

首创“课文英汉对照互动全解”

新视野大学英语读写教程

# 课文辅导③

第四版 互动新课堂 辅导课

主 编 / 上海交通大学 白洁

审 校 / Martin Green



不管白猫黑猫，能拿高分就是好猫！

新 华 出 版 社

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新视野大学英语听力与教程

# 课文辅导③

新题型 互动新课堂 新课辅

主 编/上海交通大学 白洁

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2005年,大学英语四、六级考试出现重大变革——取消单纯的词汇测试题,加大听力测试的比例,进一步将考试重点从单纯的语言知识考查转移到综合能力考查上来。

2005年,新的大学英语课程教学要求也进一步提高,将教学重心进一步放到“培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流”上来。

那么,如何在我们平时的教材学习中贯彻新的教学目标、适应新的教学要求,既全面、系统地提高自己综合的语言能力,又能和以后的考试结合起来,同步提高自己的应试能力,真正学好课本、学活课本,全面升华、激活我们的大学英语学习?

我们力邀一批对大学英语教学改革、考试改革有着深刻理解并有着丰富教学经验的一线教师,潜心研究、科学设计,创新性的推出了这套以“互动式教学”为核心理念的“大学英语课文辅导”系列丛书。

本丛书是相应大学英语教材的同步课文辅导,在编写、设计上充分体现了四大互动特色:

### 1. 教材课文学习与人文知识学习的互动

每单元提供与本单元课文主题相关的多篇文化背景知识,让您在学习课文的同时,开阔视野、丰富知识、提高自身人文素养,从而将课本学习拓展成一个全面的人文知识学习。

### 2. 阅读理解能力与写作赏析能力的互动

我们在讲解课文、提高您阅读能力的同时,从课文写作特点、写作风格等多个角度分析、评价,同步提高您的写作赏析能力。

### 3. 语言应用能力与应试能力的互动

我们在课文学习、讲解中全面提高学生综合语言应用能力的同时,注意和以后的四、六级考试结合起来,应用、应试同步提高。

### 4. 课后习题讲解与系统知识梳理的互动

课后习题给出权威、详细的答案解析的同时,举一反三,由此及彼,对相关的语言点、知识点系统梳理,互动提高。

2.15-5.15

本书是“大学英语课文辅导”系列丛书之一,是外研社出版的《新视野大学英语读写教程(三)》的同步课文辅导。每单元结构及特色如下:

#### ❖ 双语文化背景阅读

本部分提供中英文两种文化背景拓展,对文章相关的风俗、作家作品、节日、相关人物等从中英文双重视角进行援引介绍,帮助学生更好的理解课文,同时拓宽知识面,积累信息,提升英美文化素养。

#### ❖ 文章风格分析鉴赏

本部分对课文写作风格加以评析,并对课文内容进行分析提炼,对于提高学生的语篇、行文、结构整体理解能力和写作能力很有帮助。

#### ❖ 英汉对照互动全解

本部分版式设计新颖,课文点拨独到,是全书的亮点所在。左页为课文原文,右页左边为课文译文、右边为课文生词表。课文原文与译文、注释双面对照排版,互动讲解,方便实用。每页底部还特设“疑难解析”,个性点拨,一语中的。原文、译文、生词、注解四重互动,真正让您轻松学习,愉快学习。

#### ❖ 核心词汇短语学习

本部分改变了一些课文辅导书大量堆砌单词和短语的死记硬背单词的方法,强调通过“图文结合记单词,语境结合记单词”的“双结合”教学理念。对于课文中出现的常考核心词汇,我们通过图片助记、语境助记和妙语巧辨的方法帮助记忆,且根据四六级考试改革的变化,在词条下配有精选自历年四六级考试真题阅读及完形中出现频率较高的例句,在记忆中将词汇与语篇相结合,从而达到应试的需要。

#### ❖ 课后习题权威讲解

本书编者是在大英教学一线工作多年的名师,在课后习题的讲解过程中,处处从学生的知识薄弱点进行点拨。真正指点迷津,鱼渔兼授。

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# Unit 1

## 文化背景阅读

### 1. Scotland (苏格兰)

Scotland is one of four constituent nations which form the United Kingdom (the other three are England, Wales and Northern Ireland). Scotland forms the northern part of the island of Great Britain. Scotland is 31,510 sq. miles in area; it is 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. For your information, the local data and time are available in Gaelic. The Scots language (which has many similarities to English, but also draws on French and Gaelic) is also spoken. Whereas Gaelic is the language of the Highlands & Islands, Scots is the language of the Lowlands. The national flower is the thistle, although the heather which covers significant moorland areas is also closely associated with the country. 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. 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.

苏格兰是不列颠联合王国四个组成部分之一(其他三部分是英格兰,威尔士和北爱尔兰)。苏格兰形成了大不列颠岛的北边部分。苏格兰面积为31,510平方英里,南北长为274英里,东西宽为24到154英里。尽管苏格兰的北部和西部说盖尔语,但是其官方语言是英语,有的地方也说苏格兰语(苏格兰语和英语有很多相似之处,还带有一些法语和盖尔语的特征)。盖尔语是高地的语言,苏格兰语是低地的语言。尽管覆盖了大片沼泽地的西南属植物和这个国家有着密切的联系,但苏格兰国花是蓟。苏格兰政府在四层包围之中,伴随着在不列颠王国权力的转移,1999年选举产生了新一届的苏格兰议会。苏格兰在艺术、文学、科学方面出了很多名人,还有许多发明家、哲学家和建筑师等。



## 2. Chirside(邱恩塞德)

Chirside village lies on the south side of a hill approximately 500 ft. above sea level in the Scottish borders with stunning views over the Merse (meaning marsh) a flat, fertile, agricultural plain stretching to the Cheviot Hills, twenty five miles to the south. The Eildon hills are to the south-east with the Lammermuir hills to the north. Berwick-upon-Tweed is 10 miles to the south-east. The name of Chirside is believed to be derived from the Cairn which stood on the hill at the east end of the village, known previously as Harelaw Hill. This area was excavated for a reservoir in 1906 and a grave of heavy stone slabs was found containing a skeleton in a crouching position and a small earthenware beaker, leading to speculation that this might have been the burial place of some ancient chieftain of the Beaker people.

邱恩塞德村庄位于苏格兰边界海拔500尺高的山的南侧,景色迷人,平坦、肥沃的农业大平原一直延伸到哲维山,到南边可达到25英里。伊尔顿山在东南,兰默梅山在北部,邱恩塞德的名字起源于凯恩,凯恩位于一个东部村庄尽头的山上,过去常常以Harelaw山自居。这个地区在1906年开凿出一个水库和一个平板石头墓穴,里面装有蹲卧姿势的骨骼和一个小的陶器杯子,由此人们推测,这里可能是古代首领埋葬的地方。

## 3. Irish Republican Army(爱尔兰共和军)

There are several paramilitary groups which claim or have claimed the title Irish Republican Army (IRA) and advocate a unitary state with no ties to the United Kingdom. All claim descent from the original "Irish Republican Army". Most Irish people dispute the claims of more recently created organizations that insist that they are the only legitimate descendants of the original IRA, often referred to as the "Old IRA". The Provisional IRA (PIRA), founded in 1969 and best known for paramilitary campaigns during the 1970s~1990s; the term IRA is almost always now used to denote this particular group. The official, the remainder of the IRA after the Provisional IRA seceded in 1969, now apparently inactive in the military sense. The "Real" IRA, a 1990s breakaway from the PIRA. The Continuity IRA, another 1990s breakaway from the PIRA.

有几个军事组织宣称或者已经宣称为爱尔兰共和军,他们倡导一个统一的爱尔兰,不与联合王国有任何联系。所有的宣称都来自于“爱尔兰共和军”。大部分爱尔兰人民在讨论到这个具有创造性组织的要求时,都坚持他们是爱尔兰共和军惟一合法的继承人,并且提到“旧爱尔兰共和军”。暂时性爱尔兰共和军创建于1969年,因二十世纪七十年代到九十年代的军事战役而出名。术语“爱尔兰共和军”常常用来指特殊的部队。官方的爱尔兰共和军是在暂时性共和军分离出去以后产生的,它在军事上已经不活跃了。真正的爱尔兰共和军是二十世纪九十年代从暂时性爱尔兰共和军分离出去的。另外一个组织,持久爱尔兰共和军,也是九十年代从暂时性爱尔兰共和军中分离出去的。

## Section A

## The Expensive Fantasy of Lord Williams

## 课文赏析



## 写作风格赏析

本文主要讲述了威廉斯为实现自己的贵族梦而付出的昂贵代价。威廉斯幻想自己是位苏格兰贵族,并从伦敦警察总署盗用钱财来买这个贵族头衔,他还购买地产,旅馆等,把近 500 万投入苏格兰山区一个美丽的村庄。但最终他的罪行败露,落得个锒铛入狱的下场。

本文采用倒叙、顺叙交叉描写法,首尾交待结果,中间部分记叙过程。全文结构清晰,故事结局发人深省。文章语言朴实、有力,给人以启迪。

## 课文内容概要

Mr. Williams was brought into court and sentenced to seven and a half years in prison for stealing money from Scotland Yard to pay for a Scottish noble title and buy an estate, etc. in Tomintoul. The villagers' reactions to his case varied; some still supported him; the other felt difficult to understand how a clever person like him could mislead people; still others wondered where the money had come from. Mr. Williams stole more than £8 million over eight years and spent the money buying an estate, noble titles, fine stone cottages, a pub and a hotel, etc. However, he was caught by the bank at last. The police would sell the properties, but at a substantial financial loss. Mr. Williams was feeling regretful for the crime, for there was no way to justify it.



## Text

**T**omintoul, Scotland—On Saturday night at The Grouse's Nest, they're still willing to raise a glass or two to "Lord Williams", though now his title prompts laughter. And now they just call him "Tony".

There are those in this beautiful village in the mountains of Scotland (population, 320) who say they were never quite sure about Anthony Williams, the soft-spoken, **wealthy** noble who arrived in 1986 with his well-dressed wife. ①

And there are others who say their **suspicions** were **aroused** over time, as the 55-year-old Mr. Williams, who appeared on weekends turned out in fine suits, bought up property after property, providing such a large **injection** of cash into the village that he single-handedly brought the community back to life. ②

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. ③

About two weeks ago, a regretful Mr. Williams, who had worked for the London police since 1959 and had risen to a £65,000 a year position as **deputy** director of finance, was brought into **court** and sentenced to seven and a half years in prison.

Estimates are that he poured nearly £5 million of the stolen money into the village and gave jobs to 43 people. And now that he has fallen upon dark days at least some villagers are sticking by him.

"I found him a very charming man, very friendly, **considerate**—not at all proud," said Georgie McAllister, 70, the manager of the local museum whose family has been

**疑 难 解 析**

① who 引导的定语从句修饰 those, 这个定语从句中包含两个从句: 一是省略了引导词 that 的宾语从句 they were never ... Williams, 另一个是定语从句 who arrived ... wife, 修饰 noble。the soft-spoken, wealthy noble 为 Anthony Williams 的同位语。

② 定语从句 who say their suspicions were aroused over time 修饰 others; as 引导的原因状语从句中, 主语 the 55-year-old Mr. Williams 和谓语 bought up 之间被非限制性定语从句 who appeared on weekends turned out in fine suits 分隔; 作状语的现在分词短语 providing... to life 中, 包含一个由 such... that 引导的状语从句。

苏格兰托明陶尔——星期六的晚上,在“牢骚酒吧”,村民依旧乐意向“威廉斯勋爵”祝酒,尽管这个头衔现在只能引来阵阵笑声。如今他们都称他为“托尼”。

这个美丽的山村座落在苏格兰山区,总共只有 320 人。一些村民说,他们一直不太了解安东尼·威廉斯。这位有钱的贵族说话和气,1986 年和他时髦的妻子一同来到这里。

另外一些人说,他们的怀疑在日益扩大,因为 55 岁的威廉斯先生总是西装革履地在周末出现,他买下了一笔又一笔的地产,给小村投入大量现金,仅靠一个人的力量使小村庄起死回生。

可是谁也想不到真相竟是:这个财源滚滚、举止友好的人并非什么勋爵,而是一名政府公务员。他幻想自己是位苏格兰贵族,并从苏格兰场(即伦敦警察总署)盗用钱财购买了贵族头衔。

威廉斯先生自 1959 年开始效力于伦敦警署,官至财务部副主管,年薪 65 000 英镑。大约两周前,后悔不已的他在法庭受审,被判监禁 7 年半。

据估计他在该村投入了近 500 万英镑的赃款,提供了 43 个就业机会。如今他落难入狱,但是仍有部分村民支持他。

“我觉得这个人非常可爱,友好而体贴,一点也不傲慢。”70 岁的乔吉·麦卡利斯特这样说。他是当地博物馆

wealthy [ˈwelθi]

a. 富裕的

suspicion [səˈspɪʃən]

n. 怀疑,猜疑;嫌疑

arouse [əˈraʊz]

vt. 引起,激起;唤醒

injection [ɪnˈdʒekʃən]

n. 投入,注入;注射

deputy [ˈdepjuːti]

n. 副职,副手;代理人

court [kɔ:t]

n. 法庭,法院;球场

considerate [kənˈsɪdərət]

a. 体贴的,体谅的

### 疑难解析

③ 本句中有两个由 that 引导的同位语从句: that the man with endless money and a friendly manner was not a lord at all but a government employee. 修饰 the truth; that he was a Scottish noble 修饰 a fantasy. living out a fantasy 和 paying for it by stealing funds from Scotland Yard 为并列的现在分词短语作定语修饰 a government employee, 但被修饰 fantasy 的同位语从句分隔, 容易造成误解。

Scotland Yard: 苏格兰场, 是伦敦警察局所在地, 已成为刑事调查处的同义词。



farming the surrounding hills for generations. “It’s hard to understand how a clever person like him could **mislead** people like that. It’s sad. Of course, it did benefit the village. A lot of the properties were beautifully **restored**.”

A few doors down the square, **barber** Donald Corr sat inside his shop and described how suspicions began to grow. “Everyone wondered where the money was coming from. Why was he spending it in a little place in the mountains? **Christ**, he wouldn’t have gotten it back in 100 years.”

According to the court, Mr. Williams stole more than **£8** million over eight years. Most of it came from a secret fund that had been placed under his sole authority and that was supposed to be used to pay spies and conduct secret activities against the Irish **Republican Army**.

Instead, it went to create one more British lord.

Mr. Williams bought an **estate** with a fine **brick** house in England. He bought a beautiful home with white walls and a pool in Spain. He bought noble titles at **auctions**, spending **£95,000** to become the Lord of Chirnside, and then adding on 10 more Scottish titles.

But most of all, he sunk his dishonest gains into this village that captured his heart with its fine stone cottages, its central area of green grass, green rows of **hedg-es**, and its **fantastic** view of rolling fields and pine forests disappearing into the distance like the men of an ancient army marching over the **horizon**.

He bought **multiple** cottages and fixed them up. He purchased the pub and made it into a fine place to have a glass of Glenlivet Scotch whiskey, produced only 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the north. **And** most of all, he bought the run-down Gordon Arms Hotel and totally restored it, transforming it from a **mess** into a **glorious** first-class hotel with 30 handsomely **furnished** rooms, wood-**paneled** stairs, false bookshelves with fake **leather** books and an outstanding restaurant.

“I would offer him three choices of glasses for the restaurant: an average one, a poor one, and fine **crystal**. Always, he chose the crystal. Nothing but the best,” said David Abdy, who was chosen by Mr. Williams to manage the construction work and run the businesses.

疑  
难  
解  
析

④ 过去分词短语 produced only 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the north 作非限制性定语修饰 Glenlivet Scotch whiskey, 相当于非限制性定语从句 which was produced only 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the north.

⑤ 从句中的介词短语 to their terrible embarrassment 将从句的谓语句 discovered 和宾语从句 that the criminal was one of their own 分隔。to their terrible embarrassment 中, 介词 to 表示“使产生(某种感觉)”。“to one’s + 表示感情的名词”常常可以等同于一个表示这类感情的副词。

馆长,他们家世代都在周围山上种地。“很难理解一个像他这样聪明的人会那样误导别人。真是糟糕。当然,这对我们村倒没什么坏处,许多房产都修缮得很漂亮。”

距广场几家之遥,理发师唐纳德·科尔坐在自己的店里讲述人们是如何开始怀疑的。“每个人都猜测他的钱是从哪儿来的,为什么他要把钱花在山沟里的一个小地方?老天,他就是等 100 年也收不回这些钱。”

依据法庭调查,威廉斯八年中盗用公款 800 多万英镑。其中大部分来自一项由他单独管辖的秘密基金。该基金本是用来支付间谍费用,以及开展对抗爱尔兰共和军的秘密活动。

然而,它竟被用来制造了又一个英国勋爵。

威廉斯在英格兰买了幢高级的砖结构住宅。在西班牙购买了一幢有雪白墙壁和游泳池的豪宅。他还在拍卖会上买了多个贵族头衔,先是花 95,000 英镑成为彻恩赛德勋爵,后来又增加了十多个苏格兰贵族头衔。

但是最主要的,是他将不法收入投进了这座山村。精致的石屋农舍,茵茵的村中绿地,一排排青青的树篱,以及绵延起伏的原野与松林,像古代行进的士兵渐渐消失于远方的地平线上——这一派奇异的景色深深地吸引了他。

他买了多处石屋并将其修缮一新。他还买下了酒吧,使它成为一个可以喝到格伦利物苏格兰威士忌的好去处。该威士忌的产地就在村北约 10 英里(16 公里)处。最主要的,是他将年久失修的戈登·阿姆斯特旅馆买下并完全改装,将这堆废墟变成了一座富丽堂皇的一流宾馆,内有 30 间装修华丽的房间,木质镶嵌的楼梯,摆满了人造皮革装订的书籍的书架,和一间高级餐厅。

“我提供给他三种玻璃酒杯,让他选用于餐厅。一种是普通的,一种是便宜的,还有一种是漂亮的水晶的。他选了水晶的,他一向如此,只要最好的。”戴维·阿布迪说。威廉斯先生指派他负责修建经营这家宾馆。

mislead [ˈmɪsˈliːd]

*vt.* 使误解

restore [rɪˈstɔː]

*vt.* 恢复,使回复

barber [ˈbɑːbər]

*n.* 理发师

republican [rɪˈpʌblɪkən]

*a.* 共和政体的

estate [ɪˈsteɪt]

*n.* 大片私有土地

▲ auction [ˈɔːkʃən]

*n.* 拍卖;拍卖会

fantastic [fænˈtæstɪk]

*a.* 奇异的;异想天开的

horizon [həˈraɪzən]

*n.* 地平线;眼界,见识

multiple [ˈmʌltɪpl]

*n.* 倍数

mess [mes]

*n.* (*sing.*) 杂乱;困境

glorious [ˈglɔːriəs]

*a.* 美丽的,辉煌的

furnish [ˈfɜːnɪʃ]

*vt.* 用家具布置

wood-paneled

[ˈwʊdˈpænəld]

*a.* 镶木板的

crystal [ˈkrɪstl]

*n.* 水晶

⑥ a 27-year-old businessman 为 Mr. Abdy 的同位语。

现在分词短语 obtaining bank loans and striking deals with various people... 为方式状语,表示阿布迪先生通过什么手段来获得绝大部分房产。

从句 what they are owed by Mr. Williams 作介词 of 的宾语。宾语从句可以用作介词的宾语,如:

—Your success will largely depend upon what you do and how you do it. 你是否成功主要取决于你做什么和怎样做。(what 和 how 引导的从句是介词 upon 的宾语)





Mr. Williams **deceived** everyone, including Mr. Abdy and including even his own wife, telling them that he **inherited** the money from a rich uncle. He was caught because his bank **deposits** were so large that they were noticed by the bank's management. [The bank **notified** the police, who discovered, to their terrible embarrassment, that the criminal was one of their own.]<sup>⑥</sup>

The London police **commissioner** publicly apologized for poorly **supervising** his department. Under a hastily made **arrangement**, the police will sell the properties, but at a **substantial** financial loss. [Mr. Abdy, a 27-year-old businessman, acquired the **bulk** of the properties for about half a million pounds, obtaining bank loans and striking deals with various people to pay only a part of what they are owed by Mr. Williams.]<sup>⑦</sup>

In the only interview he has given since his **arrest** a year ago, Mr. Williams discussed his **motives** for the crime with a London newspaper: "I discovered this **bloody** huge amount of money. I went from the need to pay off a few **debts** to what can only be described as greed. There is no way to **justify** it."

威廉斯先生欺骗了所有的人,包括阿布迪先生,甚至他自己的妻子。他对他们说自己从一个富有的叔叔那里继承了这笔钱。他被捕是因为他银行存款的数额太大,引起了银行管理部门的注意。银行通知了警方,警方最后极为尴尬地发现,罪犯原来是自己的家贼。

伦敦警署长官对自己的管理不善公开致歉。匆忙安排之后,警方将卖出这些房产,但仍要蒙受巨大的经济损失。27岁的商人阿布迪先生,通过获取银行贷款和与各种人做交易,只支付威廉斯先生欠他们的一部分,最后以大约50万英镑的价格,买下了绝大部分房产。

自一年前被捕以来,威廉斯先生仅接受过一次采访。采访中,他对伦敦一家报纸谈到了自己的犯罪动机:“我发现了这么一大笔钱。起初是需要用它来还一些债,后来就只能说是因为贪婪。我无法为自己的所作所为辩护。”

deceive [di'si:v]

*v.* 欺骗,蒙蔽

inherit [in'herit]

*vt.* 继承

deposit [di'pɔ:zɪt]

*n.* 存款;押金,定金

notify ['nəʊtɪfaɪ]

*vt.* 通知,报告

commissioner [kə'mɪʃən(r)]

*n.* 委员,专员;特派员

▲supervise ['sju:pəvaɪz]

*vt.* 监督;管理

arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt]

*n.* 安排;整理,排列,布置

substantial [səb'stæʃl]

*a.* 相当可观的

bulk [bʌlk]

*n.* 大半;(巨大的)体积

arrest [ə'rest]

*vt. / n.* 逮捕,拘留

justify ['dʒʌstɪfaɪ]

*vt.* 证明...正当(或有理)