



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

★ 教育部大学外语推荐教材

新视野

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

读写教程 教师用书

<http://www.nhce.edu.cn>

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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新视野大学英语

读写教程 教师用书 3

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前 言

大学英语的发展历程,可追溯到20世纪80年代初期。我国的外语教育家们博采古今中外之长,精心研究,推出了《大学英语教学大纲》和大学英语四、六级考试,编写了一套套各具特色的精品教材,创造了大学英语教学蓬勃发展、满园春色的今天!

新旧世纪的交替,不是一个简单的更迭,而是事物不断发展、循序渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点,新的追求,新的开拓。在教育战线上,我们看到了宏伟壮观的“面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划”、“新世纪高等教育改革工程”、“新世纪网络课程建设工程”等一系列新世纪的大手笔。

“新世纪网络课程建设工程”是经国务院批准的、由教育部实施的“面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划”的重点工程。“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划用两年左右的时间,建设200门左右的基础性网络课程。《新视野大学英语》便是其中之一,它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗,沐浴着新世纪的曙光,带着思索与遐想,来到了大学英语教师和学生的身旁。它是教育部普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材,也是教育部大学外语推荐教材。我们作为《新视野大学英语》的作者,怀着无限的诚挚,愿与广大高校英语界的同仁们共同探讨大学英语再上一个新台阶的思路。

一、《新视野大学英语》的探索

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个向同仁学习的过程,一个上下求索的过程。这种探索主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 传统的课本与光盘、网络课程

《新视野大学英语》这套教材同步提供课本、光盘与网络课程。传统的课本是几千年文化的承袭,为人类培养了一代又一代的社会栋梁。课本有其特有的编写体系,摈弃课本会严重影响长期形成的教学理念。课本仍然是不可取代的、行之有效的根本性教学工具。课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于拓宽教学内容,使教学内容可以从课本开始,通过因特网这一媒介,延伸到多元化的信息世界;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于广大教师对教与学的思维转化和手段更新,使传统的“灌注式教学”能逐步演化到自主选择、参与式的教学;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,会引起教学模式的转变,既可以实现由教师现场指导的实时同步学习,也可以实现在教学计划指导下的非实时自学,还可以实现通过使用电子邮件、网上讨论区、网络通话等手段的小组合作型学习等。

2. 课堂教学与网络教学

《新视野大学英语》不仅继承了传统课堂教学的优良传统,还兼有网络课程的许多长处:不仅包括教学内容的传输,还有学生学业管理模块;不仅跟踪学生的学与练的过程,还自动记录学习的情况,提供平时学习成绩的查询。此外,网络课程还为教师提供了试题库及实施考试的工具和环境。《新视野大学英语》充分利用了网络实时和异时交互的工具,在网络课件内量身定做了自己的网上讨论区和电子邮件及邮件列表系统,使学生在《新视野大学英语》网站上方便快捷地实现互动交流,开展小组合作型学习。然而这一切只是对课堂教学的延伸、补充和加强,绝对不是取代课堂教学。面对面的课堂教学仍然是师生交互的重要手段。在网络课程内容日益丰富的情况下,教师应适量减少内容的重复讲解,同时要加强面授形式的课堂教学与辅导。

3. 基本教学内容与教学内容的拓宽

《新视野大学英语》的网络课程提供了极为详尽的教学内容,其中包含了传统教学模式中最基本的东西。同时,网络课程还提供了网上工具,便于教师自行制作教案或修改网络已提供的教案,以便丰富和完善教学内容。此外,网络课程还利用互联网的便捷,提供了与课文内容相关的网址,为学生提供了个性化学习的空间。但有一点不可忽视,即面对基本教学内容与拓宽的教学内容之间的选择,教师应以基本教学内容作为教学的主战场。

4. 语言学理论与教学实践

从20世纪80年代开始,许多语言学、应用语言学的著作开始被陆续引进我国,广大高校英语教师在教学实践的同时,潜心研读理论,主动将理论应用于教学实践和教学科研。《新视野大学英语》的编委在设计、编写和制作的过程中,就十分注意理论对实践的指导作用。

著名的语言学家Widdowson指出:“以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法,即把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。”他又指出,“从课堂教学的角度来说,尽管在课堂中有些练习或活动可能会侧重于某一种技能的训练,可是其成功往往需要学习者使用到其他的交际技能。”《新视野大学英语》就体现了这样一种以应用为本,听、说、读、写多位一体的教材设计理念,把提高学生综合应用能力放在首位。其配套的《读写教程》与《听说教程》在内容上联系紧密,听、说、读、写练习互为补充,浑然一体。

根据第二语言或外语习得理论,阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题:课文过长,会造成课堂教学操作上的困难;课文过短,会使生词相对集中,生词量过多,造成学习者理解上的困难,而频繁的查阅生词会挫伤学习者的阅读积极性。《新视野大学英语》对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制,如《读写教程》一级的课文一般在700词左右,《读写教程》二级的课文在800词左右,《读写教程》三、四级的课文在900词左右,快速阅读则每篇控制在300词左右。每篇课文出现的单词的数量控制在课文总词量的5%至7%左右。

A *University Grammar of English* 的作者之一 Quirk 曾经指出:“我们的眼光……应该重点放在词汇的共核上,该共核构成了任何英语语体——无论多么专业的语体——的主要部分。不掌握词汇的共核,对于任何语体来说,都无法达到比学舌水平稍好一点的流利程度。”著名的语言学家、Cobuild 系列词典的主编 John Sinclair 也提出:“在没有特定指导方针的前提下,我们可以建议任何英语学习者把学习的重点放在:(a)语言中的最常见词形;(b)词汇的核心用法;(c)它们构成的典型组合搭配。”《新视野大学英语》教材的编写也体现了对核心词汇的关注和重视,《新视野大学英语》第一级的起点为1,800单词,在1~4级教材中覆盖全部的核心词汇四级词汇,在5~6级教材中覆盖全部的六级词汇。

语言学家Harmer指出:“如果我们希望学生学到的语言是在真实生活中能够使用的语言,那么在教材编写中接受性技能和产出性技能的培养也应该像在生活中那样有机结合在一起,注重各分项能力训练之间的衔接和互补及篇章层次上的一体化技能培训,孤立地发展某项技能显然是荒谬的。”《新视野大学英语》所有栏目和练习的编写,均紧扣课文进行,彼此衔接和补充。语篇分析、写作、阅读技能、内容概要等全部取材于课文。我们认为课文是最佳的语篇分析素材和写作范本,也是阅读技能分析和操练的素材。

5. 教学与测试

测试是教学的重要检测和评估手段。测试理论与实践的发展,为我们提供了各种不同性质、不同目的测试。在教学过程中,我们选择以学业测试为主线,引导学生在教材学习上

多下功夫。《新视野大学英语》同步提供了每级教材的试题库。教师可以根据教学进度和学生的学习情况,选择某一个或几个单元,选择某一个或几个题型作为测试内容。测试的时间也可以根据需要进行五分钟的小测验,或两个小时的综合测试。教师既可以从题库中选择试题,也可以删改或增加试题。试题库提供的试题可以在学校局域网上进行测试,组织几个甚至更多的教室同步测试,也可以在不联网的情况下组织测试,或在计算机上实现无纸化测试。当然也允许教师从试题库获取试卷、录音,在打印之后,用传统的方式组织小测验或测试。

6. 教学与科研

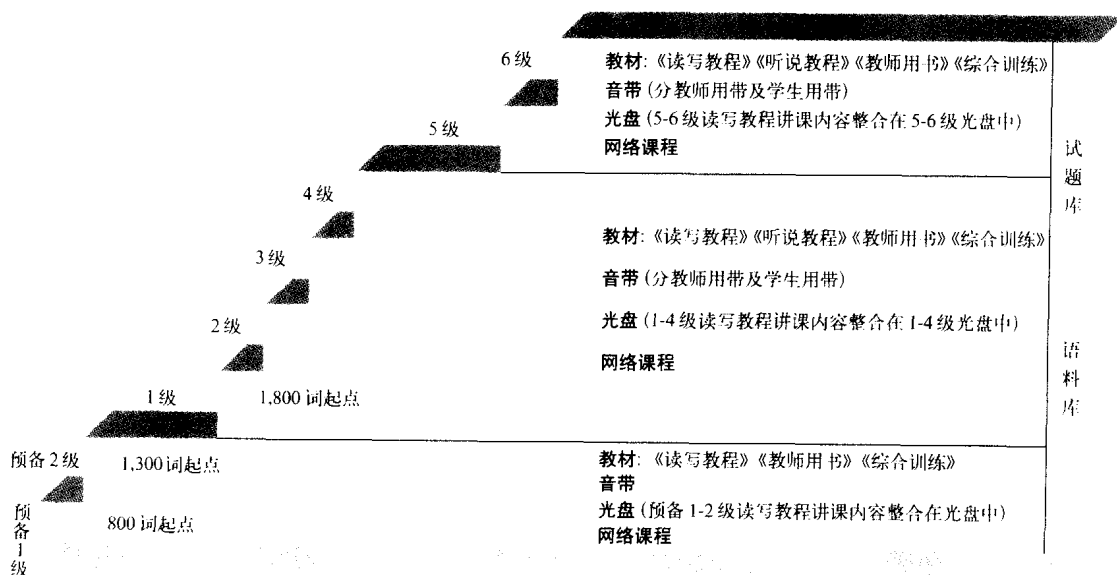
《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个教学与科研相结合的探索过程,反过来它又为高校外语教学科研提供了交流和探讨的园地。在编写过程中,我们同时设计和制作了配套专用的语料库。根据目前情况,估计语料库的最终规模可达到150万词左右,相当于国外著名的Brown和LOB语料库的最初规模,也相当于最近国外学术界推出的Cobuild TEFL的规模,可以适用于各种不同用途的研究。语料库的建立既为本套教材的编写提供了素材,也为对本套教材作评估的有识之士提供了依据。

7. 《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《综合训练》的关系

《新视野大学英语》的《读写教程》以题材为中心组织单元,但每个单元的三篇课文的体裁形式不一定完全相同。《听说教程》配合《读写教程》的中心话题展开并组织听、说训练,《综合训练》则配合《读写教程》对词汇、语法、结构、翻译、阅读等多方面提供进一步操练的内容。《新视野大学英语》通过《读写教程》这一主线,以培养读、写、译的能力为主,同时结合《听说教程》与《综合训练》,全面培养听、说、读、写、译的能力。

二、《新视野大学英语》的框架结构

《新视野大学英语》拥有课本、光盘与网络课程三种不同的载体,既可以选择使用,也可以组合使用。《新视野大学英语》的主教材每一级分别有《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《综合训练》以及《教师用书》。现把《新视野大学英语》全套教材的框架结构图示如下:



注:试题库只以软件包形式向使用院校或单位提供。

三、《新视野大学英语》的编写和制作队伍

《新视野大学英语》项目总负责人、教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语》顾问有胡文仲、杨惠中、汪榕培、Frank Borchardt(美国)、Joyce Wilkinson(加拿大)。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的单位有：上海交通大学、清华大学、东北大学、哈尔滨工业大学、同济大学、北京师范大学、华东理工大学、北京理工大学、北方交通大学、上海大学、上海师范大学、北京工业大学、天津大学、南开大学、石油大学等。

《新视野大学英语》编委会成员有(以姓氏笔画为序)：王亚平、王基鹏、王焱华、毛忠明、许建平、李思国、乔梦铎、辛丁、陈永捷、吴江、吴树敬、陆伟忠、汪家树、罗立胜、金启军、周国强、周俊英、郑树棠、胡全生、顾大喜、徐玲、徐钟、黄跃华、嵇纬武。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的有全国十余所大学的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师。

新世纪的到来标志着一个新的开端。《新视野大学英语》带给我们的是辛勤的耕耘，无尽的探索。它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗，需要我们去灌溉和呵护；它提供给广大教师的是教学、实践、再创造、再发展的园地。岁月的交替，不是我们追求的终结，而是新的追求的开始，《新视野大学英语》在实践中能否成功，关键在于我们是否辛勤地付出。我们愿以自己的汗水来浇灌这块园地的鲜花，使之更加绚丽多彩。

《新视野大学英语》编委会

2002年12月

编写及使用说明

本书是《新视野大学英语: 读写教程 3》的教师用书, 内容包括 1-10 单元的教学内容、练习答案和课文翻译等, 教师可选择使用。

《新视野大学英语: 读写教程 3》教师用书每单元由以下三部分组成:

Part I

1. 背景材料 (Background Information): 与课文内容相关的人物、英美文化、社会生活以及风土人情等背景知识介绍。在可能的情况下提供 web sites 供查阅或拓宽教学内容。凡 web sites 出现更名、取消等情况, 我们将在网络课程中以适当形式通知教师和学生。同时欢迎使用本教程的师生把 web sites 变化的最新情况在布告栏告诉大家。

2. 教学内容提示: 包括课文难点注释 (Detailed Study of the Text)、结构分析 (Text Structure Analysis)、阅读技能 (Reading Skills)、语法要点以及句型、习语使用和例证等, 供教师选择使用。

Part II

提供《读写教程 3》全部的练习答案或参考答案, 以及预备活动 (Pre-reading Activity) 的教学提示。对于搭配 (Collocation) 练习, 不仅提供答案, 还标明该搭配在《新视野大学英语》配套语料库中的出现情况。

Part III

提供《读写教程 3》课文 A、B、C 篇的参考译文。

《新视野大学英语: 读写教程 3》教师用书同步配有光盘、网络课程, 还配有教师用录音带。

《新视野大学英语》总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语: 读写教程 3》教师用书由上海交通大学胡全生担任主编, 参加编写的主要人员有上海交通大学周洁、林玉珍、邵瑛、吴颀、索宇环、左克文、冯宗祥、赵勇、管博, 石油大学王基鹏、徐淑仙、连松青、孙秀丽、冯晓梅, 华东理工大学王亚平、陆伟忠等。光盘与网络课程的制作由北方交通大学辛丁等负责, 顾问 Frank Borchardt (美国) 参与设计。由郑树棠与美籍专家 William Bruce 审定全稿。

在材料整理和计算机处理方面, 上海交通大学陈庆昌、王秀文、朱一凡、杨敏敏、胡海燕、阮晓辉、孙华萍等做了大量工作, 在此一并表示感谢。

正如前言所述, 《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写、制作过程是一个探索的过程, 其中不足之处定然不少, 诚挚地欢迎广大使用本教材的教师和学生给予批评和指正。

编者
2002 年 12 月

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UNIT 1

PART I

▼ UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING

Section A

The Expensive Fantasy of Lord Williams

Background Information ▼

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, popularly, 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/irishr1ep.asp> for more information. The web page at <http://www.terrorismanswers.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>.

Detailed Study of the Text ▼

1. Tomintoul, Scotland — On Saturday night at The Grouse's Nest ... (Para. 1)

At the beginning of a news report we usually have the name of the place where the event took place. For example:

New York — On Tuesday afternoon, September 11, 2001, ...

Notice the sentences in the text are relatively long, which is typical of news report.

2. ... 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.

3. ... they're still willing to **raise a glass** or two **to** "Lord Williams", ... (Para.1)

raise a glass to: express good wishes to

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，我们举杯向他祝福。

I think we should **raise a glass to** our hostess. 我想我们应该举杯向女主人祝福。

4. ... though now his title **prompts** laughter. (Para.1)

prompt: v. be the cause of

The need for the villagers to control their own fate has **prompted** a new plan. 村民需要掌握自己的命运，这便引出了一项新计划。

The sight of the ships **prompted** thoughts of his distant home. 见到那些船，他想起了遥远的家乡。

a. acting or done quickly or at the right time

A **prompt** action is done without any delay. 迅速的行动完成得很果断。

You have been so **prompt** in carrying out all these commissions. 所有这些任务你都完成得很迅速。

We don't worry because they were always so **prompt** with their rental payment. 我们不用担心，因为他们交付房租向来不拖拉。

5. There are those ... the soft-spoken, wealthy noble who arrived in 1986 with his well-dressed wife. (Para. 2)

Notice that the sentence suggests some villagers were doubtful about the identity of Anthony Williams although many were happy with him.

6. ... the soft-spoken, **wealthy** noble who arrived in 1986 ... (Para.2)

wealthy: a. rich

He married a **wealthy** widow. 他娶了个有钱的寡妇。

The **wealthy** are people who are very rich. 富有者是非常有钱的人。

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

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

8. And there are others who say their **suspensions** were aroused over time, ... (Para. 3)

suspicion: n. an act of suspecting or the state of being suspected

She is under **suspicion** of murder. 她涉嫌谋杀。

If there is **suspicion** of someone, people do not trust him or consider him to be reliable. 如果有人涉嫌，人们便不信任他，或认为他不可靠。

I was always regarded in the Army with a certain amount of **suspicion** because of my left-wing tendencies. 因为我有左翼倾向，所以在军队里一向受到很多怀疑。

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

arouse: v. make active; excite

He **aroused** her mothering instincts. 他激起了她的母性本能。

It's good to have some pepper to **arouse** the appetite. 先吃点辣椒开开胃不错。

10. ... Mr. Williams, who appeared on weekends turned out in fine suits, bought up property after property, ... (Para. 3)

Meaning: ... who appeared on weekends dressed in fine suits, bought all the property that was available over and over again ...

11. ... Mr. Williams, who appeared on weekends **turned out** in fine suits, ... (Para. 3)

turn out: dress (someone or oneself) well 打扮得好

— Mrs. Greenwood **turns** her girls **out** well, doesn't she? 格林伍德夫人将女儿们打扮得很好, 是不是?

— Yes, they always look well **turned out**. 是的, 她们总是看上去漂漂亮亮的。

12. ... **bought up** property after property, ... (Para. 3)

buy up: buy all that is available

All the new rice transplanters were quickly **bought up** the day they were offered for sale. 所有的新型水稻插秧机在出售的当天就很快被买光了。

The mention of price rises sent citizens out to the shops to **buy up** as much as they could. 听人说要涨价, 市民们走出家门, 到商店大量抢购商品。

The tickets will be on sale from somewhere else because the agencies have **bought them up**. 票将在别的地方出售, 因为在这里代理人把它买空了。

13. ... providing such a large injection of cash into the village that he single-handedly brought the community back to life. (Para. 3)

Meaning: ... investing so much money in the village that he alone brought pleasure and happiness to the village that was once lifeless.

14. ... such a large **injection** of cash ... (Para.3)

injection: *n.*

- 1) (*figurative*) the act of providing more money or resources

An **injection** of cash is needed to fund some of these projects. 需要投入现金以给其中的某些项目提供资金。

The company is hoping to obtain a \$259 million cash **injection** from the government. 公司希望政府提供 2.59 亿美元的现金。

- 2) the act of putting a medicine into the body using a needle

They gave me an **injection** to help me sleep. 为了助我入睡, 他们给我打了一针。

It has to be given by **injection**, usually twice a day. 此药需要注射, 通常每日两次。

15. ... he single-handedly **brought** the community back **to life**. (Para. 3)

bring ... to life: give liveliness to ...

His lectures on the subject really **brought it to life**. 他确实把这个题目讲活了。

A great actor can **bring** a fictional character **to life**. 一个优秀的演员能把虚构的人物演得有声有色。

16. 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.

17. ... **living out** a fantasy that ... (Para.4)

Meaning: ... having his dream that ...

live out: do or experience

If you **live out** a dream, fantasy, or idea, you do the things that you have thought about. 如果你实践一种梦想、幻想或想法，那你是在做你想过的事。

He began **living out** his rock 'n' roll fantasy during his last year in law school. 在法学院的一年里，他就开始实践他的摇滚梦了。

I suppose some people create an idea of who they want to be, and then they **live it out**. 我以为，有些人是先想像自己是什么人，然后实现这一想法。

18. ... living out a **fantasy** that ... (Para.4)

fantasy: *n.* (sth. made through) imagination

The story is a **fantasy**. 这故事是虚构的。

He lives in a world of **fantasy**. 他生活在幻想的世界里。

His mind is full of **fantasies** of romance. 他脑子里充满了浪漫的幻想。

19. ... **paying for it** by stealing the funds from Scotland Yard. (Para. 4)

paying for it: paying for the fantasy

Here "it" refers to "a fantasy".

20. ... a regretful Mr. Williams, ... (Para. 5)

Meaning: Now Mr. Williams, who was no longer "Lord Williams", felt regretful about what he had done.

21. ... 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

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

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

22. ... was **brought into court** and ... (Para. 5)

bring ... into court: make a charge against sb.

He was **brought into court** for murder. 他因谋杀而被控告。

court: *n.* a room or building in which law cases can be heard and judged

the Supreme People's **Court** 最高人民法院

appear in **court** 出庭

The prisoner was brought to **court** for trial. 囚犯被带到法庭受审。

The case was settled out of **court**. 该案庭外解决。

Court is now adjourned. 现在休庭。

23. And now that he has fallen upon dark days at least some villagers are sticking by him. (Para. 6)

Meaning: Seeing that he is now experiencing a difficult period, some villagers are still giving him their support.

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

now that: *conj.* seeing that; inasmuch as; since

Now that you are older, you should know better. 你长大了, 该懂事了。

Now you mention it, I do remember. 你提起它, 我就想起来了。

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.

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

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

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".)

26. ... at least some villagers are **sticking by** him. (Para. 6)

stick by: continue to give help or support; be loyal to (someone)

I'd like to thank my friends who **stuck by** me during the difficult times. 我想感谢我的朋友, 他们在我困难的时候支持了我。

She **stuck by** Bob when he was in trouble. 鲍勃遇上麻烦时她支持了他。

His family can be trusted to **stick by** him whatever happens. 无论发生什么事, 都可相信他家里人会支持他。

Note that the phrase is not used in passive voice.

27. I found him a very charming man, very friendly, **considerate** ... (Para. 7)

considerate: *a.* thoughtful of the rights or feelings of others

a very **considerate** young man 一个非常体贴人的年轻人

He is **considerate** towards old people. 他很体贴老年人。

I've always understood one should try and be **considerate** of other people. 我一向明白, 人应该努力体谅他人。

I think he's the most charming, most **considerate** man I've ever known. 我认为他是我所认识的人中最可爱、最体贴的人。

28. ... **mislead** people like that. (Para. 7)

Meaning: ... cause people to think mistakenly of him in such a way.

mislead: *v.* cause to think or act mistakenly

Jack was furious with his London doctors for having **misled** him. 杰克对他的伦敦医生很生气, 因为他们误导了他。

Mr. Kennedy accused him of **misleading** Parliament. 肯尼迪先生指责他误导了国会。

Her appearance **misled** him; he thought she was young, but she wasn't. 她的外貌误导了他: 他以为她很年轻, 事实并非如此。

Don't let his friendly words **mislead** you into trusting him. 别让他的甜言蜜语骗取了你的信任。

29. ... **mislead** people **like that**. (Para. 7)

like that: in such a way

Do they always dance **like that** in France? 他们在法国一向这样跳舞吗?

30. A lot of the properties were beautifully restored. (Para. 7)

Meaning: A lot of buildings he bought were marvelously brought back to their original conditions.

31. A lot of the properties were beautifully **restored**. (Para. 7)

restore: *v.* bring back to a former or normal condition

restore a painting 修复一幅画

restore a person to consciousness 恢复某人的知觉

The old house has been **restored**. 这栋旧房子修复了。

He is **restored** to health. 他恢复了健康。

32. A few doors down the square, **barber** Donald Corr sat inside his shop and ... (Para. 8)

barber: *n.* a person (usually a man) who cuts men's hair and shaves them

Compare:

hairdresser: a person who shapes the hair (especially of women) into a style by cutting, setting, etc., and who usu. works in a shop

33. **Christ**, he wouldn't have gotten it back in 100 years. (Para. 8)

Christ: *int. (informal.)* also Jesus Christ, Jesus (used before a whole phrase or sentence to show unwelcome surprise, or used before *no* or *yes* to add force)

Christ! I've forgotten the keys! 天哪，我竟忘了拿钥匙！

Christ, no! 不，决不！

34. Most of it came from a secret fund that had been placed under his sole authority... (Para. 9)

Meaning: Most of the £ 8 million was from a secret fund that only he was in charge of.

35. ... the Irish **Republican** Army. (Para. 9)

republican: *a.* of a republic; like that of a republic

a **republican** system of government 共和政体

republican institutions 共和制度

Many countries have a **republican** form of government. 许多国家设立共和政府。

36. Instead, it went to create one more British lord. (Para. 10)

Meaning: Yet the money was spent on the creation of another British lord.

37. Mr. Williams bought an estate with a fine brick house in England. (Para. 11)

Meaning: Mr. Williams bought a large piece of land with a beautiful house built of bricks in the country in England.

38. Mr. Williams bought an **estate** with a fine brick house in England. (Para. 11)

estate: *n.* a large piece of land, esp. in the country, with one owner

We are going to have an evening party on his **estate**. 我们将在他的庄园举行晚会。

39. Mr. Williams bought an estate with a fine **brick** house in England. (Para. 11)

brick: *n.* (a hard piece of) baked clay for building

brick walls 砖墙

a red **brick** house 一栋红砖房

He used yellow **bricks** to build his house. 他用黄砖建他的房子。

40. He bought noble titles at **auctions**, ... (Para. 11)

auction: *n.* a public sale of goods to the person who offers the most money

a furniture **auction** 家具拍卖

I shall sell my house by **auction**. 我将拍卖我的房子。

Many people at the **auction** bid on the old furniture. 很多人参加了拍卖会, 竞买旧家具。
He bought the picture at **auction** in London some years ago. 这幅画是他几年前在伦敦的拍卖会上买下的。

41. ... and then adding on 10 more Scottish titles. (Para. 11)

Meaning: ... and then going on to buy 10 more Scottish titles.

42. ... and then **adding on** 10 more Scottish titles. (Para. 11)

add on: add (sth.), usually at the end of a calculation or list

Add the other items **on** at the bottom of the page. 把另外几项加到这一页的末尾处。

We've **added on** the five percent service charge. 我们已把5%的手续费加进去了。

43. 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, ...

44. But most of all, he **sunk** his dishonest gains **into** this village ... (Para. 12)

sink ... into:

- 1) put money, labour, etc. into; invest

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 go into

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。

He **sank** his fork **into** the meat to see if it was well cooked. 他将叉子插进肉里, 看看是否煮熟了。

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

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

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。

46. ... green rows of **hedges**, ... (Para. 12)

hedge: *n.* a row of closely planted bushes, esp. when cut level at the top, which divides one garden or field from another

A **hedge** is a row of bushes or small trees, usually along the edge of a garden, field, or road. 树篱是一排灌木或小树, 通常围在院子、田野或道路旁边。

47. ... and its **fantastic** view of rolling fields ... (Para. 12)

fantastic: *a.* very good; wonderful

a **fantastic** play 一出好戏

I have a **fantastic** social life. 我过着美妙的社交生活。

I thought she was **fantastic**. 我认为她长得很美。