



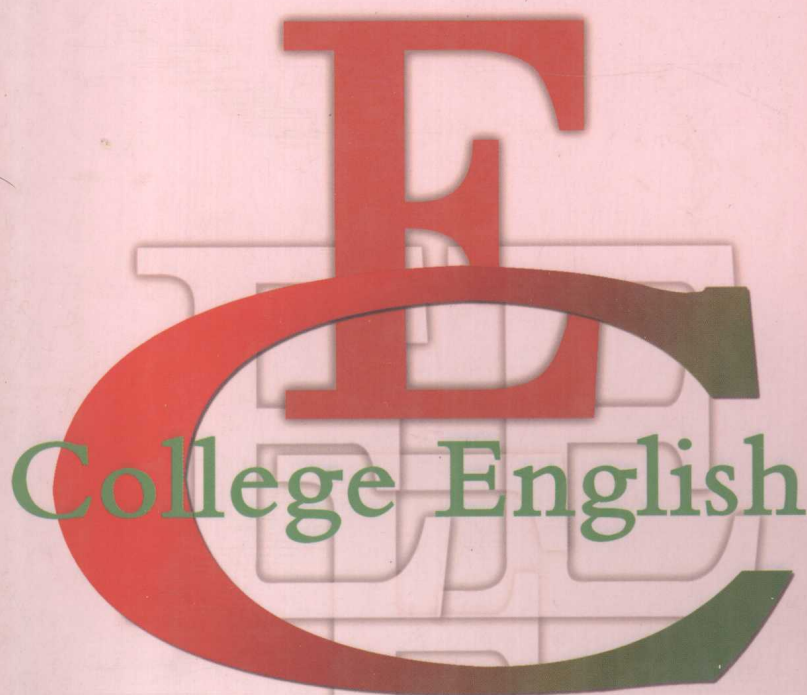
Intensive Reading

最新版

上海外语教育出版社高等学校教材

配套辅导丛书

模拟课堂

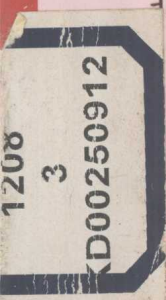


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(精读)

大学英语

3



北京邮电大学出版社
[Http://www.buptpress.com](http://www.buptpress.com)

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语(精读1~6)模拟课堂/大学英语编写组编. 北京:北京邮电大学出版社,2003

ISBN 7-5635-0740-X

I. 大... II. 大... III. 英语—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 049210 号

- 书 名 大学英语(精读3)模拟课堂
主 编 北京师范大学大学英语编写组编
责任编辑 陈露晓 阮成杰
出版发行 北京邮电大学出版社
社 址 北京市海淀区西土城路10号 邮编 100876
经 销 全国各地新华书店
印 刷 北京市彩虹印刷有限责任公司
开 本 787 mm × 1 092 mm 1/16
印 张 14.125
字 数 405 千字
版 次 2003 年 8 月第 1 版 2003 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7-5635-0740-X/G · 105
定 价 16 元

如有印刷问题请与北京邮电大学出版社联系

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E-mail:publish@bupt.edu.cn

Http://www.buptpress.com

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前言

本套丛书是根据上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语(精读)》(共六册)教材编著的教辅类丛书,本套丛书适用于所有以《大学英语(精读)》为教材的在校学生和一线教师以及对英语极具兴趣的广大读者。本套丛书不但可以作为学生的辅导书,同时也可以作为教师教学的参考书。我们在出版本套丛书的同时还根据广大读者的要求,配备了大学英语四、六级考试系列图书,以便学生能在正常的教学中,轻松通过国家大学英语四、六级考试。

本套丛书是根据教育部颁布的最新《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》编写的,故本套丛书的内容纲目并举,具有很强的严谨性和科学性;本套丛书的作者和审编都是具有多年英语教学经验的一线大学教授,其学术背景在当今教育界极具影响力,他们在教学的实践中对课本反复推敲,加以经验的总结,共同编写了本套丛书。因此,无论是本套丛书的内容还是其编者都是同类书的颠峰之作。

本套丛书具有以下特点:

一、全面性的内容

本套丛书与教材配套,内容丰富详尽,包括课文概要、词汇与短语、序文解说、课文精讲、参考译文、课后练习答案和全真四、六级试题等知识结构,您可以根据本套丛书的知识结构全面掌握课本中的具体内容。再者本套丛书和以往只注重语法分析而不注重课堂的编写方案划清了界线,编者针对学生在课堂上的学习状况,采用模拟课堂的独特视角来编著本套丛书,全面、详尽、透彻地分析了课文中的疑难杂句,把庞杂的知识点编织成行之有效的知识脉络。

二、针对性的指导

本套丛书针对学生吸收知识的习惯,对课本中的字、词、句做了精辟的阐述,以模拟课堂的形式再现了课堂上的知识,让学生对每课的知识点一目了然,旨在帮助学生打好英语基础的同时,提高他们的英语水平。本套丛书还根据四、六级考试的各种题型,详实地展现了四、六级考试的重要知识点,因此本套丛书不但是一本针对性很强的课本辅导书,而且也是四、六级考试的参考用书,它不但可与教材同时在课堂上使用,也可作为参加四、六级考试的指导书。

三、系统性的结构

为了更好的突出本书科学的结构性,我们根据读者的需求和图书市场的反馈信息,制定了详尽的编写体例和版式设计,以避免曲高和寡之作的诞生,其主要目的还是为了给广大读者以清晰的指导,因此,我们也坚信本套丛书将使读者感到如同亲临名师指导。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,欢迎读者提出批评和改进意见,以便我们更好地完善对本套丛书的修订。

编委会
2003年8月

使用说明

本套丛书包括六册,每册包括十个单元和1~2个附录,每个单元主要包括以下五个部分:

一、课文概要

课文概要是对课文内容进行地概括并附加译文,是一篇百字左右的简评。同时,也是不可多得的中心思想线路图,引导学生步步深入,以便读者在学习课文前更容易了解本课内容。

二、词汇与短语

本部分包括:Words to Drill 和 Phrases & Expression 两部分,前一部分是从每课的单词表中挑选出来的20~30个最具活力的常用单词,在每个单词中我们给出了单词的英文释义和各种详尽的短语及例句,让读者在全面了解新单词的同时,加深对词汇的理解记忆和应用。后一部分是课本词汇表后列举的短语。我们对这一部分的每一组短语进行了分析,对一些常用短语,更加给予了大量的篇幅进行举例说明,目的是让读者把这些短语更加灵活的应用起来。

三、课文精讲

本部分包括:序文解说、课文精讲和参考译文三个部分,序文解说和课文精讲分别对课文的序言和内容进行了精辟而详述的分析,其中包括对长难句及复杂句子的结构分析,句子中的生词和惯用短语的举例分析,句子中的语法和词法的分析及本句的参考译文。参考译文部分则给出全篇文章的译文,旨在帮助读者更好的理解文章中的具体内容,更准确的理解文章中的每句话。

四、课后参考答案

课后参考答案是根据课本后的练习题而制订的答案,我们在此部分不仅给出习题的答案,而且还给出具体的分析和部分题目的译文,让读者不仅知其然,而且知其所以然。此部分同时给出课外阅读文章的参考译文,以便于读者参考,方便阅读,达到中英文的比较和提高英语水平的目的。

五、全真模拟试题(5~6册不含)

此部分是大学英语四、六级考试历年试卷的词汇与结构部分和阅读理解部分,本部分旨在让读者在学完本课后对自我的能力进行一种测试,同时也是为参加四、六级考试作了优先准备。

附录包括了 Revision Exercises 1~2 和 Test Yourself 1~2 的参考答案和详尽解析,虽然《大学英语》教材本身已经给出参考答案,但是,我们总觉得此答案不够详尽和完善,因此,我们从另一角度加以阐述和分析,便于读者得到更具体的参考。

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不要着急,我们有足够的时间去车站。

7. **Hold tight onto oneself**: keep firm control over oneself 尽力控制着自己

Robin seemed very nervous for he held tight onto himself.

罗宾似乎很紧张因为他在竭力地控制自己。

二 模拟课堂

◆ 序文解说

1. Ernest Hemingway's story is about an incident that happens between a father and his son. The small boy's misunderstanding of the difference in measuring temperature on a Fahrenheit and a Celsius scale causes him to believe that he is dying of a high fever. However, the father doesn't realize it until very late that day ...

【译文】欧内斯特·海明威的小说是关于发生在一个父亲和他的儿子间的一件事。小男孩误解了华氏摄氏度量温度上的不同,导致他认为他就要死于高烧。但父亲直到当天很晚才意识到这一点。

【结构】① Ernest Hemingway's story is about an incident that happens between a father and his son.
主 语 系 表 语 定语从句

② The small boy's misunderstanding of the difference in measuring temperature
主 语 定语
on a Fahrenheit and a Celsius scale causes him to believe that he is dying of a high fever.
谓语 宾 宾语补足语

③ However, the father doesn't realize it until very late that day ...
状 主 语 谓语 宾 状语

【分析】die 为因某病而死;measure temperature 量温度

◆ 课文精讲

1. He was shivering, his face was white, and he walked slowly as though if it ached to move. (L2-3) (He was trembling and his face looked pale and he walked as if every moment of his body would cause him continuous pain.)

【译文】他全身哆嗦,脸色苍白,步履缓慢,好像一动就会引起疼痛似的。

【结构】He was shivering, his face was white, and he walked slowly as though it ached
主 谓语 主 语 系 表 语 连 主 谓 状语 状语从句
to move.

【分析】(1)这是一个由三个分句组成的并列句,其中第一个分句和第二个分句之间省略了连词 and,第三个分句中包含了一个由 as though 引起的状语从句,表示其“步履缓慢”的样子。

(2)在 as though it ached to move 中,让位引导词,作形式主语,真正的主语为动词不定式 to move。ache 在这里作不及物动词,意为“疼、痛”(have continuous or prolonged pain)。

如:Having caught a serious flu, the little boy ached all over. 这个小男孩患了重感冒,浑身疼痛。

2. You go up to bed, ... (You go upstairs to lie in your bed, ...)

【译文】你上楼去躺一下吧,……

【结构】You go up to bed, ...
主 谓语 状语

3. "One hundred and two. ..."

【译文】“120 度”

【分析】体温 0 为 98.6F, 也就是 37℃。

4. One was to bring down the fever, another a purgative, the third to overcome an acid condition. (18 - 19)

【译文】一种药是退烧的, 另一种是润肠通便的, 还有一种是去酸的。

【结构】One was to bring down the fever, another a purgative, the third to overcome an
主 系 表 主 表语 主语 表语
acid condition.

【分析】(1) 本句是由三个简单句组成的并列句, 第二、第三句中的谓语动词均被省略。这种不出现在句尾而出现在句中的省略叫“句中省略”, 常出现在平行、对比的结构中, 被省略的结构通常是谓语动词。如:

Some were driven to the left, others to the right.

Betty seemed sad in private, but Mary happy in public.

(2) one... another... the third...: 一(种)……另一(种)……还有一(种)……。这一结构常用来列举一系列的事情或事物。

(3) bring down 减少, 降低。

5. He lay still in the bed and seemed very detached from what was going on. (29 - 30) (He lay motionless in the bed and seemed very indifferent to what was happening.)

【译文】他躺在床上一动不动, 对周围发生的一切漠然置之。

【结构】He lay still in the bed and seemed very detached from what was going on.
主 系 表 状语 连 系 表语 宾语

【分析】(1) 句中 lay 与 seemed 都用作连系动词, 分别与后面作表语的形容词 still 和 detached 构成名词性的合成谓语, 表示主语所处的状态。

6. It would have been natural for him to go to sleep, but when I looked up he was looking at the foot of the bed, looking very strangely. (36 - 38)

【译文】按理说, 他本该睡着了, 然而当我抬头看时, 他却双眼盯着床脚, 神情异常。

【结构】It would have been natural for him to go to sleep, but when I looked up he
主 系动词 表 (真正的主语) 连 状语从句 主
was looking at the foot of the bed, looking very strangely.
谓语 宾语 状语

【分析】这是一个并列复合句, but 为连接词, 在第一个分句中, 不定式的复合结构 for him to go to sleep 是真正的主语。would have been 本表示根据常理作出的一种判断。在本句中其语法功能表现了虚拟语气, 但虚拟条件或假设情况是通常带有逻辑主语的不定式短语 for him to go to sleep 来表示的。在虚拟语气的句子中, 不用条件句, 而用其他方式表示假设情况是很多的。如:

It would have been natural, they had failed in the exams.

很自然他们没有通过考试。

This change could not have been taken place without a firm support from the government.

如果没有政府的强力支持就不可能发生这种变化。

7. "You don't have to stay in here with me, Papa, if it bothers you." "It doesn't bother me." (L41 - 43)

【译文】“爸爸, 如果这很麻烦, 你不用呆在这里陪我了。”“这没有什么麻烦的。”

【结构】① "You don't have to stay in here with me, Papa, if it bothers you."
主 谓语 状语 称呼 条件状语
② "It doesn't bother me."
主 谓语 宾语

【分析】这里两句中的 it 指代的并不是同一回事。由于小男孩对华氏温度的误解, 一直以为他要死了, 而他父亲却不知道他的误解, 所以他们对话中常出现同一个代词指

代不同的情况。在上句孩子讲话中的 it 意为 to see me die away(看着我死去),而父亲讲话中的 it 却指 to accompany you reading for you(陪着他给他读故事)。像这样的情况下文中也出现过。如:

"Your temperature is all right." I said. "It's nothing to worry about."

"I don't worry," he said, "but I can't keep from thinking."

父亲的 worry 指的是“担心你的病”,而孩子的 worry 则指的是“担心死亡”。

8. It was a bright, cold day, the ground covered with a sleet that had frozen so that it seemed as if all the bare trees, the bushes, the cut brush and all the grass and the bare ground had been vanished with ice. (L46 - 49)

【译文】那是个晴朗而寒冷的日子,大地覆盖着一层已结成冰的雨,就像那光秃的树木,那灌木丛,那砍下的树枝,以及所有的草坪和空地都像是用冰漆过似的。

【结构】It was a bright, cold day, the ground covered with a sleet that had frozen
主 系 表语 状语 定语从句
so that it seemed as if all the bare trees, the bushes, the cut brush and all the
结果状语从句
grass and the bare ground had been vanished with ice.

【分析】(1)这是一个结构相当复杂的长句,主句为"It was a bright, cold day..."。

(2)the ground covered with a sleet 是由名词 + 过去分词短语构成的独立主格结构,作状语,在句中用来补充描述背景情况。此结构一般用名词 + being + 过去分词短语形式,此句中省略了 being。

(3)that had frozen 为定语从句,修饰 sleet。

9. I took the young Irish setter for a walk up the road and along a frozen creek, but it was difficult to stand or walk on the glassy surface and the red dog slipped and slithered and I fell twice, hard, once dropping my gun and having it slide away over the ice. (L49 - 53)

【译文】我带着那只幼小的爱尔兰猎犬,沿着大道和一条冰冻的小溪散步,可是在玻璃般光滑的地面上无论站立还是行走都是很困难的。红毛狗一路上连跌带滑,我自己也摔了两跤,都是挺重的,有一次猎枪都摔掉了,在冰面上滑出去好远。

【结构】I took the young Irish setter for a walk up the road and along a frozen creek, but it
主 谓 宾语 状语 连 主
was difficult to stand or walk on the glassy surface and the red dog slipped and slithered
系 表语 (不定式短语是真正的主语) 连 主语 谓语
and I fell twice, hard, once dropping my gun and having it slide away over the ice.
连 主 谓 状语

【分析】(1)这是一个并列句,并列连词为 but,由 but 引出的分句中又各有一个由 and 引出的并列成分 the red dog slipped and slithered 和...once dropping my gun and having it slide away. over the ice,其中后一个并列成分中的两个并列的现在分词短语在该分句中作状语,表示程度,进一步说明 I fell twice, I 为该分句的逻辑主语。

(2)walk up the road...:顺着大路走去,……(walk along the road,...)

(3)having it slide away...:把枪都摔掉了……。

10. Some of the covey lit in trees, but most of them scattered into brush piles and it was necessary to jump on the ice-coated mounds of brush several times before they would flush. (L56 - 58)

【译文】有几只鹌鹑停落在树上,但大部分飞散了,钻进了灌木丛。因此你得在被冰裹着的树上跳上好几次,才能把它们惊起。

【结构】Some of the covey lit in trees, but most of them scattered into brush piles and it was
主 谓 状语 连 主语 谓 状语 连 主 系
necessary to jump on the ice-coated mounds of brush several times before they would flush.
表语 (主语) 状语 状语从句

【分析】(1) it was necessary to... flush 是一个带有由连词 before 引导的时间状语从句的复合句。但翻译时, before 常译为“在……之后,才……”“在……之前”。

参考译文

一天的等待

他走进我们房间关窗户的时候,我们还未起床。我见他一副病容,全身哆嗦,脸色苍白,步履缓慢,好像一动就会引起疼痛。

“你怎么啦,宝贝?”

“我头痛。”

“你最好回床上去睡。”

“不,我没啥病。”

“你先去睡。我穿好衣服来看你。”

可是当我来到楼下时,他已穿好衣服,坐在火炉旁。这个9岁的男孩,看上去病得厉害,一副可怜的模样。我用手摸了摸他的额头,知道他发烧了。

“你到楼上去睡,”我说,“你病了。”

“我没有病,”他说。

医生来后,量了孩子的体温。

“多少度?”我问医生。

“102度。”

下楼后,医生留下用不同颜色胶囊包装的三种药丸,并嘱咐如何服用。一种药退烧,另一种润肠、通便,还有一种是去酸。他解释说,流感细菌只能在酸性环境中生存。他似乎对流感很内行,并说,如果发烧不超过104度,就不用不着担心。这是轻度流感,只要当心不引起肺炎,就无危险。

我回到房里,记下孩子的体温,并记下各种胶囊的服用时间。

“要不要让我读点书给你听?”

“好的,如果你想读的话,”孩子说。他的脸色十分苍白,眼窝下方有黑晕。他躺在床上不动,对周围发生的一切漠然置之。

我朗读霍华德·派尔的《海盗故事》,但我看得出他并不在听。

“你感觉怎么样,宝贝?”我问他。

“到目前为止,还是老样子,”他说。

我坐在床的脚端自个儿看书,等着到时间再给他服一粒药丸。按理,他本该睡着了。然而,当我抬头看时,他却双眼盯着床的脚端,神情异常。

“你为什么睡不着呢?到吃药时,我会叫醒你的。”

“我宁愿醒着。”

过了一会儿,他对我说:“你不必呆在这里陪我,爸爸,要是这事令你烦恼的话。”

“没有什么可烦恼的。”

“不,我是说,要是这事终将给你带来烦恼的话,你就不必呆在这里。”

我想,或许他有点儿神志不清了。11点钟,按规定给他服药后,我便出去了一会儿。那是个晴朗而又寒冷的日子,地上覆盖着一层已结成冰的冻雨,就像那光秃秃的树木,那灌木丛,那砍下的树枝,以及所有的草坪和空地都用冰漆过似的。我带着我那条幼小的爱尔兰猎犬,沿着大路和一条冰冻的小溪散步。但在这玻璃般平滑的地面上站立和行走是很困难的。红毛狗一路上连跌带滑,我自己也摔倒了两次,都是挺重的。一次猎枪也摔丢了,在冰上滑出去老远。

高高的土堤上长着倒垂下来的灌木丛,我们从那下面撵起了一群鹌鹑。当它们快要从堤岸上消失时,我击落了两只。有几只鹌鹑停落在树上,但大部分飞散了,钻进了灌木丛。你得在这些被冰裹着的树丛上跳上好几下,才能把它们惊起。当你在这些既滑又有弹性的树丛上摇摇晃晃尚未立稳之际,它们却飞了出来,使你很难射中。我击落了2只,却被逃掉

了5只。动身返回时,我感到很高兴,因为我在离家不远的地方发现了一群鹌鹑,而且还剩下许多,改日可再去搜寻猎取。

回到屋里,他们说孩子不让任何人进入他的房间。

“你们不能进来,”他说。“你们千万不要传染上我的病。”

我来到他身边,发现他仍像我离开时那样躺着。他面色苍白,但两颊上部烧得发红,眼睛依旧一动不动地盯着床的另一端。

我量了他的体温。

“多少?”

“大约 100,”我说。实际上是 102 度 4 分。

“原先是 102 度,”他说。

“谁说的?”

“医生。”

“你的体温没啥问题,”我说,“用不着担心。”

“我不担心,”他说,“但是我不能不想。”

“不要想,”我说。“放心好了。”

“我没有什么不放心的,”他说着,眼睛直盯着前方。显然,他有什么心事,但在尽力控制着自己。

“将这个用水吞下。”

“你看这有用吗?”

“当然有用。”

我坐下来,打开了《海盗故事》,开始读给他听,但我看得出来他不在听,于是我停了下来。

“你看我大概什么时候会死?”他问道。

“什么?”

“到我死大概还有多少时间?”

“你不会死。你怎么啦?”

“啊,不,我会死的。我听到他说 102 度。”

“人发烧发到 102 度是不会死的。你这是说傻话。”

“我知道会的。在法国上学的时候,同学告诉我说,烧发到 44 度就不能活了。我已经 102 度了。”

原来自上午 9 点起,整整一天他都在等死。

“你这可怜的宝贝,”我说,“哦,可怜的宝贝,这就像英里和公里。你不会死的。那种温度计不一样。用那种温度计量,37 度是正常的体温。用这种温度计量,正常体温是 98 度。”

“你肯定?”

“绝对没错,”我说。“这跟英里和公里的区别一样。你知道,就好像我们车速开到 70 英里该折合成多少公里一样。”

“啊,”他说。

他那凝视着床的脚端的目光松弛了。他的紧张状态也终于缓和了。第二天,越发轻松了。为了一点无关紧要的小事,他会动辄哭起来。

三 课后练习答案

Study & Practice

4. Choose the best answer for each of the following:

(1) b 【分析】课文中的“I”是指父亲,所以是从父亲的角度叙述的。

(2) c 【分析】在第 21 行有解释,“This was a light epidemic of flu...”。

- (3) d 【分析】对于温度的错误理解是这个故事发生的起因,所以以医生的访问引出温度,开始故事。
- (4) c 【分析】a, b, d 即是写作这一部分的原因。
- (5) b 【分析】需理解整篇文章才能明白作者旨在描写这个孩子面对死亡的勇气。
- (6) a 【分析】通读全文即可知道这个孩子这一天都在等待死亡的降临。
- (7) b 【分析】人在高度紧张之后松弛下来时,会感到比平时更为放松,故选 b。
- (8) c 【分析】本文通过对这孩子死亡面前表现出来的镇定和克制表达了作者一贯描写的主题——勇于面对死亡。

5. Answer the following questions :

- (1) It was in the morning because, when the boy came into the room, the father was still in bed.
- (2) Influenza. Fever.
- (3) He said there was nothing to worry about if the fever did not go above one hundred and four degrees. This was a light epidemic of flu, and there was no danger if pneumonia was avoided. The doctor left three different medicines in different colored capsules.
- (4) One hundred and two. The boy thought it was one hundred and two centigrade.
- (5) He did not follow what was read.
- (6) He was thinking that he was going to die, so he preferred to stay awake. He might be thinking that his father didn't care about his death.
- (7) No, he didn't. He thought the boy might be a little light-headed.
- (8) The father enjoyed hunting, which needed patience and courage. This patience and courage had influenced his son.
- (9) Because he thought he was going to die, he didn't want the others to get what he was suffering from.
- (10) He was in exactly the position his father had left him.
- (11) He confused centigrade with fahrenheit. His father told him it was like miles and kilometres. On the centigrade thermometer, thirty-seven is normal, and on fahrenheit thermometer, it is ninety-eight.
- (12) His gaze at the foot of the bed relaxed slowly, and he told over himself relaxed too. Yes, it does.

6. Topics for discussion :

- (1) Death and courage are two themes that Hemingway often writes about. I believe that his definition of courage is too narrow in meaning. Courage can also mean the ability to be brave and fearless, not only in the face of losing one's life, but also when facing any kind of loss, trauma, suffering, or pain. A complete definition of courage should include the determination to overcome whatever difficulties one might meet with in life, and a willingness to fight for justice, truth, others and one's own country.
- (2) Here are some more examples of times when the father and his son are thinking of different things when they are talking to each other.
 - 1) After a while he said to me, "You don't have to stay in here with me, Papa, if it bothers you."
 - "It doesn't bother me."
 - "No, I mean you don't have to stay if it's going to bother you."
 - 2) "Your temperature is all right", I said, "it's nothing to worry about." "I don't worry," he said, "but I can't keep from thinking."
 - 3) "Take this with water."
 - "Do you think it will do any good?"

“Of course it will.”

- (3) Upon examination of the text, we find many examples of typical Hemingway sentences. He has used quite a number of short, simple, yet powerful sentences, especially in the dialogues between the father and his son, which is characteristic of his writing style.

Vocabulary

7. Fill in the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary:

- (1) prescribed 【译文】仔细检查过后,医生给她开了一种新药和三天的假。
- (2) shiver 【译文】小女孩穿着一件非常薄的外套,突来的一阵冷风使她颤栗起来。
- (3) scattered 【译文】警察用催泪弹和喷水管驱散了示威者。
- (4) acid 【译文】饮料有一种让我觉得非常不舒服的酸味。
- (5) slid 【译文】雨后路变得很滑,几辆小汽车向一侧滑进了沟里。
- (6) instructions 【译文】手册详细地指明如何操作和维修新机器。
- (7) flushed 【译文】奥丽维娅不能回答这个问题时窘得脸红了。
- (8) poised 【译文】杂技演员头上平稳地顶着水罐,沿着绷索走着。
- (9) take it easy 【译文】如果我是你,我会让自己放松,没有必要这么紧张。
- (10) would rather 【译文】如果你愿意,你可以出去玩个痛快,我宁愿呆在家里看书。

8. Replace the italicized parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text:

- (1) flushed 【译文】当男孩送给她一支红玫瑰时,女孩的脸害羞地变红了。
- (2) keep from 【译文】作为一个烟瘾重的人,帕克先生发现几乎不可能放弃抽烟。
- (3) gaze 【译文】朵拉常常沉默地透过窗子盯视好几个小时。
- (4) icy 【译文】凛冽的风从海上吹过来,把人们赶进家里取暖。
- (5) commenced 【译文】随着婚礼开始,新娘穿着白色礼服出现了。
- (6) shiver 【译文】许多人一想到动手术就害怕颤抖。
- (7) hold tight onto themselves
【译文】严格的训练使得战士们在战斗环境下紧紧地控制住自己。
- (8) scattered 【译文】孩子们正在虐待笼子里的兔子,一看到老师走过来,他们就逃散开了。
- (9) out of sight 【译文】飞机准时起飞了,向东爬升,一会儿就看不见了。
- (10) absolutely 【译文】我们之间的语言障碍使得交流完全行不通。

9. Use the verb in brackets to form an appropriate phrasal verb and complete the sentences with it:

- (1) brought down 【译文】富勒太太节食减肥,三个月内把体重减到了 100 磅。
- (2) wrote down 【译文】米勒先生在他的想法还在脑中明晰时就把它记了下来。
- (3) is going on 【译文】看报会让你很好地了解国内外正发生的事。
- (4) hold onto 【译文】别慌,抓紧那块岩石,我会带你下来的。
- (5) look up 【译文】我走进起居室时,父亲没有从书上抬起头来。
- (6) woke up 【译文】我打了一会儿盹,醒来时听到鲍勃正跟某个新来这个地方的人讲话。
- (7) keep from 【译文】流感康复期间,你应该避免淋湿或过度劳累。
- (8) worry about 【译文】照顾好你自己,亲爱的,不要担心我。

10. Write sentences of your own, using “make” and the given words:

- (1) The story of his adventures makes good reading.
【译文】他的冒险故事成为很好的读物/很有看头。
【分析】make. 成为,有……之性质(尤指好的方面)
- (2) We have made 80 miles since noon.
【译文】从中午开始我们已走了 80 英里。

【分析】make:行走(一段距离),以……速度行进。例:He made a few more steps before he fell to the ground.他摔倒前又走了几步。

- (3) George makes \$ 250 a week.

【译文】乔治一周挣 250 美元。

【分析】make:赚(钱),赢得(成功)常用于词组 make a living 中。

- (4) I made the distance 12 miles.

【译文】我走了 12 英里的路程。

【分析】同 2。

- (5) If you work hard, you'll make a good engineer.

【译文】如果你努力工作,你会成为一个出色的工程师。

【分析】同 1。

- (6) Twelve inches make one foot.

【译文】12 英寸等于 1 英尺。

【分析】make:加至;得到……之数目。例:3 and 2 makes 5.

- (7) One swallow doesn't make a summer.

【译文】[谚语](出自《伊索寓言》)一燕不成夏。或:轻率推论必成大错。或:一关渡过并非万事大吉。

【分析】同 1。

- (8) That event made the headlines in all the big newspapers.

【译文】那个事件成为所有大报纸的头条新闻。

【分析】同 1。

11. **Write out the following fractions:**

three tenths/two thirds/one quarter/three quarters/four ninths/four fifths

12. **Write down your answers to the following questions, using the words or phrases given in brackets:**

(1) Because he seems detached from everything.

(2) No, I would rather stay home watching videos.

(3) I always keep from eating fat.

(4) Take it easy. We still have enough time.

(5) Just according to the doctor's instructions.

Word Building

13. **Now define the following words with the help of an all English dictionary:**

thermochemistry: *n.* the chemistry of heat and heat - associated chemical phenomena. 热化学

thermodynamics: *n.* physics that deals with the relationships between heat and other forms of energy. 热力学

thermoelectron: *n.* an electron emitted by a material at high temperatures. 热电子

thermology: *n.* physics that deals with the magnet. 热学

thermomotor: *n.* an engine operated by heat, especially by the expansion of heated air. 发动机

thermonuclear: *adj.* of, relating to, or characterized by the use of atomic weapons based on fusion, especially as distinguished from those based on fission. 热核的

thermotherapy: *n.* medical therapy involving the application of heat. 热疗法

14. **Give the meaning of the following words formed with kilo - and milli -:**

kilometer 公里

millimeter 毫米

kilogram 公斤

milligram 毫克

kiloampere 千安

milliohm 毫欧

kilowatt 千瓦

milliwatt 毫瓦

kiloliter 千升

milliliter 毫升

kilocycle 千周/千赫

millisecond 毫秒

kiloton 千吨

millivolt 毫伏

Structure

15. Make sentences after the model using the conjunction "before" and the given words:

- (1) I knocked several times before an elderly lady answered the door.

【译文】我敲了好几次门才有一个上了年纪的女士来开门。

- (2) Marcus practised three long years before he made the school boxing team.

【译文】马克斯加入学校拳击队前练了长长的三年。

【分析】make: v. 成为……的组成分子。例: He made the college football team. 他成了大学篮球队队员。

- (3) We waited five hours before the runway was cleared of heavy snow and made ready for take off.

【译文】在跑道清除了厚厚的积雪,能够起飞前,我们等了五个小时。

- (4) It will be five years before we meet again.

【译文】要过五年我们才能重逢。

- (5) He sent in three applications before he obtained permission to set up the experimental workshop.

【译文】在获准了这个实验工场前,他交了三份申请。

- (6) It will be months before he is fit for work.

【译文】要过几个月他才能适应这份工作。

16. Write sentences after the model, using the phrases given below:

- (1) The issue in question is of vital importance (= very important).

【译文】讨论的这个问题非常重要。

【分析】in question 正被谈论的。例: the book in question 该书正被谈论

- (2) His suggestion is of some help (= helpful).

【译文】他的建议非常有帮助。

- (3) The creation of movable type is of great significance (= very significant) in the development of modern civilization.

【译文】活字印刷术的发明在现代文明的发展中非常重要。

- (4) This exercise book is of no value to students.

【译文】这种练习册对学生没有任何价值。

- (5) This medicine is of little use in dealing with influenza.

【译文】这种药对治疗流感没有用。

Cloze

17. Fill in the missing words and phrases:

(A)

- (1) was shivering 【分析】参见文章第 2 行。

- (2) prescribed 【分析】根据文章第 17 行。如没 bed rest 这个宾语时也可用 left...

- (3) bring down 【分析】参见文章第 18 行。

- (4) take it easy

【分析】所填的空与 relax 用 and 连接,应该意思相近或递进。文章中词组 take it easy 正与 relax 意思相近并与空位数相符。

- (5) keep from 【分析】参见文章第 74 行。

- (6) holding tight onto himself

【分析】参见文章第 77 行。