



# 大学英语

总主编 黄鹂飞

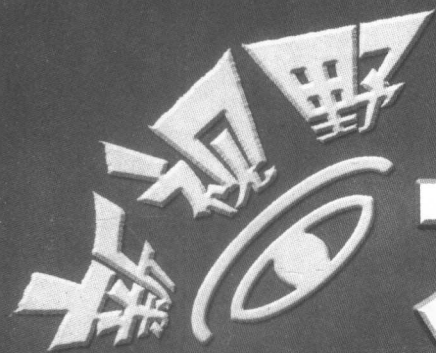
副总主编 傅超波

## 导学导

# 练



福建人民出版社



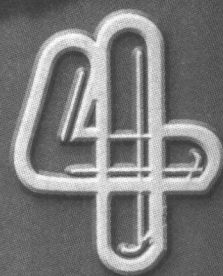
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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

新视野大学英语导学导练. 第四册/黄鹂飞主编. —福州:福建人民出版社, 2006. 8

ISBN 7-211-05389-5

I. 新... II. 黄... 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(2006)第 107596 号

**新视野大学英语导学导练**

XINSHIYE DAXUE YINGYU DAOXUE DAOLIAN

第四册

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福建人民出版社出版发行

(福州市东水路 76 号 邮编:350001)

福建省天一屏山印务有限公司印刷

(福州市铜盘路 278 号 邮编 350003)

开本 787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16 15.5 印张 386 千字

2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—5400

ISBN 7-211-05389-5

定价:25.30 元

本书如有印装质量问题,影响阅读,请向承印厂调换。

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# 前 言

《新视野大学英语导学导练》(1~4)是专门为学生学习“新视野大学英语”之《读写教程》(1~4级)而编写的同步学习和训练用书。本书对应教程的第一级。

《读写教程》以人为本,以教学为中心,以《大纲》(修订版)为基础,以教学手段的改革为思路,充分考虑了外语教学的主、客体需求;选材注重趣味性、信息性和前瞻性,富有时代感和生活气息;语言生动鲜活,实用性强,极大地调动了学习者的学习积极性。编写《新视野大学英语导学导练》,旨在帮助学生解决学习这套教材时可能遇到的困难,并提供大量的辅助练习,促使他们强化和巩固教材中的语言知识和语言技能,达到融会贯通、举一反三的境界。

本书共有10个单元,每个单元均由导学和导练两个板块组成。

导学部分提供了每篇阅读文章(Section A)的文体欣赏、评论,关键词(组)讲解(包括搭配、同义词、反义词、扩展词、辨析等等),句型讲解,难句注释,写作技巧赏析;Section B和Section C的课文分析、难句辨析;另外,贯穿于每单元,全书系统地介绍英语阅读欣赏的重要技巧,详尽地讲解英语语法知识。

导练部分包含课文背景知识练习(包括正误辨别、阅读理解、段落/大意排序、简短回答、翻译等题型),课文结构大意归纳、展开方式的练习,词汇应用(包括猜词、写同义词、单项选择、词型转换、改错等形式多样的练习),活用语法,阅读技巧操练等。全书练习的重点在词汇、语法和阅读上。词汇练习既有针对课文的词汇应用练习,也有旨在提高词汇能力的课外练习;语法练习以综合练习为主,兼顾单项练习;阅读技巧练习主要测试学生对Section B课文的理解,以单项练习为主。本书练习既紧扣教材,又各有侧重,目的是让学习者在理解文章的基础上,对每单元的重点部分加深理解,通过比较和操练,体会、学习地道的英语。另外,本书配有全部练习的参考答案,并提供课本对应单元的参考译文及练习答案,以方便学习者自学和复习。

本书编写人员全部是教学一线的、有中高级职称的大学英语专职教师,他们在大学英语教材的使用上已经积累了一定的经验,非常熟悉英语学习者的情况,而且都有至少一年以上的使用《读写教程》的经验,对学生学习时可能碰到的问题比较了解,这就保证了本书的内容具有较强的针对性及辅导性。但是本书难免会存在一些欠缺或不足,祈望广大读者提出宝贵意见和建议,以便再版时臻于完善。

本书的编写和出版得到福建人民出版社外语编辑室全体工作人员的大力支持,谨在此表示诚挚的谢意。

编 者

2006年7月

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# **Unit one**

## **Learning Purpose**

### **I. Key words and expressions:**

temptation	idle	penetrate	presence	gaze
keen	yawn	upright	propose	overcome
deserve	for the most part	call on/upon	make a fuss about	run down
object to	a succession of	drink in	yield to	
impose one's company/oneself upon sb				

### **II. Writing style appreciation:** 记叙文

### **III. Writing skills:** 因果关系法, 时间顺序法

### **IV. Reading skills:** 体会字里行间的意味

### **V. Composition writing:** 时间顺序法, 空间顺序法, 例证法

## **Section A**

### **The Temptation of a Respectable Woman**

#### **I. Cultural background**

##### **Task 1**

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage about the background information of this unit. After you have read it, choose the best answer to each question.*

When a man and a woman get married, it is one of the biggest decisions they will make in life. A man may select a woman because he, in his own eyes, sees her as the just-right wife for him. Every man has his own definition of what the “just-right” wife is. For example, the rich man and the poor man both may define their just-right wife according to her physical qualities.

A rich man may describe his “just-right” wife as charming, beautiful, wise and well developed. On the other hand, a poor man may define his “just-right” wife as pleasing, attractive, smart and shapely. Both men describe their “just-right” wife by the same physical qualities but use different words.

Although some men define the “just-right” wife by her physical qualities, other men describe their “just-right” wife by her other qualities. For example, the outdoors man may define his “just-right” wife as a woman who loves to fish, to camp, and to hunt, while the inside sportsman may define his “just-right” wife as a woman who enjoys watching football, basketball





## Part 2: Paragraphs 11—18

Main idea: \_\_\_\_\_

Developing style: \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 3: Paragraphs 19—20

Main idea: \_\_\_\_\_

Developing style: \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 4: Paragraph 21

Main idea: \_\_\_\_\_

Developing style: \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 5: Paragraphs 22—24

Main idea: \_\_\_\_\_

Developing style: \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Comments on the text

从文体上看，本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了一位已婚女性在受到别的男人的诱惑时努力摆脱出轨的想法，从而战胜自己并使家庭得以保全的过程。

在叙事性的文章或人物传记中，按照时间顺序来谋篇布局是诸多作者常用的写作手法。本文作者在记叙过程中，巧妙运用了多个时间标志词表示时间的推移和故事的发展，如 *after a few days, then, one day, in the morning, until, that night, the next morning, not until, during the summer that followed, before the year ended* 等。通过这些时间标志词把整个故事按其发生、发展的时间顺序有机地连成一个整体。同时，作者通过细腻生动的细节描写来刻画女主人公，与我们一起分享了一位感情丰富的女性的心理变化过程，并成功烘托了主题，即当感情、婚姻和家庭受到外界的冲击和诱惑时，人们应该保持何种心态，是逃避，让它永藏心底，还是和对方沟通，让彼此不会伤害到对方。

在写作技巧上，作者充分应用了因果关系法，给读者带来身临其境的感觉，增加了文章的说服力。

### IV. Notes to the text

#### 1. Vocabulary study

(1) *temptation* *n.* 诱惑，诱惑物

例句：There might be a **temptation** to cheat if students sit too close together. 如果学生坐得太近，那有可能诱使他们去作弊。

扩展词：tempt *v.* 诱惑；tempting *adj.* 诱人的，吸引人的

搭配：resist/overcome the temptation 抵挡/战胜诱惑；give in/fall into/yield to the temptation 经不住诱惑

辨析：temptation, fascination

**temptation** 指人由于外界事物的诱惑而屈服于本能的欲望。**fascination** 指人或物有强烈吸引人的能力和条件。

- (2) **idle** *adj.* 无目的的, 闲散的, 懒散的, 无所事事的, 空闲的, 闲着的; *v.* 懒散, 无所事事  
例句: They don't want to live **idle** lives. 他们不想过闲散的生活。

同义词: **lazy**

扩展词: **idleness** *n.* 懒散, 无所事事; **idler** *n.* 游手好闲的人, 闲人

搭配: **idle about** 闲逛, 无所事事; **idle away (one's time)** 虚度 (光阴)

- (3) **penetrate** *v.* 穿透, 刺入, 渗入, 渗透, 看穿, 识破

例句: He dressed up and had a false beard on, but soon, we **penetrated** his disguise. 他化了装, 戴了假胡子, 但我们不久就识破了他的伪装。

扩展词: **penetration** *n.* 渗透力, 洞察力; **penetrating** *adj.* 渗透的, 有洞察力的

辨析: **penetrate**, **pierce**

这两个词均含有“穿透, 刺入”之意。**penetrate** 较正式, 且意义广泛, 既可指用任何工具穿透或穿入, 也可指光线、声音等自然地透过物体, 多与 **into** 或 **through** 连用。**pierce** 指用尖利的东西刺入或刺穿。

- (4) **presence** *n.* 出席, 在场, 仪表, 仪态

例句: She was so quiet that her **presence** has hardly been noticed. 她一声不响, 几乎没有人知道她在场。

同义词: **attendance**

反义词: **absence**

扩展词: **present** *adj.* 出席的, 到场的

搭配: **in the presence of someone/in someone's presence** 当着某人的面; **presence of mind** 镇定自若; **have the presence of mind to do sth** 镇定自若地做事

- (5) **sheer** *adj.* 完全的, 十足的, (织物) 薄的, 轻的

例句: What he said is **sheer** nonsense. 他都是在胡说八道。

同义词: **complete**

搭配: **by sheer chance** 纯属偶然; **stockings of sheer silk** 薄丝袜

- (6) **gaze** *vi.* 注视, 盯, 凝视; *n.* 注视, 凝视

例句: She **gazed** at me in disbelief when I told her the news. 我告诉她这消息时, 她用怀疑的目光注视着我。

辨析: **gaze**, **stare**, **glare**

**gaze** 强调目不转睛地注视或凝视。**stare** 常指由于迷惑、害怕、发怒或深思而睁大眼睛盯着某物、某人或远方。**glare** 为怒视, 瞪眼的意思。

- (7) **keen** *adj.* 强烈的, 激烈的, 敏锐的, 热衷的, 热心的, 渴望的

例句: There is **keen** competition for the position. 该职位竞争激烈。

搭配: **be keen on doing sth** 对某事感兴趣, 渴望做某事; **keep a keen eye on** 用敏锐的眼光观察

- (8) **deserve** *vt.* 应得, 应受, 值得

例句: The article **deserves** careful study. 这篇文章值得仔细研究。

易混词: desert vt. 抛弃; reserve vt. 储备, 保存, 预约, 预定

扩展词: deserved adj. 应得的

搭配: deserve sth/doing sth 值得做某事

(9) count on/upon 依靠, 指望

例句: Don't **count on** others for help. 不要指望别人来帮你。

同义词: depend on, expect

搭配: count down 倒计时; count in 把……计算在内; count out 不把……计算在内; count up 达到(总数), 共计

(10) make a fuss about 对……小题大做, 对……大惊小怪

例句: Don't **make a fuss about** your small cut on your finger. 别为你手指上那个小伤口大惊小怪。

易混词: make a fuss of/over 对……关怀备至, 过分注意

(11) drink in 陶醉, 如饥似渴地倾听

例句: The boy **drank in** every word of the sailor's story of his adventures. 这男孩全神贯注地倾听着那位水手讲述他冒险故事的每一个字。

## 2. Sentence patterns study

(1) After a few days with him, she could understand him no better than at first. (Lines 3—4)

解析: 本句中 no + 形容词比较级 + than 有言其形容词反面性质的特点。

(2) So he is. (Line 24)

解析: so 表示“的确”的句型为: so + there 或人称代词 + be/have/do/will/can/should.

(3) She wanted to reach out her hand in the darkness and touch him—which she might have done if she had not been a respectable woman. (Lines 52—53)

解析: 本句表示某事在过去有可能发生而实际上并没有发生。在对过去情况的虚拟时, 从句的谓语动词要用过去完成时, 即 had + 过去分词, 主句要用 would (should, could, might) + have + 过去分词的形式。例如:

He would have got tickets if he had arrived there earlier. 如果他早点到那儿的话他就能拿到票了。

## 3. Difficult and important sentences study

(1) 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. (Lines 5—7)

英文释义: Then, she forced him to accept her company no matter whether he liked or not. She accompanied him to take aimless walks to the mill. She tried to understand the reserve or break the silence with which he hid 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。

解析: “accompanying him...to the mill” 是现在分词作方式状语。accompany 与后面的第一个介词 to 构成短语, 意思是“陪……一起”。“to press her...covered himself” 为不定式短语作目的状语。介词 in + which 引导一个定语从句, 修饰 silence。

- (2) “You are full of surprises,” he said to her, “Even I can never count upon how you are going to act under given conditions.” (Lines 17—19)

英文释义: 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。”

解析: full of surprises 充满了出人意料的想法。under...conditions 在……情况下; given 特定的, 相当于 certain。

- (3) He seated himself upon the bench beside her, without a suspicion that she might object to his presence. (Lines 34—36)

英文释义: He sat down on the bench beside her without a suspicion that she might dislike his staying there.

译文: 他在她身旁的长凳上坐下, 丝毫不曾想到她可能会反对他坐在那儿。

解析: seat sb/oneself 使……坐下, seat 后接表其他人的所有格形式或接表主语的反身代词。that 引导的从句作 suspicion 的同位语。

- (4) Now, all there was left with him was a desire to be permitted to exist, with now and then a little breath of genuine life, such as he was breathing now. (Lines 47—49)

英文释义: Now, he only hoped to be allowed to live, enjoying the genuine life as he was doing just then from time to time.

译文: 而现在他只求能生存, 只是偶尔才体验到一丝真正的生活的气息, 就像此刻。

解析: 这句的主干是 “All was a desire to be permitted to exist.” there was left with him 是省略了引导词 that 的定语从句, 修饰 all。with now and then a little breath of genuine life 是伴随状语, 起补充说明作用。such as he was breathing now 是举例说明前面的名词 a little breath of genuine life。

- (5) She wanted to reach out her hand in the darkness and touch him—which she might have done if she had not been a respectable woman. (Lines 21—23)

英文释义: If she were not a respectable woman, she might have reached out her hand in the darkness and touched him.

译文: 她想在夜色里伸出手去触摸他——要不是个正派女子, 她真会这么做。

解析: reach out 和 touch 是并列谓语。“which she...respectable woman” 引导的非限制性定语从句, 用虚拟语气来表示对过去情况的假设。might have done 还可表示过去应该做而没做的事或未做的事。

- (6) Mrs. Baroda was greatly tempted that night to tell her husband—who was also her friend—of this foolishness that had seized her. But she did not yield to the temptation. (Lines 57—58)

英文释义: That night, Mrs. Baroda would like very much to tell her husband about her feelings that suddenly and deeply affected her when she was with Gouvernail.

译文: 那晚, 巴罗达太太很想把自己的一时荒唐告诉丈夫——也是她的朋友, 但还是忍住了。

解析: 本句的主干为 “Mrs. Baroda was tempted to tell her husband of this foolishness.” this foolishness that had seized her 指的是 Mrs. Baroda 当晚所受到的诱惑; that had

seized her 从句修饰 foolishness。

### Task 3

**Directions:** Fill in the blanks with the words from this unit with the help of the first letter(s). Use only ONE word to fill in each blank. Change the forms if necessary.

1. The disruptive child was a nu\_\_\_\_\_ to the class.
2. Don't make a great f\_\_\_\_\_ about nothing.
3. The te\_\_\_\_\_ to steal is greater than ever before, especially in large shops.
4. The young man i\_\_\_\_\_ away the whole day doing nothing.
5. Western ideas pe\_\_\_\_\_ slowly through the East.
6. Don't ask him. He is at his w\_\_\_\_\_ end now.
7. These famous film stars' pre\_\_\_\_\_ greatly brightened up the evening party.
8. His devotion to the world made him an ho\_\_\_\_\_ person.

### Task 4

**Directions:** Choose the ONE answer that best completes each sentence.

- ( ) 1. Don't impose your company \_\_\_\_\_ them. They are busy with their work.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. to                      D. up
- ( ) 2. He is \_\_\_\_\_ because he's been working too hard.  
A. run down      B. run over                      C. run across                      D. run after
- ( ) 3. Being somewhat shortsighted, she had the habit of \_\_\_\_\_ at people.  
A. glancing      B. peering                      C. gazing                      D. scanning
- ( ) 4. When people become unemployed, it is \_\_\_\_\_ which is often worse than lack of wage.  
A. laziness      B. idleness                      C. leisure                      D. inability
- ( ) 5. She cooked the meat for a long time so as to make it \_\_\_\_\_ enough to eat.  
A. light                      B. slight                      C. tender                      D. mild
- ( ) 6. American football and baseball are becoming known to the British public through television \_\_\_\_\_ from the United States.  
A. deliveries      B. transmissions                      C. transfer                      D. transmit
- ( ) 7. She could not \_\_\_\_\_ her dislike for that guy.  
A. beat                      B. defeat                      C. overcome                      D. win
- ( ) 8. Parents have a legal \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure that their children are provided with efficient education suitable for their age.  
A. observation      B. objection                      C. obligation                      D. obedience
- ( ) 9. The farmer \_\_\_\_\_ the corn in the yard for the hens.  
A. scartted      B. scared                      C. shattered                      D. scattered
- ( ) 10. These honest people \_\_\_\_\_ our help.  
A. dessert      B. desert                      C. deserve                      D. design

### Task 5

**Directions:** Find out from the text in section A words or expressions that are closest in meaning to the underlined parts in each of the following sentences.

1. The hijackers refused to give in to demands to release the passengers. \_\_\_\_\_
2. His health declined to a dangerous level. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We object to being blamed for something that we haven't done. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I am counting on you to help me. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mary is fond of playing table tennis. \_\_\_\_\_
6. What he said is pure nonsense. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The sugar dissolved in the tea. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Instead of working, Jack was dreaming away his time. \_\_\_\_\_

### Task 6

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the One that best fits into the passage.

It is 1 that no man ever got down 2 one knee, 3 lovingly into his girlfriend's eyes and asked, "Will you do me the honor of being my first wife?"

But, 4 the current state of marriage and remarriage, perhaps that would be an appropriate 5.

In the United States, almost 50% of first marriages and more than 60% of second marriages 6 divorce. Official statistics on follow-up marriages are more difficult to come 7.

Are third marriages becoming as 8 as second marriages once were? And just how far has society come in its acceptance of people who say "I do, I do." and then "I do." once more?

Fifty years ago, when the statesman Adlai Stevenson 9 two unsuccessful bids for the US presidency, the fact that he was divorced was considered a major reason for his defeats. By the time Ronald Reagan and his second wife, Nancy, came to 10 the White House in 1981, the bad 11 of divorce, at least in political life, had greatly 12.

Social scientists believe that increasing life 13 has had a negative effect on the 14 of some marriages. Staying with one person was easier when adults died at 45 or 50. People live longer today and 15 medical breakthroughs, better nutrition, and cosmetic surgery, they feel 16 and look younger at more 17 ages. Many social observers say that one divorce is not taboo and two is no longer 18.

"A third marriage makes a lot of people nervous, and definitely a fourth 19," says Nancy Etcoff, who teaches psychology at Harvard Medical School.

But, those who marry repeatedly are always hopeful. "No one would ever get married with plans to get divorced. These people are extremely 20. They value love and romance and they want to get it right. Every time they marry, they want it to last forever," says Etcoff.

- ( ) 1. A. unlikely      B. likely      C. like      D. unlike  
( ) 2. A. by      B. at      C. on      D. in

- |                       |                |                |                  |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| ( ) 3. A. peeped      | B. gaped       | C. glared      | D. stared        |
| ( ) 4. A. supposing   | B. provided    | C. providing   | D. given         |
| ( ) 5. A. proposal    | B. marriage    | C. couple      | D. vow           |
| ( ) 6. A. believe in  | B. result in   | C. end in      | D. consist in    |
| ( ) 7. A. by          | B. on          | C. out         | D. to            |
| ( ) 8. A. ordinary    | B. common      | C. rare        | D. extraordinary |
| ( ) 9. A. made        | B. enjoyed     | C. hit         | D. found         |
| ( ) 10. A. fill       | B. reside      | C. occupy      | D. capture       |
| ( ) 11. A. sign       | B. image       | C. view        | D. scene         |
| ( ) 12. A. increased  | B. expanded    | C. shrank      | D. decreased     |
| ( ) 13. A. expectancy | B. perspective | C. hope        | D. wish          |
| ( ) 14. A. quality    | B. efficiency  | C. length      | D. maturity      |
| ( ) 15. A. but for    | B. thanks to   | C. since       | D. seeing        |
| ( ) 16. A. vital      | B. relieved    | C. thriving    | D. pervasive     |
| ( ) 17. A. high       | B. advanced    | C. proceeding  | D. progressive   |
| ( ) 18. A. shocked    | B. shocking    | C. alarmed     | D. amusing       |
| ( ) 19. A. does       | B. is          | C. will do     | D. will be       |
| ( ) 20. A. cynical    | B. dismayed    | C. pessimistic | D. optimistic    |

## V. Writing skills

因果关系法一般用于解释产生某种结果的原因或分析某些原因带来的结果。以本文第2段为例，作者讲述了个性沉默的 Governail 令 Mrs. Baroda 颇为不解的三个原因：第一，在一起待了几天，她仍感到对他很陌生；第二，她只得大部分时间让丈夫陪着客人，但她发现自己不在场几乎并未引起 Governail 的注意；第三，而后她执意要陪他散步到磨坊，试图打破他这种并非有意的沉默，但仍不奏效。这三个原因使 Mrs. Baroda 对 Governail 由不解进而产生厌恶之感。

另外，作者还使用了时间顺序法，这是记叙文经常用的一种手法。文章出现了许多时间标志词。

## Section B

### The Obligations and Responsibilities to Marriage

#### I. Text analysis

本文是一篇议论文，通过对比“情爱家庭”和基于婚姻的家庭，从而得出“情爱家庭”对孩子及夫妻双方的危害。文章开头开门见山提出要讨论的话题，主体部分采用对比的方法，将爱情与婚姻、“情爱家庭”与基于婚姻的家庭进行了对比，使读者清楚地看到“情爱家庭”的危害及婚姻所担负的责任。文章结尾作者向读者敲响了警钟，对社会有一

定的指导意义。文章结构清晰，通俗易懂。

## **II. Notes to the text**

1. At dinner afterwards I was subjected to a hostile quizzing by a group of women in their thirties who claimed that my whole analysis ignored the most basic change of all. (Lines 1—3)

英文释义: At the following dinner I was questioned in an unfriendly manner by a group of women in their thirties, who stated that my whole analysis failed to consider the most basic aspect of family change.

译文: 在随后的晚宴上, 一群三十多岁的女士对我颇不友好地质问攻击了一番。她们声称我的整个分析忽视了家庭变革中最基本的变化。

解析: at dinner afterwards 时间副词短语置于句首。“who claimed...of all”是定语从句, 修饰 a group of women。

2. The modern nuclear family was rooted in the desire to live happily in a more equal marriage, where the raising of children and the investment of both parents in the children's lives were guaranteed by bonds of friendship between the parents, which were based on rational love. (Lines 16—19)

英文释义: The modern nuclear family developed from and was strongly influenced by the desire to have a happy life in a more equal marriage. In this equal marriage, the raising of children and the contribution of both parents to the children's lives were ensured by the friendly relationship based on the sensible or reasonable love between parents.

译文: 现代核心家庭原本基于对更为平等的婚姻关系中幸福生活的渴望。在这样的家庭里, 父母间由于理性的爱所带来的友好关系保证了他们能共同抚养孩子和共同在孩子身上投入。

解析: 本句中有两个定语从句: where 引导的非限制性定语从句, 先行词为 marriage; which 引导的非限制性定语从句, 先行词为 bonds of friendship。

3. There is a natural tendency for any relationship based on voluntary affection to come apart, but marriage provides the glue needed to keep a couple together by providing ties of family, in conjunction with the obligations of parents to children. (Lines 20—22)

英文释义: It's quite likely that any relationship developed from voluntary affection will end, but marriage, together with the obligations of parents to children, keeps the relationship stable through ties of family.

译文: 任何建立在自发爱恋基础上的关系都会趋于自然终止, 但婚姻建立起家庭纽带, 以及父母与子女间的责任义务, 这就提供了将夫妇联结在一起的粘合剂。

解析: “for any...come apart”为动词不定式的复合结构, 作 tendency 的定语。based on voluntary affection 为过去分词短语, 作 relationship 的定语。needed to keep a couple together 为过去分词短语作 glue 的定语。

4. If marriage exists only as a romantic relationship that can be ended at will, and family exists only by virtue of bonds of affection, both marriage and family come second to the search for love. (Lines 33—35)



英文释义: If you get married simply to seek a romantic relationship that you can end as you like, and if the existence of family is only through feeling of love, marriage and family become less important than the search of love.

译文: 如果婚姻仅是一种可随意终止的浪漫关系, 如果家庭仅由感情来维系, 那么婚姻和家庭与追求爱情相比就只能退居其次了。

解析: “if marriage...of affection”是由 if 引导的, 两个并列关系的条件状语从句。“that...at will”是定语从句修饰 relationship: come second to = become less important than.

5. And complete freedom will finally become our chain, leaving us with no choice but to live in loneliness, with no one who needs to care about us. (Lines 70—71)

英文释义: And complete freedom will deny us all freedom in the end. It would make us have no choice but stay lonely and receive no care from others.

译文: 彻底的自由最终会成为我们的锁链, 使我们别无选择, 只能生活在孤独中, 没有人来关怀我们。

解析: “leaving us...loneliness”作结果状语。no choice but to 意为“除了做某事外, 别无选择”, 后接动词原形。例如:

He had no choice but to tell the truth. 他不得不说出真相。

### III. Reading skills

在第一册第七单元, 我们曾谈过如何从字里行间体会言外之意, 也就是从作者写出来和没写出来的文字中推测他的想法。在做推测时我们要透过字里行间或表面的细节, 通过线索得到符合逻辑的信息。虽然我们读到的事实的细节提供了最基本的信息, 但并非每一个小的信息都是显而易见或是很清楚地表达出来的。因此, 为了充分地理解文章, 我们必须从作者暗示的细节或观点中获得信息, 有时还需要利用自己的知识和经验。

#### Task 7

**Directions:** Apply the skill of “reading between the lines” and choose the best answer to each question.

When Mike Kelly first set out to build his on-private-space-ferry service, he figured his bread-and-butter business would be lofting satellites into high-earth orbit. Now he thinks he may have figured wrong. “People were always asking me when they could go,” says Kelly, who runs Space & Technology, “I realized the real market is in space tourism.”

According to preliminary market surveys, there are 10,000 would-be space tourists willing to spend \$1 million each to visit the final frontier. Space Adventures in Arlington has taken more than 130 deposits for a two-hour, \$98,000 space tour tentatively set to occur by 2005. This may sound great, but there are a few hurdles. Putting a simple satellite into orbit—with no oxygen, life support or return trip necessary—already costs an astronomical \$22,000/kg. And that doesn't include the cost of insuring rich and possibly litigious passengers. The entire group of entrepreneurs trying to corner the space-tourism market have between them “just enough to blow up one rocket”.