

泛读

EXTENSIVE
READING

COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

精解精析

2

华南理工大学出版社

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前 言

面向 21 世纪对英语人才的需求规格, 培养和强化学生的阅读能力是当前大学英语教学所面临的紧迫任务。完成这一任务, 大学英语泛读课教学应充分发挥其主导作用。但在实际教学中, 存在课时少、内容多、任务重的难题, 许多院校主要靠自学来完成。学生在自学过程中, 难免会遇到许多疑难问题, 不同程度地影响学生阅读能力的提高。因此, 为解决这一难题, 提高学习效率, 我们编写了《〈大学英语〉(泛读) 精解精析》。

《〈大学英语〉(泛读) 精解精析》是根据北京大学张硯秋主编的《〈大学英语〉(修订本) 泛读》所编写的, 可供高校学生和广大英语爱好者使用, 也可供教师使用。

本书共分四册, 每册与《〈大学英语〉(修订本) 泛读》配套使用。每课内容包括: (1) Pre-reading Questions; (2) Additional Information; (3) Words with English and Chinese Definitions; (4) Idiomatic Expressions; (5) The Structure of the Text; (6) Detailed Study of the Text。此外, 书后还附有每课课文的参考译文。

本书的特点是: (1) 每课内容全面系统, 各部分的排列顺序与阅读过程同步, 即先是激发阅读兴趣, 产生阅读动力; 然后扫清阅读障碍, 再通过语篇结构分析, 宏观理解课文大意; 最后精解课文中的重点和难点, 吸收语言知识, 全面理解课文。(2) 每课所列词汇和课文中的重点、难点均用英汉两种语言释义, 使学生真正掌握其含义和用法。(3) 每课提供背景知识, 加深学生对语言的理解, 扩大知识面。(4) 既注重语篇分析又强调词句的理解和掌握, 对课文中出现的所有语言重点和难点进行精解, 包括词义辨析、习惯用法、语法结构、修辞手段等, 不仅培养学生的阅读能力, 而且指导学生正确使用语言, 提高其应试能力和语言交际能力。(5) 每课的汉语译文为正确理解课文和培养翻译能力提供了帮助。总之, 这是一套集知识性和实用性于一体的书。一书在手, 无师自通。

本书在编写过程中, 得到了不少同行专家的大力支持, 杨玉林教授精心审阅了全部书稿。另外, 我们还参阅了许多颇有价值的文献。对此, 我们一并深表谢意。

本书由吕筠副教授创意并负责全书的统稿和修改。本册主编: 吕筠。

由于我们水平有限, 书中存在缺点错误在所难免, 敬请诸位同仁及广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者

1999 年 5 月

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Unit One

1. Garage Sale

I . Pre-reading Questions

1. Do you like to buy second-hand goods?
2. Why do people like to buy second-hand goods? What are the advantages and disadvantages?
3. Do you think we should have garage sale in China?
4. Is it true that only poor people buy second-hand goods?
5. Do you think recycling can help people improve their living environment?

II . Additional Information

Second-hand goods

Many people in the western countries have a strong sense of recycling. One way of doing so is to buy second-hand goods.

You don't have to be mean or poverty-stricken to buy second-hand goods. Charity shops, street markets, second-hand shops, jumble sales and classified ad columns are not only the places to find useful bargains, they're also a great source of rare, collectable and sometimes valuable items.

Buying second-hand goods demand a new attitude to shopping. You can't expect to walk into a shop and come out with exactly what you want. You have to enjoy browsing and to be able to persevere.

Second-hand goods can be almost everything: TV, computer, furniture, clothes, books, magazines, etc. you can always find a bargain at a fairly cheap price.

In the United States and many other countries. Many families have garage sales—sell old items that they no longer use at very low prices. Sometimes several families joint together to have a garage sales.

III . Words with English and Chinese Definitions

1. Pat [pæt] 帕特
2. Bob [bɒb] 鲍勃
3. Smith [smiθ] 史密斯
4. Green [grɪn] 格林
5. garage ['gærɑ:ʒ] *n.* a building in which motor vehicles can be kept 汽车库
6. porch [pɔ:tʃ] *n.* a roofed entrance built out from a house or church 门廊,走廊
7. Burns [bɜ:nz] 伯恩斯

8. **benefit** ['benɪfɪt] *vi.* to be useful, profitable, or helpful to 有益于, 受益
9. **charity** ['tʃærɪti] *n.* an organization that helps people who are poor, sick or in difficulties; kindness or generosity 慈善事业(团体); 博爱
10. **item** ['aɪtəm] *n.* a single thing on a list or among a set 东西, 物品
11. **minor** ['maɪnə] *adj.* less or smaller in degree, size number or importance 规模小的, 不重要的
12. **social** ['səʊʃəl] *adj.* of, concerning, or spent in time or activities with friends 社交的
13. **acquaint** [ə'kweɪnt] *vt.* to make known to 使认识, 使了解
14. **inexpensively** [ɪnɪk'spensɪvli] *adj.* reasonable in price; not expensive 便宜的, 廉价的
15. **couple** ['kʌpəl] *n.* two people who live or spend time together esp. a husband and wife (一)对夫妇
16. **furniture** ['fɜːnɪʃə] *n.* Large movable articles such as beds, chairs and tables etc. that are placed in a house to make it pleasant to live in 家具
17. **dish** [dɪʃ] *n.* a large flat container from which food is put onto people's plates 盘子
18. **makeshift** ['meɪkʃɪft] *adj.* something made or used in the care of a sudden or urgent need 临时、凑合的
19. **stage** [steɪdʒ] *n.* the raised floor on which plays are performed in a theatre 舞台
20. **upstage** [ʌp'steɪdʒ] *n.* the back of the stage in a theatre 舞台后方
21. **arrange** [ə'reɪndʒ] *vt.* to put into a correct, pleasing or desired order 整理, 分类
22. **price** [praɪs] *vt.* to fix the price of (something for sale) 给……标价
23. **curtain** ['kɜːtn] *n.* a piece of hanging cloth that can be pulled across to cover a window or door 窗帘
24. **attach** [ə'tætʃ] *vt.* to fasten in position; fix or be strongly connected 贴
25. **pin** [pɪn] *vt.* to fasten or join with a pin or pins 别住, 钉住
26. **articles (pl.)** ['ɑːtɪkəlz] *n.* particular or separate things or objects 物品、商品
27. **remove** [rɪ'muːv] *vt.* to take away (from a place) to another 搬走, 移动
28. **stuff** [stʌf] *n.* infml. matter; material or things in a mass 东西, 废物
29. **relax** [rɪ'læks] *vi.* to make or become less active and worried 放松, 休息
30. **junk** [dʒʌŋk] *n.* infml. old useless things 廉价旧货, 废品
31. **recycling** [ˌrɪːsaɪkəlɪŋ] *n.* way of treating (a substance) that has already been used so that it is fit to use again 使再循环, 使再生
32. **latest** ['leɪtɪst] *adj.* the most recent (example, news or fashion) 最新的
33. **discount** [dɪs'kaʊnt] *n.* a reduction made in the cost of buying goods 折扣
34. **clerk** [klɜːk] *n.* a person employed to keep records or accounts or to do general office jobs 职员, 店员
35. **paperback** ['peɪpəbæk] *n.* a book with a thin cardboard cover 平装书
36. **comic** ['kɒmɪk] *adj.* a magazine for children containing a set of drawings telling a short story 连环漫画

37. **sweater** ['swetə] *n.* a knitted usu. woolen garment for the top of a body usu. without buttons or some fastenings and pulled on over head 毛线衣
38. **inspect** [in'spekt] *vt.* to examine (something) closely or in detail 检查, 审查
39. **Ellen** ['elin] 埃伦
40. **awful** ['ɔ:fəl] *adj.* very bad or unpleasant; terrible 糟糕的
41. **closet** ['klozɪt] *n.* a cupboard built into the wall of a room and going from floor to ceiling 衣橱, 壁橱
42. **attic** ['ætik] *n.* the space in a building esp. a house just below the roof. esp. used for storage 顶楼, 屋顶室
43. **basement** ['beismənt] *n.* a room or rooms completely or partly below street level 地下室
44. **fly** [flai] *n.* a hook that is made to look like a fly, used for catching fish 鱼钩
45. **robbery** ['rɒbəri] *n.* crime of taking someone else's property; robbing 抢劫
46. **involved** [in'vɒlvd] *adj.* closely connected in relationship and activities with others 参与的
47. **sociable** ['səʊjəbəl] *adj.* fond of being with others; enjoying social life 合群的, 爱交际的
48. **pepper** ['pepə] *n.* a large round or narrow red green or yellow vegetable with a special hot taste 胡椒
49. **shaker** ['ʃeɪkə] *n.* a container or instrument used in shaking or shaking out esp. the stated thing 摇动器, 瓶
50. **tag** [tæg] *n.* a small piece of paper, material etc. fixed to something to show what it is, who owns it, what it costs, etc. 标签
51. **tease** [ti:z] *vt.* to make jokes about or laugh at unkindly or playfully 戏弄
52. **intention** [in'tenʃən] *n.* a plan which one has 意图, 目的
53. **sharp** [ʃɑ:p] *adv.* exactly at the stated time 正(指时刻)
54. **bother** ['bɒðə] *vt.* to cause trouble, worry, annoyance etc. repeatedly or continually 使愤怒, 打扰
55. **change** ['tʃeɪndʒ] *vt.* to give(money) in exchange for money of a different type 兑换
56. **Fred** [fred] *n.* 弗雷德

IV. Idiomatic Expressions

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. clean out 清理出, 打扫 | 8. look over 察看, 观察 |
| 2. make money 赚钱, 挣钱 | |
| 3. serve as 作为 | |
| 4. get acquainted (with) 开始认识, 结识 | |
| 5. pick up 捡起, 拾起 | |
| 6. attach... to sth. 把……贴/系在某物上 | |
| 7. do one's share 尽某人的一份力 | |

9. by mistake 出错,由于过失

10. check over 核对,检查

11. give...away 送掉

12. come down to (价格)降到

13. now and then 不时地

14. show up 露面,到场

15. come to 涉及,谈及

16. a load of 大量,许多

V. The Structure of the Text

Part 1. Introduction (From L.1 to L.5)

Garage sales are very common in the States and they serve many purposes.

Part 2. Development (From L.6 to L.121)

The whole play took place in a garage:

① In the garage of the Burns home, family members were busy arranging for the sale. (From L. 6 to L.16)

② Neighbors came, examining the things for sale, bargaining, buying. (From L. 17 to L.121)

Part 3. The Main Idea

Garage sales serve many purposes besides cleaning out unwanted items and making money. They also serve as a minor social event, a chance for new neighbor to get acquainted, and a place to pick up needed items inexpensively. And it is a good way to recycle.

VI. Detailed Study of the Text

1. They also serve as a minor social event, a chance for new neighbours to get acquainted, and a place to pick up needed items inexpensively. (L.4 ~ 5)

它们也是一次小小的社交活动,能给邻里之间提供一次相互认识的机会,还能提供一个场所,在此花不多少钱就能挑选到需要的东西。

serve as 意为“可用作,可当作……使用”,有时也可接介词 for。

a) One room had to *serve as/for* both bedroom and living room.

一个房间不得不又当卧室又当起居室用。

b) This plank can *serve as* a table. 这块木板可当一张桌子用。

2. Well, you'd better get moving. (L.35) 噢,你们最好抓紧点时间。

had better 这个词组后跟不带 to 的动词不定式,意指现在或将来,不指过去,表示“最好,还是……的好”。

a) You'd *better go* and have a look. 你最好去看一下。

b) We'd *better hurry up* or we will be late. 我们最好快点,不然就晚了。

3. Really? (He looks at his watch.) My gosh, it is! (L.38)

真的?(看了看表)天啊,真要到 10 点了!

My gosh 是一句惊叹语,意思是“天啊”。在英语中还有很多类似的惊叹语,例如: Oh dear! (哎呀!) My God! (老天爷!) Goodness! (天啊!) Dear me! (呵! 哎呀!)

4. I suppose so. It will be a good experience. (L.51) 是的。这是一次很难得的经历。

so 常出现在动词 think, suppose, believe, expect, guess, hope, imagine, presume, suspect 等词

的后面代替整个 *that* 从句,表示肯定,如代替否定从句则用 *not*。

a) —Do you think we'll have good weather? —I hope so.

“你认为我们会好天气吗?”“我希望如此。”

b) —Is that Alex? —Yes, I think so.

“那是亚历克斯吗?”“是的,我想是的。”

5. Sure, it's the “in” thing. Like I said—recycling. (L. 64)

当然,这是时髦做法。正如我说的——变废为宝。

in 在此句中是形容词,意为“时髦的”,相当于“fashionable”。

a) That new restaurant is the *in* place to go now. 现在那家新餐馆是个时髦的去处。

b) It was an *in* thing to do. 那是件极时髦的事。

6. He said he wasn't going to get involved. (L. 85) 他说他可不想参与这事。

get/be involved (in) 意思是“使卷入,牵涉,参与”。

a) I don't want to *get involved in* this dispute. 我可不想卷入到这场争论中。

b) The young man *was involved in* robbery. 这个年青人参与了抢劫。

7. That was my intention, but I just don't have much will power—especially when it comes to salt and peppers. (L. 96 ~ 97)

我原来是这么想的,但我实在控制不住自己,尤其是涉及到盐罐胡椒瓶什么的。

when it comes to 表示“当谈到,当涉及,当提及”等意思;*to* 之后只能跟名词和动词。

a) *When it comes to* maths I know I'd better shut up.

当一谈到数学,我知道我最好闭上嘴巴。

b) Joe is not good at sports, but *when it comes to* arithmetic he is the best in the class.

乔不擅长体育,但一涉及到算术,他是全班最优秀的。

8. I expected to see the whole neighborhood here at 10 a.m. sharp. (L. 99 ~ 100)

我本来还指望在 10 点整看到所有街坊邻居呢。

sharp 在本句中作副词用,它一般放在时间名词后面,表示“正(指时刻)”。

a) I'll be there at 4 (o'clock) *sharp*. 我 4 点整到那。

b) It's ten *sharp*. Let's go. 10 点整了,我们走吧。

9. I wish I had a day off. (L. 105) 真希望我也有个休息日。

wish 或 *if only* 后面跟动词的过去时表示一种与现实相反的一种意愿。

a) I *wish* I *got* more letters. 我希望收到更多的信件。

b) I *wish* you *didn't* work so hard. 我希望你不要这样努力工作。

10. Can you change five? (Hands him a five dollar bill.) (L. 110)

你能找开 5 美元吗?(递给他一张 5 美元钞票。)

change 在此作动词用,意思是“兑换,找零钱”,有时也作名词用,表示“小额货币,零钱”。

a) Can you *change* this ten - pound note? 您能兑换这张 10 英镑的钞票吗?

b) Can you give me *change* for a one-pound note? 你能替我换一镑零钱吗?

2. The American Visitor

I . Pre-reading Questions

1. If you find a bad buy or a bank robber who is wanted by the police, what would you do?
2. Do you like to take a risk to catch a bad buy for a reward?
3. How could you identify whether a man is English or American?
4. Do you know anything about the City Bank?
5. Do you think people who have good intentions, though they may make some mistakes, should be rewarded?

II . Words with English and Chinese Definitions

1. Paul Carson [pɔ:l kɑ:sn] 保罗·卡森
2. Nora [ˈnɔ:rə] 诺拉
3. partly [ˈpɑ:tlɪ] *adv.* not completely 部分地
4. cheque [tʃek] *n.* a written order to a bank, usu. made on a specially printed sheet of paper supplied by the bank, to pay a certain sum of money from one's bank account to another person
支票
5. Margate [ˈmɑ:geɪt] 马盖特
6. Brighton [braɪtən] 布莱顿
7. seaside [ˈsi:saɪd] *n.* the edge of the sea, esp. as a holiday place 海滨
8. the City Bank 花旗银行
9. cart [kɑ:t] *n.* a usu. 2-wheeled wooden vehicle drawn by an animal, esp. a horse, and used for farming or for carrying goods 二轮运货马车, 手推车
10. Seldon [seldn] 塞尔登
11. manor [ˈmænə] *n.* a large house with land 庄园
12. Dick Lightfoot [dɪkˈlaɪftʊt] 迪克·赖特福特
13. Greece [ɡri:s] *n.* 希腊(欧洲)
14. Greek [ɡri:k] *adj.* 希腊的
15. fix [fɪks] *vt.* to fasten firmly (into the stated position) 使固定, 使牢固
16. Bognor [ˈbɒɡnə] 博格诺
17. diamond [ˈdaɪəmənd] *n.* a very hard, valuable, precious stone, usually colourless, which is used for cutting things and also in jewellery 钻石
18. Howard L. King [ˈhaʊədˈkɪŋ] 霍华德·L·金
19. banker [ˈbæŋkə] *n.* a person who owns or controls or shares in the control of a bank 银行家
20. dark-haired [ˈdɑ:kˈheəd] *adj.* with dark color of hair 黑头发的

21. the Green Springs Hotel 绿色之春旅馆

22. sign [sain] *vt.* to write (one's name) on (a written paper), esp. for official purposes, to show one's agreement, show that one is the writer, etc. 签名, 签字

23. lawyer ['lɔ:jə] *n.* a person (esp. a solicitor) whose business it is to advise people about laws and to present them in court 律师

24. Sir David Lightfoot [sə:'deivid 'laɪftʊt] 大卫·赖特福特爵士

25. reply [ri'plai] *n.* an act of replying 回答, 答复

III. Idiomatic Expressions

1. make sure 使确定, 查明

2. at present 现在, 目前

3. get (be) tired of doing sth 厌烦(做)某事

4. set free 释放

5. make trouble 制造麻烦

6. shut up 关闭, 监禁

7. shut in 把……关在屋里, 关进

8. jump to one's feet 一跃而起

9. laugh at 嘲笑

10. sign for 签收

IV. The Structure of the Text

Part 1. Introduction (From L. 1 to L. 24)

Paul and his sister Nora identified a man who was wanted by the police.

Part 2. Development (From L. 25 to L. 91)

The process of catching the wanted man:

① They followed the man to a manor and shut him in a garden-room. (From L. 25 to L. 50)

② They reported to the police and found out they made a mistake. (From L. 51 to L. 67)

③ They returned with policemen to the manor and set the man free. (From L. 68 to L. 82)

④ Later in the evening, they were sitting by the fire, unhappily. (From L. 83 to L. 92)

Part 3. Conclusion (From L. 92 to L. 122)

They got a letter and a phone call from Mr. King and they also got a reward of £ 50 from Mr. King.

Detailed Study of the Text

1. You usually do when I need it. (L. 9 ~ 10) 我一需要报纸, 你总这么干。

在肯定句中, do 常用作助动词, 为了避免重复前面已经用过的某个动词时, do 可以用来代替前句出现的谓语, 在此句中, do 代替前句中的 light the fire with it.

a) She said she'd send me a birthday present and she *did*.

她说她要寄给我一份生日礼物, 她也这样做了。

b) —Who broke the glass? —I *did* (= I broke the glass).

“谁打碎了这只杯子。” “是我打碎的。”

2. “Wanted by the police,” read Paul, “for paying bills with useless cheques at hotels and shops in Margate, Brighton and other large seaside towns.” (L. 18 ~ 19)

“警方通缉,”保罗读道,“此人在马盖特、布莱顿和其他沿海城镇用作废支票在旅馆、商店结帐。”

(1) want 在此句中的意思是“通缉”。

a) He is *wanted* by the police for robbery. 他因抢劫罪而被警方通缉。

b) He is a *wanted* man. 他是一名通缉犯。

(2) 美式英语和英式英语在很多方面都存在着差异,如:词的拼写、发音、个别词的用法,如在本课中出现的词基本是英式用语,例如:Br. E. (Shop, Cheque, Sitting room); Am. E. (Store, Check, Living room)。

3. To get our fifty pounds, we must be able to tell the police as much as possible. (L.27)

要想得到这 50 英镑,我们必须把这个人的情况尽量详细地报告给警察。

as...as possible 与 as...as one can 意思相同,表示“尽某人的能力所及,尽量,尽可能地”。

a) If you hear me call, drive up to the house *as quickly as you can*. (本课, L.40 ~ 41)

如果你听到我叫喊,赶快把车开到房子那里。

b) Please speak English *as clearly as you can*. 请把英语尽量说得清楚一点。

4. Paul stopped his own car behind an old farm-cart at the roadside, so that the man could not see him. (L.31 ~ 32)

在路边一辆旧农用车后面,保罗把自己的车停了下来,这样那个人就看不见他了。

so that 表示目的,有时 so that 之前加逗号或分号;该连词引导目的从句。so that 后面必须跟从句,而且从句中的谓语动词通常与 will/would, can/could, shall/should, may/might 连用。

a) Speak slowly, *so that* they may understand you. 说慢些,以便他们能听懂你的话。

b) Go to bed early *so that* you can get up early next morning.

早点睡觉,这样明天早晨就能起得早。

5. Paul Carson did not stop to think or to ask questions. (L.45)

保罗·卡森连想都没想,也没顾上问。

stop 后面既可带动词-ing 形式作宾语,又可带动词不定式作状语,表示目的。

a) He *stopped to talk* with me. 他停下来跟我谈话。

b) He *stopped talking*. 他停止讲话。

6. He jumped to his feet when he saw a policeman. (L.74 ~ 75)

看见警察,他霍地一下子站了起来。

to one's feet 表示“站起来”,前面的动词可以是 rise, spring, struggle, leap, stagger 等表示动作的动词,所表达的意思有相应的不同。

a) Miss Anna *struggled to her feet* after she came to herself.

当安娜小姐苏醒后,她挣扎着站起身来。

b) John *leaped to his feet* and began to applaud. 约翰一跃而起,开始鼓掌。

c) The little girl *sprang to her feet* when she saw a dog running towards her.

看见一条狗朝她跑来,小女孩一下跳了起来。

7. The newspaper man was busy writing in his notebook. (L.81)

报社记者在笔记本上飞快地写着。

形容词 busy 与动词-ing 形式连用构成 be busy doing sth., 意为“忙于做某事”。

a) The villagers *are busy fighting* drought. 村民们正忙着抗旱。

b) They *are busy themselves (in) packing up*. 他们正忙着整理行装。

8. I was going to spend those fifty pounds in Paris, says pretty dark-haired sister. (L. 86 ~ 87)

漂亮的黑发妹妹说要在巴黎花那 50 英镑。

形容词 dark-haired 是由“adj. + n. + ed.”构成的复合形容词。类似的例子有: simple-minded(头脑简单的), noble-minded(高尚的), warm-hearted(热心肠的), good-tempered(脾气好的)等。

9. Outside the door stood a boy from the Green Springs Hotel. (L.93)

门外站着一个男孩,是绿色之春旅馆的。

强调句中的状语,谓语需要移到主语的前面,形成状语前移、主谓倒装的句子结构。

a) Down *fell* the man. 那人摔倒了。

b) In the middle of the room *stood* a table. 房子中央摆放着一张桌子。

10. I may have small ears like your man in the newspaper, but my cheques are good. (L. 121 ~

122) 我的耳朵小得可能像你报纸上那个人,但我的支票是有效的。

good 在这里意为“effective in use”, “valid”(有效的)。

a) The ticket is *good* for one month. 这票一个月内有效。

b) No doubt the money is *good*. 毫无疑问,钱是真的(非伪造的货币)。

3. Ruthless

I . Pre-reading Questions

1. What do you know about New York City?
2. If your house were burgled when you were away, what measures would you take to prevent it from happening again?
3. Why some people who live in busy, dirty cities like to go to countryside for holidays?
4. Do you agree with the idea that business-men make money by taking risks?
5. How do you understand the saying “As you brew, so you must drink”?

II . Additional Information

New York City

New York City is located on the eastern coast of the United States where the Hudson River meets the Atlantic Ocean. The city's fine harbor and strategic location in the center of the great northeastern metropolitan region have helped to make New York the largest city in the United States.

New York City is the largest city in the United States and the sixth largest in the world. It is

one of the world's leading centers of business. Its many theaters, museums, and musical organizations make it one of the cultural centers of the Western Hemisphere. New York City is one of the world's biggest and busiest seaports. In its harbor stands the Statue of Liberty, a symbol of freedom to people in all parts of the world. As the headquarters of the United Nations, New York City can be called the "capital of the world."

III. Words with English and Chinese Definitions

1. **ruthless** ['ru:ðlis] *adj.* (of a person or his behaviour) very cruel; without pity (指人或其行为)残忍的,无情的
2. **Judson Webb** ['dʒʌdʒn web] 贾德森·韦伯
3. **comfortable** ['kʌmfətəbəl] *adj.* giving comfort, esp. to the body 舒适的
4. **flat** [flæt] *n.* a set of rooms esp. on one floor, including a kitchen and bathroom, usu. one of many such sets in a building or a block 公寓
5. **cottage** ['kɒtɪdʒ] *n.* a small house, esp. in the country (小型的)别墅
6. **consist** [kən'sɪst] *vi.* (of) be made up of 由……组成,由……构成
7. **fishing-rod** ['fɪʃɪŋrəd] *n.* a long thin pole of any kind such as wooden, metal, or plastic to catch fish 鱼杆
8. **personal** ['pɜːsnəl] *adj.* concerning, belonging to, or for the use of a particular person; private 私人的,个人的
9. **possession** [pə'zeʃən] *n.* a piece of personal property 所有物,财产
10. **civilization** [ˌsɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* an advanced stage of human social development with a high level of art, religion, science, government, etc. and a written language 文明,文化
11. **whiskey** ['wɪski] *n.* a type of strong alcoholic drink made from malted grain, such as barley, produced esp. in Scotland 威士忌酒
12. **invitingly** [ɪn'vaɪtɪŋli] *adv.* attractively 吸引人地
13. **Alec** ['ælik] 艾历克
14. **caretaker** ['keəteɪk] *n.* a person employed to look after a school or other usu. large public building and to be responsible for small repairs, cleaning, etc. 管理员
15. **exclaim** [ɪks'kleɪm] *vi.* (mostly used with the actual words of the speaker) to say suddenly, because of strong feeling 惊叫
16. **tablet** ['tæblɪt] *n.* a hard flat block of some substance, esp. a small round one of medicine 药片
17. **dissolve** [dɪ'zɒlv] *vi.* to cause (a solid or a gas) to become liquid by putting into liquid 溶解
18. **horror** ['hɒrə] *n.* a feeling of great shock, fear and dislike 恐惧,震惊
19. **pale** [peɪl] *adj.* (of a person's face) having less than the usual amount of colour; rather white 苍白的
20. **horrible** ['hɒrəbl] *adj.* causing horror 可怕的

21. **murder** ['mɜ:də] *n.* the crime of killing a man unlawfully 谋杀罪
22. **burglary** ['bɜ:gləri] *n.* (an example of) the crime of entering a building (esp. a home) by force with the intention of stealing 盗窃罪, 盗窃
23. **property** ['prɒpəti] *n.* that which is owned (and has some value); possession(s); land, building or both together 财产, (房)地产
24. **damage** ['dæmeɪdʒ] *n.* harm, loss 损害, 破坏
25. **rob** [rɒb] *vt.* to take the property of (a person or organization) unlawfully, with or without violence or threats 抢夺, 抢劫
26. **effort** ['efət] *n.* the use of strength; trying hard with mind or body 努力
27. **poison** ['pɔɪzən] *n.* (a) substance that harms or kills if a living animal or plant takes it in 毒药, 毒
28. **earnestness** ['ɜ:nɪstnɪs] *n.* seriousness 认真, 诚挚
29. **argue** ['ɔ:gju:] *vi.* to provide reasons for or against(sth), esp. clearly or in proper order 争论, 争辩
30. **sigh** [saɪ] *n.* an act or sound of sighing 叹息, 叹气
31. **slip** [slɪp] *vi.* to slide out of place or fall by sliding 滑倒
32. **strike** [straɪk] *vt.* to hit 撞击
33. **massive** ['mæsɪv] *adj.* of great size, strong and heavy; large and solid-seeming 大而重的, 厚实的

IV. Idiomatic Expressions

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. less than 少于 2. run off 使……流走 3. act as 充任, 担任 4. break into/in 破门而入, 非法闯入 5. by force 强行, 用武力 6. make law 制定法律 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. do damage (to) 损害 8. rob sb. of sth. 抢劫某人的东西 9. make an effort 作出努力 10. take risk 冒风险 11. make up one's mind 下决心, 决定 |
|---|---|

V. The Structure of the Text

Part 1. Introduction (From L.1 to L.9)

Judson Webb used to live in his cottage in summer, now he was packing for returning to New York.

Part 2. Development (From L.10 to L.61)

Finding one bottle of whiskey was opened, he decided to punish the thief. He dropped poisonous tablets into the bottle and put it back. His wife tried to dissuade him, but wouldn't change his mind. As he hurried to fetch hunting boots, he slipped on a stone and lose his consciousness.

Part 3. Conclusion (From L.62 to L.64)

Half-conscious, he drank the poisoned whiskey himself.

VI. Detailed Study of the Text

1. He had a comfortable flat in New York but in the summer he used to leave the dusty city and go to the country. (L.2)

在纽约他有一套舒适的公寓,但在夏天他常常离开这座肮脏的城市到乡村去。

“used to + 动词不定式”这一结构只有过去时,指过去的习惯和状态。如果说某人 used to do something,意思是不久以前他习惯于做某事,但现在已不做了。

a) He *used to smoke* a lot. 他过去吸烟很多。

b) You *used to live* in London, *usedn't* you? 你过去住在伦敦,是不是?

2. There he had a cottage which consisted of three rooms, a bathroom and a kitchen. (L.2~3) 在那儿他有一个小别墅,内有3个房间,1个浴室和1个厨房。

consist of 相当于 be made up of, be composed of, 表示“由……组成”。

a) Cake *consists of* flour, sugar, egg and other ingredients.

蛋糕由面粉、糖、鸡蛋和其他一些配料制成。

b) Water *consists of* hydrogen and oxygen. 水由氢和氧组成。

3. As he looked at the shelf of which the whiskey stood his face was serious. (L.10)

当他向放着威士忌的架子看上时,脸绷紧了。

在含有关系分句的句子中,介词可放在关系代词前或放在关系分句后。在较正式的文体中介词放在关系代词前,在英语口语中通常将关系代词省略并把介词放在关系分句后面。

a) The people *with whom* he worked regarded him as eccentric.

与他一起工作的人认为他古怪。(正式文体)

b) The people he worked *with* thought he was a bit strange.

和他一起工作的人都觉得他有点怪。(会话体)

c) This is the room *in which* Churchill was born. 邱吉尔就出生在这间屋子里。

4. It was placed invitingly in front with a whiskey glass by its side. (L.11~12)

放在酒架前部,旁边放着威士忌酒杯,看上去令人垂涎欲滴。

invitingly 或 inviting 有“吸引人的,诱人的”的意思。在本句中副词 invitingly 修饰动词 place。

a) Her clothes gave her a fresh and *inviting* appearance.

她的衣着使她显得充满活力,楚楚动人。

b) His proposal that we go skating was really *inviting*.

他建议我们去滑冰,这个建议太吸引人了。

5. Alec lived nearby and acted as caretaker. (L.15) 艾历克住在附近,照料这座别墅。

caretaker 是“n. + v. + er(-or)”型复合名词。这种复合名词的词意通常由其动宾词组的含义转化而来,如 take care (of) 为“照看”的含义。它既可指人,也可指物。类似的例子有: match-maker 红娘, ticket-collector 检票员, shopkeeper 商店店主, baby-sitter 保姆等等。

6. Helen came into the room carrying her suitcase. (L.18) 海伦拎着手提箱走了进来。