



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

4



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

总主编：郑树棠
主编：陈永捷
编者：陈永捷
夏甘霖
王基鹏
冼峰

宣安
姜秋蕙
连松青
邓岚

毛悦勤
冯宗祥
孙秀丽
季明雨

吴颀
赵勇
冯晓梅

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

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

4

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视野大学英语读写教程教师用书 4/郑树棠总主编. - 北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2003
ISBN 7-5600-3478-0

I. 新… II. 郑… III. ①英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教学参考资料 ②英语-写作-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 040227 号

版权所有。未经版权所有人书面同意,不得以翻印、复录、信息存储、网络传输等任何形式复制、演绎或使用本系列教材(包括音带、光盘与网络课程)的文字、图像、录音、电子文本等内容,违者必究。

新视野大学英语

读写教程 教师用书 4

总主编:郑树棠

* * *

项目负责:雷 航 常小玲

责任编辑:田洪成 朱云奇

外研社高等英语教育事业部:

电话:010-68917544; 68917848

传真:010-68916344

E-mail: ced@fltrp.com

宗旨:推动科研 服务教学

出版发行:外语教学与研究出版社

社 址:北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷:北京外国语大学印刷厂

开 本:787×1092 1/16

印 张:25.75

版 次:2003 年 6 月第 1 版 2003 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-5600-3478-0/G·1722

定 价:31.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励 (010)68917826

版权保护办公室举报电话:(010)68917519

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,而频繁地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

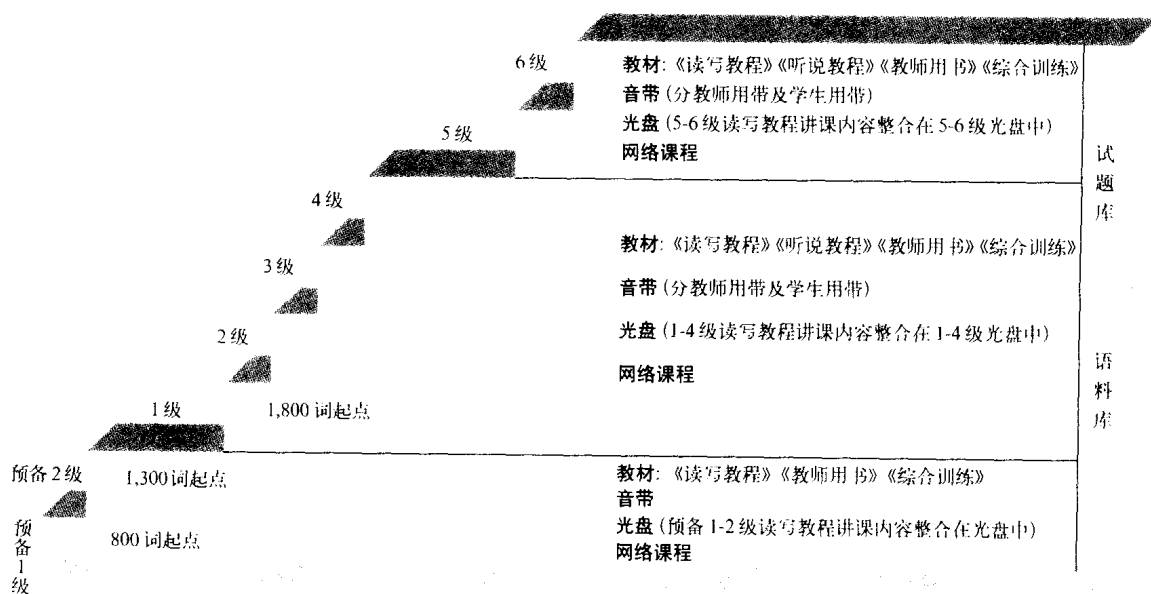
《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个教学与科研相结合的探索过程,反过来它又为高校外语教学科研提供了交流和探讨的园地。在编写过程中,我们同时设计和制作了配套专用的语料库。根据目前情况,估计语料库的最终规模可达到150万词左右,相当于国外著名的Brown和LOB语料库的最初规模,也相当于最近国外学术界推出的Cobuild TEFL的规模,可以适用于各种不同用途的研究。语料库的建立既为本套教材的编写提供了素材,也为对本套教材作评估的有识之士提供了依据。

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:



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、顾大禧、徐玲、徐钟、黄跃华、嵇伟武。

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4》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4》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 websites 供查阅或拓宽教学内容。凡 websites 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 websites 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4》全部的练习答案或参考答案，以及预备活动 (Pre-reading Activities) 的教学提示。对于搭配 (Collocation) 练习，不仅提供答案，而且标明该搭配在《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4》课文 A、B、C 篇的参考译文。

《新视野大学英语：读写教程4》教师用书同步配有光盘、网络课程，还配有教师用录音带。本书附录附有本套教材四级词汇频率统计表，详细说明每一个四级词汇在本套教材中出现的频率。

《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4》教师用书由上海交通大学陈永捷担任主编，参加编写的主要人员有上海交通大学陈永捷、宣安、毛悦勤、吴颀、夏甘霖、姜秋蕙、冯宗祥、赵勇、石油大学王基鹏、连松青、孙秀丽、冯晓梅、洗峰、邓岚等，广东工业大学季明雨。光盘与网络课程的制作由北方交通大学辛丁等负责；顾问 Dr. Frank Borchardt (美国) 参与设计。由郑树棠教授和英籍专家 Steven McMath 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、管博、王秀文、袁小辉、胡海燕、孙华萍做了大量工作，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

2003 年 4 月



Contents

► **Unit 1**

1-36

► **Unit 2**

37-75

► **Unit 3**

76-110

► **Unit 4**

111-149

► **Unit 5**

150-189

► **Unit 6**

190-226

► **Unit 7**

227-265

► **Unit 8**

266-302

► **Unit 9**

303-339

► **Unit 10**

340-373

► **Appendices**

《新视野大学英语》四级词汇频率统计表

374-394

《新视野大学英语》在线教学系统教师使用说明

395-404

UNIT 1

PART I

UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING

Section A

The Temptation of a Respectable Woman

Detailed Study of the Text1. The Temptation of a **Respectable** Woman (Title)

respectable: *a.* considered to be socially acceptable because of having a good character or appearance, or having a way that is approved of

She is a **respectable** young woman from a good family. 她是一位出身良好的体面的年轻女子。

He wanted to become a writer, but his father didn't think it was a **respectable** profession. 他想当一名作家, 可他父亲认为这不是一个体面的职业。

Compare:

respective: *a.* of or for each one; particular and separate

Neil came down from Sydney for the meeting and Lisa flew in from Perth, and when the meeting had finished, they returned to their **respective** homes. 尼尔从悉尼来参加会议, 莉萨从佩思飞来; 会议结束后, 他们回到了各自的家中。

2. Mrs. Baroda was a little annoyed to learn that her husband expected his friend, Gouvernail, up to spend a week or two on the plantation. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Mrs. Baroda felt a bit angry when she knew that her husband wanted his friend, Gouvernail, to spend a week or two on the farm.

3. Mrs. Baroda was **a little annoyed** to learn... (Para. 1)

Please note that "annoyed" is modified by "a little". "Annoyed" can also be modified by other adverbs, like "somewhat / very / a bit / pretty / much / rather / quite", etc.

I was **a bit annoyed**, for I forgot to put your name on. 我忘了把你的名字添上去, 我感到有点懊恼。

Eventually a senior official arrived for talks with the police, **somewhat annoyed** that he hadn't been told of where the talks would be held. 最终来了一位高级官员与警察会谈。没有人告诉他会谈在什么地方举行, 这位官员感到有点恼火。

4. After a few days with him, she could understand him no better than at first. (Para. 2)

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

5. ... she could understand him **no better** than at first. (Para. 2)

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。

6. ... **for the most part**, alone together,... (Para. 2)

for the most part:

1) usually; in general

For the most part, he is honest. 总的来说, 他是诚实的。

She is **for the most part** a well-behaved child. 她在大多数情况下是个很乖的孩子。

2) mostly

I found them, **for the most part**, a happy, contented group of people. 我发现他们中的大部分人快乐、知足。

The people of this town are, **for the most part**, quiet and well-behaved. 这个镇上的人大多温文尔雅, 彬彬有礼。

7. ... she imposed her company upon him, accompanying him in his **idle** walks to the mill... (Para. 2)

Meaning: ... she forced him to accept her company no matter whether he liked it or not, taking aimless walks with him to the mill...

8. ... she **imposed her company upon** him,... (Para. 2)

impose one's company / oneself upon / on sb.: inconvenience sb. by one's presence; force one's company or oneself on sb.

Don't **impose your company / yourself on** people who don't like you. 不要硬缠着那些不喜欢你的人。

The outing was ruined for everyone by a drunken tramp who **imposed his company on** the party and could not be shaken off. 大家郊游的兴致全被那个醉醺醺的流浪汉搅了, 他死缠着大伙, 甩都甩不掉。

9. ... **accompanying** him in his idle walks to the mill... (Para. 2)

accompany sb. to some place: go with sb. to some place

I was six years old and had to **be accompanied** to the cinema by my two brothers, eleven and thirteen. 我只有6岁, 只好由我的两个哥哥, 一个11岁, 一个13岁, 陪我去电影院。

I'll **accompany** you to your room and wait while you have your shower and do whatever else you feel necessary before we leave. 我陪你到你房间, 你洗个澡, 看看在我们离开前还需要做些什么, 我等着你。

10. ... in his **idle** walks... (Para. 2)

idle: *a.* doing sth. for no particular reason, often because one has nothing to do

Owing to the electricity strike, a lot of factory workers were left **idle**. 由于电业工人罢工, 许多工厂里工人无活可干。

They kept up the **idle** chatter for another five minutes. 他们把这个无聊的谈话又继续了5分钟。

idleness: *n.* inactiveness; indolence

A man, like a sword, rusts in **idleness**. 刀不用会生锈, 人闲着会怠惰。

11. ... to press her attempt to penetrate the silence in which he had unconsciously covered himself. (Para. 2)

Meaning: ... and she tried to understand the reserve in which he had enveloped himself unintentionally.

12. ... to **penetrate** the silence... (Para. 2)

penetrate: *vt.*

1) understand or discover sth. that is difficult to understand or is hidden

Science can **penetrate** many of nature's mysteries. 科学可以解开很多自然之谜。

No one could **penetrate** the meaning of the inscription. 没有人能读懂这铭文。

2) (*into / through / to*) go into or through sth.

The cold seemed to **penetrate** his bones. 他感到寒气刺骨。

These fine particles **penetrate** deep into the lungs. 这些微小的颗粒能深入肺部。

The war **penetrates** every area of the nation's life. 战争影响到这个国家生活的方方面面。

13. For my part, I find him a terrible nuisance. (Para. 3)

Meaning: As far as I'm concerned, he annoys me a lot / he tires me frightfully.

14. For my part,... (Para. 3)

for my part: as for me; in my opinion; as far as I'm concerned

I, **for my part**, was excited to see the Big Ben in London. 就我来说, 看到伦敦的大本钟很兴奋。

For my part, I think he is innocent. 在我看来, 我认为他是无辜的。

15. ... a terrible **nuisance**. (Para. 3)

nuisance: *n. (usu. sing.)* a thing, person or situation that is annoying or causes trouble or problems; bore; plague

The noise was so loud that it was a **nuisance** to the neighbors. 噪音很大, 妨害四邻。

I don't want to be a **nuisance**; so tell me if you want to be alone. 如果你想独自待着, 告诉我, 我不想成为惹人讨厌的人。

He's always making a **nuisance** of himself. 他总是招人讨厌。

16. "You are full of surprises," he said to her. "Even I can never count upon how you are going to act under given conditions...." (Para. 7)

Meaning: He told his wife that she was always saying / doing some unexpected things and he, as her husband, could never know how she would behave in a certain situation.

17. "You are full of surprises," he said to her. (Para. 7)

be full of surprises: do unexpected things

She's always **full of surprises**. 她老是做些出人意料的事。

18. Even I can never **count upon** how you are going to act under given conditions. (Para. 7)
count upon / on: expect with confidence; rely on

We're **counting on** winning this contract. 我们希望能争取到这个合同。

I'm **counting on** you to help me. 我正指望你来帮我。

The company was **counting on** his making the right decision. 公司正指望他做出正确的决定。

19. ... he went on, "taking poor Gouvernail seriously and making a fuss about him, the last thing he would desire or expect." (Para. 7)

Meaning: ... he continued saying that she was paying too much attention to Gouvernail and showing too much anxiety about him. That was what Gouvernail disliked.

20. ... **taking** poor Gouvernail **seriously** and making a fuss about him, the last thing he would desire or expect. (Para. 7)

take sth. / sb. seriously: consider sth. / sb. to be important and worth a lot of attention or respect

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，我们会希望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**. 有些人取笑她，可是过了一会儿他们就开始认真看待她了。

21. ... **making a fuss** about him,... (Para. 7)

make a fuss:

- 1) show anger, complaints, annoyance, dissatisfaction or excitement about sth., esp. sth. that is not important

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

You shouldn't **make all that fuss** about so simple a matter. 这么简单的事，你不该那么大惊小怪。

- 2) (*over / of*) pay a lot of attention to sb., usu. to show one's love

They **made a great fuss** of the new baby. 他们非常宠爱这个新生儿。

She doesn't see her grandchildren very often, so she tends to **make a real fuss** of them when she does. 她和孙儿们不常见面，所以当她们见到他们时往往对他们格外宠爱。

When I arrived, my cousins **made a big fuss** of me. 我到了以后，我的表兄弟姐妹们对我非常热情。

22. ... **the last thing** he would desire or expect. (Para. 7)

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更多关于他儿子的坏消息。

- 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。

23. But the poor fellow is **run down** by too much work now. (Para. 9)
 run down: (cause to) decline in physical condition; weaken or exhaust in mind or vigor
 His health **ran down** to a dangerous level. 他的健康状况已经恶化到危险的地步。
 Since he took that extra job, he's really **run himself down**. 自从他接了那份额外工作以来, 他真是把自己累坏了。
24. "You used to say he was a man of wit," she said, still annoyed. (Para. 10)
 Meaning: Still feeling angry, she said to her husband that he had told her Gouvernail was interesting and humorous.
25. I expected him to be **interesting**, at least. (Para. 10)
 Note that it is possible to say that somebody is interesting when the person appears to be funny or makes one laugh.
 I'm pretty sure he's free this morning, and he's a wonderfully **interesting** man once he starts talking to you. 我确信他今天上午有空。一旦他开始与你交谈, 他可是一个非常有趣的人。
 He had asked her all about her work, about where she lived, treating her as if she was **interesting** and important, not a boring, silly old woman. 他问了她的工作和住处, 就好像她是一个有趣而重要的女子, 而不是一个乏味的、傻里傻气的老女人。
26. Let me know when Mr. Gouvernail is gone; until that time I shall be at my aunt's house. (Para. 10)
 Meaning: Mrs. Baroda told her husband that she would stay at her aunt's house until Gouvernail left their house.
27. She had never known her thoughts to be so confused; like the bats now above her, her thoughts quickly flew this way and that. (Para. 11)
 Meaning: Her thoughts were so confused, which she had never experienced before, and she could not concentrate her mind on anything.
28. She could gather nothing from them but the feeling of a distinct necessity to leave her home the next morning. (Para. 11)
 Meaning: She could only feel that it was definitely necessary for her to leave her home the next morning.
29. He seated himself upon the bench beside her, without a suspicion that she might object to his presence. (Para. 12)
 Meaning: He sat down on the bench beside her without suspecting that she might dislike his staying there.
30. ... **seated himself** upon the bench... (Para. 12)
 seat sb. / oneself: (formal) give sb. a place to sit; sit down in a place
 He **seated himself** at one end, and Emily sat beside him. 他自己坐在一头, 埃米莉坐在他旁边。

Then she **seated herself** opposite him, and drew forward the small table, on which were two packs of cards. 然后她坐在他对面, 朝前拉了拉小桌, 小桌上放着两副牌。

31. ... without a suspicion that she might **object to** his presence. (Para. 12)

object to: feel or express opposition to or dislike of

We **object to** being blamed for something that we haven't done. 我们反对因为与我们无关的事情而受到谴责。

He **objects to** the label "magician" which people often give him. 他反对人们称呼他为魔术师。

32. ... she might object to his **presence**. (Para. 12)

presence: *n.* the state of being present in a place

She was so quiet that her **presence** was hardly noticed. 她一声不响, 几乎没有人注意到她在这里。

She was frightened by the **presence** of so many people. 这么多人在场把她吓坏了。

33. ... handing her a **length** of sheer white fabric with which she sometimes covered her head and shoulders. (Para. 13)

length: *n.* a piece of sth., esp. of a certain length or for a particular purpose

She was calm and stood patiently while he attached a small gold ball to a **length** of chain around her neck. 她平静耐心地站着, 他把一个小金球系在她的项链上。

Feed the animals by hanging a piece of raw meat on a **length** of thread. 把生肉吊在一根绳子上给那些动物吃。

34. He made some routine observations upon the unhealthy effect of the night breeze at that season. (Para. 14)

Meaning: He made some regular comments on the negative effect of the night breeze of that season on people's health.

35. ... **made** some routine **observations upon** the unhealthy effect... (Para. 14)

make an observation upon: make a comment about sth. or sb., usu. as a result of watching how they behave

She has **made** some general **observations on** possible future developments. 她对未来可能的发展做了一些概述。

The book is full of interesting **observations made on** the nature of life. 这本书里满是对生活本质的有趣评述。

Compare:

"Observation" also means "the action of watching sth. / sb. carefully".

She was admitted to hospital for **observation**. 她住进医院接受观察。

The police have him under **observation**. 警察在监视他。

36. ... the night **breeze** at that season. (Para. 14)

breeze: *n.* a gentle wind

The branches of the willow are trembling in a slight / faint **breeze**. 柳枝在微风中颤动。

Banners are flapping in the **breeze**. 旗帜随风飘扬。

37. Then as his gaze reached out into the darkness, he began to talk. (Para. 14)

Meaning: Then as he looked into the dark, he began to talk.

38. ... **in no sense** a shy man. (Para. 15)
 in no sense: not at all
In no sense can the issue be said to be resolved. 这事根本没有解决。
 His mind was **in no sense** brilliant. 他一点也不聪明。
39. His **periods** of silence were not his basic nature, but the result of moods. (Para. 15)
 period: *n.* a stretch of time with a beginning and an end, but not always of measured length
 Tomorrow's weather will be dry with sunny **periods**. 明天天气干燥, 间或有太阳。
 He is suffering from shortness of breath and **periods** of continuous pain. 他呼吸短促, 还有间歇性的持续疼痛。
40. ... sitting there beside Mrs. Baroda, his silence **melted** for the time. (Para. 15)
 melt: *v.* slowly go away or disappear; (used about sb.'s feelings, etc.) (cause to) become softer or less strong
 The tension in the room began to **melt**. 屋子里的紧张气氛开始缓和。
 He only has to look at her, and she **melts**. 他只需看着她, 她的心便软了。
 Nothing could **melt** the tyrant's heart. 什么也不能使暴君的心软下来。
 melt away: disappear or make sth. disappear gradually
 The noon sun will **melt away** the fog. 中午的阳光将会使雾消散。
 Their differences **melted away**. 他们的分歧消除了。
41. ... of the days of **keen** ambitions... (Para. 16)
 keen: *a.* intense; very strong
 He had retained a **keen** interest in the progress of the work. 他对工作的进展保持着浓厚的兴趣。
 She was dominated by the **keen** desire to get closer to him. 她被一种想更接近他的强烈愿望所支配着。
42. Now, all there was left with him was a desire to be permitted to exist, with now and then a little breath of genuine life, such as he was breathing now. (Para. 16)
Meaning: Now, he only hoped to be allowed to live, enjoying the genuine life as he was doing just then from time to time.
43. His words became a meaningless succession of verbs, nouns, adverbs, and adjectives; she only drank in the tones of his voice. (Para. 17)
Meaning: 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.
44. ... a meaningless **succession** of verbs, nouns, adverbs, and adjectives... (Para. 17)
 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——一连串无休止的聚会和筵席。
45. ... she only **drank in** the tones of his voice. (Para. 17)
 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。

46. She wanted to reach out her hand in the darkness and touch him — which she might have done if she had not been a respectable woman. (Para. 17)

Note the structure “might have done” is used to say that if a particular thing had happened, then there was a possibility of something else happening. The structure “could have done” can also be used in this way.

She said it **might have been** all right, if the weather had been good. 她说如果当时天气好, 就没问题了。

He **could have got** tickets if he had arrived there earlier. 他如果早到一会儿, 就能买上票了。

47. Mrs. Baroda was greatly tempted that night to tell her husband — who was also her friend — of this foolishness that had seized her. (Para. 19)

Meaning: That night, Mrs. Baroda would like very much to tell her husband about her feelings that suddenly and deeply affected her when she was with Gouvernail.

48. But she did not **yield** to the temptation. (Para. 19)

yield to: give in to; decide to do sth. because one cannot resist the temptation

Plenty of mysteries have lasted for centuries and finally **yielded to** explanation. 许多持续了数百年的谜最终得到了破解。

The battle was lost when many in high places **yielded to** pressures from beyond. 许多高层人士屈服于外来的压力, 战斗还是失败了。

49. But she did not yield to the **temptation**. (Para. 19)

temptation: *n.* the desire to do or have sth., esp. sth. that one knows is bad or wrong

The sight of the purse on the table was a great **temptation** to the poor child. 桌上的钱包对那个穷孩子是一个强烈的诱惑。

He couldn't resist the **temptation** to open the letter. 他经不起诱惑, 打开了信。

Most people yield to the **temptation** of clever advertisements. 大部分人经不住巧妙广告的诱惑。

tempt: *v.* attract sb. or make sb. want to do or have sth.

Can't I **tempt** you to have another helping? 请再吃一点, 好不好?

He felt **tempted** to ask the boss to give him some days off. 他很想让老板放他几天假。

50. ... being an **upright** and respectable woman... (Para. 19)

upright: *a.* (*approving*) honest, responsible and moral

The young man was **upright** in his business. 那个年轻人做生意很规矩。

Beneath their **upright** dignity, the people were at heart warm and kindly. 这些人的神态刚正威严, 但实际上为人热情, 心地善良。

51. ... she was also a very **sensible** one. (Para. 19)

sensible: reasonable, practical and able to judge things well

I think it's a very **sensible** suggestion. 我想这是一个很合理的建议。

It was **sensible** of her to cancel the trip. 她取消了这次旅行是很理智的。

Compare:

sensitive: