

第4册

新视野

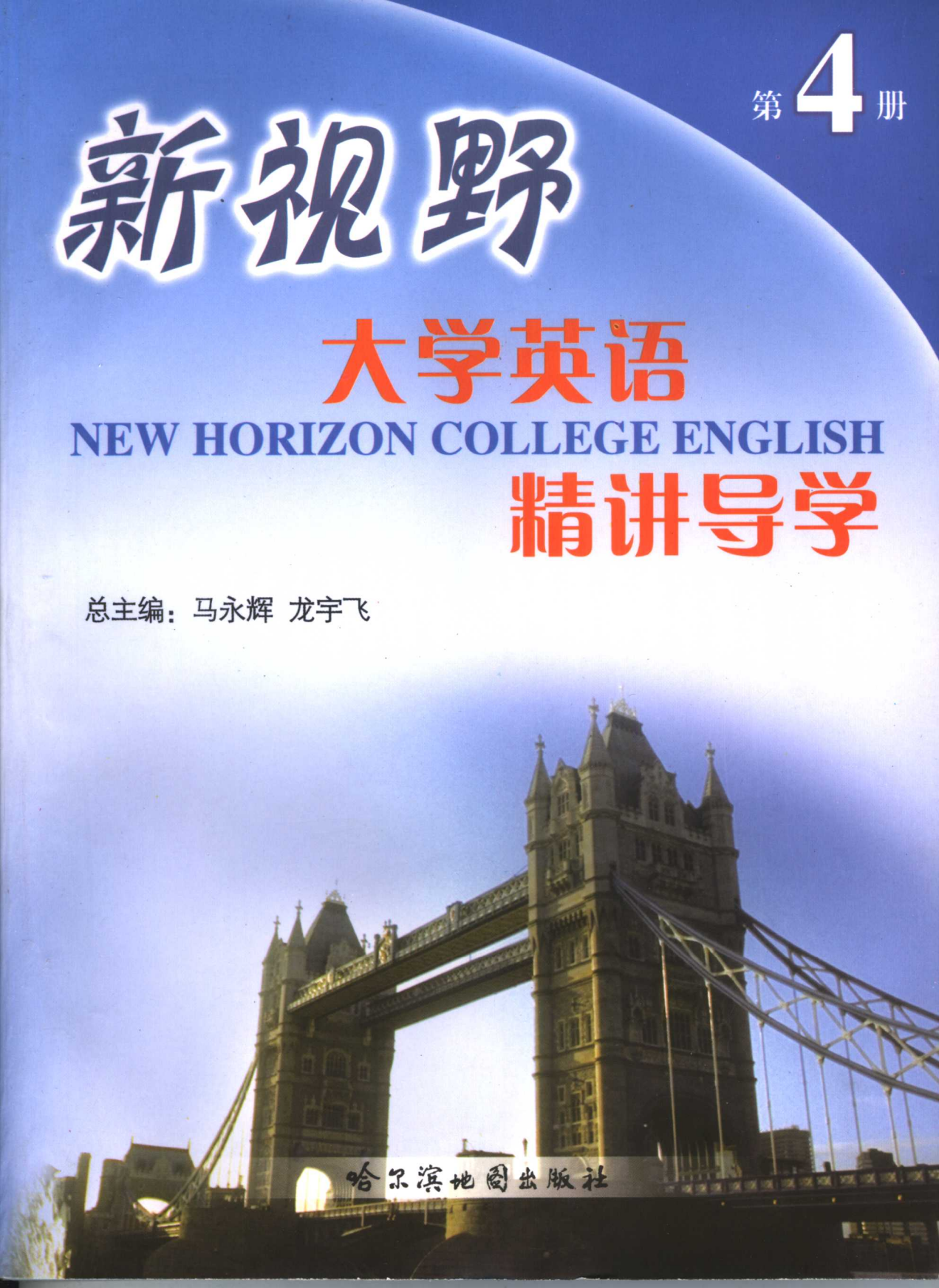
大学英语

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

精讲导学

总主编：马永辉 龙宇飞

哈尔滨地图出版社



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前 言

为实现教育部面向 21 世纪振兴行动计划的目标,提高英语实际运用能力,贯彻新的四、六级考试改革的精神,满足广大师生的迫切要求,围绕教育部推荐的《新视野大学英语读写教程》,我们组织一些长期从事大学英语教学并颇具经验的教师编写这套《新视野大学英语精讲导学》。

该丛书倡导“新视野,新理念”,贯彻“以学生为中心”,突出“自主学习”,注重“学习策略与学习方法”,实现“能力与知识并重”的教学目的,本书编写特点:

1. 培养学生学习策略 预习篇运用各种学习策略与方法帮助学生预习并掌握新的词汇和短语;精讲篇围绕四、六级重点词汇、短语,从释义、搭配、用法、辨析等方面进行讲解,对课文中的结构复杂的疑难句子进行解释、分析,对其句型进行归纳与概括以及经典翻译。

2. 培养学生语言运用能力 巩固篇对学生学习的知识进行巩固,有助于语言运用能力的培养,通过对课文练习的讲解和经典翻译,有助于语言知识的内化,符合“大学英语课程新要求”的精神,经典翻译的训练与新四、六级题型相一致。

3. 培养学生语言创造性运用的能力 提高篇,通过创设语法、写作基础知识、写作技巧、应用文写作、阅读技巧、快速阅读技巧等板块来培养学生创造性运用语言的能力。

4. 陶冶学生的情志 每单元的页眉及页角都附有格言、警句,从而开拓大学生的视野,陶冶他们的情操,增加语言的接触频率,从而达到知识的内化和创造性运用。娱乐篇可以使学生对语言产生兴趣,在娱乐中获取知识。

该丛书可供选用《新视野大学英语》教材的广大师生使用,尽管我们力求做到培养语言的自主学习及应用能力来满足读者的需求,并做了大胆的尝试和不懈努力,难免有纰漏之处,诚恳广大读者和英语界同仁批评指正。希望该丛书对新视野英语学习者有所帮助,并在全国大学英语考试中获得佳绩。

范晶波编写 Unit1, Unit2 and Unit3 的预习篇、精讲篇及部分巩固篇;陈尧编写 Unit4, Unit5 and Unit6 的预习篇、精讲篇及部分巩固篇;李建荣编写 Unit7, Unit8 and Unit9 的预习篇、精讲篇及部分巩固篇;安丽娜编写 Unit10 的预习篇、精讲篇及部分巩固篇;王海燕编写 Unit1, Unit2 and Unit3 的部分巩固篇和娱乐篇;李超编写 Unit4 and Unit5 的部分巩固篇和娱乐篇;孙妍编写 Unit6 and Unit7 的部分巩固篇和娱乐篇;安丽娜编写 Unit8, Unit9 and Unit10 的部分巩固篇和娱乐篇。

编 者

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Unit One

Section A The Temptation of a Respectable Woman

Preview——预习篇

A. 词汇

1. **temptation** [temp'teɪʃən] n. [U]诱惑 [C]诱惑物 [记忆法] tempt - ation
[简明用法] resist temptation 抵制诱惑 yield to temptation 经不住诱惑
2. **plantation** [plæn'teɪʃən] n. [C] 大农场,大种植园; 造林地,森林 [记忆法] plant - ation
[简明用法] a rubber plantation 橡胶种植园
3. **idle** ['aɪdl] a. 无目的的; 闲散的, 懒散的, 无所事事的; 空闲的, 闲着的
[简明用法] There are few idle people in their department. 在他们部门几乎没有闲散的人。
4. **mill** [mɪl] n. [C] 磨坊; 制造厂, 工厂 [简明用法] a cotton mill 棉厂
5. **penetrate** ['penɪtreɪt] v. 穿透, 渗入, 进入 [记忆法] pene - trate
[简明用法] The rain penetrated right through his coat. 雨水渗进她的外套里。
6. **nuisance** ['njuːsəns] n. [C] 恼人的人或事物 [记忆法] nui - sance
[简明用法] The child was too much of a nuisance. 这孩子实在是令人讨厌。
7. **sleeve** [sliːv] n. [C] 袖子 [简明用法] the short sleeves 短袖
8. **waist** [weɪst] n. [C] 腰; 腰部 [简明用法] have no waist 没有腰/曲线
9. **merry** ['merɪ] a. 快乐的, 愉快的, 兴高采烈的
[简明用法] He wished me a merry Christmas. 他祝我圣诞快乐。
[派生] merrily ad. 快乐地, 愉快地, 兴高采烈地
10. **nonsense** ['nɒnsəns] n. [U] 胡说, 废话 [记忆法] non + sense
[简明用法] They think the government's new ideas are nonsense. 他们认为政府的新构想是一派胡言。
11. **wit** [wɪt] n. [U] 机敏风趣 [C] 机敏风趣的人
[简明用法] at one's wit's end 穷于应付, 不知所措, 困惑
12. **bat** [bæt, ba:t] n. [C] 蝙蝠; 球棒, 球拍
[简明用法] Some species of bats are on the edge of dying out. 有些种类的蝙蝠濒临灭绝。
13. **barn** [bɑ:n] n. [C] 谷仓, 牲口棚
[简明用法] Farm animals are kept in barns. 农场的牲口被关在牲口棚里。
14. **presence** ['prezns] n. [U] 出席, 在场 [记忆法] present - presence
[简明用法] She was so quiet that her presence has hardly been noticed. 她一声不响, 几乎没有人注意她在场。
15. **sheer** [ʃiə] a. (织物) 极薄的, 轻的; 完全的, 彻底的
[简明用法] sheer nonsense 毫无意义, 胡说八道 by sheer chance 纯属偶然地 a sheer cliff 悬崖峭壁

16. **fabric** [ˈfæbrɪk] n. [C,U] 布,(毛、丝)织物 [记忆法] fa-bric

[简明用法] cotton fabric 棉织品

17. **lap** [læp] n. (人坐着时)腰以下到膝的大腿部分

[简明用法] Come and sit on my lap. 来,坐在我腿上。

18. **observation** [ˌəbzəˈveɪʃən] n. [C] 评论;[C,U] 观察,观察记录 [记忆法] observe-observation

[简明用法] keep ... under observation 对……监视, an observation on/upon 关于……的评论

19. **breeze** [brɪz] n. [C] 微风,清风

[简明用法] There's a nice breeze today. 今天和风习习。

20. **gaze** [geɪz] n. [C] 注视,凝视 v. 注视,凝视

[简明用法] The girl sat there gazing out of the window. 女孩坐在那儿凝视着窗外。

21. **melt** [melt] v. (慢慢)消失;(使)融化

[简明用法] He melted into the thick fog. 他渐渐消失在浓雾之中。

22. **keen** [ki:n] a. 强烈的,激烈的,敏锐的;热衷的,热心的,渴望的

[简明用法] be keen on 对……感兴趣, be keen to do sth. 渴望做某事

23. **yawn** [jɔ:n] v. 打哈欠 n. [C] 哈欠

[简明用法] I can't stop yawning - I must be tired. 我无法停止打哈欠——我一定是累了。

24. **upright** [ˈʌp'reɪt] a. 正直的,诚实的 a. & ad. 挺直的(地),竖直的(地),垂直的(地) [记忆法] up-right

[简明用法] an upright tree 一棵挺拔的树

25. **farewell** [ˈfeəˈwel] n. [C] 告别,再见 [记忆法] fare-well

[简明用法] say farewell to 向……辞别, wave a farewell 挥手告别

26. **porter** [ˈpɔ:tə] n. [C] 搬运工,脚夫;门房,守门者 [记忆法] port-er

[简明用法] a railway porter 火车站的搬运工

27. **trunk** [trʌŋk] n. [C] 行李箱,树干

[简明用法] I sawed through the tree trunk. 我锯断了树干。

28. **hono(u)rable** [ˈɒnərəbl] a. 可敬的,光荣的 [记忆法] hono(u)r-able

[简明用法] a decent, honorable man 一个体面诚实的男子

29. **propose** [prəˈpəʊz] v. 提议,建议,提出;打算,计划 [记忆法] pro- pose

[简明用法] He proposed a new system of education. 他提出了一套新的教育制度。

30. **wholly** [ˈhəʊli] ad. 完全地,完整地 [记忆法] whole- wholly

[简明用法] That's a wholly different matter. 那是截然不同的一件事。

31. **overcome** [ˌəʊvəˈkʌm] v. 战胜,克服;被(烟、气、感情等)压倒,受不了 [记忆法] over-come

[简明用法] He finally managed to overcome his bad habits. 他最终克服了他的恶习。

32. **dislike** [dɪsˈlaɪk] n. 不喜欢,讨厌 v. 不喜欢,讨厌 [记忆法] dis-like

[简明用法] She has a dislike of / for cold air. 她讨厌冷空气。

33. **deserve** [dɪˈzɜ:v] v. 应得,应受,值得 [记忆法] de-serve

[简明用法] The article deserves careful study. 这篇文章值得仔细研究。

34. **tender** [ˈtendə] a. 温柔的;嫩的;疼痛的,一触即痛的

[简明用法] tender care 细心照料

B. 短语

1. **for the most part** 多半,就大多数而言,通常

[简明用法] For the most part, he is friendly. 总的来说,他是友好的。

2. **impose one's company/oneself upon sb.** 硬缠着某人

[简明用法] A drunken tramp imposed his company on us. 一个醉醺醺的流浪汉缠着我们不走。

3. **for my part** 就我而言,至于我

[简明用法] I, for my part, was very excited to see the Imperial Palace in Beijing.

就我来说,看见北京的故宫我非常兴奋。

4. **count upon/on** 料想,依靠,指望 [简明用法] Don't count on other's for help. 不要指望别人的帮助。

5. **make a fuss about** 对……小题大做,对……大惊小怪

[简明用法] There's nothing to make a fuss about. 没什么值得大惊小怪的。

6. **run down** (使)筋疲力尽;(使)衰退

[简明用法] He is run down from working too hard. 他因工作太辛苦而筋疲力尽。

7. **object to** 不赞成,反对 [简明用法] I object to the plan. 我反对这项计划。

8. **now and then** 不时,经常 [简明用法] She came to visit us now and then. 她经常来看望我们。

9. **a succession of** 一系列,一连串

[简明用法] A succession of visitors come to the door. 登门造访的人接踵而来。

10. **drink in** 陶醉于;如饥似渴地倾听

[简明用法] They drank in the delicious music. 他们如痴如醉地倾听那优美的音乐。

11. **yield to** 让步于,屈服于 [简明用法] We shall never yield to force. 我们决不向武力屈服。

Focus——精讲篇

A. 词汇

1. **temptation** [temp'teɪʃən]

[用法] n. 1) the action of tempting sb. or the state of being tempted 诱惑

He couldn't resist the temptation of money and betrayed his friend.

他禁不住金钱的诱惑而出卖了他的朋友。

2) a thing that tempts or attracts sb. 诱惑物

The bag of sweets on the table was too strong a temptation for the child to resist.

桌上那包糖果对那个孩子是个难以抗拒的诱惑。

[词汇链接] resist temptation 抵制诱惑

yield / give way to temptation 禁不住诱惑

fall into temptation 受诱惑

tempt vt. 引诱,诱惑; tempter n. 引诱者,诱惑者; tempting a. 诱人的

2. **penetrate** ['penɪtreɪt]

[用法] v. 1) move into or through sth. 穿透,渗入,进入

They who cannot do as they would, must do as they can. 不能如愿而行,也须尽力而为。

The rain penetrated right through his coat. 雨水渗进他的外套里。

2) make a way into or through 刺入,刺穿

The knife penetrated his stomach. 刀子刺入了他的胃部。

3) understand or discover 洞察,了解

Don't bother to penetrate girls' minds as they are always changing.

别费心机去洞察女孩们的心思,因为她们很善变。

[词汇链接] penetration n. 渗透(力),洞察力;penetrating a. 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,声音等自然地穿过物体,多与 into 或 through 连用。

pierce 指用尖利的东西刺人或刺穿,如: A nail pierced the tire of my bicycle. 一枚钉子扎进我的自行车轮胎里。

3. keen [kin]

[用法] a. 1) extreme; strong; active 强烈的,激烈的

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

2) (of the mind) quick to understand 敏锐的,敏捷的,精明的

Eagles have keen eyesight. 鹰目光敏锐。

3) very interested; eager or wanting (to do) sth. very much 热衷的,热心的,渴望的

Many parents are keen to send their children to the best schools.

许多家长热衷于把他们的孩子送入最好的学校。

4) (of the points and cutting edges of knives, etc.) sharp 锋利的,刺人的

The knife has a keen edge. 这把刀的刀刃很锋利。

[词汇链接] 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

be keen to do sth. 渴望做某事,热衷于做某事

keenly ad. 热心地,敏锐地,激烈地; keenness n. 热心,敏锐,激烈,锋利

4. deserve [di'zə:v]

[用法] v. have earned by one's actions or character; be worthy of 应得,应受,值得

Government officials clearly deserve some of the blame. 显然政府官员应负部分责任。

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

Deserve 后接动名词,表示被动意义,等同于接不定式的被动式,如: deserve praising = deserve to be praised 值得表扬

[词汇链接] deserved a. 应受的,应得的; deserving a. 值得的,该得的

B. 短语

1. count upon / on 1) depend on 依靠,指望; 2) expect 料想,预计

[用法] 可在句中充当谓语

Don't count on others for help. 不要指望别人的帮助。

You would count upon that there would be strong disagreement about this. 可以料到此事会有严重分歧。

[短语链接] count against (被)认为对……不利; count down (发射火箭等时)倒数 count in 把……计算在内

count out 逐一数出;不把……算入 count up 达到(总数),共计

2. **make a fuss about**: express unreasonable anxiety or excitement about 对……小题大作,对……大惊小怪

[用法]在句中充当谓语。

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

There is nothing to make a fuss about. 没有什么值得大惊小怪的。

[短语链接] **make a fuss of/ over** 对……关怀备至,过分注意

Don't make so much fuss over the children. 不要对孩子照顾得太过分。

3. **object to oppose**: express opposition to (sth. or sth. being done) 不赞成,反对

[用法]在句中充当谓语。I object to the plan. 我反对这项计划。

[特别提示]在该词组中, to 是介词,后接名词,代词,或相当于名词的成分,如: doing。

4. **yield to allow oneself to be overcome**: stop opposing or resisting 让步于,屈服于

[用法]在句中充当谓语。

She yielded to his request. 她答应了他的请求。

We shall never yield to force. 我们决不向武力屈服。

[短语链接] (同) give in 屈服; submit to 屈服,听从

[特别提示]在该词组中, to 是介词,后接名词,代词,或相当于名词的成分,如: doing。

C. 难句解析

1. After a few days with him, she could understand him no better than at first. (L3)

[释义] After a few days with him on her plantation, she knew no more about Gouvernail than at the very beginning.

[译文] 在一起待了几天,她仍感到对他很陌生。

[解析] Here "no" means "not at all", and can be used as an adverb before comparatives.

The exam is no more difficult than the tests you've been doing in class.

这次考试一点也不比你们一直做的课堂测验难。

It's no colder today than it was yesterday but it's no warmer either.

今天并不比昨天冷,但也不比昨天热。

If you turned to domestic politics, the news was no better.

如果你转而看国内政治,消息也不见得好到哪里去。

Are you really fifty? You look no older than thirty-five. 你真有 50 岁了? 你看上去不超过 35。

Some people can eat what they like and get no fatter. 有些人能想吃什么就吃什么,一点也不会胖。

2. "taking poor Gouvernail seriously and making a fuss about him, the last thing he would desire or expect." (L20)

[释义] she was paying too much attention to Gouvernail and showing too much anxiety about him. That was what Gouvernail disliked.

[译文] 瞧你对古韦内尔顶真的样子,对他那么大惊小怪,这可是他最不希望。

[解析] 1) take sb./sth. seriously: to consider sb./sth. to be important

If we take it seriously, we will want to learn more about a range of factors which affect it.

如果我们认真对待它的话,我们就会对一系列影响它的因素有更多的了解。

Some people laughed at her, but after a while they began to take her seriously.

They who cannot do as they would, must do as they can. 不能如愿而行,也须尽力而为。

有些人取笑她,可是过了一会儿他们就开始认真看待她了。

2) the last thing:

① sth. that is desired in the least

We are determined to make it work - the last thing I want is to be a laughing stock among local farmers if I fail.

我们决心让它起作用。我最不希望的是自己失败后成为当地农民的笑柄。

The last thing we need is to have the police involved. 我们最不需要的就是警察的介入。

The last thing he needed right then was more bad news about his son.

他当时最不想得到的就是关于他儿子的更多的坏消息。

② sth. that is taken as the last one

My feeling was that if this was the last thing I was going to do, I wanted it to be of some value.

我的看法是,如果这是我要做的最后一件事,我想使它具有一定的价值。

The last thing he did before he fell fast asleep was to slip Sandy's diary inside his pillow.

他睡着前做的最后一件事是把桑迪的日记塞进自己的枕头。

3. She could gather nothing from them but the feeling of a distinct necessity to leave her home the next morning. (L31)

【释义】She could only feel that it was definitely necessary for her to leave her home the next morning.

【译文】她理不出丝毫头绪,只感到有一点很明确:她必须第二天一早就离开这里。

【解析】nothing but: only 仅仅;只不过

Nothing but a miracle can save her now. 现在只有出现奇迹她才能得救。

I want nothing but the best for my children. 我要把最好的给我的孩子。

4. His words became a meaningless succession of verbs, nouns, adverbs, and adjectives; she only drank in the tones of his voice. (L50)

【释义】His words came in verbs, nouns, adverbs and adjectives, which didn't make any sense to her, and she was only attracted by the tones of his voice.

【译文】他的话变成了一串毫无意义的动词、名词、副词和形容词;她陶醉在他的声音里。

【解析】1) a succession of: a number of people or things following each other closely

The reason is that a succession of statistics suggest a rapidly weakening economy.

理由是一连串统计资料表明经济在迅速衰退。

He thought life was just an endless succession of parties and dinners.

他认为生活只不过是——连串无休止的聚会和宴席。

2) drink in: look at or listen to with great interest and enjoyment

We just stood there drinking in the scenery. 我们只是站在那儿,沉醉于风景中。

They drank in the words of their leader. 他们全神贯注地听领导讲话。

He drew in his breath as he drank in her youthful beauty. 他陶醉于她的青春美丽,深深地吸了一口气。

D. 参考译文

一个正派女人受到的诱惑

得知丈夫请了他的朋友古韦内尔来种植园小住一两周,巴罗达太太有点不快。

古韦内尔生性沉默,这令巴罗达太太颇为不解。在一起待了几天,她仍感到对他很陌生。她只得大部分

时间让丈夫陪着客人,但发现自己不在场几乎并未引起古韦内尔的注意。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,但仍不奏效。

“你的朋友,他什么时候走?”有一天她问丈夫,“我觉得他太讨厌了。”

“还不到一周呢,亲爱的。我真不明白,他并没给你添麻烦呀。”

“是没有。他要是真能添点麻烦,我倒喜欢他一些了。真希望他能像别人一样,那样我倒可以做点什么使他过得舒心。”

加斯顿拉了拉妻子的衣袖,双手搂着她的腰,快乐地望着她那充满困惑的眼睛。

“你可真让人吃惊,”他说,“我都说不准你什么时候会怎么做。瞧你对古韦内尔顶真的样子,对他那么大惊小怪,这可是他最不希望。”

“大惊小怪!”她急急回道,“瞎说,你怎么这么说!大惊小怪,真是!但你可说过他挺聪明的。”

“他是聪明。但工作太多,这可怜的家伙累垮了,所以我才请他来这儿休息一阵。”

“你常说他是个风趣的人,”太太仍在生气,“我以为他至少该风趣点儿。明早我进城去试套装。古韦内尔走了你告诉我。他走之前我就住姑妈家。”

那晚她独自一人坐在路边橡树下的长凳上,思绪从未这么乱过,就像头顶飞着的蝙蝠一样,忽东忽西。她理不出丝毫头绪,只感到有一点很明确:她必须第二天一早就离开这里。

巴罗达太太听到从谷仓那边传来了脚步声,她知道那是古韦内尔。她不想让他看见自己,但她的白色长袍泄露了踪迹。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。

“您丈夫要我把这个带给您,巴罗达太太,”说着,他递上一块白色纱巾,这是她有时用来做披肩的。她接了过来,放在腿上。

他照例说了些诸如这个季节的夜风对身体不好之类的话。后来,望着茫茫夜色,他开始谈了起来。

古韦内尔可不是个腼腆的人。他的沉默寡言决非天性,而是情绪使然。坐在巴罗达太太身边,他的沉默暂时消失了。

他以低沉迟缓的嗓音亲切而无拘束地娓娓而谈,谈他在大学里与加斯顿是好朋友,谈那时曾雄心勃勃,志向高远。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。

巴罗达太太只是模模糊糊地感到他在说些什么。他的话变成了一串毫无意义的动词、名词、副词和形容词;她陶醉在他的声音里。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。

她越想靠近他,结果却越往后退。为使自己不显得失礼,她借机假装打了个哈欠,起身离开了他。

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。她是个正派体面的女人,也是个非常明智的女人。

第二天早晨加斯顿起床时,妻子已经走了,也没有跟他道别。脚夫把她的箱子送到火车站,她搭早班车进的城。直到古韦内尔离开后她才回去。

那年夏天,他们有时会谈到再请古韦内尔来种植园一事。也就是说,加斯顿很希望这样,但经不住他那品行高洁的妻子的强烈反对。

然而,快到年底时,妻子主动提出邀请古韦内尔再来。听到妻子的建议,丈夫真是又惊又喜。

“我真高兴,亲爱的,你终于不再讨厌他了。说真的,他不应该使你觉得讨厌。”

“噢,”她笑着,在他唇上印了长长的温柔的一吻,“我一切都已经克服了!你会看到的,这次我会对他很好。”

Review——巩固篇

I. 自我测试

For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. She cooked the meat for a long time so as to make it _____ enough to eat.
A. mild B. light C. slight D. tender
2. The manager needs an assistant that he can _____ to take care of problems in his absence.
A. count on B. count in C. count up D. count out
3. The match was cancelled because most of the members _____ a match without a standard court.
A. objected to having B. were objected to have C. objected to have D. were objected to having
4. American football and baseball are becoming now to the British public through televised _____ from the United States.
A. deliveries B. transmissions C. transfer D. transportation
5. The Car Club couldn't _____ to meet the demands of all its members.
A. assume B. ensure C. guarantee D. confirm
6. The manager spoken highly of such _____ as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his employees.
A. virtues B. features C. properties D. characteristics
7. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily _____ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.
A. take over B. result in C. hold on D. keep to
8. Frequently single-parent children _____ some of the functions that the absent adult in the house would have served.
A. take off B. take after C. take in D. take on
9. When people become unemployed, it is _____ which is often worse than lack of wages.
A. laziness B. poverty C. idleness D. inability
10. Your story about the frog turning into a prince is _____ nonsense.
A. sheer B. share C. shied D. sheet
11. Parents have a legal _____ to ensure that their children are provided with efficient education suitable to their age.
A. impulse B. influence C. obligation D. sympathy
12. I had to _____ the temptation to laugh at her childish remarks.
A. conquer B. overtake C. overcome D. overlap
13. You oughtn't to have driven that car with the brakes out of order. You _____ a serious accident.
A. might have B. might have had C. might as well have D. may have had
14. In many culture people who were thought to have the ability to _____ dreams were likely to be highly respected.
A. interpret B. interfere C. inherit D. impose
15. Dozens of scientific groups all over the world have been _____ the goal of a practical and economic way to use sunlight so split water molecules.
A. pursuing B. chasing C. reaching D. winning

16. It is strictly _____ that access to confidential documents is denied to all but a few.
A. secured B. forbidden C. regulated D. determined
17. The branches could hardly _____ the weight of the fruit.
A. retain B. sustain C. maintain D. remain
18. _____ their bravery the soldiers held back the enemy's fifth attack.
A. By honor of B. By means of C. By way of D. By virtue of
19. A lot of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough _____.
A. nuisance B. worry C. trouble D. anxiety
20. Every camera we sell comes with a two-year _____.
A. guarantee B. safety C. confirmation D. conservation

[参考答案] 1-5 DAABC 6-10 ABDCA 11-15 CCBA 16-20 CBDA

II. 课后练习与讲解

Vocabulary(词汇)

III. Complete the following with the help of the first letter. Fill in each blank with one word only. (根据首字母提示,在空格内填上一个适当的词,使句子完整。)

1. idle 译文:她会因孩子懒惰而训斥他,但当夜晚孩子醒来害怕时,她又会去照顾他。
2. melting 译文:他大声责骂孩子,但当看到她安然无恙时又十分欣喜,心也慢慢软了下来。
3. imposes 译文:毫无疑问,日本的传统对其本土艺术家在对待艺术问题上所持的不同态度有一定的影响。
4. penetrate 译文:巴罗达先生认为妻子总是让人出乎意料,有时它几乎无法了解她的想法。
5. presence 译文:他不愿意和他们在一起,因为他的出现会使加斯顿很尴尬。
6. nuisance 译文:此外,他讨厌她整天呆在他的公寓里,因为他要练习弹钢琴。
7. nonsense 译文:她被他们的话激怒了,并告诉他们说她再也无法容忍他们的胡言乱语了。
8. keen 译文:候选人的择取条件包括是否具备领导才能、坚毅的性格、敏捷的头脑以及明智的判断等多个方面。

IV. Replace the underlined words or expressions in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text that best keep the original meaning. (用课文中学过的词或短语替换下列句子中的划线部分,并保持原意不变。)

1. run down 译文:到达山顶时,他们已经累得筋疲力尽,但也松了口气。
2. taken seriously 译文:我认为,我们应该重视他的想法,而不应该慑于他表面的威名。
3. drinking in 译文:学生们围坐在老师身边,全神贯注地聆听着他充满智慧的话语。
4. in no sense 译文:当然,总有一天你会明白在这些问题上我决没有偏心或偏见,因为我有自己坚定、正确的看法。
5. made excellent observations on 译文:他们设计并做了这个实验,详细地记录了自然界的美和复杂性,并且得出了一些结论。
6. counted on 译文:一旦这些预想被证明是正确的并且也被人们所接受,就可以加以利用。
7. for my part 译文:如果你愿意,你可以跟他们一起去,但就我个人而言,我宁愿呆在家里。
8. make a fuss 译文:饭有点凉,但我没说什么——我可不想大惊小怪。

Collocation(搭配)

V. Now look at the following sentences taken from your reading passage. Just think about what else you can "im-

They who cannot do as they would, must do as they can. 不能如愿而行,也须尽力而为。