down (Line 24)

- (1) (使)筋疲力尽 tire, exhaust
- (2) (健康)衰退, (使)衰弱 (cause to) be in an increasingly worse condition
- (3) 撞倒 knock down
- (4) 说……的坏话, 贬低 speak badly of
- (5) 减少 reduce

*Speak ill of sb.*  
说某人坏话。

## 【学用要点】

【构成其他短语】run into 遇到(困难等), 偶然碰见; 共计 run off 复印, 打印 run out of 用完, 用尽 run over 浏览, 匆匆复习; (车辆)撞倒(与 run down, knock down 同义) run away with 轻信; 失去控制

## 【例句说明】

- (1) He is run down from working too hard.  
他因工作太辛苦而疲惫不堪。
- (2) His health ran down to a dangerous level.  
他的健康状况已经恶化到危险的地步。
- (3) She is jealous of your success, that's why she's always running your down.  
她妒忌你的成功, 所以总是诋毁你。
- (4) The old man was run down by a cyclist.  
那位老人被一个骑自行车的人撞倒。
- (5) The firm ran down its sales force.  
这家商行裁减了推销人员。

## 5. in no sense (Line 42)

决不, 一点也不 not at all

## 【学用要点】

- (1) 【用法说明】in no sense 及其他表示否定的词放在句首时, 句子要倒装。
- (2) 【同义辨析】in no sense, in no way, by no means, under (in) no circumstances, in no case  
in no sense, in no way 和 by no means 含义相近, 都表示一点也不。circumstance

和 case 两词的含义是情况,因此 under no circumstances 和 in no case 的意思为:在任何情况下都不能……,无论如何不……

### 【例句说明】

- (1) His mind was in no sense brilliant.  
他一点儿也不聪明。
- (2) In no sense can the issue be said to be resolved.  
这事根本没有解决。
- (3) She is in no way resembles her mother.  
她一点儿也不像她母亲。
- (4) He is by no means satisfied with his present job.  
他对目前的工作并不满意。
- (5) In no case must force be resorted to.  
任何情况下都不准诉诸武力。
- (6) Under no circumstances should you see them again.  
你无论如何都不该再和他们见面了。

### (三) Structures 句型结构

no + 形容词/副词比较级 + than  
the last + 动词不定式(定语从句)

#### 1. no + 形容词/副词比较级 + than (Para. 2)

- (1) 并不比……些,不再
- (2) 和……一样不,不比……更

### 【说明】

在这个句型中,no 的意思是 not at all, 用作副词放在比较级前面,整个句型有否定的含义。但若 than 前的两个词为负面含义,如 no fewer than, no less than 和 no worse than 等词组,则句子有肯定的含义。

### 【例句】

- (1) It's no faster to go to Tianjin by train than by car.  
坐火车到天津去并不比坐汽车快。
- (2) It's no colder today than it was yesterday but it's no warmer either.  
今天并不比昨天冷,但也不比昨天热。
- (3) Your room is no cleaner than the one next door.  
你的房间和隔壁的房间一样不干净。
- (4) Bill could get home no sooner than you did.  
比尔不可能比你早到家。
- (5) There were no fewer than 200 people present.



出席者多达 200 人。

2. the last + 动词不定式(定语从句) (Para. 7)

【说明】

这个结构中的 the last 是一种修辞手段,与词本身的具体意义不同。

【例句】

- (1) That is the last thing you should do.

你千不该万不该去做那件事。

- (2) He would be the last man to say such things.

他是决不会说这种话的。

- (3) He is the last man I want to sit next to at dinner.

他是我在宴会上最不愿挨着坐的人。

(四) Sentences 句子

- (1) After a few days with him, she could understand him no better than at first.  
(Para. 2)

**Meaning:** After a few days with him on her plantation, she knew no more about him than at the very beginning.

**译文:**在一起呆了几天,她对他仍感到很陌生。

- (2) Then she imposed her company upon him, accompanying him in his idle walks to the mill to press her attempt to penetrate the silence in which he had unconsciously covered himself. (Para. 2)

**Meaning:** Then she forced him to accept her company no matter whether he liked it or not, taking aimless walks with him to the mill and she tried to understand the reserve in which he had enveloped himself unintentionally.

**译文:**而后她执意要陪他散步到磨坊去,试图打破他这种并非有意的沉默。

- (3) "You are full of surprises," he said to her. "Even I can never count upon how you are going to act under given conditions." (Para. 7)

**Meaning:** He told his wife that she was always saying/doing some unexpected things and he, as her husband, could never know how she would behave in a certain situation.

**译文:**“你可真让人吃惊,”他说,“我都说不准你什么时候会怎么做。”

- (4) She had never known her thoughts to be so confused; like the bats now above her, her thoughts quickly flew this way and that. (Para. 11)

**Meaning:** Her thoughts were so confused, which she had never experienced before, and she could not concentrate her mind on anything.

**译文:**她的思绪从未这么乱过,就像头顶飞着的蝙蝠一样,忽东忽西。

- (5) She could gather nothing from them but the feeling of a distinct necessity to leave her home the next morning. (Para. 11)