

New

Practical English Course

新编

(第1册)

英语实用教程

学习指导书

■ 主编 李 敏



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
浙江大学出版社

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前 言

作为一套供网络教育专升本以及高升本学生使用的英语教材,《英语实用教程》自出版以来一直得到广大师生的热情支持。在出版近十年之际,我们对原有教材进行了内容和形式上的全面更新,根据国家网络教育考试委员会于2007年制定颁布的网络教育统考课程考试大纲,编写了《新编英语实用教程》。

《新编英语实用教程》充分考虑网络教育的特点,即成人学习、业余学习和网络学习。在教程的编写中,结合网络教育学生的实际水平,针对自学为主的需求,充分利用多媒体教学手段,帮助学生掌握相关词汇和语法知识,培养和训练读、写、译、说的技能。教程共四册,包括:《新编英语实用教程》(配有光盘)(1、2册)和《新编英语实用教程学习指导书》(1、2册),教学PPT课件及其他相关资料也将陆续推出。

《新编英语实用教程》紧扣新颁布的统考大纲,重点突出,内容精炼。

●按照大纲词汇表编排教材词汇:以大纲中大学英语C级词汇作为学生已掌握的基本词汇,在此基础上,分别列出大学英语B级词汇以及超纲词(带*的单词)。标识清楚,词义全面,例句充分,方便学生学习、掌握大纲所要求的词汇、短语及其用法。

●大纲中所包含题型——交际英语、阅读、完形填空、词汇语法、翻译、写作——在本教程各单元练习中均有体现,既使学生熟悉统考题型,也训练学生掌握各种技能,并在此基础上熟练运用解题技巧。

《新编英语实用教程》采用主题教学模式,即每个单元的课文设置围绕一个主题,提供大量相互联系的语言样本,语汇的复现率高。根据语言认知理论,反复的、同一主题的语言输入有助于学生对所学语言内容的消化和吸收。本教程选材新颖,内容丰富,趣味性、知识性强,能激发学生的自学兴趣。

本书为《新编英语实用教程学习指导书》第1册,共分为十个单元,每单元由四个部分组成,即 Language Focus(语言重点)、Reference Translation(参考译文)、Key to Exercises(练习题解)和 Communicative Functions(常用交际英语功能)。语言重点包括“词汇与词组”和“语法要点”。“词汇与词组”涵盖各单元中的重点词汇和词组,每个词汇和词组配有两个例句以及例句翻译,有助于学生更好地理解这些词汇和词组,并进一步掌握其用法,最终能为己所用。一些重点词汇后还添加了词形转换,即同一词根,加前缀或后缀之后产生一个或多个不同词性的词。这部分内容有助于学生举一反三,加强词汇记忆。“语法要点”介绍了每个单元课文中的重点语法知识和结构,相关语法点都配有适当的例句以及中文翻译,有助于学生进一步巩固对于语法知识的理解和掌握。“参考译文”旨在帮助学生理解课文,了解中英文间的语言差异,提高理解和翻译能力。“练习题解”提供该单元所有练习的答案,补充阅读配有详解,写作练习提供作文范文。“常用交际英语功能”总结了英语交际功能中的常用语,为学生提供交际情景,有助于提高学生的语言综合能力及交际能力。

《新编英语实用教程》系列教材由李敏担任主编,王海虹任副主编,参加编写的还有(按姓氏笔画为序):史占泓、李航、陈献、张兴刚。伊海科负责本教程的词表统计工作,美籍专家 Karen Port 博士仔细审核了本书,John Meny 博士与 Danielle Elizabeth 女士为本书的全部阅读材料、生词与词组,以及会话制作了精美的录音。浙江大学继续教育学院张劲、陈海观、稽建琴对本书的出版给予了极大支持,谨在此致以衷心的感谢。

编者

2009年12月于杭州

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UNIT 1

Love

Language Focus

Basic Reading

Vocabulary Focus

1. indicate *v.* 显示, 表明

She looked excited and her eyes were sparkling, indicating that she was about to tell us something she thought was interesting, but which we often found totally boring. (Line 3*)

e.g. I) Grandpa sat in an armchair smoking, which indicated that he was thinking. 爷爷坐在扶手椅上抽烟, 这表明他正在思考。

II) They received reports from 20 different sites, indicating that “everything is going well”. 他们从 20 个不同的地方收到报告, 表明 “一切进展顺利”。

词形转换: *indication n.* 指出, 显示, 迹象

2. interesting *adj.* 有趣的

She looked excited and her eyes were sparkling, indicating that she was about to tell us something she thought was interesting, but which we often found totally boring. (Line 4)

e.g. I) This is the most interesting book I have ever read. 这是我看过最有趣的书。

II) Tony is really an interesting boy. 托尼真是个有趣的男孩。

3. amazing *adj.* 令人惊愕的, 令人惊叹的

It was amazing, so many stores had sales and some were even offering 80 percent discounts! (Line 9)

e.g. I) It was really amazing that China had won 51 gold medals in the 2008 Olympics. 真是令人惊叹呀, 中国在 2008 年奥运会上获得了 51 枚金牌。

II) What an amazing picture it is! 多么令人惊叹的图片呀!

词形转换: *amaze v.* 使吃惊 *amazement n.* 惊讶

* 指单词所在的行数。

4. **attractive** *adj.* 吸引人的, 有魅力的

The shoes were fashionable, and the jeans were, without a doubt, attractive. (Line 15)

e.g. I) Mary is an attractive young lady. She is very popular in her class. 玛丽是个迷人的年轻女孩。她在班里很受欢迎。

II) Beautiful clothes are often attractive to women. 漂亮的衣服常常能吸引女人。

5. **generous** *adj.* 慷慨的, 大方的

Of course, I wanted those pretty things and I did envy her for having so generous a mother... (Line 18)

e.g. I) My father is very generous. He always buys whatever I want. 我爸爸很大方。无论我要什么他都会给我买。

II) The children are very generous in helping the old. 孩子们非常慷慨地帮助老年人。

6. **especially** *adv.* 特别, 尤其

...for owning so many beautiful, fashionable clothes, and especially, for spending so much money without feeling guilty. (Line 19)

e.g. I) I like the country, especially in spring. 我喜欢乡间, 尤其在春天。

II) He looks very handsome, especially when he is in a black suit. 他看上去非常英俊, 尤其是穿黑西装的时候。

7. **guilty** *adj.* 有罪恶感的, 内疚的

...for owning so many beautiful, fashionable clothes, and especially, for spending so much money without feeling guilty. (Line 20)

e.g. I) He felt guilty for not helping the poor. 他因为没有帮助穷人而感到内疚。

II) I felt guilty when I knew that my mistake had brought them great trouble. 当我知道因为我的错误给他们带来了很大的麻烦时, 我觉得非常内疚。

8. **bring up** 教育, 培养, 使成长

My parents lived a simple life and I was brought up to feel guilty whenever I spent too much. (Line 23)

e.g. I) In China, children are brought up to respect the old. 在中国, 孩子们从小就受到教育要尊敬老人。

II) He was born in a poor family but he was brought up to feel proud. 他出生于一个贫穷的家庭, 但他在成长中一直觉得自豪。

9. **average** *adj.* 一般的, 通常的

Once or twice I do feel sad to have been born into such an average family, and from time to time, dream of being Paris Hilton in my next life. (Line 24)

e.g. I) A student with average intelligence can also be a top student if he or she works hard. 智力水平一般的学生如果努力也可以成为尖子学生。

II) His opinion is just the average. 他的看法很普通。

10. **from time to time** 有时, 不时

Once or twice I do feel sad to have been born into such an average family, and from time to time, dream of being Paris Hilton in my next life. (Line 24)

e.g. I) When I was young I traveled by bike with my friends from time to time. 我年轻的时候有时会和朋友一起骑自行车旅行。

- II) As a volunteer, Jack goes to help the sick in the hospital from time to time. 作为一名志愿者, 杰克有时候会去医院帮助病人。

11. offer *v.* (主动) 给予

I know from the bottom of my heart that my parents have given me the best they could offer. (Line 27)

e.g. I) I am very glad that I was offered an opportunity to be a volunteer. 我非常高兴我能有机会成为一名志愿者。

- II) The boy offered me a cup of tea when I went into the room. 我走进房间时那个男孩给了我一杯茶。

12. completely *adv.* 完全地

I don't have a multimedia cellphone which advertisers tell me will completely change the way I communicate with people, but I phone home a lot. (Line 30)

e.g. I) His careless mistake completely destroyed our project. 他粗心的错误彻底破坏了我们的计划。

- II) The rain was beating down on the windows, but Catherine stayed outside, although her hair and clothes were completely wet. 雨水敲打在窗户上, 而凯瑟琳却呆在屋外, 虽然她的头发和衣服已经完全湿透了。

13. communicate *v.* 通话, 通信, 交流

I don't have a multimedia cellphone which advertisers tell me will completely change the way I communicate with people, but I phone home a lot. (Line 31)

e.g. I) We have different ways to communicate with each other. 我们有不同的相互交流的方式。

- II) You need to communicate with your children more. 你需要和你的孩子们有更多的交流。

词形转换: communication *n.* 交流

14. realize *v.* 体会, 明白

Looking at Cathy's beautiful, expensive stuff, I realized what I own is priceless. (Line 34)

e.g. I) You won't completely realize your parents' love for you until you become a parent yourself. 在你为人父母前, 你是不会完全理解父母对你的爱的。

- II) It must be realized that learning a foreign language is very important in modern society. 必须要明白学习一种外语在现代社会是非常重要的。

15. priceless *adj.* 无价的, 极其贵重的

Looking at Cathy's beautiful, expensive stuff, I realized what I own is priceless. (Line 34)

e.g. I) Her father gave her a priceless diamond as her wedding gift. 她的父亲给了她一颗极其贵重的钻石作为她的结婚礼物。

- II) Our friendship is a priceless treasure for us. 我们的友谊对我们来说是无价的财富。

16. charge (for) *v.* 收费, 要价

If they charged me for the blood that my mom lost when giving birth to me or the caring I received when I got hurt or fell ill, I would go bankrupt immediately. (Line 35)

e.g. I) The man charged me 2 yuan an hour for parking. 那个男的向我收 2 元一小时的停车费。

- II) I was charged 20 yuan for having my coat washed. 我花了 20 元清洗了外套。

17. immediately *adv.* 立即, 马上

If they charged me for the blood that my Mom lost when giving birth to me or the caring I received when I got hurt or fell ill, I would go bankrupt immediately. (Line 37)

e.g. I) He rushed out of the room immediately after he heard the accident. 他听到事故的消息马上冲出了房间。

II) Hurry up! We have to set out immediately. 快点! 我们得马上出发了。

18. **precious** *adj.* 宝贵的, 珍贵的

The most precious thing in the world—love, is already in my hands. (Line 37)

e.g. I) Pandas are precious animals in China. 熊猫是中国的珍贵动物。

II) Many volunteers at the Olympic Village often worked long hours and missed their precious sleep. 很多在奥运村的志愿者经常牺牲他们宝贵的睡眠时间, 工作很长时间。

19. **endless** *adj.* 无止境的, 无穷的

Material things will fade away but love is endless. (Line 38)

e.g. I) My wife's endless complaints really get me mad. 我妻子无休无止的抱怨真让我发疯了。

II) It seems that children often have endless questions. 孩子们似乎总有问不完的问题。

Structure Focus

1. 系动词语法功能

She looked excited and her eyes were sparkling, indicating that she was about to tell us something she thought was interesting, but which we often found totally boring. (Line 3*)

句子中 look 为系动词, 后面常常跟形容词、分词。类似的系动词还有 taste, smell, feel, sound, grow, get, stay, remain, seem 等。

e.g. I) The idea sounds perfect. 这主意听起来很棒。

II) She felt embarrassed after quarrelling with her boyfriend in the street. 和她男朋友在马路上争吵后她觉得非常尴尬。

系动词后面也可以跟名词。

e.g. I) That man looks a complete fool. 那男人看起来完全就是个傻瓜。

II) It seems a good idea to me. 对我来说这似乎是个好主意。

2. 现在分词作伴随状语

She looked excited and her eyes were sparkling, indicating that she was about to tell us something she thought was interesting, but which we often found totally boring. (Line 3)

Looking at Cathy's beautiful, expensive stuff, I realized what I own is priceless. (Line 34)

句子中 *indicating* 为现在分词, 作伴随状语。现在分词作状语, 与谓语表示的动作或状态几乎同时发生, 或者先于谓语动作发生。分词作状语, 一般要用逗号与其他部分隔开。现在分词可以作时间、原因、方式、条件、结果、让步等状语。现在分词作状语时, 主语往往是现在分词所表示动作的发出者。

e.g. I) The children went into the classroom, laughing. 孩子们笑着走进教室。

* 指句子的起始行。

II) The old man sat in an old armchair, reading newspaper. 那位老人坐在旧的扶手椅上看报纸。

III) Waving us goodbye, she went into the car. 跟我们挥手道别后, 她上了车。

3. 疑问代词引导宾语从句时的语序

She then began to talk about where they had been to shop, how she picked out the shoes and how horrible it was trying more than 10 different jeans. (Line 15)

where they had been to shop, how she picked out the shoes, how horrible it was trying more than 10 different jeans 都是 talk about 的宾语。当疑问代词引导宾语从句时往往不改变从句的语序, 仍为陈述句语序。

e.g. I) I really don't know how I can help you. 我真不知道我该怎么帮助你。

II) Can you tell me when your father will come back? 你能告诉我你爸爸什么时候会回来吗?

4. “as...as...” 的比较句型

I listened carefully, trying to be as excited as she was, smiling and nodding as she spoke. (Line 17)
as excited as she was 中, as...as...表示“和……一样”。

e.g. I) That tree is as tall as the building. 那棵树和大楼一样高。

II) She is 40, but she looks as beautiful as when she was 20. 她 40 岁, 但她看起来和她 20 岁的时候一样漂亮。

5. 助动词 do 强调谓语动词

Of course, I wanted those pretty things and I did envy her for having so generous a mother, for owning so many beautiful, fashionable clothes... (Line 18)

助动词 do 强调谓语, 有人称和时态的变化, 但只能强调一般现在时和一般过去时的谓语动词, 而不能强调其他时态的谓语动词。

e.g. I) I did feel excited when I knew that I had won the second prize in the speech contest. 当我知道我在演讲比赛中得了第二名时, 我的确非常兴奋。

II) Don't be so sad. She does love you. 不要这么不开心。她真的很爱你。

强调句子的其他成分, 要用 It is / was... that (who)... 的句型。

6. 动名词作主语

She often told me spending money was a bad habit and thriftiness was a virtue. (Line 22)

从句中 spending money 作句子的主语, 即为动名词作主语的用法。

e.g. I) Having a quiet day alone is really relaxing sometimes. 有时候, 能独自过上安安静静的一天, 确实令人很轻松。

II) Reading books can really benefit you a lot. 读书真的会使你受益匪浅。

7. 定语从句

I don't have a multimedia cellphone which advertisers tell me will completely change the way I communicate with people, but I phone home a lot. (Line 30)

定语从句中先行词为物时, 常用关系代词 which 或 that。

e.g. I) I like the book which my mother bought me last year on my birthday. 我很喜欢去年我生日时妈妈给我买的那本书。

II) The bike that is new and smart is Jack's. 那辆又新又时髦的自行车是杰克的。

定语从句中先行词为人时常常用 *who* 或 *that*。

- e.g.** I) I haven't seen the man who is talking with my brother. 我没有见过那个正在和我哥哥说话的男人。
- II) The woman that will come for dinner is my mother's middle school classmate. 要来吃晚饭的女人是妈妈的中学同班同学。

Extensive Reading

Vocabulary Focus

1. **smart** *adj.* 衣着得体的

A young man, a smart university student, was one day taking a walk with a professor... (Line 1)

- e.g.** I) Here comes a smart young lady. 来了一位衣着得体的年轻女子。
- II) You look very smart in your black suit. 穿了黑西装你看上去非常得体。

2. **suppose** *v.* 猜想, 料想, 认为

As they went along, they saw lying in the path a pair of old shoes, which they supposed to belong to a poor man who was employed in a field close by, and who had nearly finished his day's work. (Line 4)

- e.g.** I) I suppose him to be not yet 30. 我猜他不到 30 岁。
- II) We supposed that it was Tom who broke the window. 我想是汤姆打破了窗户。

3. **belong to** 属于, 是……的财产

As they went along, they saw lying in the path a pair of old shoes, which they supposed to belong to a poor man who was employed in a field close by, and who had nearly finished his day's work. (Line 4)

- e.g.** I) Who does this new car belong to? 这辆新车是谁的?
- II) Don't take anything that doesn't belong to you. 不属于你的任何东西你都不能拿。

4. **conceal** *v.* 隐藏, 隐蔽

...we will hide his shoes, and conceal ourselves behind those bushes, and wait to see how puzzled he will be when he cannot find them. (Line 7)

- e.g.** I) The mouse concealed itself in an old box. 老鼠躲在一只旧盒子里。
- II) He was wearing a hat in order to conceal his bald head. 他带着帽子来遮住他的秃头。

5. **amuse** *v.* 为(某人)提供消遣, 娱乐

...we should never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. (Line 11)

- e.g.** I) In her spare time, she'd like to amuse herself with a lot of cartoons. 她空闲的时候喜欢看很多卡通片来消遣。
- II) The host offered a lot of jokes and humorous stories to keep the guests amused. 主人讲了很多笑话和幽默故事让客人们开心。

6. **by means of** 通过, 依靠

But you are rich, and may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of helping the poor man. (Line 12)

e.g. I) I found my old bike by means of a notice in the school newspaper. 我通过在校的报纸上登布告找到了我的旧自行车。

II) By means of a clever trick, he made a balloon disappear. 用一个非常聪明的窍门, 他让一个气球消失了。

7. discovery *n.* 发现

Put a coin into each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves and watch how the discovery affects him. (Line 14)

e.g. I) The discovery of gold in the valleys will enrich the poor mountain area. 在山谷里发现金子将会使这个穷山区富起来。

II) A new discovery in the medical field will be announced in two days. 两天后将会宣布医学领域的一个新发现。

词形转换: discover *v.* 发现 discoverer *n.* 发现者

8. affect *v.* 感动, 打动

Put a coin into each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves and watch how the discovery affects him. (Line 14)

e.g. I) I was deeply affected by the moving story of a great mother. 我被一位伟大母亲的感人故事深深地打动了。

II) The reunion of the family after 15 years affected everyone around. 15年后这个家庭的团聚感动了在场所有的人。

9. leave *v.* 把……留在某处, 留下

The poor man soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path where he had left his coat and shoes. (Line 17)

e.g. I) I suddenly realized that I had left my suitcase on the train. 我突然想起我把皮箱留在火车上了。

II) If you don't feel well, you may leave your unfinished work with me and have a rest. 如果你觉得不舒服, 可以去休息一下, 把没有做完的工作留给我。

10. wonder *n.* 惊奇, 惊愕

Astonishment and wonder were seen upon his face. (Line 19)

e.g. I) A look of wonder appeared on her face when she opened the door and saw 999 red roses in front of her. 当她打开门看到面前的999朵玫瑰时, 惊讶的表情显现在她的脸上。

II) I was filled with wonder when I first visited the pyramids in Egypt. 我第一次看到埃及的金字塔的时候, 充满了惊奇。

11. proceed *v.* 继续, 接下去

He now put the money into his pocket, and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but his surprise was doubled on finding the other coin. (Line 22)

e.g. I) After everyone was seated, the chairman proceeded to announce the plan. 大家都坐下后, 主席开始宣布计划。

II) He paused to review his notes and proceeded with his questions. 他停顿了一下看看他的笔记, 然后继续他的问题。

12. **overcome** *v.* (感情)压倒, 使受不了

His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven and uttered aloud a fervent thanksgiving... (Line 23)

e.g. I) A delight of a realized success overcame him. 获得了成功令他分外高兴。

II) The conscience overcame him and he returned the books he had taken from that bookstore. 他的良知促使他把从书店偷回来的书还回去了。

13. **speak of** 说到, 谈及

...in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom the timely kindness, from some unknown hand, would save from dying. (Line 24)

e.g. I) He always becomes very careful when he speaks of money. 当谈到钱的时候他总会变得非常谨慎。

II) Speaking of study, Tom becomes very sad. 说到学习, 汤姆就变得非常沮丧。

14. **helpless** *adj.* 无助的, 无能为力的

...in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom the timely kindness, from some unknown hand, would save from dying. (Line 24)

e.g. I) I felt helpless when I first arrived in this city and found my wallet stolen. 我第一次来到这个城市, 发现我的钱包被偷时, 我觉得非常无助。

II) The warm-hearted little girl asked her father to buy a hotdog for the helpless old lady begging in the street. 热心肠的小女孩让她爸爸买一个热狗给那位在街上乞讨的无助的老妇人。

15. **timely** *adj.* 及时的, 适时的

...in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom the timely kindness, from some unknown hand, would save from dying. (Line 25)

e.g. I) Without your timely help, we couldn't finish our task on time. 没有你的及时帮忙, 我们就不能按时完成我们的任务。

II) The timely rain after a long time drought will certainly help the crops grow. 长时间干旱后的那场及时雨一定会有助于农作物的生长。

16. **pleased** *adj.* 高兴的, 满足的

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?" (Line 28)

e.g. I) I'd like to say that we are quite pleased with the result. 我想说我们对这个结果相当满意。

II) I am very pleased to inform you that your application has been accepted. 我很高兴通知你, 你的申请被接受了。

17. **intend** *v.* 想要, 打算, 计划

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?" (Line 28)

e.g. I) I intended to visit him but I was afraid that I would disturb him. 我想要拜访他, 但我又怕会打扰他。

II) He didn't intend to hurt or upset anyone. 他没有想要伤害或打扰任何人。

18. reply v. 回答

The youth replied, "You have taught me a lesson which I will never forget." (Line 29)

e.g. I) His friend replied that this was just an accident. 他的朋友回答说这仅仅是个意外。

II) She replied with frankness to all the questions he asked. 她很坦率地回答他提出的所有问题。

19. understand v. 理解, 了解

I feel now the truth of those words, which I never understood before... (Line 30)

e.g. I) I quite understand that you need a change now. 我非常清楚, 你现在需要做些改变。

II) He couldn't understand why she had been so impatient with her children. 他不能理解为什么她对她的孩子们这么不耐烦。

Structure Focus

1. while 引导的时间状语从句

While putting on his coat he slipped his foot into one of the shoes... (Line 18)

while 引导时间状语从句, 通常只表示持续性的动作或状态。

e.g. I) While Jim was reading, Jack was playing the piano. 吉姆在看书, 杰克在弹钢琴。

II) While I was watching TV, mother came into my room. 我在看电视的时候, 妈妈走进了我的房间。

while 还可以作并列连词, 引导并列分句, 常常表示对比, 可译为“……而……”, “……但是……”。

e.g. I) I like music while my twin sister is fond of painting. 我喜欢音乐, 而我的双胞胎姐姐喜欢画画。

II) While I admit that the problem is difficult, I don't think that it can't be solved. 我承认这个问题很难, 但我不认为它解决不了。

2. 不定式结构的被动语态

He then looked around him on all sides, but no person was to be seen. (Line 21)

was to be seen 是不定式结构的被动语态; 除了 be to, 类似的还有 be going to, ought to, be bound to, be sure to, be certain to, be about to, have / has to, had to 等。

e.g. I) Such naughty students are to be punished. 这样淘气的学生应该要受到处罚。

II) The children are sure to be given more care. 孩子们一定会得到更多的关心。

3. “on + 现在分词”作时间状语的用法

He now put the money into his pocket, and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but his surprise was doubled on finding the other coin. (Line 22)

句子中 on finding the other coin, “on + 现在分词”作时间状语, 相当于 as soon as, 强调瞬间的动作。

e.g. I) On entering the room, she found her pet dog jumping towards her. 一走进房间她就看到自己的宠物狗朝她跳了过来。

II) On reaching the city, he went directly to the hospital. 一到这个城市他就直接去了医院。

4. 介词前置的定语从句

...he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven and uttered aloud a fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and... (Line 24)

in which 是“介词+关系代词”结构的定语从句, in which 中关系代词 which 所指的先行词是 thanksgiving, 相当于 in the thanksgiving he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless...

“介词+关系代词”的结构中介词可以是 in, on, about, from, through, with, to, against, without 等, 但是关系代词只能用 which 或 whom, 不能用 that。

e.g. I) I can't remember the age at which I won this prize. 我记不起我几岁得这个奖的。

II) The artist with whom all of us are familiar will give a performance tonight. 今晚那位我们都熟悉的艺术家要表演。

III) This is the watch on which they spent \$4,000. 这个就是他们花了 4000 美元买的手表。

5. 过去分词作伴随状语

The student stood there deeply affected, and his eyes were filled with tears. (Line 27)

句子中 affected 为过去分词, 在这里作伴随状况, 因为 affect 与主语 student 之间是被动关系, 所以用过去分词 affected。

e.g. I) He was lying on the ground relaxed. 他躺在地上很放松。

II) We stared at the strange man surprised. 我们惊讶地盯着那个陌生人。

Reference Translation

Basic Reading

爱无价

一个星期日的晚上, 我的一位室友凯茜手上提满了购物袋回来了。

她看上去非常兴奋, 眼睛闪闪发光, 这表明她马上就要告诉我们一些她认为非常有趣的事情了, 而这些事情却常常是我们觉得非常无聊的。但今天我想我会满足她。

“好, 说出来吧, 凯茜。这些购物袋是怎么回事?”

“这个周末我和我妈妈一起去购物。太令人惊讶了, 这么多的商店都在大减价, 有些甚至推出两折的折扣!”

“哇, 太酷了! 你买了一些什么?”

她迫不及待地拿出了价值 1500 元的耐克鞋子, 据她说这款是刚刚上市的, 还有一条价值 800 元的李维斯牛仔裤。鞋子很时髦, 而牛仔裤, 毫无疑问也相当迷人。接着, 她开始讲述她在哪里购物, 她是怎样挑选鞋子的, 试穿十几条不同的牛仔裤是多么令人讨厌的事情。我仔细地听着, 竭力表现出和她一样的兴奋, 在她说话的时候我不停地微笑点头。

当然, 我也很想要这些漂亮的衣服, 我也的确羡慕她有这么慷慨的妈妈, 羡慕她能够拥有这么多漂亮时髦的衣服, 尤其羡慕她在花这么多钱的时候没有一丝的内疚感。