

新视野

大学英语自主学习指导用书与同步训练

主编 周建芝 王克强

第三册



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第三册

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Unit 1

Section A *The Expensive Fantasy of Lord Williams*

一、课文背景知识

1. Tomintoul

Tomintoul is a village which is the base camp for climbers and walkers in the area round the rivers Avon and Livet. Nearby, Cromdale and the Ladder Hills foreshadow the Cairngorm Mountains. Please visit the web site <http://www.tghh.ukgateway.net> for more information.

2. Scotland

Scotland is one of four constituent nations which form the United Kingdom (the other three are England, Wales and Northern Ireland). Forming the northern part of the island of Great Britain, Scotland is 31,510 square miles in area, 274 miles long from North to South, and varies in breadth between 24 and 154 miles. The official language is English, although Gaelic is spoken, primarily in the North and West of Scotland.

Scotland is divided into three main regions: the Highlands, the Midland Valley and the Southern Uplands. Most of the population and the majority of Scotland's industry is located within the Midland Valley.

Scotland includes 787 islands, of which most belong to groups known as the Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland. Only 62 exceed three square miles in area.

Scotland is well-known for its mountainous and beautiful scenery. Much of the upland within the UK is contained within the borders of Scotland, along with the highest peaks.

Government in Scotland is in four tiers. A new Scottish Parliament was elected in 1999, following devolution of powers from the United Kingdom Parliament in London.

The Scottish Parliament is supported by the Scottish Executive based in Edinburgh. The Scottish Government is led by a First Minister.

Scotland also has its own banking system and its own banknotes. Edinburgh is the second financial center of the UK and one of the major financial centers of the world.

Scotland has given rise to many more famous people, notable in the arts, literature, the sciences and as inventors, philosophers, architects and so on, than would be expected for a country of such modest size and population.

Please see <http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/home/scotland/scotland.html> for more information.

3. Scotland Yard

The headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police. The term is often used, popu-

larly, to refer to one branch, the Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Named after a short street in London, the site of a palace used in the 12th century as a residence of visiting Scottish kings, it became London's police center in 1829. New and separate headquarters for the Metropolitan Police were built in 1890 along the Thames embankment and were referred to as New Scotland Yard. In 1967, New Scotland Yard moved to new headquarters, also in the Westminster area.

To read more about how London's Scotland Yard gets its name, please visit <http://ask.yahoo.com/ask/20001122.html> or <http://www.tvacres.com/police-european.htm>. The official web site for Scotland Yard is located at <http://www.met.police.uk>.

4. Irish Republican Army (IRA)

A nationalist organization devoted to the integration of Ireland as a complete and independent unit. Organized by Michael Collins from remnants of rebel units dispersed after the Easter Rebellion in 1916, it was composed of the more militant members of the Irish Volunteers, and it became the military wing of the Sinn Féin party.

In 1969 the IRA split into two groups, the majority, or "officials", advocating a united socialist Ireland but disavowing terrorist activities, and the "provisionals", claiming terrorism as a necessary catalyst for unification. The "provisionals" then began a systematic terrorist campaign in Northern Ireland.

Please visit <http://www.encyclopedia.com/html/i/irishrlep.asp> for more information. The web page at <http://www.terrorismsanswers.com/groups/ira.html> provides detailed information about its history and politics.

5. Chirnside

A village of Berwickshire in the Scottish Borders, Chirnside lies to the north of the Whiteadder Water, 9 miles (15 km) west of Berwick-upon-Tweed. It has a 12th century church and a paper mill established in 1842. For more information about Chirnside and the Scottish Borders in general, please visit the website at <http://www.armatura.connectfree.co.uk/chirn.htm>.

二、重点词汇、短语解析

· 词汇 ·

1. **fantasy** *n.* [C, U] a pleasant situation that one enjoys thinking about, but which is unlikely to happen 幻想, 想像

e. g. He retreated into a world of fantasy where he could be anything he wanted.

他退避到一个幻想世界里,在那里他可以想成为什么就成为什么。

【同根词扩展】**fantastic** *a.* 1) very good; excellent 极好的, 极出色的

e. g. You look fantastic in that skirt! 你穿那条裙子看上去棒极了!

2) (of ideas, plans, etc.) too unrelated to reality to be practical or reasonable; absurd 异想天开的, 不切实际的

e. g. These plans of yours are quite fantastic — they can never work.

你们的这些计划太荒唐了,永远都不会实现的。

3) odd, strange, or wild in shape, ,etc. 奇异的,古怪的

e. g. He drew fantastic animals with two heads and large wings.

他画了一些奇形怪状的动物:长着两个头和巨大的翅膀。

2. **suspicion** *n.* 1) [C] a belief or feeling that sth. is wrong or that sb. has done wrong 猜疑, 怀疑

e. g. I have a suspicion that she is not telling me the truth. 我怀疑她告诉我的不是实情。

His strange behavior raised his neighbor's suspicions.

他的奇怪举动引起了邻居的怀疑。

2) 怀疑,嫌疑

e. g. He was caught on suspicion of having stolen the money.

他因涉嫌盗窃那笔钱而被捕。

【常用短语】**beyond suspicion** 没有嫌疑

e. g. In this case, they are beyond suspicion. 这个案子他们没有嫌疑。

3. **arouse** *vt.* 1) cause (sth.) to happen 引起;唤起,激起

e. g. Public attention is aroused as to its importance. 此事的重要性已引起了公众的注意。

【常用短语】**arouse one's sympathy** 唤起某人的同情

e. g. He succeeded in arousing the nation's sympathy. 他成功地唤起了全国的同情。

2) wake (sb.) from sleep 唤醒

e. g. He was aroused from his sleep by the doorbell. 门铃声把他从睡眠中唤醒。

It took her some time to arouse her husband. 她费了好一会儿才把丈夫叫醒。

4. **mislead** *vt.* 1) cause sb. to have a wrong idea or impression about sb./sth. 给……以错误的想法或印象,使误解

e. g. A clearer introduction is needed to prevent consumers from being misled into eating things that are bad for them.

需要有更清楚的介绍以防止顾客误食对他们有害的食品。

【常用短语】**mislead sb. into doing sth.** 使某人误以为……

e. g. He misled me into thinking he was rich. 他使我误以为他很有钱。

2) lead or guide in the wrong direction 领错或引错方向

e. g. We were misled by the guide and couldn't find the way home.

向导领错了道,我们找不到回家的路了。

3) cause to be or do wrong 把……带坏,使误入歧途

e. g. I was misled by my elder brother into a life of drinking and stealing.

我被我的哥哥引入歧途,生活中除了喝酒就是偷窃。

5. **restore** *vt.* 1) rebuild or repair sth. so that it is like the original 重建,修复

e. g. He buys old cars and restores them to their original condition.

他购买旧汽车,并将它们修复到原来的状态。

2) bring sb./sth. back to a former position or condition 使恢复,使回复

e. g. He feels completely restored to health after a period of rest.

休息了一段时间后,他感到自己已完全恢复了健康。

【常用短语】**restore a person to consciousness** 恢复某人的知觉

6. **Christ** *int.* (**expressing anger, surprise, etc.**) (表示气愤、厌烦、惊讶等)

e. g. Christ! We're running out of coffee. 天哪! 我们没有咖啡了。

Christ, no! 不,决不!

n. [U] the founder of the Christian religion 基督(基督教创始人)

e. g. the teachings of Christ 基督的教义

7. **estate** *n.* 1) [C] a large area of land in the country which is owned by a family or an organization and is often farmed 庄园; 大片私有土地

e. g. It's a typical country estate with a large house for the owner, farm buildings and estate workers' houses.

这是典型的乡村庄园,有庄园主的大住房、农舍及庄园工人的住房。

2) [U, C] all the money and property that a person owns, esp. which is left at death 财产(尤指遗产)

e. g. He left behind him a considerable estate. 他死后留下一笔可观的遗产。

8. **mess** *n.* 1) [C] (usu. sing.) a dirty state 污秽, 杂乱, 混乱

e. g. The room was a mess of clothes and paper which had been scattered all over the floor. 那屋子乱糟糟的, 报纸与衣服放得满地都是。

【常用短语】**make a mess** 弄得一团糟

e. g. I always make a mess when I try to cook anything. 我做饭时总是弄得一团糟。

2) [U, C] a state full of difficulties and problems 困境, 狼狈的处境

e. g. I've got myself into a bit of a mess by telling a lie.

我因为撒了一个谎而使自己处于尴尬的境地。

9. **glorious** *a.* 1) beautiful; splendid; magnificent 美丽的, 辉煌的, 灿烂的

e. g. The carrot had turned the soup a glorious pink. 胡萝卜使汤呈现出极漂亮的粉红色。

2) deserving praise and honor 荣耀的, 光荣的

e. g. She enjoyed a glorious 40-year career on the stage. 她度过了40年辉煌的舞台生涯。

10. **furnish** *vt.* provide ... with furniture; put furniture in (a place) 供给家具, 用家具布置

e. g. His house is furnished with things he's collected on his travels round the world. 他的房子是用他从环球旅行中收集的物品来布置的。

We can furnish everything you need for a successful party.

我们可以为你提供办一个成功的聚会所需的一切。

11. **deceive** *vt.* make sb. believe sth. that is not true 欺骗, 蒙蔽

【常用短语】**deceive sb. into doing sth.**

e. g. The sound of the door closing deceived me into thinking they had gone out.

关门声骗过了我, 使我以为他们出去了。

12. **notify** *vt.* inform (sb. of sth.); report (sth. to sb.) 通知; 报告

e. g. We have notified the police that the bicycle had been stolen.

我们把自行车失窃的事报告了警察。

They notified us of a rent increase. 他们通知我们房租涨了。

13. **commission** *vt.* give the official authority to be an officer in the armed forces or to do sth.
委任, 任命
e. g. Grandfather was commissioned as Group Captain in the RAF just before the war.
祖父就在战前被任命为皇家空军上校。
n. 1) [C] a group of people who have been formally chosen to find information about a problem or carry out a task 考察团; 调查团; 委员会
【常用短语】**set up a commission** 设立委员会
e. g. The government has set up a commission to examine the problem of inner city violence. 政府设立了一个委员会来调查市中心的暴力问题。
2) [C] an action, task or piece of work given to sb. to do 任务; 委托
e. g. She has received many commissions to design public buildings.
她已接到设计公共建筑的多项委托。
【同根词扩展】**commissioner** *n.* [C] a member of a commission, esp. one with particular duties 委员, 专员, 特派员
e. g. There is a commissioner in charge of the London police force.
有一名专员主管伦敦的警察部队。
14. **substantial** *a.* 1) large in amount; considerable 大的, 相当可观的
e. g. The findings show a substantial difference between the opinions of men and women. 调查结果表明了男女意见的巨大分歧。
2) concerning the most important part of sth. 大体上的, 实质上的
e. g. We are in substantial agreement. 我们大体上意见相同。
15. **arrest** *n.* [U, C] the act or an example of seizing (sb.) with the authority of the law 逮捕, 拘留
e. g. Two arrests were made, but the men were later set free without charge.
有两个人被逮捕了, 但他们后来被宣告无罪释放。
vt. catch (sb.) with lawful authority and take them to a place where they might be charged with a crime 逮捕, 拘留
e. g. The police arrested her for drinking and driving. 警察因她酒后驾车而拘留了她。
16. **bloody** *ad.* (used to emphasize a judgment) extremely (用于加强语气) 非常, 很
e. g. Nothing is perfect in life and it would be bloody boring if it was.
生活中没有十全十美的事, 即使有, 那也将会是特别乏味的。
He looked bloody stupid in that hat. 他戴那顶帽子看上去非常愚蠢。
a. 1) (used to emphasize a judgment) extreme (用于加强语气) 非常的; 该死的
e. g. What a bloody waste of time! 多么浪费时间!
It's a bloody shame that I failed to pass the test. 考试没过, 真丢脸!
2) covered with blood 血污的; 流血的
e. g. It was a long and bloody war and many men were killed.
那是一场漫长而血腥的战争, 死了许多人。
17. **justify** *vt.* give or be a good reason for 为……辩护, 证明……正当(或有理)
e. g. In some cases the end justifies the means.

在有些情况下,目的可以证明手段的正确。

• 短语 •

1. **raise a glass to** ——express good wishes to 向……祝贺,为……干杯
e. g. I raise my glass to the happy pair, wishing them a long life together and many children. 我为这一对幸福的人举杯,愿他们白头偕老,多子多孙。
2. **turn out** 1) dress (sb.) well 打扮;装饰
e. g. The child was turned out smartly. 这孩子被打扮得很漂亮。
 2) appear 露面,出现
e. g. Not many men turned out for duty. 出勤的人不太多。
3. **buy up** ——buy all or as much as possible (of sth.) 全部买进,尽量收购
e. g. Housewives, afraid of running short, have bought up all the sugar in the shops. 家庭主妇们担心缺糖,买光了商店里的糖。
4. **bring ... to life** ——give ... liveliness to 使有活力(或生气)
e. g. Let's invite Tom — he knows how to bring a party to life. 咱们邀请汤姆吧,他知道如何把聚会搞得生动活泼。
5. **live out** ——do or experience 过(某种生活)
e. g. Winning the money allowed her to live out a lot of the things she'd only dreamed of doing before. 赢得这笔钱使她能够实现很多她过去只有做梦才敢想的事情。
6. **bring ... into court** ——make a charge against sb. 控告,起诉
e. g. If our neighbor continues to refuse to keep his dog under control, we may have to bring him into court. 假如我们的邻居还不答应拴住他的狗,那么我们也许只能起诉他了。
7. **fall upon dark days** ——be in difficulties and troubles 遭到不幸,倒霉
e. g. I'm sorry to hear that my relatives have fallen upon dark days; what can I do to help? 听到亲戚们遭到了不幸我很难过,我能帮着做什么?
8. **stick by sb.** ——continue to support and be loyal to sb. (esp. through difficult times) 继续支持,忠于(尤指在困难时刻)
e. g. Her husband stuck by her in good times and bad. 她的丈夫曾和她同甘共苦。
9. **add on** ——include 附加,加上
e. g. The price does not include tax added on. 价格没有包括附加的税额。
 Please add these names on at the end. 请把这些名字加在后面。
10. **sink ... into** ——invest (money) in a business 投资
e. g. Although we sank all our money into the firm, it still failed to make a profit. 尽管我们把所有的钱都投到了那家公司,它还是没有赢利。
11. **fix up** ——repair; redecorate 修理;整修
e. g. We shall have to fix the house up before we can sell it. 我们得把房子修缮了以后才能出售。
12. **make ... into** ——change ... into 使转变为
e. g. If we buy the disused church, we could make it into an attractive home.

我们如果把这座废弃的教堂买下来,就可以把它改成一幢十分吸引人的住宅。

13. **sell sth. at a loss** ——sell sth. at less than it costs 亏本出售

e. g. The company was sold at a loss of three million pounds.

这家公司被亏本 300 万英镑售出。

三、易混淆词辨析

1. deputy/vice/associate/under

这组词都有“副”的意思,但英文中搭配各不相同,且通常不可换用。deputy 相当于我们的第一副职,即正职不在时代理正职的副职。vice 常与 president, chairman, government 等职务搭配。associate 最常见于 associate professor (副教授)。under 见于 under secretary (在美国为副部长,日本为次长)。

2. notify/inform

这组词都有“通知”的意思,notify 侧重于正式公平地将某事告知某人,如以书面的形式。例如:They notified us of a rent increase. (他们通知我们租金涨了。)inform 指将某事直接告诉或透露给某人。例如:He informed me of his resignation. (他把他辞职的事告诉了我。)

3. glorious/splendid/brilliant/superb

这组词都有“辉煌的,壮丽的”意思。glorious 指事迹等辉煌灿烂,景色等美丽壮观,值得赞赏或赞扬。例如:He performed glorious deeds in battle. (他在战斗中立下赫赫战功。)splendid 指人才华出众,成就辉煌;指物外观雄伟美丽或光辉灿烂。例如:The queen wore splendid jewels. (女王戴着璀璨夺目的珠宝。)brilliant 比喻前程美好。例如:He predicted a brilliant future for the child. (他预言那孩子前途无量。)superb 暗指气派非凡的,高级的。例如:The three-star hotel offers superb cuisine. (那家三星级的宾馆做得食物非常出色。)

4. motive,/motivation

这组词都有“动机”的含义,但侧重各有不同。motive 多强调引起某人做某事的原因,尤指隐藏的、秘密的理由。例如:The police believe the motive for this murder was jealousy. (警察认为谋杀的动机是妒忌。)而 motivation 除指一般性的某人做某事的原因外,还可用于指不须他人告之或强迫的情况下,自己主动想做某事的意愿甚至是渴求,可翻译为“积极性”。例如:Jack is an intelligent pupil, but he lacks motivation in study. (杰克是一个很聪明的学生,不过他在学习上缺乏积极性。)

四、课文重点、难点解析

1. ... they're still willing to raise a glass or two to "Lord Williams", though now his title prompts laughter. (Para. 1)

Meaning: The villagers are still willing to drink a toast to "Lord Williams" although he is no longer "Lord Williams" and people would burst into laughter upon hearing the title.

Translation: 村民依旧乐意向“威廉斯勋爵”祝酒,尽管这个头衔现在只能引来阵阵笑声。

2. And there are others who say their suspicions were aroused over time, ... (Para. 3)

Meaning: (Besides those who were doubtful about his identity,) there are still others who began to be suspicious of his wealth long ago.

Translation: 还有一些人说, 他们的怀疑是与日俱增的。

3. But no one could have possibly guessed the truth — that the man with endless money and a friendly manner was not a lord at all but a government employee living out a fantasy that he was a Scottish noble and paying for it by stealing funds from Scotland Yard. (Para. 4)

Meaning: But none of the villagers were able to guess the truth that Mr. Williams, who was very rich and friendly, was not a lord at all but a police officer from Scotland Yard. He dreamed of becoming a Scottish noble and paid for his dream by stealing money from his department.

Notice the subjunctive mood in the sentence.

Translation: 可是谁也没有料到这个事实: 这个财源滚滚、举止友好的人并非什么勋爵, 而是一名政府公务员。他幻想自己是位苏格兰贵族, 并从苏格兰场(即伦敦警察总署)盗用钱财来买这个贵族头衔。

4. ... had risen to a £ 65,000 a year position as deputy director of finance, ... (Para. 5)

deputy: *a.* acting as an assistant to certain public officials

e. g. a deputy mayor 副市长 a deputy chairman 副主席

a deputy commander in chief 副总司令

Compare:

vice-: (prefix) the person next in official rank below the stated person, who has the power to represent him/her or act in place of him/her

e. g. the vice-president of the country 该国副总统

the vice-captain of the football team 该足球队副队长

5. And now that he has fallen upon dark days ... (Para. 6)

now that: *conj.* seeing that; since

e. g. Now (that) I've heard the music I understand why you like it.

听过之后, 我知道你为何喜欢这音乐了。

(Please note that the word "that" may be omitted.)

fall on/upon dark days: experience a difficult period; be unlucky or unsuccessful

e. g. We are very sorry to hear that the famous poet has fallen on dark days.

听说那位著名诗人处境困难, 我们很难过。

(Note: There are two expressions similar in form and meaning to this one: "fall on hard times" and "fall on evil days".)

6. But most of all, he sunk his dishonest gains into this village that captured his heart with its fine stone cottages, ... (Para. 12)

Meaning: To a greater extent, he poured the money he had stolen into the village that fascinated him with its fine stone cottages, ...

Translation: 但是最主要的,是他将不法收入投进了这座山村。

sink ... into: 1) put money, labour, etc. into; invest

e. g. I've sunk all my money into buying a new house; I hope I won't be sorry.

我已经将我所有的钱买了新房,但愿我不会后悔才好。

2) put, force, or

e. g. I'm hungry. I'd like to sink my teeth into a hot meal right now!

我饿极了,恨不得现在就吃一顿热饭。

You can sink your hand into the pile of feathers and feel how soft it is.

你不妨把手伸进羽毛里,摸摸它有多柔软。

7. ... that captured his heart with its fine stone cottages, ... (Para. 12)

capture one's heart with sth. ; fascinate someone with sth.

e. g. The book captured the little boy's heart with its beautiful illustrations.

这本书因有漂亮的插图使小男孩着了迷。

The campus captures my heart with its fantastic scenery.

校园因其美妙风景而使我着迷。

8. He purchased the pub and made it into a fine place to have a glass of Glenlivet Scotch whiskey, produced only 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the north. (Para. 13)

Meaning: He bought the pub and changed it into a fine place for drinking Glenlivet Scotch whiskey which was produced only 10 miles to the north of the pub.

Translation: 他买下了酒吧,将它建成一个可以喝到格伦利物苏格兰威士忌的好去处。该威士忌的产地就在村北 10 英里(16 公里)处。

The preposition "to" here means "in the position of".

e. g. Scotland is to the north of England. 苏格兰在英格兰之北。

His school is ten kilometers to the station. 他的学校距车站有 10 公里之遥。

9. Mr. Williams deceived everyone including Mr. Abdy and including even his own wife, telling them that he inherited the money from a rich uncle. (Para. 15)

Meaning: Mr. Williams fooled everyone with his tricks ... telling them that he got the money from a rich uncle.

Translation: 威廉斯先生欺骗了所有的人,包括阿布迪先生,甚至他自己的妻子。他们说自己从一个富有的叔叔那里继承了这笔钱。

deceive: *v.* cause someone to accept as true or good what is false or bad; mislead

e. g. The magician deceived his audience into thinking he had really sawed the woman in half. 魔术师骗过了观众,使他们相信他把那女子锯成了两半。

inherit: *v.* receive (property or a title, for example) from an ancestor by legal succession or will

e. g. She inherited the land from her grandfather. 她从祖父那里继承了那块土地。

10. The bank notified the police, who discovered, to their terrible embarrassment, that the criminal was one of their own. (Para. 15)

Meaning: The bank informed the police of the fact, and when the police discovered that the criminal was from their own department, they were greatly embarrassed.