

《大学英语·精读》(修订版)辅导丛书

DAXUE

总主编 罗冬爱 主编 游巧荣 副主编 盛萍

YINGYU XUEXI ZHINAN

大学英语 学习指南

3

DXYY

HBCSCBS

湖北辞书出版社

《大学英语·精读》(修订版)辅导丛书

DAXUE

大学英语

YINGYU XUEXI ZHINAN

学习指南

3

主编 游巧荣 副主编 盛萍

湖北辞书出版社

(鄂)新登字 07 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语学习指南:第3册/游巧荣主编.—武汉:湖北辞书出版社,
1999.10

(大学英语·精读(修订版)辅导丛书/罗冬爱总主编)
ISBN 7-5403-0313-1

I.大… II.游… III.英语-高等学校-学习参考资料 IV.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 02542 号

出版发行:湖北辞书出版社
(武汉市黄鹤路 75 号 430077)

印	刷:黄冈日报社印刷厂
经	销:新华书店
开	本:787×1092 1/16
插	页:2
印	张:13
版	次:1999 年 10 月第 1 版
印	次:1999 年 10 月第 1 次印刷
字	数:290 千字
印	数:0001—6000 册
定	价:13.80 元

前 言

《大学英语·精读》(复旦大学英语教学组编写)被全国文、理、工、农、医科院校采用,受到普遍好评,其修订版本也已问世。为了帮助广大在校专科生、本科生、备考研究生及所有该教材的使用者了解重点、明确难点、抓住要点,掌握好该书所要求的内容,提高语言应用能力,同时也为广大大学英语教师提供参考,我们编写了这套丛书。

根据《大学英语·精读》(修订版)的特点和我们多年使用原教材的经验,经过全面的研究,我们在本丛书设立下述若干部分:

1. 主题思想(Main Idea)(英文)
2. 背景知识(汉语)
3. 重点词和易混词语辨析
4. 疑难详解及语篇赏析
5. 课文练习答案
6. 课文参考译文
7. 补充练习
8. 补充练习答案

“主题思想”旨在培养学生的宏观理解能力,每学完一课能抓住中心思想,避免那种见树不见林的弊病。用英文写主题思想为的是给学生提供一篇课文小结范文,也为教师提供参考。“背景知识”提供和课文相关的知识,以扩大学生的视野,提高他们的阅读理解效果。“重点词和易混词语辨析”根据修订本 Words to Drill 方框中的词,提供英汉释义,配以例句,同时还对这些词的用法作相应的扩充说明,提供派生词,并对同义词或近义词进行比较,以扩大词汇量,提高词语运用能力。“疑难详解”着重句法和词语的理解,包括有关文化知识的介绍,其中亦有词语的讲练,但重在词语的习惯搭配和惯用法;“语篇赏析”对课文的体裁和句法结构以及修辞手段进行简要分析,以便逐步学习语篇知识。提供“课文练习答案”主要是方便自学和自测。“课文参考译文”也是为适应理工科学生学英语的特点所设,因为翻译能加深理解,同时通过对比阅读,能学到一些翻译技巧。“补充练习”围绕扩充的词语用法、词语比较、惯用法所设,以巩固本课所学的内容。

本丛书共四分册,与教材同步,由华中师范大学公共外语系经验丰富的教师承担。整套丛书由罗冬爱策划主编;第一册由严小玉、张莹编写;第二册由罗冬爱、王勇编写;第三册由游巧荣、盛萍编写;第四册由鲍琳虹、张一鸣编写。华中师范大学英语系张维友教授对本丛书进行了审订。湖北辞书出版社及潘熙祥社长对该书的付梓给予了大力支持,在此表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促,加之编者水平所限,疏漏之处在所难免,请各位读者批评指正。

编 者

1998年12月

目 录

Unit One A Brush with the Law

Main Idea	(1)
背景知识	(1)
重点词和易混词语辨析	(1)
疑难详解及语篇赏析	(7)
课文练习答案	(13)
课文参考译文	(17)
补充练习	(18)
补充练习答案	(19)
写作指导与训练	(19)

Unit Two The Woman Who Would Not Tell

Main Idea	(22)
背景知识	(22)
重点词和易混词语辨析	(22)
疑难详解及语篇赏析	(29)
课文练习答案	(34)
课文参考译文	(38)
补充练习	(40)
补充练习答案	(41)

Unit Three Why I Teach

Main Idea	(42)
背景知识	(42)
重点词和易混词语辨析	(43)
疑难详解及语篇赏析	(48)
课文练习答案	(52)
课文参考译文	(56)
补充练习	(57)
补充练习答案	(58)

Unit Four Lady Hermits Who Are Down But Not Out

Main Idea	(59)
背景知识	(59)

重点词和易混词语辨析	(59)
疑难详解及语篇赏析	(65)
课文练习答案	(70)
课文参考译文	(73)
补充练习	(75)
补充练习答案	(75)

Unit Five The Day Mother Cried

Main Idea	(76)
背景知识	(76)
重点词和易混词语辨析	(76)
疑难详解及语篇赏析	(82)
课文练习答案	(88)
课文参考译文	(92)
补充练习	(94)
补充练习答案	(95)
写作指导与训练	(95)

Unit Six A Day's Wait

Main Idea	(97)
背景知识	(97)
重点词和易混词语辨析	(97)
疑难详解及语篇赏析	(102)
课文练习答案	(106)
课文参考译文	(110)
补充练习	(112)
补充练习答案	(113)

Unit Seven The Shelter

Main Idea	(114)
背景知识	(114)
重点词和易混词语辨析	(115)
疑难详解及语篇赏析	(121)
课文练习答案	(129)
课文参考译文	(134)
补充练习	(138)
补充练习答案	(139)

Unit Eight Daydream a Little

Main Idea	(140)
背景知识	(140)
重点词和易混词语辨析	(140)
疑难详解及语篇赏析	(148)
课文练习答案	(152)
课文参考译文	(156)
补充练习	(157)
补充练习答案	(158)

Unit Nine The Death of Hitler

Main Idea	(159)
背景知识	(159)
重点词和易混词语辨析	(159)
疑难详解及语篇赏析	(166)
课文练习答案	(170)
课文参考译文	(174)
补充练习	(176)
补充练习答案	(176)

Unit Ten The Fantastic Spurt in Technology

Main Idea	(177)
背景知识	(177)
重点词和易混词语辨析	(178)
疑难详解及语篇赏析	(184)
课文练习答案	(191)
课文参考译文	(195)
补充练习	(197)
补充练习答案	(197)
写作指导与训练	(197)
补充阅读难点注释	(199)

UNIT ONE

A BRUSH WITH THE LAW

与警察的一场小冲突

Main Idea

The author narrates the unpleasant experience he had more than a decade ago, in which he was arrested just for his aimless wandering when hunting for a job and then taken to court for trial. But his trial lasted for a short while and he was released just because he had the “right” accent, respectable middle class parents, reliable witnesses, etc.. Though the author won the lawsuit, he has been disturbed by the arbitrary circumstances of his arrest and release, for neither the policemen nor the magistrates based their decision or judgment on fact or reason.

背景知识

1. the sixties “youth counterculture” 60 年代“青年反主流文化”思潮

20 世纪 60 年代,美国青年中掀起了一股反对传统价值和行为,并要求享有更多的个人自由的“反主流文化”思潮。这些青年被称为“嬉皮士(hippies)”或“佩花嬉皮士(flower people)”。他们反对越南战争并对当时的现实不满,但又无法找到与之抗争的有效方式,因而变得非常消极颓废,便开始酗酒、吸毒、沉溺于摇滚音乐;他们中的许多人留长发、穿奇装异服或头上戴花来倡导爱情与和平。总之,他们用一些标新立异的行为来反传统文化。这股思潮曾一度蔓延到英国及世界各地,但在 20 世纪 70 年代末逐渐减弱了。

2. magistrates and the magistrates' court 地方法官和地方法庭

在英国,一般每个地区都有地方法庭,法官可以是专职或兼职的,他们只审理一些非重大的案件;地方法庭在判决案件时其判刑量不得超过 12 个月,罚款金额也不得超过 400 英镑。

重点词和易混词语辨析

1. process

1) *n.* course; time during which sth is still being done 过程;进程

Can you describe the process of building a boat?

你能将一只小船的制造过程描述一下吗?

The road is in process of construction. 那条路正在建设中。

2) *vt.* put (food) through a special process; put (facts, numbers, etc.) into a computer for examination 加工(食物);(用电脑)处理

Grocery stores sell many foods that have been processed. 杂货店出售许多加工食品。

Computers process data very quickly. 计算机处理数据的速度很快。

2. **arbitrary** *adj.* based on one's own opinion only, not on reason 任意的, 武断的

A good judge tried to be fair and does not make arbitrary decisions.

一个好法官总是尽量做到公平, 不作武断的决定。

3. **circumstances** *n.* conditions, facts, events concerned with another event or person
情况, 形势

Good weather and other circumstances made our picnic a success.

晴朗的天气和其他便利条件使我们的野餐圆满成功。

The circumstances forced me to accept a very low price when I sold the house.

我卖房子时, 境况使我不得不以低价出手。

4. **subsequent** *adj.* occurring or coming later or after 后来的, 随后的

The first ticket cost \$8, but all subsequent ones were \$5.

第一张票花了8美元, 但其后所有的票每张只花5美元。

This incident was not without importance in the subsequent development of events.

这一事件对以后的事态发展不无影响。

5. **temporary** *adj.* lasting, existing, serving, or effective for a time only; not permanent 暂时的; 临时的

This is a temporary solution to the problem. 这只是对该问题的暂时解决方法。

I got a temporary job while I was waiting to go to the university.

在我等着上大学的时候, 我找到了一份临时工作。

6. **obvious** *adj.* easy to see or understand; clear 明显的; 显然的

Of course your meaning was obvious to us. 当然我们对你的意思都很清楚。

It is quite obvious that he was murdered. 很显然, 他是被谋杀的。

【比较】obvious, apparent, evident

这三个词均有“明显的”的意思。**obvious** 强调表面化, 含有一目了然或无须证明的意思; **apparent** 指显而易见, 常含有表面未必与事实相符的意思; 而 **evident** 强调一见就明白, 但常指根据某种外在迹象或事实为依据并加以推理后而显而易见。例如:

His intention is obvious to everybody. 大家都看出了他的意图。

His calmness is more apparent than real. 他的镇定只是表面上的而不是真实的。

The applause made it evident that the play was a hit.

掌声清楚地表明, 这出戏一举成功。

7. **commit** *vt.*

1) do (sth bad, wrong or illegal) 干(坏事), 犯(错误, 罪行)

Three years later the man committed suicide. 三年后那个人自杀了。

During the occupation of China, the Japanese invaders committed many unforgivable crimes against the Chinese people.

日本侵略者侵华期间对中国人民犯下了不可饶恕的罪行。

2) entrust, give up, hand over for safekeeping or treatment 委托,交付

The court committed the man to a lunatic asylum. 法庭将那人交托给一家精神病院。

3) promise to a certain use 指定……用于

The president has committed the 20 000 dollars in beautifying the city.

总统指定这 2 万美元用于美化城市。

【派生】**commitment** *n.* 托付,委任,承诺 **committable** *adj.* 可能犯的,可以拘禁的,可以判罪的 **committed** *adj.* 受托付的,坚定的,承担义务的

8. **offence** *n.*

1) a wrong, crime 过错,犯法行为,罪行

That is your first offence and I am going to give you a light sentence.

这是你第一次犯错误,我只给你一次轻的处罚。

The punishment for that offence is three years in prison.

对那一罪行的惩罚是三年监禁。

2) the hurting of feelings; sth unpleasant 伤感情;令人不愉快的东西

The play is liable to give offence to many people. 那出戏有可能冒犯许多人。

That dirty old house is an offence to everyone who lives in the street.

那所肮脏的旧房子使住在那条街上的人都感到讨厌。

【派生】**offenceless** *adj.* 无罪的,不冒犯人的
offensive *adj.* 冒犯的,无礼的,令人不快的

9. **casual** *adj.*

1) careless; informal; not for special use 漫不经心的;随便的;非特殊用途的

Tom is a casual person. 汤姆是个很马虎的人。

Susan went into the department store to buy clothes for casual wear.

苏珊走进那家商店买休闲装。

2) happening by chance 偶然的

The two old friends had a casual meeting in New York. 两位老朋友在纽约偶然相遇。

10. **confirm** *vt.*

1) make certain, prove to be true 证实,肯定,确认

The experiment confirmed the theory. 实验证实了那个理论。

The Prime Minister confirmed that he would visit the United States next month.

首相证实他下个月将访问美国。

2) make... stronger or more definite 加强,坚定(信念等)

The latest information confirms my belief (me in my belief) that he is to blame.
最新获得的情报使我更加认为他应该受到责备。

What he told me confirmed me in my opinion that he was a reliable young man.
他告诉我的事情使我确信他是一个靠得住的年轻人。

【派生】**confirmation** *n.* 证实,肯定,确认,批准

11. **conduct** *vt.*

1) lead or direct 领导,引导,指导

He conducted the members of the audience to their seats.

他将观众带到他们的座位上。

2) behave or manage (oneself) 行为,表现

I like the way your children conduct themselves. 我很喜欢你们家孩子的表现。

3) manage, control 管理,处理

Mr Green conducts the affairs of a big business. 格林先生管理一家大公司的事务。

4) act as the path for (electricity, heat, etc.) 导电,导热

Metals conduct electricity. 金属导电。

【派生】conductor *n.* 指挥家,导体

12. defence *n.*

1) arguments used in defending oneself, esp. in a court of law (在法庭上)辩护

The prisoner's defence was rather weak. 罪犯的辩护软弱无力。

2) defending from attack 防御,保卫

Every country in the world keeps secret its plans for defence.

世界各国对自己的防御计划都是保密的。

The defence of the country is everyone's affair. 保卫祖国是每个人的职责。

3) sth used for defending or protecting; means of defending 防御工事,防护物

A wall around a city was a defence against enemies. 城墙是防御敌人的工事。

A thick overcoat is a good defence against the cold. 厚大衣特别御寒。

【派生】defensible *adj.* 能辩护的,能防御的 defensive *adj.* 防御的

13. trial *n.*

1) examination in a court of law before a judge or judge and jury 审讯,审判

Tom was on trial for robbery. 汤姆因抢劫而受审。

The trial lasted for two days. 审讯持续了两天。

2) testing to find quality, value, usefulness, etc. 试用,试验

The trials show that the medicine is safe for most people.

试用结果表明这种药供大多数人使用是安全的。

He succeeded in his fourth trial. 他第四次实验成功了。

【比较】trial, test, experiment

这三个词都有“实验”的意义,但意思有些差别。trial 是一般的词,常指对人或物进行试验以确定其性能或价值;test 在意义上稍强一些,指在某种有规定的条件下对事物进行检验;而 experiment 则指通过实验来证明某物的真实性或有效性,还指发现某种未知事物的尝试。例如:

We'd better put the new machine to trial first.

我们最好还是先将这台新机器实验一下。

Tests were carried out on the new aircraft. 对那架新飞机进行了各种试验。

Franklin's experiments showed that lightning is an electrical discharge.

富兰克林的实验表明闪电是一种电释放。

14. **dismiss** *vt.*

1) fire (sb) or let (sb) leave 解雇, 撤职

They dismissed the cook because his cooking was so poor.

他们解雇了这个厨师, 因为他的烹调技术太差了。

2) refuse to continue thinking about sth 不考虑, 消除

He dismissed the suggestion with a shake of his head.

他摇了摇头表示不考虑那项建议。

3) (of a judge) stop (a court case) 驳回, 对……不予受理

The judge dismissed the case because of lack of evidence.

那位法官因证据不足而驳回那个案件。

4) allow to go 解散, 遣散

The teacher dismissed the class twenty minutes early. 那位教师提前 20 分钟下课。

【比较】**dismiss, discharge, release**

这三个动词均有“解散, 释放”的意思, 但它们之间也有区别。**dismiss** 常指权威或上级允许下级离开; **discharge** 则多表示解除负担, 也指正式允许某人离开诸如医院、监狱或军队等地; **release** 多指某人从责任、限制或者束缚等状况中解脱出来。例如:

Dismissing the other children, she told Peter to stay behind.

她解散了其他孩子, 但要彼得留下来。

The prisoners were discharged from the detention camp.

那些囚犯从拘留营里被释放出来了。

He had been discharged from the army after having malaria.

他患疟疾后被允许离开部队。

The convict was released from prison after serving his sentence.

服刑期满后, 那个罪犯被释放离开监狱。

15. **award** *vt.*

1) give or grant (by official decision) 颁发, 授予, 赏给

They awarded Mary the first prize. 他们授予玛丽一等奖。

2) give by a decision in a court of law 判给

The judge awarded a large sum of money to those hurt by the explosion.

法官判给那些在爆炸事故中受伤的人一大笔钱。

16. **respectable** *adj.* deserving respect 值得尊敬的

My parents are respectable people. 我的父母是受人尊敬的人。

【比较】**respectable, respectful, respective**

这三个形容词都源于同一词根 respect, 但意义不同。**respectable** 意为“值得尊敬的, 体面的”; **respectful** 则意为“尊敬的, 尊重的”, 表示尊重他人; 而 **respective** 意为“各自的, 分别的”。例如:

The teacher was a respectable woman who did her best in her work.

那位教师是一位尽职尽责受人尊敬的女老师。

He is always respectful to older people. 他对年龄较大的人总是彬彬有礼。

He drove them both to their respective homes. 他开车将他俩分别送回家。

17. **reliable** *adj.* fit to be trusted; dependable 可信赖的;可靠的

Tom is a reliable person. 汤姆是个可以信赖的人。

Is this information reliable? 这条消息可靠吗?

【比较】**reliable, dependable**

这两个词都含有“可靠的,可信赖的”意思,但二者有区别。**reliable** 常指人的品质、能力或知识等可靠或可以信赖,并可以靠此人去做自己想做的事,也常指某事物真实可信;而 **dependable** 则指某人或事可以依靠或相信,含有在紧急或者急需的时候一定可以得其支持或帮助之意。例如:

She is a charming and reliable person. 她是一个有魅力又可靠的人。

My secretary is skillful and dependable. 我的秘书工作熟练,而且可以信赖。

18. **obscure** *adj.* not clear; not clearly seen or understood 不清楚的,模糊的;难理解的

I had only an obscure view of it. 对那东西,我看得模模糊糊的,不清楚。

The meaning of this poem is very obscure. I really do not understand it.

这首诗的意思很难理解,我真的不明白。

【派生】**obscurity** *n.* 暗淡,模糊,不清楚,难理解

19. **guilty** *adj.*

1) having broken a law or disobeyed a moral or social rule 有罪的,犯罪的

The jury pronounced the prisoner guilty of murder. 陪审团宣布犯人犯了谋杀罪。

The thief sought forgiveness for his guilty acts. 那个小偷请求他人宽恕他的罪行。

2) having or showing a feeling of guilt 内疚的,自感有罪的

He felt guilty for deserting his wife. 他因抛弃妻子而感到内疚。

After he stole the fruit, the little boy suffered from a guilty conscience.

那个小男孩偷了水果后内心感到愧疚。

20. **meanwhile**

1) *adv.* during the same period of time 同时

Mother went shopping; meanwhile, I cleaned the house.

母亲去购物,与此同时我打扫房子。

Meanwhile I continued my investigations. 同时我继续调查。

2) *n.* the time between 间隔时间,其间,其时

In the meanwhile I shall go for a few days to Oxford perhaps.

与此同时我也许去牛津逗留几天。

I'll call you Sunday, but in the meanwhile say nothing.

星期天我会打电话给你,其间什么也别说。

21. **complain** *vi.* speak in an unhappy, annoyed, dissatisfied way 抱怨,诉苦,发牢骚

He never complained about working overtime. 他从不抱怨加班工作。

She complained to me of his rudeness. 她向我诉说他的粗鲁。

22. **outrage**

1) *vt.* arouse anger or resentment by injury or insult (因伤害或侮辱)激起……的愤怒

The speaker's remarks outraged the audience. 发言者的话激怒了听众。

He was outraged by the injustice. 他因不公正的待遇而感到非常气愤。

2) *n.* a very wrong or cruel act which causes great anger 残暴, 暴行

Bombing the church was an outrage. 炸毁教堂是一种暴行。

The drunken mob committed numerous outrages. 喝醉了的暴徒干了许多坏事。

【派生】**outrageous** *adj.* 蛮横的, 残暴的, 无耻的

23. **apologize** *vi.* say one is sorry 道歉, 表示歉意

I have come to apologize to you. 我是来向你道歉的。

I must apologize for the untidy state of the room. 我应该对房子里不整洁表示歉意。

【派生】**apology** *n.* 道歉, 谢罪, 辩解

疑难详解及语篇赏析

1. **a brush with the law** 与警察的一场小冲突

brush; short, sharp encounter or fight 小冲突, 小战, 遭遇战

He had a brush with the thugs yesterday. 昨天他与暴徒发生了一场小冲突。

I had a brush with the Customs men. 我与海关人员发生了一点小冲突。

2. ... but it makes a good story now. ...但现在倒成了一篇很好的故事。

make; have the qualities of (esp. sth good) 成为, 具有(好事物)的性质

The hall would make a good theatre. 这会堂很适合演戏。

He will make a fine teacher. 他将来可以成为一个好教师。

3. **What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court.** (The author was arrested arbitrarily and released arbitrarily and it is this arbitrariness of both his arrest and his release from the charge that really disturbs the author.) 这次经历令人可恼之处在于围绕着我的被捕以及随后庭上审讯而出现的种种武断专横的情况。

1) **what makes it rather disturbing** 是一个由关系代词 **what** 引起的主语从句, **what** 在从句中相当于 **the thing that**, 整个主语从句在句中作主语。又如:

What is beautiful is not always good. 美的东西并不一定是好的。

2) **disturbing**; causing (a person) to become anxious 令人烦恼的

I've had some disturbing experience. 我有过某种令人烦恼的经历。

3) 作者被捕仅仅由于警察怀疑他想偷牛奶瓶, 而释放他的原因是由于他发音纯正, 父母属于中产阶级, 有可靠的证人等。所以说他被武断地被捕并被武断地释放, 正是这种武断专横行为使他非常烦恼。

4. **a couple of**; a small number of; a few, usually two 几个; 一两个

I met a couple of friends and we had a couple of drinks.

我碰见几个朋友,我们在一起喝了几杯。

Mary was expecting a baby in a couple of months.

玛丽期待着一两个月后生个小宝宝。

5. ... was not due to go to university until the following October.

……上大学要等到10月。

1) **due**; expected; appointed or agreed (for a certain time or date) 预期的,应到的;预定的

The next train to London is due here at 4 o'clock.

去伦敦的下一班火车应该在4点到。

They are due to meet again tomorrow. 他们预定明天再次见面。

2) 在英国,大学学期时间安排是:10~12月,1~3月,4~6月。

6. ... I could save up some money to go travelling. ...我可以积攒些钱去旅游。

save up: keep for future use; put money away in the form of savings 储存,把钱储存起来

He is to save up to buy a bicycle. 他打算存钱买一辆自行车。

You should save up and get a house. 你应该攒钱买一幢房子。

7. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time...

由于天气晴朗,而我又无急事,我便悠闲自得地走着……

1) **in no hurry**; not eager; very unwilling 不焦急;不情愿的

He's in no hurry to start work. 他不急着开始工作。

He is always in no hurry to hand in his paper during the test.

考试时,他总是宁愿急着交卷。

2) **take one's time**; do sth in a leisurely manner; not hurry 不着急,慢慢来;不急不忙

I wish he would hurry up — he'd rather taking his time about making a decision.

我希望他快一点,但他却不慌不忙地做决定。

They take their time over most things and dislike being hurried.

他们在处理大多数事情时不慌不忙,不喜欢赶忙。

8. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall.

一定是这种明显的毫无目的游逛使我倒了霉。

1) 本句是一个强调句型,即用 it is / was... that/ who... 这一句型来强调某成分,本句中被强调的是导致他倒霉的原因 aimlessness.

2) 本句中情态动词后接现在完成时,即 must have done, 此结构表示对过去发生的事情进行推测,常含一种肯定的猜测。例如:

His watch must have stopped. I will go and call him.

他的表一定停了,我将去叫他。

9. I was just walking out of the local library, having unsuccessfully sought employment there, when I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking

to me.

我在当地图书馆谋职未成,刚刚走出来,便看到一个人穿越马路,显然要跟我说话。

1) having unsuccessfully sought employment there 是现在分词短语作状语,修饰其前面的主句。having sought 是现在分词完成体,表示此动作是发生在谓语所表示的动作之前。

2) 句中的 when 是个副词,表示“正在这时”、“突然”的意思。

3) **intention**: a determination to act in a certain way; purpose 意图;目的

Her intention was to help you. 她的意图是要帮助你。

I haven't the slightest intention of marrying her. 我丝毫不打算同她结婚。

【比较】intention, intent

两词都含有“意向,打算”之意。**intention** 是常用语,而 **intent** 多用于法律上,表示“不好的意图,存心”的意思,含有贬义。二者使用结构不同: **intention** 后常接 of doing sth, 常用于 **with/have intention of doing sth** 结构中;而 **intent** 后常接 to do sth, 则多用于 **with intent to do sth** 结构中。例如:

They escaped to Paris with the intention of becoming painters.

他们逃到巴黎打算成为油画家。

She had intention of visiting her native land. 她打算访问她的祖国。

The man broke into the house with intent to steal. 那个人闯进那座房子企图行窃。

The intent of his speech escaped no one. 人人都知道他讲话的意图。

10. ... **I was left in no doubt.** (I became completely certain of the seriousness of the matter.)这一下使我确信无疑了。

1) **leave**: let sb or sth in a certain state or position 使.....处于某种状态

同 leave 构成的常用结构是:leave sb/ sth + 形容词;leave sb/sth + 现在分词或过去分词;leave + sb/sth + 介词短语。例如:

You'd better leave the drawing-room door open. 你最好将起居室的门开着。

His letter left me feeling pretty humble. 他的信使我感到很卑微。

Did you leave the doors and windows firmly fastened? 你将门窗都闩上了吗?

The strike left the railway station in France in utter confusion.

这次罢工使法国的铁路系统完全陷于混乱。

2) **in doubt**: in a condition of uncertainty 怀疑,不肯定

They were in doubt about it. 他们对它表示怀疑。

The result of the election remained in doubt until the next morning.

选举的结果直到第二天上午才开始明朗化。

11. ... **and with a perfectly straight face too!** (... also wearing a very serious-looking face!)还板着脸孔!

1) **perfectly**: extremely, completely 非常,完全

The walls must be perfectly clean before you paint them.

在给墙涂漆之前,要把它们弄得干干净净。

She's perfectly capable of taking care of herself. 她完全能够照顾自己。

2) **straight**: (of the face) not laughing; with a serious expression (指面孔)没有笑容的;表情严肃的

He kept a straight face, though he wanted to laugh. 他虽然想笑,但还是板着面孔。

12. **It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, particularly that of stealing milk bottles from door steps.** 事情原来是这样的,在这一地区多次发生小的扒窃案,特别是从门前台阶上偷走牛奶瓶。

1) **turn out**: prove to be in the result; be discovered (to be) 证明(是);原来是
The examination turned out (to be) easy. 考试原来很容易。

It turns out that this method does not work well. 结果这一方法并不起作用。

2) **petty thefts**: small crimes or misdemeanors of stealing someone else's property
偷窃他人财物的轻罪

3) that of stealing milk bottles 中的 that 用来代替上文所提到的许多 thefts 中的…种,含有单数概念,故不可用 those。

13. **regard... as...; think of... as..., view... as...** 把……看做……,把……当做……

I regard the movie as one of the worst I've ever seen.

我认为那部电影是我们看过的最差的电影之一。

Do you regard it as necessary I should come? 你认为我有必要来吗?

I can't regard the matter as settled. 我认为这件事不可能已得到解决。

14. **... to be quite familiar with this sort of situation.** (... to be quite familiar with the situation in which one is confronted with police.) ……非常熟悉这一套。

familiar with: having a good knowledge of 熟悉

She had become familiar with the house. 她对房间已经很熟悉了。

【比较】familiar with, familiar to

这两个结构用法不同, **familiar with** 意为“熟悉,通晓”,主语常是人;而 **familiar to** 则意为“为……所熟悉”,主语常是物或某门专门知识,而 to 后面是人。例如:

Before you leave for the United States, you should be familiar with the English language. 出发去美国前,你应该先熟悉英文。

His name was familiar to many people. 许多人熟悉他的名字。

15. **I continued to try to look worldly and au fait with the situation.** (Still I tried to appear experienced and familiar with the situation.)

我继续装成老于世故,对这件事习以为常。

au fait 是法语,作者用它是为了避免重复 familiar 一词,当然也用来表明作者受过良好的教育。

16. **I was officially charged...** 我被正式指控……

charge: blame (sb) officially for having broken the law 指控

He charged me with neglecting my duty. 他指控我玩忽职守。

【比较】charge... with, accuse... of