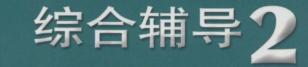
SECOND EDITION 〔第二版〕

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH 新编大学英语



主编: 訾 缨 史宝辉



外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS SECOND EDITION 〔第二版〕

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH 新編大学英语

综合辅导 2

ALL FILMING



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前言

1. 编写简介

本书为《新编大学英语》(第二版) 主教材的同步学生辅导用书, 共分四级, 每级配有独立成册的《新编大学英语(第二版) 词汇助记与段落诵读手册》。

2. 编写宗旨

本书紧密围绕教材编写,旨在对学生进行全程能力型导学与针对性训练,使其在学习后能够加深对教材内容的理解和掌握。本书力求使阅读教学与写作教学、口语教学以及四、六级备考紧密结合起来,以读促写,提高读写水平,促进学生口语表达的积累,为其顺利通过四、六级考试及口语考试奠定坚实的基础。

3. 编写特色

- <u>准备活动</u> 主要为导入本单元课文的学习而设计:充分挖掘教学材料提供的内容素材和 语言素材,提炼出课文中的重点句型与表达方式,配有例句演示,同时拓展与课文内容 相关的小知识,旨在让学生更多了解本单元的主题,尽快顺利地过渡到课文的学习。
- <u>课文讲解</u> 注重对文章主题、语篇结构、写作特点及修辞手段的分析与介绍,突破了单纯的词汇及语法讲解的局限,旨在提高学生的思维、分析能力。
- 四、六级新题型演练 以新题型为载体、以单元话题为依托精心设计而成,旨在将课本学习与四、六级考试有机结合。
- ●《词汇助记与段落诵读手册》 内含词汇讲解与精彩段落赏读两项内容,方便学生查阅及记忆单词,同时有助于学生养成背诵的良好习惯,培养英语语感,丰富语句应用,为学生作文提供语言素材。

4. 编写队伍

我们在全国范围内组织了一批长期从事大学英语教学、现正教授《新编大学英语》 (第二版)的颇具经验的教师联合编写了本套教辅。各级的编写单位及成员如下:

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组织编写这套《新编大学英语》(第二版)的学生辅导用书是一次新的尝试,内容量大,涉及面广,欠妥之处在所难免。欢迎广大教师和学生在使用过程中给予批评指正,帮助我们不断完善这套辅导用书。

《新编大学英语(第二版)综合辅导》编写组 2006年3月

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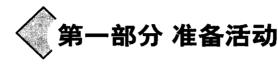
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<u>Unit</u>



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Love



一、热身训练

1. 询问对方是否喜欢某人或某事的常用表达方式

Are you fond of...?

你喜欢……吗?

Do you enjoy (doing)...?

你喜欢(做)……吗?

Do/Would you like ...?

你愿意……吗?

Are you keen on ...?

你喜欢……吗?

May I ask if you are fond

of...? 请问你喜欢……吗?

I wonder if you enjoy...

不知你是否喜欢……

- ★ Are you fond of watching Beijing opera?
- **★ Do you enjoy** drinking Chinese tea?
- **★ Do you like** going out for a walk after supper?
- ★ Are you keen on playing bridge cards in your spare time?
- **★ May I ask if you are fond of** watching football games?
- **★ I wonder if you enjoy** traveling with a friend.

2. 表达个人喜好或偏好的常用表达方式

like 喜欢

prefer...to...

与……比起来更喜欢……

adore 喜欢

be crazy about... 喜爱

have a particular fondness

for... 对……情有独钟

- ★ After my grandmother retires, she **likes** keeping pet birds to kill time.
- * Stephen prefers comedy films to tragedy films.
- ★ I adore living in a big house with all my family members.
- ★ Janet is crazy about going to disco at weekends.
- ★ I have a particular fondness for Chinese classical music.

3. 表达厌恶或不喜欢的常用表达方式

don't like... 不喜欢······ can't stand... 无法忍受······ don't care for... 不喜欢

- * I don't like making friends with talkative people.
- * Old people usually can't stand the loud noise of rock music.
- ★ My wife doesn't really care for tea; she likes coffee better.

二、拓展知识

★ 小知识1

美国的棒球运动

在美国的体育项目中,最受欢迎、开展得最为广泛的三大球类是美式足球(即橄榄球)、棒球和篮球。棒球运动曾是美国的第一"国民游戏",只是到了最近才屈居第二。关于棒球运动的起源有多种说法,有的说它起源于一种叫做圆场棒球的英格兰游戏,也有说它源于纽约市库珀镇的。

棒球运动的正规化始于19世纪后期。第一次世界大战后,棒球运动成为美国首要的体育运动。从整个夏季到秋季,棒球迷们享受着棒球带来的乐趣。两个主要职业联队——全美联队和全国联队的比赛成了举国上下关注的赛事。

★ 小知识2

有关"爱"的英语谚语

- 1. Love will find a way. 真情所至,金石为开。
- 2. The course of true love never did run smooth. 好事多磨。/ 真爱无坦途。
- 3. Love me, love my dog. / He that loves the tree loves the branch. 爱屋及乌。
- 4. All shall be well and Jack shall have Jill. 有情人终成眷属。



第二部分 阅读活动

In-Class Reading

A Good Heart to Lean On

一、课文导读

本文是一篇记叙文。作者采用夹叙夹议的写作手法,以第一人称饱含深情地追忆了残疾的父亲以一颗"善良之心"顽强拚搏、笑对人生的动人事迹,以及父亲助"我"成长,教"我"做人的点点滴滴。父亲虽已辞世,但"我"却能时时感受到父亲的无言教诲与深情厚爱。从父亲身上,"我"看到了一个高尚的灵魂,一颗随时可依靠的"善良之心"。父子情深,永世相依。

二、文化背景知识



纽约市的行政区

纽约是美国第一大城市、最大的海港以及联合国总部所在地,建于1686年,市区面积近800平方公里,人口约800万。纽约市包括五个行政区 (borough): 曼哈顿 (Manhattan),布朗克斯 (Bronx),昆斯 (Queens亦称皇后区),布鲁克林 (Brooklyn)和里士满 (Staten Island又称为斯坦顿岛)。

基曼哈顿

曼哈顿是纽约市的中心地带,有160多万人。曼哈顿的大部分街道是按序编号的。从北往南的道路叫avenue (大道)。从东向西的道路则叫street (街)。曼哈顿一共有12条大道和约300条大街,许多街道非常有名,现在已成为某些概念的特殊同义词。例如,早年荷兰人为保护自己的殖民地而修建的"华尔街" (Wall Street),现在用以指代金融中心,而"第五大道"(the Fifth Avenue)则成为时尚和典雅的代名词。

三、篇章结构分析

There are four parts in this passage:

Part 1

(Para. 1—4) From this part, we know the narrator's father was severely crippled and very short. But he managed to work in all weathers. The narrator, at that time, was embarrassed to be seen walking with his father.

Part 2

(Para. 5—7) This part is mainly about the son's comment on his father's personality. And this kind of understanding, or analysis could only come to a person who has had personal experience. Grown-ups refresh their views about the past because of this kind of reflashes.

Part 3

(Para. 8—11) One or two typical anecdotes show the father's extraordinary performance though at a big disadvantage. Father supports himself by keeping straight and uplifting.

Part 4

(Para. 12—13) This part shows us how much influence the father has on his son. The son learned to have a good heart from his father.

四、课文内容分析

A Good Heart to Lean On

More than I realized, Dad has helped me keep my balance.

Para. 1 When I was growing up, I was embarrassed to be seen with my father. He was severely crippled and very short, and when we would walk together, his hand on my arm for balance, people would stare. I would be ashamed of the unwanted attention. If he ever noticed or was bothered, he never let on.

童话故事里梦幻般的美好事物是孩子们对 现实的企盼与憧憬。而理想与现实之间的差距 往往会引发成长的痛苦。本文主人公需要克服 的是父亲的残疾所带来的心理阴影和外界无形 的压力。主人公对童年的深刻回忆就是耻于与 父亲同行。第二句开始的种种细节描写,无一 不反映出主人公童年时期的痛苦感受。

Para. 2 It was difficult to coordinate our steps—his halting, mine impatient—and because of that, we didn't say much as we went along. But as we started out, he always said, "You set the pace. I will try to adjust to you."

段首句句式安排独具匠心,展现了跛脚的 父亲蹒跚前行的艰难。面对世人的侧目与儿子 的不解,父亲从不哀叹抱怨,而是以一颗善良 之心坦然面对。"你定步伐,我会尽量跟上", 平凡的话语反映了父亲坚毅的性格与博大的 胸怀。

Para. 3 Our usual walk was to or from the subway, which was how he got to work. He went to work sick, and despite nasty weather. He almost never missed a day, and would make it to the office even if others could not. It was a matter of pride for him.

父爱与母爱是有区别的。母亲善言传,而 父亲往往重身教。风雨无阻、保持全勤的行动 便是父亲对儿子的无言教诲。

Para. 4 When snow or ice was on the ground, it was impossible for him to walk, even with help. At such times my sisters or I would pull him through the streets of Brooklyn, N.Y.,

此段是对冰天雪地中父亲排除万难准时上 班的详细描述:乘坐孩子推拉的雪橇滑过冰封 的街道,手抓栏杆、步履蹒跚地挪进地铁通 道,在办公室足不出户,一直等到下班孩子来 on a child's sleigh to the subway entrance. Once there, he would cling to the handrail until he reached the lower steps that the warmer tunnel air kept ice-free. In Manhattan the subway station was the basement of his office building, and he would not have to go outside again until we met him in Brooklyn on his way home.

接等等。细节刻画更进一步升华了父亲的形象,使读者读来顿生钦佩之情。

Para. 5 When I think of it now, I marvel at how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress. And I marvel at how he did it—without bitterness or complaint.

此段为议论段落。父亲的坦然、隐忍非常人能够比肩、令人称道。

Para. 6 He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able. What he looked for in others was a "good heart", and if he found one, the owner was good enough for him.

人之所以具有某种品行应归因于 他的人生信仰与道德准则。父亲的 所作所为正是基于他对"善良之心" 的理解与认同。

Para. 7 Now that I am older, I believe that is a proper standard by which to judge people, even though I still don't know precisely what a "good heart" is. But I know the times I don't have one myself.

何谓"善良之心",虽无法确切定 义,但成年的"我"在父亲无言的教 诲下终于意识到这就是衡量人的基本 准则。

Para. 8 Unable to engage in many activities, my father still tried to participate in some way. When a local baseball team found itself without a manager, he kept it going. He was a knowledgeable baseball fan and often took me to Ebbets Field to see the Brooklyn Dodgers play. He liked to go to dances and parties, where he could have a good time just sitting and watching.

本文的叙事风格简洁明快,决无 冗词赘句。简单几例,便刻画出父亲 乐观向上、积极参与的人生态度。

Para. 9 On one memorable occasion a fight broke out at a beach party, with everyone punching and shoving. He wasn't content to sit and watch, but he couldn't stand unaided on the soft sand. In frustration he began to shout, "I'll fight anyone who will sit down with me! I'll fight anyone who will sit down with me!"

本段承接第8段,再次用实例说明,尽管有许多活动父亲不能参加,但他还是尽量用自己的方式参与其中,即使是打架,他也不愿被排斥在外。寥寥几笔,父亲不甘落后、纯真率直的性格便跃然纸上。

Para. 1 O Nobody did. But the next day people kidded him by saying it was the first time any fighter was urged to take a dive even before the bout began.

儿子在叙述父亲的事情的时候,已 全无文章开头因父亲腿疾而生的怨怒与 自卑。父亲的高尚人格深深影响了他。

Para. 11 I now know he participated in some things vicariously through me, his only son. When I played ball (poorly), he "played" too. When I joined the Navy, he "joined" too. And when I came home on leave, he saw to it that I visited his office. Introducing me, he was really saying, "This is my son, but it is also me, and I could have done this, too, if things had been different." Those words were never said aloud.

第8、9、10段为父亲直接参与各类活动的实例,而本段为父亲通过儿子间接参与的例子。常言道"知子莫如父",多少年后却是"知父莫如子"。儿子在成年之后才深刻领悟到父亲埋藏在心底的挚爱。

Para. 12 He has been gone many years now, but I think of him often. I wonder if he sensed my reluctance to be seen with him during our walks. If he did, I am sorry I never told him how sorry I was, how unworthy I was, how I regretted it. I think of him when I complain about trifles, when I am envious of another's good fortune, when I don't have a "good heart".

父亲的深情厚爱永世相伴,父亲的无言教诲终生铭记:只要有一颗"善良之心",就没有克服不了的障碍。

平行结构的使用表现了儿子强烈的悔意和对父亲深情的呼唤。

Para. 13 At such times I put my hand on his arm to regain my balance, and say, "You set the pace. I will try to adjust to you."

"你定步伐,我会尽量跟上。"本文的结尾是一种别具匠心的重复。此刻,这句话出自儿子之口,表现了儿子以父亲为榜样,跟随父亲人生步伐的决心。父亲已成功地将伟大的精神融入到儿子的身上,父子情深,永世相依。

本文是"儿子"以第一人称撰写的一篇文章。父亲是儿子成长道路上的某种依靠。文章读来犹如英文版的《背影》,依稀往事引发无尽的追思与感慨,化为婉约的文字,使人潸然泪下。缅怀过去,追思故人,我们就会有更大的勇气面对未来的生活。

五、难点解析

1. what与that引导名词性从句作主语

【课本句】 (/. 27) What he looked for in others was a "good heart" ...他在别人身上寻找的是一颗"善心"……

【解 析】that 与what 都能引导名词性从句作主语,区别在于:由关系代词what引导的主语从句表示

"……所……的(东西)",在结构上等于一个名词加一个定语从句(that which…),what 在从句中充当成分。而由连词 that 引导的主语从句,在大多数情况下都放到句子后面去,而用代词 it 作形式上的主语,that 在从句中不充当成分,只起连接作用。不用 it 而直接把从句放在句首做主语的时候很少,间或可以这样做,或者是为了给主语更多的强调,或者是为了使句子前后平衡。请看例句:

- 一That Shelley became a poet may have been due to his mother's influence. 雪莱成为诗人可能是受其母亲的影响。
- —It occurred to him that he had forgotten to take his notebook with him. 他突然想起忘带笔记本了。

▲ what与that引导主语从句是四级考试中的一个常见考点。请看下面四级全真题例句:

① In some countries,	is called "equali	ty "does not really	y mean equal rights for all people.	
A) which	B) what	C) that	D) one	
B [译文] 所谓平等,	在有些国家实际上并	不意味着全体人	民都享有平等的权利。	
② men have learned much from the animals is barely new.				
A) That	B) Those	C) What	D) Whether	
A [译文] 人从动物身上学到了许多东西,这并不是什么新观点。				

2. would 的用法(表示过去反复发生的动作)

【爆本句】(*l.* 2) ...and when we **would** walk together, his hand on my arm for balance, people **would** stare. ······我们一起行走时,他要把手搭在我的肩上才能保持平衡,这时人们就会盯着我们看。

(/. 15) Once there, he would cling to the handrail... 一到那儿,他就能紧紧抓住扶手一直走下去……

【解析】would常可用来表示过去反复发生或习惯性的动作,不管什么人称,都用would,常译为"总是,便会,就"。这时,前面往往有一个时间状语,说明在什么情况下往往如此。请看例句:

- —When my parents were away, my grandmother would look after me. 我父母不在家时,总是我奶奶照顾我。
- 一When he was reading or writing, I would sit beside him, but very soon I would doze off snorig away with my head on his desk. 当他伏案看书或写什么的时候,我就坐在他的身旁,但是不一会儿我就会伏在桌上呼呼睡起来。

3. 独立主格结构作状语

【课本句】(*l.* 2)...and when we would walk together, **his hand on my arm for balance**, people would stare. ……我们一起走时,他要把手搭在我的肩上才能保持平衡,这时人们就会盯着我们看。

【解 析】his hand on my arm for balance是独立主格结构(Absolute Construction)作伴随性状语。所谓独立主格结构是由个一名词(或代词)和另一个成分构成的复合结构,多用来表示行为方式或伴随情况,有时也可用来表示时间、原因、条件。其作用相当于一个从句,前面的名(代)词相当于从句的主语,后面的部分相当于从句中的谓语或表语。在描绘性文字中有时使用到它,从而使描绘更加生动。在译为汉语时,或者译为一个状语,或者译成一个并列的句子。在口语中这类句子用得很

- 少。常见的独立主格结构有以下几类:
- 1) 名词(或代词) + 分词
 - —Weather permitting, we'll go on an excursion to the Western Hills this weekend. 如果天气允许的话,我们周末要到西山去玩。(名词+现在分词作条件状语)
 - 一**The question settled**, they went back to their respective posts.
 问题解决了他们就回到各自的岗位上去了。(名词+过去分词作时间状语)
- 2) 名词(或代词)+形容词
 - 一He entered the room, his mouth half open and his face pale with pain. 他走进屋来, 半张着嘴,由于痛苦而脸色苍白。(伴随状语)
 - 一The people, **their livelihood secure**, now have the leisure to take up sports. 现在人民生活有了保障,就有时间参加体育活动了。(原因状语)
- 3) 名词(或代词) + 不定式
 - 一Here are the first four books of NCE, the fifth one to come out next semester. 这是《新编大学英语》的前四册,第五册下学期出版。(伴随状语)
- 4) 名词 (或代词) + 介词短语
 - 一We followed the narrow paths silently but swiftly, **one behind the other**. 我们一个跟一个沿着狭窄的小道静静地但快速地往前走。(伴随状语)
- 5) 名词(或代词)+副词
 - —He put on his socks wrong side out. 他把袜子穿反了。(行为方式)
- 6) 介词 with 有时后面跟一个复合结构,其作用和独立主格结构差不多。
 - 一He felt more uneasy with the whole class staring at him.

 全班都盯着瞧他,他感到更不自在了。(with +名词+现在分词)
 - 一The new teacher came into the classroom with a textbook under his arm. 新老师走进教室,腋下夹着课本。(with+名词+介词短语)
 - 一The campus looks even more beautiful with all the lights on. 灯都亮了,校园显得更加漂亮。(with+名词+ 副词)
 - 一**With the weather so stuffy**, ten to one it'll rain presently. 天气这么闷,十有八九要下雨。(with+名词+ 形容词)

▲ 独立主格结构是一个语法难点,请同学们注意学习掌握。请看下面的四级真题:

①, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whos		
command of language is poor.		
A) Other things being equal	B) Were other things equal	
C) To be equal to other things	D) Other things to be equal	
A [译文] 如果其他条件相同,	善于表达自己思想的人肯定会比语言能力差的人成功的机会大。	

	② All things the planned trip will have to be called off.			
	A) considered		B) be considered	
	C) considering		D) having considered	
	A [译文] 考虑到所有的	A [译文] 考虑到所有的因素,原计划的旅行取消了。		
	③ All flights because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.			
	A) had been canceled		B) have been canceled	
	C) were canceled		D) having been canceled	
	D [译文] 由于暴风雪天气,所有的航班都取消了,许多旅客只能搭乘火车。			
4 The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience on benches, chairs or boxes.				
	A) having seated B) se	ating	C) having been seated	D) seated
	D [译文] 销售活动通常在户外进行,观众坐在凳子、椅子或盒子上。			
	⑤ All the tasks ahead of time, they decided to go on holiday for a week.			
	A) been fulfilled B) ha	wing been fulfilled	C) were fulfilled	D) had been fulfilled
-	B [译文] 由于所有的任	务都提前完成了, 作	也们决定出去度假一周。	
Į	1			

六、参考译文

善良之心, 久久相依

当时我没有意识到, 是爸爸帮我保持平衡。

- 1 随着我渐渐长大,当别人看见我和爸爸在一起,我会觉得很尴尬。他身材矮小,走起路来跛得很 厉害。我们一起走时,他要把手搭在我的肩上才能保持平衡,人们就会盯着我们看。对这种不必要的关 注我觉得非常难堪。他也许曾注意到,或者觉得烦恼,但他从来没有流露出来。
- **2** 要协调我们的步伐并不容易,他(的步子)一瘸一拐的,我(走起来)则缺乏耐心。因此我们走路的时候并不怎么说话。但出发时,他总是说:"你定步伐,我会尽量跟上。"
- **3** 我们通常在家和地铁之间来往,这是他上班的必经之路。不论是生病还是碰到恶劣的天气他都去上班,几乎没有旷过一天工。即使别人无法上班,他也要去办公室。对他来说这是一种自豪。
- 4 当地上有雪或冰的时候,即使有人帮忙他也无法走路。这时,我或者我的姐妹就用孩子玩的雪橇拉着他,穿过纽约布鲁克林的街道,直到地铁的人口处。一到那儿,他就能紧紧抓住扶手一直走下去,地铁里比较暖和,下面的楼梯不结冰。曼哈顿的地铁站正好是他办公室的地下室,因此在我们去接他回家之前,他不用再涉足室外。
- **5** 一个成年男子要用多少勇气来承受这种屈辱和压力,我现在想来惊讶不已。他从来没有痛苦和抱怨, 他是怎么做到这一点的,我感到不可思议。
- 6 他从不把自己当作同情的对象,他也从不对更幸运的或更能干的人表示任何嫉妒。他在别人身上寻找的是一颗"善心"。如果他找到了一颗善心,那么有这颗善心的人对他来说就是一位大好人了。
- **17** 由于年龄的增长,我现在相信那是一种用来判断人的恰当的标准,尽管我还不能精确地知道什么是一颗"善心"。但是,当我自己没有的时候,我是知道的。