



# 大学英语

导学导

# 练

# 3

总主编 黄鹂飞

副总主编 傅超波



福建人民出版社



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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:**

fantasy	suspicion	arouse	deputy	considerate
deceive	motive	justify	accent	disguise
exploit	exceedingly	standpoint	shiver	utter
raise a glass to	turn out	buy up	bring...to life	live out
fall upon	dark days	stick by	add on	sink into
fix up	sell sth at a loss	for one thing	check on	stare after

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

### **III. Writing skills:** 用多个细节表达一个主要观点, 倒叙

### **IV. Reading skills:** 查读

### **V. Composition writing:** 句子的类型

## **Section A**

### **The Expensive Fantasy of Lord Williams**

#### **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 of the following questions.*

A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil was for good men to do nothing. So, as a police officer, I have some things to say to good people.

Day after day my men and I struggle to hold back a wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our once proud American way of life. It had happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing, and I think I know what it is: accountability.

Accountability isn't hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and for their consequences.

Of the many values that hold civilization together—honesty, kindness, and so on—accountability may be more important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law—and, ultimately, no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or who have



never learned, to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, external controls on people's behavior are far less effective than internal controls such as guilt, shame and embarrassment.

Yet more and more, especially in our large cities and suburbs, these inner controls are loosening. Someone considers your property his property; he takes what he wants, including your life.

The main cause of the break-down is a radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered victim. Now, shockingly, it's the criminal who is considered the victim because of the school that didn't teach him to read, because of the church that failed to reach him with moral guidance, and because of the parents who didn't provide a stable home.

I don't believe it. If we free the criminal, even partly, from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything. We in America badly need more people who believe that the person who commits a crime is the one responsible for it.

- ( ) 1. According to the author, what is wrong with American way of life?
- A. There is something wrong with people's values.
  - B. There is something wrong with American police officers.
  - C. Something goes wrong with the area of honesty.
  - D. American society does not want to be responsible.
- ( ) 2. What do people in large cities and suburbs tend to have?
- A. They have more self-discipline.
  - B. They have more honesty.
  - C. They have less self-discipline.
  - D. They have less honesty.
- ( ) 3. What is the shift in most people's attitude towards criminals?
- A. They look down upon criminals.
  - B. They try to find excuses for criminals.
  - C. They do not show sympathy for criminals.
  - D. They think criminals will commit more crimes after being set free.
- ( ) 4. What will be the consequences if criminals are considered victims?
- A. Parents will take better care of their children.
  - B. School will make more efforts to help those troubled students.
  - C. Criminals will try to impose more internal controls on themselves.
  - D. No one will be responsible for anything.
- ( ) 5. What is more effective than external controls on people's behavior?
- A. More respect for each other.
  - B. Government control.
  - C. Severe punishment.
  - D. Inner controls.

## **II. Text analysis**

### **Task 2**

**Directions:** This text can be divided into four parts. Please read it carefully and analyze its



**structure by completing the following statements.**

Part 1: Paragraphs 1—5

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

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

Part 2: Paragraphs 6—8

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

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

Part 3: Paragraphs 9—14

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

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

Part 4: Paragraphs 15—17

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

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

### **III. Comments on the text**

从文体上看，本文是一篇记叙文。讲述的是一位政府职员为实现其贵族的幻想，利用职务之便，挪用公款，大肆挥霍，最终锒铛入狱的故事。从结构上看，本文采用倒叙，首尾交代结果，中间部分记叙过程。从写作特点上看，本文语言较简易，但长句稍多，尤其是有些地方用了定语从句和分词短语。不过词汇方面还是尽量避免了难词、大词和专门术语等，读起来并不会很难。

学习和欣赏本文，应从学习记叙文的角度入手。首先，作者简要交代了故事发生的场景，人物和事件。其次，作者在记叙过程中并非平铺直叙，而是用了许多写作技巧来描述一个人怎样受贪婪的驱使一步一步走向罪恶的深渊，不能自拔，其中最突出的手法之一就是许多细节的描写来突出中心思想。例如，戴维·阿布迪描述威廉姆斯（Williams）的习惯时说：“I would offer him three choices of glasses for the restaurant: an average one, a poor one, and a fine crystal. Always, he chose the crystal. Nothing but the best.” always 从侧面反映了威廉姆斯先生的习惯追求，the best 即是他贪婪的根源。

文章以威廉姆斯的深刻反省结尾，同样引人深思：greed 是他犯罪的动机，而 “There is no way to justify it.” 则道出了他不尽的后悔。由此，我们也不难得出对待钱财的正确态度应该是：取之有道，用之有度。

### **IV. Notes to the text**

#### **1. Vocabulary study**

(1) fantasy *n.* 幻想，想象

例句：Stop looking for the perfect job—it's just a **fantasy**. 别想找十全十美的工作——那只是幻想罢了。

同义词: illusion

扩展词: fantastic *adj.* 幻想的, 奇异的, 稀奇古怪的; fantastical *adj.* 空想的, 捕风捉影的

(2) suspicion *n.* 怀疑, 猜疑, 嫌疑

例句: I have a **suspicion** that he is dishonest. 我怀疑他不老实。

扩展词: suspicious *adj.* 可疑的, 有疑心的; suspect *n.* 嫌疑犯; *v.* 怀疑, 猜想, 对……有所察觉

搭配: a suspicion of 一点儿; above suspicion 无可怀疑; under suspicion 有嫌疑, 涉嫌

(3) arouse *vt.* 引起, 唤起, 激起, 唤醒

例句: He succeeded in **arousing** the nation's sympathy. 他成功唤起了全国的同情。

搭配: arouse a feeling of homesick in sb 唤起某人的思乡之情; arouse sb's enthusiasm 激起某人的积极性

辨析: arouse, elicit, induce

arouse 主要表示“激起, 唤起”某人的情感, 常接 anger, curiosity, fear, interest, suspicion, sympathy 等体现感情、情绪、心理、态度之类的名词, 暗示情感的产生有一个过程。elicit 是正式用词, 指通过巧妙的提问或其他技巧使人做出反应或提供信息。induce 表示“劝说, 诱使”某人做某事或使人相信做这件事一定有好处, 带有主观性和诱惑性, 该词还可以表示用推导或想象的方式将隐藏或潜在的东西引出来。

(4) deputy *n.* 副职, 副手, 代理人

例句: While the manager is sick her **deputy** took over her duties. 经理生病时, 她的副手接管她的工作。

扩展词: depute *v.* 委托; deputation *n.* 代理者, 代表团

搭配: a deputy for sb 某人的代表; a deputy to (组织、机构等) ……的代表

辨析: deputy, delegate, agent, representative

deputy 指负责人不在时临时代替其职务的人。delegate 指由政府或其他方面正式任命的代表, 这类代表的职责往往是暂时的。agent 指受当事人的委托, 代表其进行某种活动的人。representative 指通过选举或者委托所产生的代表, 能全权代表他人或团体处理法定范围内的一切事务。

(5) considerate *adj.* 体谅的, 体贴的

例句: It was **considerate** of you not to play the piano while I was asleep. 在我睡觉时你不弹钢琴, 真是体贴入微。

同义词: thoughtful

扩展词: consider *vt.* 考虑, 思考; consideration *n.* 考虑, 思考

易混词: considering *prep.* 鉴于, 就……而论; considerable *adj.* 相当大(或多)的, 相当可观的

(6) deceive *vt.* 欺骗, 蒙蔽

例句: He had been **deceived** into thinking that she was a good person. 他被欺骗了, 误以为她是好人。

扩展词: deception *n.* 欺骗, 诡计; deceptive *adj.* 欺骗性的; deceiver *n.* 骗子

辨析: deceive, cheat, fool, trick

deceive *vt.* 正式用语, 意为“欺骗, 蒙蔽”, 着重指采用各种手段隐瞒事实真相或造成错误印象, 使人信以为真、产生误解或无法了解实情。该词在被动语态中后接反身代词, 往往强调弄错了的结果, 不一定是有意识的欺骗。cheat *vt.* 意为“骗取”, 尤指通过欺诈或哄骗的手段从别人那里获取钱财。cheat *vi.* 意为“行骗, 作弊”, 多指为自己的利益或占别人的便宜而玩弄花招、耍手段。fool *vt.* 着重表示愚弄性的欺骗, 用于结构中表示把某物从某人处骗走。trick *vt.* 常用于口语, 指通过狡诈的计谋或策略不光彩地“欺骗, 哄骗”某人而间接获得所需之物。

(7) justify *vt.* 为……辩护, 证明……正当 (或有理)

例句: You will be punished if you fail to **justify** such conduct. 如果你不能证明你此项行为是合法的, 你将会受到处罚。

扩展词: justified *adj.* 证明为合理的 (常与 in 连用); justification *n.* 正当的理由

搭配: justify sth to 向……证明某事为正当; justify doing 为……的理由, 为……辩护

(8) raise a glass to 向……祝贺, 为……干杯

例句: He told us he had just started a new company and we **raised** our **glasses** to him. 他告诉我们他刚创办了一家公司。我们举杯向他祝贺。

(9) live out 过 (某种生活)

例句: I doubt whether he can **live out** the winter. 我怀疑他能否活过这个冬天。

同义词: experience

搭配: live by 依靠……来生活; live through 经历……而未死; live up to 不辜负, 与……相当; live with 学会去适应……, 接受

(10) fall upon dark days 遭到不幸, 倒霉

例句: We should never turn against those friends who have **fallen upon dark days**. 我们永远不能抛弃那些遭遇不幸的朋友们。

搭配: fall back 后退, 退却; fall back on 借助于, 依靠; fall behind 落后, 落在……后面; fall in with 同意, 赞成, 符合, 与……交往

(11) stick by 支持, 忠于 (尤指在困难时刻)

例句: Confronted with difficult situations the older staff **stuck by** the firm through thick and thin. 面对困境, 老员工们仍一如既往支持公司。

(12) sink...into 投资

例句: As usual it is more beneficial but more risky to **sink** money **into** stock market than to deposit it in banks. 通常把钱投资在股票市场比存在银行里的收益更高, 但风险也更大。

同义词: invest...into

搭配: sink into a deep sleep 陷入沉睡中; sink into thought/despair 陷入沉思/绝望

## 2. Sentence pattern study

(1) ...they're still willing to raise a glass or two to "Lord Williams", though now his title prompts laughter. (Line 2)

解析: 本句中连词 though 引导让步状语从句。例如:

Though he failed to pass CET-4 for several times, he never felt discouraged. 尽管他已几次没能通过大学英语四级考试,但他从不感到气馁。

- (2) ...as the 55-year-old Mr. Williams, ...providing such a large injection of cash into the village that he single-handedly brought the community back to life. (Lines 9—10)

解析: “providing such...life” 是分词短语作状语。在使用分词短语作状语时,一定要使其逻辑主语与主句的主语保持一致。例如:

With a book under his arm, the teacher came into the classroom, followed by his students. 老师胳膊上夹着一本书走进教室,后面跟着他的学生。

- (3) But no one could have possibly guessed the truth. (Line 11)

解析: could have done 为虚拟语气,表示过去能做而没做的事,有一种对过去未付诸实施的事情的惋惜。例如:

In those circumstances we could have done better. 在那些情况下我们本来可以做得更好的。

- (4) And now that he has fallen upon dark days at least some villagers are sticking by him. (Lines 21—22)

解析: now that 与连词 since, as 意思相近,都有“鉴于某个事实”,“原因是……”的意思,多表示一种明显的含有推论意味的理由或原因,that 还可以省略。例如:

Now (that) you are older, you should know better. 既然你年龄更大,你应该知道得更清楚。

### 3. Difficult and important sentences study

- (1) And there are others who say their suspicions were aroused over time, as the 55-year-old Mr. Williams, who appeared on weekends turned out in fine suits, bought up property after property, providing such a large injection of cash into the village that he single-handedly brought the community back to life. (Lines 7—10)

英文释义: Besides those who were doubtful about his identity, there are still others who began to be suspicious of his wealth long ago. Mr. Williams, who was 55-year-old and appeared on weekends turned out in fine suits, bought all the property that was available over and over again, investing so much money in the village that he alone brought pleasure and happiness to the village that was once lifeless.

译文: 还有一些人说,他们的怀疑是与日俱增的,因为 55 岁的威廉斯先生总是西装革履地在周末出现,他买下了一笔又一笔的地产,给小村投入大量现金,独自一人使这个小村庄起死回生。

解析: 本句很长,单独构成一个段落,这样的情况并不多见。短句、长句各有特点。短句简短有力,长句内容丰富。本长句包含两个定语从句“who say their suspicions...time”和“who appeared...property”,还包括一个现在分词状语“providing such a...life”。

- (2) But most of all, he sunk his dishonest gains into this village that captured his heart with its fine stone cottages, its central area of green grass, green rows of hedges, and its fantastic view of rolling fields and pine forests disappearing into the distance like the men of an

ancient army marching over the horizon. (Lines 40—43)

英文释义: To a greater extent, he poured the money he had stolen into the village that fascinated him with its fine stone cottages, its central area of green grass, green rows of hedges, and its fantastic view of rolling fields and pine forests disappearing into the distance like the men of an ancient army marching over the horizon.

译文: 但是最主要的, 是他将不法收入投进了这座村庄。精致的石屋农舍, 茵茵的村中绿地, 一排排青青的树篱, 绵延起伏的原野与松林像古代行进的士兵渐渐消失于远方的地平线上——这一派奇异的景色深深地吸引了他。

解析: 句中 that 引导的定语从句中介词 with 后跟有四个介词宾语; 介宾中又含有现在分词 “disappearing into...distance” 与 “marching over...horizon” 在句子中分别作 rolling hills and pine forests 和 an ancient army 的后置定语。

- (3) 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. (Lines 44—45)

英文释义: 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.

译文: 他还买下了酒吧, 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 千米) 处。

解析: 本句包含三个谓语: purchased, made 和 have. produced 并非谓语, 而是过去分词作定语修饰 Glenlivet Scotch whiskey, 注意区分两者的不同。

- (4) The bank notified the police, who discovered, to their terrible embarrassment, that the criminal was one of their own. (Lines 55—56)

英文释义: 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.

译文: 银行通知了警方, 警方最后极为尴尬地发现, 罪犯原来是自己的家贼。

解析: 本句结构稍有些复杂。who 引导定语从句, 其中包含有 that 引导的宾语从句和 “to their...embarrassment” 插入语。

- (5) I discovered this bloody huge amount of money. I went from the need to pay off a few debts to what can only be described as greed. There is no way to justify it. (Lines 64—66)

英文释义: I discovered this very huge amount of money. At the very beginning I just wanted to pay off some of the money I owed to others, but by and by I became more and more greedy. I cannot give a good reason for what I have done.

译文: 我发现了这么一大笔钱。起初是需要用它来还一些债, 后来就只能说是因为贪婪。我无法为自己的所作所为辩护。

解析: “to pay off...debts” 为目的性动词不定式。what can only be described as greed 是宾语从句, 作介词 to 的宾语。to justify it 是不定式短语作定语修饰 way。

### 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. Mary in her mother's good looks.
2. His article a our great interest in the animal world.
3. We made a su contribution to the reform.
4. She de her case in the left-luggage office.
5. What p you to ask such a question?
6. How are you going to f the house?
7. Jack is very untidy; he always leaves his room in a m.
8. His illness does not j his long absence.

#### Task 4

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

- ( ) 1.        you are a big boy you must behave better.  
A. Now that      B. Since that      C. For that      D. Despite
- ( ) 2. He left an        of over a million dollars to his children.  
A. estimate      B. estate      C. esteem      D. eternal
- ( ) 3. The child turned        his mother for help.  
A. out      B. to      C. up      D. over
- ( ) 4. Writing is a slow process, requiring        thought, time and effort.  
A. significant      B. considerable      C. enormous      D. numerous
- ( ) 5. It's much easier to talk about social reform than to       .  
A. bring it off      B. bring it out      C. bring it up      D. bring it about
- ( ) 6. Food costs        sharply during the economic crisis.  
A. rose      B. aroused      C. raised      D. arose
- ( ) 7. Squirrels        nuts for the winter.  
A. restore      B. storm      C. store      D. strain
- ( ) 8. Literature and art have a great        upon people's ideology.  
A. influence      B. affect      C. effect      D. benefit
- ( ) 9. It gave me quite a        to see the Great Wall.  
A. throw      B. thrill      C. thread      D. threat
- ( ) 10. It's not a genuine antique, it's a       .  
A. fake      B. false      C. fate      D. faith

#### 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 night view of the bay is even more spectacular. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The boy tried to cheat his mother, but she knew what had done. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I was abruptly informed that a half-hour speech was expected of me. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We are sorry to hear that you have been in trouble. \_\_\_\_\_

5. His family can be trusted to support him whatever happens. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Do you want me to invest my savings into your new business? \_\_\_\_\_
7. The university plans to supply the library with new books. \_\_\_\_\_
8. It is thoughtful of you not to play the piano while I was asleep. \_\_\_\_\_

### Task 6

**Directions:** In the following passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct one in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark ( / ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

The United States are well-known for its network of major highways 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 designed to help a driver get from one place to another in the shortest  
 possible time. Although these wide modern roads are generally smooth  
 and well maintained, with some sharp curves and many straight sections, 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 a direct route is not always most enjoyable one. Large highways often 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 pass by the scenic areas and interesting small towns. Furthermore, 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 these highways generally connect large urban centers which means that  
 it become crowded with heavy traffic during rush hours, when the "fast, 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 direct" way becomes a very slow route.

However, there is almost always another route to take unless you are 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 not in a hurry. Not far from the relative new "Superhighways", there are 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 often older, less heavily traveled roads which go through the countryside.  
 Some of these are good two-lane roads; others are uneven roads curve 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 through the country. These secondary routes may go up steep slopes, along  
 high cliffs and down frightening hillsides to towns lying in deep valleys. 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Through these less direct routes, longer and slower, they generally go to  
 places that the air is clean and the scenery is beautiful, and the driver 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
 may have a chance to get a fresh, clean view of the world.

### V. Writing skills

本文第一个写作特点是用多个细节表达一个观点。在写作中应用这一手法可使文章主题更加具体、生动。例如：第 10 段讲述了威廉姆斯先生挪用公款造就了一个英国勋爵，接着在后面的段落里分别讲述了他是如何利用这笔钱把自己打造成英国勋爵的。第 11 段讲述他花钱买了高级住宅和许多贵族头衔，成为了 Lord of Chirnside；第 12、13 段讲述他把钱投入一个小村庄，买下酒吧、年久失修的 Gordon Arms Hotel 以及多处石屋、农舍，并将其修葺一新；第 14 段讲述他为旅馆购买昂贵的水晶酒杯。

本文另一个写作特点是采用倒叙的写作手法。先交代威廉姆斯先生因盗取 800 多万英镑而被判入狱，然后才交代他所犯之主要罪行、如何花这些钱以及整个案发过程。



## Section B

### The Romantic Life of Secret Agent Albert

#### I. Text analysis

本文记叙了特工 Albert 的传奇生活。文章中并没有多少表达 romantic 之意的措辞和细节，只是描述了发生在 Albert 身上的一次事件并由此刻画出他虽其貌不扬，但机智镇定，随机应变的优秀特工品质。

文章短小精悍，以对话的形式交代来龙去脉，对人物心理活动的描写细致入微，情节引人入胜，结局出人意料。

#### II. Notes to the text

1. Albert did not fit the description of any secret agent Charles had ever read about. (Line 1)

英文释义：Albert was different from any secret agent that Charles had even learned about from novels.

译文：艾伯特一点也不像查尔斯读过的书里描写的特工。

解析：Charles had ever read about 作定语从句修饰名词 secret agent。动词词组 read about 意为 receive information concerning sth through printed material。例如：

I know it's true, because I read about it in the official report. 我知道这是真的，因为我在官方报道中读到过。

2. Albert was, for one thing, fat. Very fat. And then there was his accent. (Line 5)

英文释义：One reason was that Albert was very fat, and another was that he still had his accent.

译文：一来艾伯特很胖，非常胖；二来他带有口音。

解析：本句虽短，却铿锵有力。短短几个词（包括连接词 for one thing 和 and then）就将事情表述得清清楚楚。

3. You imagined mysterious figures in the night, the crack of guns, clever disguises, secret exploits. (Lines 10—11)

英文释义：What you were thinking of were strange characters in the night, gun fighting, secret agents disguising themselves, taking their secret adventure.

译文：你想象的是在黑夜中出现的神秘人物，枪声，巧妙的化装，秘密的使命。

解析：本句是典型的多宾语句子，即一个谓语动词带有多个宾语，显得句子内容丰富而避免枯燥无味。

4. ...a fat man who, instead of having messages slipped into his hand by dark-eyed beauties, gets only an ordinary telephone call making an appointment in his room. (Lines 12—14)

英文释义：...a fat man who does not get messages secretly from beautiful dark-eyed women but receives an ordinary telephone call that is intended for an appointment with him in his room.

译文：……陪着个胖子打发了一个极度无聊的夜晚。根本没有什么黑眸美女偷偷将情报

塞进他手里，他只是接了一个普通的电话，约在他住的地方见面。

解析：who 引导定语从句，从句中包括“making an...room”为现在分词作状语补充说明 telephone call 的内容。“instead of...beauties”为插入语。

5. For across the room, a small gun in his hand, stood a man. (Lines 21—22)

英文释义：Because there was a man standing across the room, with a small gun in his hand.

译文：屋子的另一边站着一个男人，手里握着一支小手枪。

解析：a small gun in his hand 作伴随状语。本句为了突出谓语 stood 将其置于主语之前。

6. It might have simplified things had I known about it. (Line 35)

英文释义：If I had known about it, it would have simplified things.

译文：我不知道有阳台。否则的话，事情就更简单了。

解析：had I known about it 为省略了引导词 if 的虚拟条件从句，相当于 if I had known about it. 虚拟条件从句中如省略了 if，从句要主谓倒装。例如：

Were you in my position, you would do the same. 如果你处在我的位子，也会这么做的。

### III. Reading skills

#### 查读

查读是一种快速阅读方式，其目的是从较长的文字资料中查寻特定的细节内容。当我们查工具书、翻阅分类广告、浏览节目单和列车时刻表或在某篇文章里搜寻年代、人名或地名以及所列举的事实时，所用的就是查读。如果说略读对理解的精确程度要求还不是百分之百的话，查读则要求既快又准。要在很短的时间内准确地找到目标，可以利用以下几方面的信息：一、主题词。带着查找内容的主题词进行查读，或在资料中捕捉关键词是提高阅读效率的重要手段。二、标题或图表。为了便于查阅，很多信息资料配有标题和图表。有时不看文字说明，通过标题和图表也能获得所要查找的信息。三、版式及印刷特点。如词典、百科全书等工具书，词条一般是按字母顺序排列的；广播或电视节目按时间或频道排列；广告则按主题分类。了解不同的版式特点能够很快的预测到有关内容可能出现的位置。

#### Task 7

**Directions:** Use the skill of scanning and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

#### SPORTS EVENTS

##### BASKETBALL:

Central Sports Center, City Road

All Stars vs. Rockets, Sat. 8:30 pm, \$12

Northerners vs. Tigers, Sun. noon, \$12

Momington Center, Swan Street

Blues vs. Giants, Sat. 8:30 pm, \$10

##### BUSHWALING:

Meet at Wanda Station, Sat. 9:00 am sharp for 3hr walk to Canary Mountains, \$7, ph 8765432