

《新概念英语》

学习丛书

《新概念英语》

经典课堂 3

柳俊彦 高宏存 等 编著

精到的课文注释
全面的词汇拓展
丰富的异同辨析
生动的语法总结

 中国人民大学出版社

《新概念英语》学习丛书

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

《新概念英语》经典课堂.3/柳俊彦,高宏存编著.
北京:中国人民大学出版社,2004
(《新概念英语》学习丛书)

ISBN 7-300-05398-X/H·437

I. 新...

II. ①柳... ②高...

III. 英语-自学参考资料

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 014455 号

《新概念英语》学习丛书

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出版发行 中国人民大学出版社
社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号 邮政编码 100080
电 话 010-62511242 (总编室) 010-62511239 (出版部)
010-62515351 (邮购部) 010-62514148 (门市部)
网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>
<http://www.ttrnet.com>(人大教研网)
经 销 新华书店
印 刷 三河汇鑫印务有限公司
开 本 787×1092 毫米 1/16 版 次 2004 年 3 月第 1 版
印 张 24 印 次 2004 年 3 月第 1 次印刷
字 数 593 000 定 价 29.00 元

序 言

21 世纪的中国，英语正越来越普及成为大众化的交流沟通工具；21 世纪的世界，英语正越来越成为各国通行的公共语言；换言之，在 21 世纪，如果掌握了英语，就可以周游天下，遍寻知音；就可以更加光大你的事业，更加辉煌你的前程。而掌握英语的关键之一，在于有一套好的教材和辅导书。《新概念英语》便是一套经久不衰，适合不同层次、不同人群使用的经典英语教材。

基于《新概念英语》的《〈新概念英语〉经典课堂》，出自长期教授《新概念英语》的名师高手，他们根据课堂教学的直接经验和一手资料，对《新概念英语》的课文进行了条分缕析的解析，对词汇进行了深入浅出的扩展，对语法进行了全面系统、丰富生动的提炼，针对练习给出了简洁标准的答案。《〈新概念英语〉经典课堂》致力于带领你顺利通过大学英语四级、六级考试，全国英语等级考试，以及全国研究生英语入学考试。

在英语学习方法花样翻新，英语学习书籍汪洋恣肆的大海里，莘莘学子们不必东奔西走，《〈新概念英语〉经典课堂》是您学习英语的不老青山，长流绿水。是为序。

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Lesson 1 A puma at large

逃遁的美洲狮

Part One Language Points

Notes on the text:

1. a puma at large 逃遁的美洲狮

at large 自由的, 未受管制的, (尤其指危险的动物) 一般的; 整个的

The country at large is hoping for great changes. 这个国家普遍希望有大的改革。

拓展搭配

large than life 不可能错误的, 实际的

in (the) large 大规模地

2. When report came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously. 当伦敦动物园接到报告说, 在伦敦以南 45 英里处发现一只美洲狮时, 这些报告并没有受到重视。

此处 that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London 是 report 的同位语从句。

spot 1) *vt.* 挑出; 看见, 认出

to spot a friend in a crowd 从一群人中认出一个朋友

- 2) *n.* 斑点; 圈点

a white dress with blue spots 有蓝色斑点的白色连衣裙

- 3) *n.* 地点, 场所

Spain is our favorite vacation spot. 西班牙是我们最喜欢的度假地点。

拓展搭配

- (1) on the spot 当地; 就地

Don't hesitate. Decide on the spot. 别犹豫, 要当机立断。

- (2) take sth. seriously 认真对待

I had warned him of the danger, but he didn't take it seriously. 我警告过他有危险, 但他没当回事。

3. However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar. 可是, 随着证据越来越多, 动物园的专家们感到有必要进行一番调查, 因为凡是声称见到过美洲狮的人所描述的情况竟出奇的相似。

however 是并列连词, 表示语义上的转折。

- (1) accumulate *vt.* 积蓄; 积攒 (派生: *n.* accumulation)

He accumulated a large fortune. 他积存了庞大的财产。

- (2) claim 1) *vt.* 声称……; 要求 (获得权利), 常常用 claim to do 或 claim (that)。

They claimed the reward. 他要求奖赏。

The lawyer claimed (that) the defendant was not guilty. 那名律师声称被告无罪。

He claimed to have seen the Mona Lisa. = He claimed (that) he had seen the Mona Lisa. 他宣称他曾经看过蒙娜丽莎。

- 2) *n.* (*pl.* claims) (应得权利的) 要求; 常常和 “for, on, to + *n.*” 连用, 表示 “……的要求”。

a claim for damages 赔偿损害的要求

Her claim on the inheritance is quite reasonable. 她要求对遗产的继承非常合理。

拓展搭配

lay claim to 对……提出权利要求

put in a claim for 申请……所有权

4. It immediately ran away when she saw it, and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered. 专家证实, 美洲狮除非被逼得走投无路, 是决不会伤人的。

- (1) will 在此作情态动词表示 “意愿”, 非将来时态的助动词。

He will never let me know he is a spy. 他永不让我知道他是个间谍。

- (2) be cornered 被逼入困境

The thief was cornered in an alley. 那小偷被逼进小巷。

- (3) unless 相当于 if...not 的意思, 但是用 unless 处都可以用 if...not, 反之则不是。

I'll be surprised if he doesn't have an accident. 如果他没发生交通事故我会感到惊奇。(此处不可以用 if...not)

- (4) confirm 1) *vt.* 证实, 确定 (和约); 批准 (条约)

The experiment confirmed his theory. 实验证实他的理论。

- 2) *vt.* 牢固 (决心; 意见)

Their advice confirmed my decision. 他们的劝告坚定了我的信心。

5. Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits. 无论它走到哪儿, 一路上总会留下一串死鹿以及死兔子之类的小动物。

a trail of 是 left 的宾语, 而 behind it 是状语, 为使句子结构紧凑, 所以置于 a trail of 前。

a trail of 一串; 一道

The truck left a trail of dust. 那辆卡车开过后扬起一道烟尘。

6. Paw prints were seen in a number of places and puma fur was found clinging to bushes.
在许多地方看见了爪印，灌木丛中也发现了粘在上面的美洲狮毛。

(1) a number of 许多

1) 后跟可数名词的复数形式，视为复数名词。

I have a number of letters to read. 我有许多信要看。

2) 为了使语义更明确，通常加 great, large, good, small, certain 等形容词。

a certain number of young women 一些年轻的女性

a small number of errors 少数的错误

拓展搭配

A person's number is up. [口] (某人) 陷入窘境。

(2) cling to (*vt.* pp *clung*) 1) 缠上；紧紧抓住

The little boy clung to his mother's skirt in fear. 那小孩害怕地紧紧抓住他母亲的裙子。

2) 坚持，墨守，抱住不放

cling to power 抓住政权

7. Several people complained of "cat-like noises" at night and a businessman on a fishing trip saw the puma up a tree. 有人抱怨说夜里听见了“像猫一样的叫声”；一位商人去钓鱼，看见那只美洲狮在树上。

complain *vi.* 抱怨，埋怨

complain to sb. of / about sth. 向某人抱怨某事

She complained to me about his bad manners. 她向我抱怨他不礼貌。

8. The experts were now fully convinced that the animal *was* a puma, but where had it come from? 专家们如今已经完全肯定那只动物就是美洲狮，但它是从哪儿来的呢？

convince *vt.* 使(某人)确信

1) convince sb. of sth. 使某人相信某事

I tried to convince them of his innocence. 我设法使他们相信他清白无辜。

2) convince sb. that... 使某人相信某事

Her smile convinced him that she was happy. 她的微笑使他确信她快乐。

3) convince sb. to do 说服某人去做……

We convinced him to go by car. 我们说服他开车去。

9. As no puma had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of private collector and somehow managed to escape. 由于全国动物园没有一家报告丢了美洲狮，因此那只美洲狮一定是某位私人收藏家豢养的，不知怎么设法逃出来了。

(1) must have been 表示对过去的肯定判断

They must have seen a film the day before yesterday. 他们前天一定看了一场电影。

(2) in the possession of 属于；为……所有(主语是物)。而 in possession of 的主语是人。

He is in lawful possession of a shotgun. 他合法持有猎枪。

The rare stamp is in the possession of an unknown collector. 那珍奇的邮票为一位不知名的收藏家所有。

10. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside. 想到在宁静的乡村里有一头危险的野兽继续逍遥流窜, 真令人担心。

此句是 it 引导的形式主语, 真正的主语是 that 从句, 此情况有时会是动词不定式, 有时会是动名词短语。

It is difficult to know what they reported. 他们的报告令人费解。(动词不定式作逻辑主语)

It is no use talking to him about it. 和他讲此事无用。(动名词作逻辑主语)

异同辨析

1. spot, find, find out, discover

spot “发现”, 强调结果, 文学色彩较浓。

find 强调发现的结果。

find out “查出事情真相”。

discover “重大事情的发现”。

spot 1) *vt.* 找出, 辨出, 认出, 瞥见

A tall man is easy to spot in the crowd. 高个子的人在人群中容易被认出。

She has an eye for spotting mistakes. 她能找出错误。

- 2) *n.* 斑点

beauty spot 美人痣

There is a beauty spot on her face. 她脸上有颗美人痣。

on the spot 现场

The police caught the thief on the spot. 小偷被警察当场抓获。

an on-the-spot report 一份现场报告

scenic spot 风景点

2. hunt, run after, seek, chase, pursue

hunt *vi.*, *vt.* 打猎追捕 (猎物) 作为食物或作为体育运动

Wolves hunt in packs. 狼是成群猎食的。

I hunted for my book everywhere. 我到处找我的书。

We've been hunting for the lost boy all over. 我们一直在到处找那个失踪的男孩。

run after 追, 追求

seek *vt.*, *vi.* 追求 (真理, 理想)

chase *vt.* 追赶

The Johnson's cat likes to chase the mice as if it were playing with them. 约翰逊家的猫喜欢追逐老鼠, 好像它在跟它们闹着玩似的。

pursue 与 seek 可以互换

pursue lofty political goals 追求崇高的政治目标

Grammar:

同位语从句的功能

同位语从句就是在复合句中作名词的同位语的名词性从句。

同位语从句对于名词进行进一步解释，说明名词的具体内容，一般由 that 引导，例如：

The king's decision that the prisoner would be set free surprised all the people. 国王将释放那名犯人的决定使许多人惊奇。

The order that all the soldiers should stay still is given by the general. 将军下令让所有士兵原地不动。

同位语在句子中的位置：

同位语从句有时可以不紧跟在它所说明的名词后面，而是被别的词隔开。例如：

He got the news from Mary that the sports meeting was put off. 他从玛丽那里得知运动会将延期。

同位语从句与定语从句的区别：

(1) 定语从句中的 that 既代替先行词，同时又在从句中作某个成分（主语或宾语），而同位语从句中的 that 是连词，只起连接主句与从句的作用，不充当句中任何成分。

(2) 定语从句是形容词性的，其功能是修饰先行词，对先行词加以限定，描述它的性质或特征；同位语从句是名词性的，其功能是对名词进行补充说明。例如：

The news that he told me is that Tom would go abroad next year. 他告诉我的消息是汤姆明年将出国。（第一个 that 引导的从句是定语从句，that 在从句中作宾语）

The news that Tom would go abroad is told by him. 汤姆将出国的消息是他讲的。（同位语从句，that 在句中不作任何成分）

Part Two Language Practice

Key to the exercises:

I. 难点练习答案

A 1. at 2. to 3. to 4. in 5. on

B 1. He is the man we have heard so much about.

2. The shelf you put those books on has collapsed.

3. Who (m) did you receive a letter from?

4. This is the road we came by.

5. Where is the pencil you were playing with?

II. 多项选择题答案

1. d 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. b 7. d 8. d 9. c 10. b 11. b 12. a

Lesson 2 Thirteen equals one

十三等于一

Part One Language Points

Notes on the text:

1. Our vicar is always raising money for one cause or another, but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock repaired. 我们教区的牧师总是为各种各样的事筹集资金, 但始终未能筹足资金把教堂的钟修好。

(1) raise *vt.* 1) 召集, 筹集

The king raised an army. 国王召集起一只军队。

2) 提起, 举起, 使升高

I raised my hat. 我举起自己的帽子。

(2) manage to do 指“设法做成某事”, 侧重指努力做并有了成功的结果, 相当于 succeed in。

Old John managed to send his son to school. 老约翰设法使孩子上了学。

(3) to have the church clock repaired 中 have sth. done 有两种含义, 一为“请别人做某事”, 如果是自己来做这件事, 则应该是 do sth.; 另一种含义为“承受外界或某事的后果”。

He had his arm broken in the match. 他在比赛中把手臂折断了。

2. The big clock which used to strike the hours day and night was damaged many years ago and has been silent ever since. 教堂的钟很大, 以前不分昼夜打点报时, 但在很多年前遭到毁坏, 从此便无声无息了。

strike 1) *vi.*, *vt.* (指时间) 由时钟鸣报出

The clock struck five (o'clock). 时钟敲五点。

2) *vt.* (比较正式) 打, 击, 撞

She struck him with her hand. 她用手打了他。

3) *vi.* 猛烈攻击, 袭击

He leapt back as the animal struck. 就在野兽向他扑来时, 他向后跑开了。

3. One night, however, our vicar woke up with a start; the clock was striking the hours! 一天夜里, 我们的牧师突然被惊醒了, 大钟又在“打点”报时了!

(1) wake up 睡醒, 醒来, 唤醒

Wake up, Jimmy, it's 7:00! 醒醒, 吉米, 七点了!

(2) with a start 由于受到惊吓

I woke up with a start when the alarm rang. 闹钟把我惊醒了。

4. Armed with a torch, the vicar went up into the clock tower to see what was going on. 牧师拿着一支电筒走上钟楼想去看看究竟发生了什么事情。

Armed with a torch 为过去分词作状语。分词短语作状语时, 它的逻辑主语通常是句子的主语, 这一点要特别注意。

Seeing from the hill, you can see the whole city. 从山顶上可以看到整座城市。

Heated to 100°C, water will boil. 水烧到 100°C, 就会沸腾。

5. In the torchlight, he caught sight of a figure whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer. 借着电筒光, 他看见一个人, 马上认出那是本地杂货店店主比尔·威尔金斯。

(1) catch sight of 看见, 发现

I suddenly caught sight of her in the crowd. 我突然在人群中看见了她。

拓展搭配

catch one's breath (由于害怕, 吃惊等而) 屏息; 缓口气, 歇口气

The news was so unexpected I caught my breath out of shock. 这消息太出乎意料了, 我吓得一下子喘不过气来。

Let me sit down to catch my breath. 让我坐下来喘口气吧。

(2) recognize *vt.* 1) (辨) 认出

I recognized Mary in the photograph. 我在照片上认出了玛丽。

2) 承认

They refused to recognize their government. 他们拒绝承认他们的政府。

6. "Whatever are you doing up here Bill?" asked the vicar in surprise. "你究竟在这上面干什么, 比尔?" 牧师惊讶地问。

(1) whatever *pron.* 表示惊讶, 相当于 what (什么)。

Look at that strange animal! Whatever is it? 瞧那只奇怪的动物, 究竟是什么呀?

(2) up *adv.* 在上面较高处, 在上边

John's up in his bedroom. 约翰在楼上他的卧室里。

拓展搭配

What's up? (不好的事) 出了什么事?

What's up? Why are they crying? 出了什么事? 他们为什么在哭?

7. I've been coming up here night after night for weeks now. 好几个星期了, 我天天夜里到钟楼上来了。

(1) I've been coming up 为现在完成进行时, 表示动作从过去某一时间开始一直延续

到现在或离现在不远的时间。

He is ill. He's been lying in the bed for three weeks. 他生病卧床三个星期了。

(2) come up

1) 引起注意, 得到考虑

Your question came up at the meeting. 你的问题在会上提出来讨论了。

2) (尤指意想不到地) 发生

I'll let you know if anything comes up. 如果发生什么事, 我会告诉你的。

3) 走近; 走到跟前; 接近

He came up and asked me if I knew the time. 他走到我跟前来问我几点了。

8. Still, I'm glad the bell is working again. 不过, 钟又能报时了, 我还是很高兴的。

(1) still 是连词, 等于 "even so, in spite of that", 为 "可是, 然而" 的意思。

(2) work *vi.* 1) (计划, 机器或活动的部分) 运作, 运转, 起作用; 进行顺利

Does this light work? 这盏灯亮吗?

2) 做工作, 从事劳动; 做事; 干活; 付出劳动

I'm working on a new book. 我正在写一本书。

I spent the whole weekend working in the garden. 我整个周末都在花园里干活。

9. Thirteen is not as good as one, but it's better than nothing. 13下是不如1下好, 但总比1下也不敲强。

as good as 1) 和……一样好

2) as 引导比较状语从句, 从句中第一个 as 为副词, 第二个 as 是连词, 从句与主句相同部分常可以省略。

He spoke as loud as to be heard by all his classmates. 他讲话声这样大, 是为了让全班的同学都能听到。

She is not as clever as I thought. 她没有我想像的那么聪明。

拓展搭配

as long as 只要

We must study as long as we are alive. 我们必须活到老学到老。

as far as 远至, 直到, 至于

As far as I know that's true. 据我所知, 那是真的。

as soon as possible 尽快

Come here as soon as possible. 尽快到这里来。

异同辨析

used to do

be used to sth. /doing sth.

get used to sth. /doing sth.

be used for sth.

The big clock which used to strike the hours day and night was damaged many years ago and has been silent ever since. 教堂的钟很大，以前不分昼夜打点报时，但在很多年以前遭到毁坏，从此便无声无息了。

used to do 意为一种过去经常做的某动作或过去存在的某状态，实际为现在不这样了。

He used to write with his left hand. 他过去用左手写字。

be used to sth. / doing sth. 意为“习惯于某事或做某事”；to 是介词。

He is now used to the Chinese food. 他现在习惯了中国的食物。

get used to sth. / doing sth. 意为“变得习惯于某事或干某事”；指从不习惯到习惯的变化。其中 to 是介词。

You must get used to foreign customs if you want to settle down there. 你如果想在外国定居，就必须习惯那里的习俗。

注意：以下词组与 be used to doing 的区别：

be used to do sth. 意为“被用来做某事”，是动词 use 的被动语态形式。

Water can be used to produce electricity. 水能被用来发电。

be used in doing sth. 意为“在干某事中被使用”。

Dictionaries are very often used in our learning foreign languages. 学习外语中，词典是经常被使用的。

be used for sth. 意为“被用于做某事”。

The room is used for smoking. 这房间是用来吸烟的。

Grammar:

“You certainly did give me a surprise.” “你确实使我大吃了一惊。”

do, does, did (助动词) 可用来强调主要动词，表示确定或一定，可译作“的确，务必”。朗读时需重读。

You do look well today. 你今天看上去气色的确很好。

She does love skating. 她的确喜爱滑冰。

I did forget your birthday. 我确实把你的生日给忘记了。

注意：do 可强调联系动词 be，但仅限于祈使句。

Do be on time. 务必准时。

Do be careful when you cross the street. 过马路时务必（千万）要小心。

Part Two Language Practice

Key to the exercises:

I. 关键句型练习答案（略）

II. 难点练习答案

1. in a hurry 2. in the end 3. in sight 4. in ink, in pencil 5. in common 6. in tears

III. 多项选择题答案

1. d 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. d 6. b 7. c 8. a 9. b 10. a 11. a 12. c

Lesson 3 An unknown goddess

无名女神

Part One Language Points

Notes on the text:

1. An American team explored a temple which stands in an ancient city on the promontory of Ayia Irini. 一个美国考古队在阿伊亚·依里尼海角的一座古城里考察了一座庙宇。

(1) stand 1) *vi.*, *vt.* 处于(某位置)

The table stood in the corner. 桌子在角落里。

He stood the clock on the shelf. 他把时钟放到搁架上。

2) *vi.* 处于(某种状况)

If we stand together, we will get what we want. 如果我们团结一致, 我们就会得到我们想要的东西。

3) *vt.* 经得起, 承受, 忍耐, 忍受

I can't stand whisky. 我对付不了威士忌。

This work will hardly stand close examination. 这样的作品经不起仔细检查。

拓展搭配

know how / where one stands (with someone) 知道某人对别人的看法如何

She always says that she thinks, so you always know where you stand with her. 她总是想什么就说什么, 所以你随时可以了解到她对你有什么看法。

Stand and deliver. 站住! 留下值钱的东西!

(2) promontory *n.* 海角

2. The city at one time must have been prosperous, for it enjoyed a high level of civilization. 这座古城肯定一度很繁荣, 因为它曾享有高度的文明。

(1) at one time 1) 同时。可与 at a time 互换。

Don't attend to two things at one time. 不要一心二用。

2) 曾经, 一度。主要与过去时态连用。

(2) enjoy *vt.* 1) 享受, 享有