



高等院校应用型特色规划教材

# 新编英语基础教程(一)

## [第2分册]

A New Fundamental English Course

[Vol. 2, BOOK 1]

周式中 主 编

屈献中 朱泽生 黄灿石 副主编



清华大学出版社

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北 京

## 内 容 简 介

本书参照我国高等学校英语专业教学大纲的基本要求,汲取我国历年出版的各种英语专业类教材的有益经验编写而成。在内容上作了适度的收缩、精简,侧重于研读精选课文、学习基础词汇、辨析词语用法、讲解语法应用。通过针对课文、词汇等的练习,对学生进行强化训练,从而为学生奠定坚实的英语基础,提高学生的英语交际能力。

本书适合大中专院校英语专业一、二年级学生和英语爱好者使用。

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# 前 言

本套《新编英语基础教程》适用于高等学校英语专业基础阶段的教学。

下面就《新编英语基础教程》的编写原则、主要内容、教学要求与学时安排,以及《新编英语基础教程(一)》的主要内容和使用的建议作一概述。

## 《新编英语基础教程》系列教材的编写原则、主要内容、 教学要求与课时安排

### 1. 编写原则

本教材参照我国高等学校英语专业教学大纲关于基础阶段英语教学的基本要求,汲取我国历年出版的《精读》、《综合英语》等各种英语教材的有益经验编写而成。

为了避免以往一些教材包含训练项目过多、份量过大的问题,本教材在内容方面作了适度的收缩、精简,侧重于几点:研读精选课文、学习基础词汇、辨析词语用法、讲解语法应用。然后,通过针对课文、词汇、词语用法、语法而精心编写的练习,对学生进行强化训练。本教材的教学目标是,为学生正确使用英语词汇、语法进行交际奠定坚实的基础,因而命名为《新编英语基础教程》(A New Fundamental English Course)。

### 2. 主要内容

本套教材分为《新编英语基础教程(一)》和《新编英语基础教程(二)》。各自又包含两个分册。整套教材取材广泛,共包括 60 篇精选课文,3000 个常用词汇、短语,60 组词语用法辨析,以及全部基本语法,供英语专业一、二年级《新编英语基础教程》课使用,学时为四个学期。

### 3. 教学要求

本教材的教学要求是:

- (1) 在语言知识与语言应用的关系上,以语言应用为主;
  - (2) 在精与泛、质与量的关系上,以求精、求质为主;
  - (3) 在听、说、读、写、译的关系上,以听、读为先导,落实于说、写、译。
- 通过学习本教材,为学生正确使用英语词汇、语法进行交际奠定坚实的基础。

## 4. 学时安排

每分册共 15 课, 建议每课授课 6 学时, 阶段复习及总复习 10 学时, 共 100 学时。《新编英语基础教程(一)》和《新编英语基础教程(二)》各占 200 学时, 整套书共 400 学时。

## 《新编英语基础教程(一)》的主要内容与使用建议

《新编英语基础教程(一)》每课均由课文、词汇和语法三个部分构成, 课末附加与课文内容相关的信息资料或格言警句, 用以扩充知识, 丰富思想, 陶冶情操。

下面简单介绍每课各部分的主要内容与使用建议。

### 1. 课文部分

#### (1) 课文导读

列于课文前, 用以导引课文, 点评主题。

#### (2) 课文(Text)

全部课文均选自英、美书刊及网上英语资料, 题材广泛, 内容丰富且饶有趣味。除个别经典名篇外, 其他均为当代作品(所选文章根据教学需要作了必要的删改), 以便于学生学习当代英语用法, 适应当代交际的需要。第 1 分册每课长度约为 700~900 单词, 第 2 分册每课长度约为 800~1000 单词。每课生词短语平均约为 50 个。

课文是词汇、语法学习的基础。编者严格控制了课文的长度, 旨在要求学生精读课文——精确理解词汇、语法的意义与用法, 精确理解句、段的意思和全文主题。要想“精”, 就必须“熟”; 因此教师宜要求学生熟读课文, 并至少能够背诵课文的重点段落。

#### (3) 生词与短语(New Words, Proper Names, Useful Expressions)

本教材生词的认定, 以中学英语词汇为基础——见《新编英语基础教程(一)》[第 1 分册]附录中的 Basic Vocabulary。

生词的注音采用最新国际音标。生词的释义, 除个别情况外, 一般都用英汉双语, 旨在从一开始就培养学生运用英语的能力。起初学生可能会有困难, 但只要坚持下去, 必然会大有好处。

#### (4) 课文注解(Notes)

内容包括: 背景知识说明、难句解析以及语法解释。语法、词语注解对书中的相关重点词汇及语法专项介绍起到补充、参照的作用。

#### (5) 课文练习(Exercises)

内容包括: 课文重点段落背诵、课文内容提问、课文理解和是非判断、完形填空以及课文内容概要的汉译英。

背诵是学习语言的一种有效方法, 因此本书选编了“课文重点段落背诵”的练习。教师宜严格要求学生在课堂上背诵练习中所列出的课文重点段落。

“课文内容提问”、“课文理解和是非判断”和“完形填空”可以在课堂上口头进行。

回译法(back translation), 是一种很有效的语言学习方法。因此, 本书编写了“课文内容概要汉译英”, 教师可带领学生在课堂上作口头翻译。

为强化对学生写、译能力的训练, 教师可将“课文内容概要汉译英”以及部分“课文内容提问”留作笔头作业。

## 2. 词汇部分

### (1) 词汇学习(Word Study)

每课学习 5 个常用动词和一组动词短语。

以明晰标示的动词句型为纲, 举例说明常用动词的意义与用法, 是本书在词汇学习方面的一个特色。教师宜要求学生养成使用动词句型的习惯, 这对学生正确用词, 避免错误具有重要意义。

常用动词短语是中国学生须特别重视的学习内容。教师宜要求学生认真掌握每课所编的一组动词短语。

### (2) 词汇练习(Vocabulary Exercises)

内容以本课所学的重点词汇、短语为主, 兼顾以往学过的词语。形式包括: 词汇选择填空, 动词词组填空, 词义选择匹配以及用指定的词完成句子的汉译英。

“词汇选择填空”、“动词词组填空”、“词义选择匹配”, 均可在课堂上口头进行; 先要求学生做, 教师再作讲评。

“用指定的词完成句子的汉译英”, 可作为笔头作业布置。

## 3. 语法部分

### (1) 语法(Grammar)

根据本教材须覆盖全部英语语法的计划, 每课编写一个语法项目。语法的编写, 以假设学生在中学已学过一遍英语语法为前提, 又考虑到部分学生的语法基础尚不坚实的情况, 而对英语语法再作系统陈述。但是重点在于解决中国学生在使用英语语法方面的要点和难点。

### (2) 语法练习(Grammar Exercises)

这是针对课文的“语法”方面所专门编写的练习, 用以巩固所学的知识。练习在课堂上进行。

每课末尾附加的信息资料或格言警句, 是补充性的学习资料, 其内容及生词不计入教学要求。

以上的使用建议, 仅供教师与学生在教学和学习中参考。

经过全体编者的努力, 《新编英语基础教程(一)》[第 2 分册] 终于付梓(随书附 2 盒磁带), 《新编英语基础教程(二)》也将陆续出版。在此, 我们首先要向支持这套教材出版的清华大学出版社表示感谢。

西安外事学院为本教材的编写给予了很大的关心和支持。在此谨对学院董事长黄藤先

生专致谢忱。

西安外事学院的多位英语教授、副教授及青年教师，在完成他们繁重的教学任务之余，挤出时间，努力承担了本书的编写工作。各部分编者安排如下：课文导读、课文编辑由周式中负责；生词、专有名词、短语注释的初稿编写由屈献中、张荣、韩爽、常海鸽、刘增娟、阮晓静编写；课文注释及练习的初稿由朱泽生、魏延丽、刘莉、赵娅婷、王大利编写；词汇学习及练习的初稿由黄灿石、雷鸣、鲁利萍、李海霞、付永超编写；词语用法及练习由周式中编写；语法及练习主要由周式中编写，徐社教、胡建华、王鹏、任向阳编写了少量初稿；课末信息资料、附录由周式中、屈献中编选；英文审读由周式中负责；全书修改定稿由周式中负责。许龙为本书的电脑编辑工作提供了全程技术帮助。在此，一并对各位参与本书编写工作的同事表示感谢。

英语精读类的教材究竟如何编写，至今仍是一个需要继续探索的课题。本书的编写只是编者的一种新的尝试。我们期待着使用本书的教师和同学们以及学界同仁提出宝贵的意见，以便再版时修改。谨在此预致谢意。

周式中

# 目 录

<b>Lesson One</b> .....	1	Notes .....	36
Life in Death .....	1	Exercises .....	37
New Words .....	2	Word Study .....	38
Useful Expressions .....	3	Vocabulary Exercises .....	41
Notes .....	4	Grammar .....	42
Exercises .....	5	(一) alive, living, live, life; woman,	
Word Study .....	6	girl, lady 的比较 .....	42
Vocabulary Exercises .....	9	(二) 将来一般式与其他的	
Grammar .....	10	将来表达法 .....	43
(一) beautiful, handsome, lovely,		Grammar Exercises .....	45
attractive, pretty,		<b>Lesson Four</b> .....	47
good-looking 的比较 .....	10	Moments of Love .....	47
(二) 动词 .....	11	New Words .....	48
Grammar Exercises .....	14	Proper Names .....	50
<b>Lesson Two</b> .....	17	Useful Expressions .....	50
The Power of Beauty .....	17	Notes .....	50
New Words .....	18	Exercises .....	52
Proper Names .....	21	Word Study .....	53
Useful Expressions .....	21	Vocabulary Exercises .....	55
Notes .....	21	Grammar .....	57
Exercises .....	22	(一) suggest, propose; greet,	
Word Study .....	24	welcome, meet 的比较 .....	57
Vocabulary Exercises .....	26	(二) 完成式, 现在完成式的	
Grammar .....	27	用法要点 .....	58
(一) desire, hope, wish 的比较 .....	27	Grammar Exercises .....	60
(二) 时体形式, 现在一般式、		<b>Lesson Five</b> .....	62
过去一般式的用法要点 .....	28	My Forever Valentine .....	62
Grammar Exercises .....	30	New Words .....	63
<b>Lesson Three</b> .....	33	Proper Names .....	65
Hungry for Your Love .....	33	Useful Expressions .....	65
New Words .....	34	Notes .....	66
Proper Names .....	36	Exercises .....	68
Useful Expressions .....	36	Word Study .....	69



Vocabulary Exercises.....	72	Lesson Eight.....	108
Grammar .....	73	Travel: the Best Choice to Shake	
(一)date, day, festival,		Off Your Solitude.....	108
holiday 的比较 .....	73	New Words .....	109
(二)过去一般式与现在		Proper Names.....	111
完成式用法比较 .....	74	Useful Expressions.....	111
Grammar Exercises .....	75	Notes .....	112
Lesson Six .....	78	Exercises .....	114
The Last Stop.....	78	Word Study .....	115
New Words .....	80	Vocabulary Exercises.....	118
Proper Names.....	81	Grammar .....	119
Useful Expressions .....	81	(一)alone, lonely, lonesome; travel,	
Notes .....	81	trip, journey, voyage, tour,	
Exercises .....	83	visit 的比较.....	119
Word Study .....	84	(二)完成进行式的用法要点 .....	121
Vocabulary Exercises.....	86	Grammar Exercises .....	121
Grammar .....	87	Lesson Nine .....	125
(一)wake, waken, awake, awaken;		Paris, a Cultural and Romantic Capital .....	125
put on, dress, wear 的比较.....	87	New Words .....	126
(二)过去完成式与将来		Proper Names.....	128
完成式的用法要点.....	89	Useful Expressions.....	128
Grammar Exercises .....	90	Notes .....	128
Lesson Seven.....	93	Exercises .....	129
My Traveling Companion.....	93	Word Study .....	131
New Words .....	94	Vocabulary Exercises.....	134
Proper Names.....	96	Grammar .....	136
Useful Expressions .....	96	(一)deny, refuse; worth, worthy,	
Notes .....	96	worthwhile 的比较.....	136
Exercises .....	98	(二)过去将来式的用法要点 .....	137
Word Study .....	99	Grammar Exercises .....	138
Vocabulary Exercises.....	102	Lesson Ten .....	140
Grammar .....	103	The Scarecrow Who Wanted	
(一)hotel, inn, holiday inn, motel,		to Be a Man .....	140
hostel, dormitory 的比较 .....	103	New Words .....	142
(二)进行式的用法要点 .....	104	Useful Expressions.....	143
Grammar Exercises .....	105		

Notes .....	143	(一)“道路”的各种表达法 .....	181
Exercises .....	145	(二)情态动词: must, have (got) to,	
Word study .....	146	should, ought to, need, shall,	
Vocabulary Exercises .....	149	dare 的用法要点 .....	182
Grammar .....	150	Grammar Exercises .....	185
(一)dress, clothes, cloth, clothing,		Lesson Thirteen .....	188
garment, suit, jacket, skirt,		Minnesota Dreamer .....	188
pants/trousers 的用法 .....	150	New Words .....	189
(二)助动词 .....	151	Proper Name .....	190
Grammar Exercises .....	152	Useful Expressions .....	191
Lesson Eleven .....	155	Notes .....	191
Aesop's Fables .....	155	Exercises .....	193
New Words .....	157	Word study .....	194
Proper Name .....	158	Vocabulary Exercises .....	196
Useful Expressions .....	159	Grammar .....	198
Notes .....	159	(一)all, whole, entire, total 的比较 .....	198
Exercises .....	160	(二)语态, 被动语态 .....	199
Word Study .....	161	Grammar Exercises .....	200
Vocabulary Exercises .....	164	Lesson Fourteen .....	203
Grammar .....	165	The Real Test .....	203
(一)insist, persist; lie, lie,		New Words .....	205
lay 的比较 .....	165	Proper Names .....	207
(二)情态动词: can, could, may,		Useful Expressions .....	207
might, will, would 的		Notes .....	207
用法要点 .....	166	Exercises .....	209
Grammar Exercises .....	168	Word Study .....	210
Lesson Twelve .....	170	Vocabulary Exercises .....	212
The Magic of Harry Potter — the		Grammar .....	214
New Film Sensation .....	170	(一)real, true, genuine 的比较 .....	214
New Words .....	171	(二)虚拟语气(I) .....	215
Proper Names .....	174	Grammar Exercises .....	217
Useful Expressions .....	174	Lesson Fifteen .....	219
Notes .....	174	A Father's Heartfelt Words .....	219
Exercises .....	176	New Words .....	221
Word Study .....	177	Proper Names .....	223
Vocabulary Exercises .....	180	Useful Expressions .....	223
Grammar .....	181		

Notes .....	223	Grammar Exercises .....	232
Exercises .....	225	Appendixes .....	235
Word Study .....	226	List of New Words .....	235
Vocabulary Exercises .....	228	List of Useful Expressions .....	251
Grammar .....	229	单词注音说明 .....	254
(一) chance, opportunity; choose, select 的比较 .....	229	缩略语表 .....	255
(二) 虚拟语气(II) .....	230		

# Lesson One

## 课文导读

爱美是艺术家的天性，因为美是艺术的生命。

这个故事里的画家，是一位绘画艺术的天才，更有一份难得的幸运——偶遇了一位美貌女子，并与她喜结良缘。然而，这位艺术家却只把她当作创作模特，而完全无视她作为人的感情。日复一日，画家从她的身上撷取着一份份美丽；日复一日，该女子的生命之泉在画家冷漠的目光下一点点枯竭。终于，一幅最美的画像完成了，然而这位贤妻模特却也终于在座位上病死了。

难道这样借摧残生命而创造的作品，能算是真正的艺术吗？

## Life in Death

The painter was known for his ability to put life on canvas like no other artist of his time. He was so skilled in the use of colors that some people said his paintings were more true to life than life itself.

He was indeed a skilled artist. When he painted fruit, it seemed as if you could take it from the picture and eat it. When he put a field of spring flowers on canvas, it seemed as if you could walk in that field, feel a gentle breeze and smell the fragrance of the flowers. And when he put a face on his canvas with his brush, it looked like a person of flesh and blood with life and breath.

One day this skilled artist met a beautiful woman, who immediately became the object of his affections. As he observed her and spoke with her, he admired her more and more. He showered her with kindness and words of praise until she consented to be his wife.

Not long after they were married, however, the beautiful woman found out that she was more the object of his artistic interest than the object of his affections. When he admired her beauty, it was as if he were standing in front of a work of art rather than in front of a human being, whom he had promised to love with his life. And soon he expressed his great desire to put her rare beauty on canvas.

"Please sit for me in the workroom," he asked, "and I will make your beauty immortal. The work will be my masterpiece!"

She was obedient as well as flattered by his words, so she said: "Yes, my love. I will be happy to sit for you."

So the beautiful, young wife of the artist sat patiently for hours in his workroom, not complaining. Day after day, she sat obediently, smiling as she sat, because she loved him and because she hoped that he would see her love in her smile and obedience.

She sometimes wanted to call out to him: "Please love me and want me as a person rather than as an object!" But, instead, she spoke nothing but words that pleased him.

Once, as she lay sleepless in bed at night, she planned to say to him the next day: "My dear husband, I am jealous of your mistress!" She thought that surely he would answer in surprise: "Mistress? I have no one but you!" And then she would say: "Your mistress is your art!" Somehow she was never courageous enough to say any of the words. So, she continued to sit for him patiently, hour after hour, day after day, week after week. Her love for him gave her the patience, for she knew how much pleasure he took in his task.

The artist was a passionate, wild and gloomy man who became so involved in his work that he saw only what he wanted to see. He did not, or could not, see, as she smiled on, that she was becoming weak and unhappy. He did not, or could not, see that though the flesh tones were fresh and beautiful on his canvas, the color was leaving the face of his lovely model.

At length, as the labor drew nearer to its conclusion, the painter became wilder in his passion for his work. He only rarely turned his eyes from the canvas to look at his wife, though she continued to sit patiently for him while continuing to grow weaker and weaker.

Finally, after weeks passed, he surveyed his work for the finishing touches. A brush needed to be touched to the mouth, and a tint needed to be added to the eye.

Since the woman knew that he had almost completed the task, her spirits were revived for a moment. Then, when the brush was given and the tint placed, the painter stood back, overjoyed at what he had placed on the canvas with the skill of his hand and mind!

As he stood there gazing at his beautiful work of art, he cried with a loud voice: "This is indeed life itself!" Then he turned to his beloved and saw that she was dead.

### New Words

canvas /'kænvəs/ *n.*

strong, coarse cloth used by artists for oil-paintings 画布

breeze /bri:z/ *n.*

wind, especially a soft, gentle wind 微风, 和风

fragrance /'freɪgrəns/ *n.*

pleasant or sweet smell 香味, 香气

flesh /fleʃ/ *n.*

soft substance between the skin and bones of animal bodies, consisting of muscle and fat 肉; 肌肉

affection /ə'fekʃn/ *n.*

feeling of fondness; love 挚爱; 钟爱; 慈爱; 感情

observe /əb'zɜ:v/ *vt.*

see or notice; watch carefully 注意到; 观察

shower /'ʃaʊə(r)/ *vt.*

scatter heavily (on); pour 使如阵雨般降落; 大量地给予; 倾注

kindness /'kaɪndnis/ *n.*

kind nature; kind behavior; quality of being kind 亲切; 和蔼; 仁慈; 好意

consent /kən'sent/ *vi.*

give agreement or permission to 同意; 允许

rare /reə(r)/ *adj.*

not often happening or seen, etc.; unusual 稀有的; 罕见的; 不寻常的

immortal /ɪ'mɔ:təl/ <i>adj.</i>	having fame for all time; that continues for ever 不朽的; 永存的
masterpiece /'mɑ:stəpi:s/ <i>n.</i>	a piece of work, which is the best a person has done 杰作
obedient /ə'bi:dɪənt/ <i>adj.</i>	doing what one is ordered to do; willing to obey 服从的; 顺从的, 听话的
flatter /'flætə(r)/ <i>vt.</i>	give a feeling of pleasure or honor to sb. 使(某人)感到高兴或荣幸, 奉承, 阿谀
sleepless /'sli:plɪs/ <i>adj.</i>	not providing sleeping 失眠的, 不眠的
jealous /'dʒeləs/ <i>adj.</i>	feeling or showing unhappiness because of sb. else's success; or the better fortune; envious 嫉妒的; 羡慕的
mistress /'mɪstrɪs/ <i>n.</i>	woman loved or courted by a man (女)情人; 爱人
surely /'ʃʊ:li/ <i>adv.</i>	without doubt; certainly 确实; 无疑; 必然
courageous /kə'reɪdʒəs/ <i>adj.</i>	brave; fearless 勇敢的; 无畏的
passionate /'pæʃənət/ <i>adj.</i>	dominated or easily affected by strong feelings 易动情的; 热情的; 多情的
gloomy /'glu:mi/ <i>adj.</i>	sad and depressed; disappointing 沮丧的; 忧郁的; 令人失望的
tone /təʊn/ <i>n.</i>	general effect of color or of light and shade in picture; tint or shade (of a color) 色调; 光度
conclusion /kən'klu:ʒn/ <i>n.</i>	①end; a judgment or decision 结束; 结尾 ②结论; 推论
passion /'pæʃn/ <i>n.</i>	strong, deep, often uncontrollable feeling of love 热爱; 激情; 感情
survey /sə'veɪ/ <i>vt.</i>	take a general view of; look carefully at all of (sb./sth.), especially from a distance 纵览; (全面)审视
tint /tɪnt/ <i>n.</i>	shade or variety of a color 色度; 颜色的浓淡
revive /rɪ'vaɪv/ <i>vt.</i>	come or bring back to health, strength or consciousness 苏醒; 复活; 振奋
overjoyed /,əʊvə'dʒɔɪd/ <i>adj.</i>	greatly delighted (at one's success, etc.) 极为欣喜; 非常高兴
beloved /bɪ'lʌvɪd/ <i>n.</i>	a person dearly loved; darling 所爱的人; 爱人

### Useful Expressions

- flesh and blood** human body; human nature; human beings 血肉之躯; 人性; 人类
- find out** learn or discover (sth. you did not know before) 发现; 找出
- day after/by day** one day after another 一天天
- at length** at last; finally; for a long time 终于; 最后; 详细地

**gaze at** look steadily, intently, and with fixed attention 凝视; 注视

### Notes

(1) ... **his paintings were more true to life than life itself.** ……他的画比生活本身还真实。

句中的 life 泛指生活中的人, 物, 景等。more true to life 也可以写作 truer to life, 表示“更逼真”的意思。

(2) ... **who immediately became the object of his affections.** ……他对她一见钟情。

the object of his affections 他钟爱的对象, 即是 the woman he loves.

(3) **He showered her with kindness ...** 他对她表现出了无限的善意……。

动词 shower 表“抛洒, 大量给予”的意思。又如:

We *showered* the girl with gifts and wishes on her birthday.

那姑娘生日时, 我们送给她礼物和美好祝愿。

(4) **Not long after they were married, however, the beautiful woman found out that she was more the object of his artistic interest than the object of his affections.** 然而, 婚后不久, 那位美丽的女子就发现, 她主要是他艺术兴趣的对象, 而不是他爱恋的对象。

more...than 在这里表示“主要是……而不是”这种“选择”意思。

注意 interest 这个词, 单数(interest)表“兴趣”, 复数(interests)表“利益”, 例如:

His artistic *interest* is very strong.

他对艺术的兴趣十分浓厚。

He is very much concerned about his *interests* in the business.

他十分关注他在这个企业务中的利益。

(5) **She was obedient as well as flattered by his words...** 她很顺从, 他的话也使她感到惬意……

(6) **Her love for him gave her the patience, for she knew how much pleasure he took in his task.** 对他的爱使她具有耐心, 因为她知道他是多么喜欢他的工作。

for 引导表示原因的并列分句。

take pleasure in 非常喜欢, 以……为乐。又如:

He *took great pleasure in* helping others. 他非常乐于助人。

(7) **He did not, or could not, see, as she smiled on, that she was becoming weak and unhappy.** 她一直保持着微笑, 但他却没有看出, 或者是没能看出, 她开始变得虚弱, 不开心。

as she smiled on 是状语从句。that 引导的从句作 see 的宾语。

(8) **At length, as the labor drew nearer to its conclusion, the painter became wilder in his passion for his work.** 最后, 随着工作接近尾声, 画家对画作的热情更加激昂。

at length 最后, 相当于 finally, at last.

draw near to its conclusion 即将结束。

(9) **Finally, after weeks passed, he surveyed his work for the finishing touches.** 过了

几周后，他对他的画作了一番检查，以便作最后的润色。

the finishing touches 最后的修饰或润色。又如：

He went over the essay and put *the finishing touches* to it.

他把文章看了一遍，并对全文进行了最后润色。

(10) **Then, when the brush was given and the tint placed, the painter stood back, overjoyed at what he had placed on the canvas with the skill of his hand and mind!** 而后，在定色收笔之后，画家后退了几步，对自己用心灵和技巧所作的画感到无比欣喜。

and the tint placed = and the tint was placed, 其中的 was 省略了。

overjoyed 用作形容词，带上其后随成分，充当主语 the painter 的补语，说明他的感情状态。

## Exercises

I. Read aloud the following passages until you can recite it.

The painter was known for his ability to put life on canvas like no other artist of his time. He was so skilled in the use of colors that some people said his paintings were more true to life than life itself.

He was indeed a skilled artist. When he painted fruit, it seemed as if you could take it from the picture and eat it. When he put a field of spring flowers on canvas, it seemed as if you could walk in that field, feel a gentle breeze and smell the fragrance of the flowers. And when he put a face on his canvas with his brush, it looked like a person of flesh and blood with life and breath.

II. Answer the following questions based on the text.

- (1) How skilled was the painter in painting?
- (2) Did the painter love the woman?
- (3) Why was the woman willing to sit for her husband as a model of his painting? Was she happy to do so?
- (4) What do you think was the cause of the woman's death?
- (5) What's your understanding of the meaning of "life in death"?

III. Mark the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- (1) According to some people's view, the artist's paintings looked the same as life itself. ( )
- (2) The wife was happy to sit for the husband because she loved art. ( )
- (3) The painter took his wife mainly as a model for his painting. ( )
- (4) He never saw that his wife was becoming weaker and more unhappy. ( )
- (5) The wife died for the picture. ( )

IV. Cloze: Fill in each blank with the right word in reference to the text.

Once, as she lay sleepless in bed at night, she planned to say to him the next day, "My dear



husband, I am jealous 1 your mistress!" She thought that surely he would answer 2 surprise: "Mistress? I have no one 3 you!" And then she would say, "Your mistress is your 4!" Somehow she was never courageous enough 5 say any of the words. So, she continued to 6 for him patiently, hour 7 hour, day after day, week after 8. Her love for him gave her the patience, 9 she knew how much pleasure he took 10 his task.

V. Translate the following passages into English.

有一位画家以他的高超技艺而出名。他的画比实物本身更逼真。你若是看了他画的水果，你就想把它摘下来吃掉。

一天，这位著名的画家遇见了一个美貌的女郎，并且对她一见钟情。他给了她无限的关爱和赞扬，直到她答应嫁给他。她非常爱他。但是结婚后没多久，她发现她主要是他艺术兴趣的对象，而不是他爱恋的对象。然而为了他的艺术，她心甘情愿地坐在那儿，微笑着，一个小时又一个小时，一天又一天，一周又一周。终于，她越来越不开心，身体也越来越弱。可是这位画家只专注于他的作品，而没有看见这一切。当他完成了这幅杰作时，他发现她已死去。

## Word Study

### promise

(1) *vt.* 允诺，答应；预示

① **promise (+ sb.) + *n.***

He *promised* me a quick answer.

It is not so simple, I *promise* you.

They *promised* an immediate reply.

The dark clouds *promise* rain.

② **promise (+ sb.) + *that*-clause**

He *promised* (me) that he would be here at 6 o'clock.

③ **promise (+ sb.) + *to*-inf**

He *promised* (me) to be here at 6 o'clock.

Susan *promised* to attend to the matter promptly.

This year *promises* to be another good year for harvests.

(2) *vi.* **promise (+ *adv.*) + *as* + *n.*** 展示某种前途

John *promises* well as an actor.

(3) *n.* 允许，诺言；(有)指望，(有)前途

If you make a *promise* you should keep it.

The news of the war brings little *promise* of peace.

She made a *promise* of help.