新编大学英语课课通③

（修订本）

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前　言

　　《新编大学英语》(浙江大学应惠兰教授主编)是一套按照"以学生为中心的主题教学模式"而编写的教材。每级有 12 个单元。每单元由 4 部分组成：(1)准备活动(Preparation)；(2)以听力为中心的语言活动(Listening-Centered Activities)；(3)以阅读为中心的语言活动(Reading-Centered Activities)；(4)巩固和提高(Further Development)。整套教材的词汇、听力和阅读均依据国家教育部新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》的各项规定及量化指标编写。读、听、说、写、译的技能也是按照新大纲规定的"培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力，使他们能用英语交流信息"这一大学英语教学目的的两个层次要求编写的。

　　《新编大学英语课课通》是与《新编大学英语》教材配套的学生学习用书。2000 年 9 月第一次出版后，一年来经过多所大学使用，根据师生们的意见和要求，进行了重新编写、增补、更换、删减和修改。修订的指导思想是加强对课文理解的辅导，锻炼学习者的动手能力。我们相信，《新编大学英语课课通》(修订本)将成为广大学习者更好的学习指导书。本书为第三册。全书分为三大部分：课文结构(In-Class Reading and After-Class Reading)、阅读技巧(Reading Skills)和测试(Test)。

　　课文结构由以下部分组成：

　　(1)**词汇(Words)**。包括课文中出现的重点生词。四、六级词汇分别用上角星号＊和上角黑三角▲符号标出。每个词汇包含本词、音标、词性、词义(课文词义和大纲词义，大纲词义用楷体标出)等。且每个词后配有记忆(记词、派生、联想)、考点(搭配、用法、辨析)和考题(涉及该词的四、六级全真题)三个项目。

　　(2)**短语(Phrases)**。包括词义(课文词义和大纲词义，大纲词义用楷体标出)和例句，并配有记忆(有关该短语的相近或相关短语)和考点(搭配、用法、辨析)。

　　(3)**句型(Useful Patterns)**。覆盖课文中出现的句型并配有相应的例句。

　　(4)**课文相关知识(The Text-related Information)**。介绍了全书每一单元 In-Class Reading 的有关作者、故事发生的背景、文化习俗等方面的知识。

　　(5)**课文理解(The Comprehension of the Text)**。按句子出现的先后顺序，对课文中的难句进行语法分析、难点分析、翻译或英语释义(Paraphrase)。目的是帮助学习者加深对课文的理解。

　　(6)**参考译文(Chinese Version)**。给出 In-Class Reading 和 After-Class

Reading 的所有课文译文。

(7)**写作(Writing)**。讲解本课的写作要点,指明写作思路,并且给出供参考的词语和句型以及参考范文。

阅读技巧

每单元的 In-Class Reading 后面配有一个阅读技巧的讲解。第一册讲解词语型阅读技巧,第二册讲解主旨型阅读技巧,第三册讲解细节型阅读技巧,第四册讲解推断型阅读技巧。从易到难系统讲解了阅读理解中所需要的各种方法,并给出了相应的练习。目的是帮助学习者掌握一定的阅读技巧,提高阅读速度和理解的准确性,有针对性地运用所学的方法,阅读课后文章。

测试部分涉及四个方面:

(1)**词汇(Vocabulary)**。有多种形式可供选择,如多项选择、词义替换、找同义词或反义词、英语释义、词形变换等。

(2)**语法(Structure)**。包括辨错改错、多项选择和用动词的适当形式填空等三种形式。

(3)**阅读与翻译(Reading and Translation)**。给出一篇阅读短文,根据该短文做简答题或理解题,或找出一、二个句子且下划线,并且对划线句子进行英译汉翻译练习。

(4)**完型填空(Cloze)**。与四级统考形式相同。

附录部分是听力原文、课文练习和测试题的参考答案。给出课文中听力题、阅读题、词汇题、翻译题、语法题、小测验和本书四套测试题的参考答案。

本书是在进行了大量的理论研究的基础上,根据多年来大学英语教学的实践经验和实际情况编写的。本书在编写上打破常规,脱离俗套,刻意新颖。具有针对性强、实践性强、趣味性强、仿真性强和覆盖面广等特点,便于学生自学应用。本书的讲解、例证、翻译、答案等项目力求与教材内容贴切、准确。测试范围除了紧扣课文内容以外,还考虑到了新大纲在各项测试指标和要求上的变化。所设计的测试题目难易度适中,覆盖面广,信度和效度把握得当。

本书编写者都是从事多年大学英语教学、经验丰富、教学效果优秀的一线教授、副教授和讲师。在本次修订过程中,栾述文、孙秀丽同志对全书内容进行了审阅、调整、合并、删减、增补、修改、统编和定稿。

本书主要供使用《新编大学英语》教材的非英语专业的大学本科生作为学习指导书,亦可以作为大学英语教师的教学参考书。

本书中的疏漏或不当之处,恳请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正,以期进一步修改完善。

编　者
2001 年 8 月

目　录

Unit One

Myths and Legends

In-Class Reading: Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth

Ⅰ. Words 词汇

dye*[dai] *n*. 染料 *v*. 染,染色(*Syn*. color)

[记忆] 联想:die *v*. 死(同音)

[考点] dye 现在分词为 **dyeing**。

[考题] She _____ a white dress blue.

   A. died   B. dyed

   C. denied   D. dirtied

famine* ['fæmin] *n*. 饥荒 (*Syn*. starvation)

[考点] 辨析:**famine** 指在特定的时间和地点出现的食品极度缺乏的状况。**starvation** 指饥饿的状态。

feast▲[fiːst] *n*. 1. 盛宴 2. 宗教节日 *v*. 1. 宴请 2. 赴宴;饱餐

[考点] **give/hold a feast** 举行宴会 **at the wedding feast** 在喜宴上 **feast sb. on** 宴请某人吃… **feast on** 尽情地吃…

[考题] We feasted all evening _____ the best food and drink.

   A. on   B. with

   C. to   D. of

grumble ['grʌmbl] *v*. 抱怨,发牢骚 (*Syn*. complain)

[记忆] 派生:grumbler *n*. 爱发牢骚的人

[考点] **complain about/of sth.**; **grumble at/about/over sth.** 抱怨…

hoe [həu] *n*. 锄头

[记忆] 联想:axe 斧 hammer 锤 plough(plow)犁 saw 锯 shovel 铁锹、铲子 sickle 镰刀 spade 铁锹、铲子

invitation* [ˌinvi'teiʃən] *n*. 1. 邀请 2. 邀请书,请柬

[记忆] 记词:invit(e)(邀请)+ -ation(表示"状态、结果"的名词后级)

[考点] **accept/decline the invitation** 接受/婉谢邀请

murmur▲['məːmə(r)] *v*. 1. 嘟囔,低声说(*Syn*. whisper) 2. 私下抱怨(*Syn*. complain) *n*. 1. 低沉模糊的声音 2. 低语 3. 怨言(*Syn*. com-

plaint)

【考点】 **complain about/of sth.** ; **murmur at/against sth.** 抱怨…

palm*[pɑːm] *n*. 1. 棕榈树 2. 手掌, 掌状物

【记忆】联想:finger 手指 fist 拳,拳头 knuckle 指关节 nail 指甲 thumb 拇指 wrist 腕,腕关节

preparation*[ˌprepəˈreiʃən] *n*. 1. 准备,预备 2. 制剂

【记忆】记词:prepar(e)(准备) + -ation(表示"行为、状态"的名词后缀)

【考点】 **in preparation** 在准备中 **in preparation for** 作为…的准备 **make preparations for** 为…做准备

【考题】 We're getting things ready _____ the journey.

A. preparation
B. in preparation
C. in preparation for
D. in preparation of

spite*[spait] *n*. 虽然,不顾,尽管

【考点】 **in spite of** 不顾,尽管 = despite

【考题】 We succeed _____ difficulties.

A. in spite
B. despite of
C. in spite of
D. although

ungrateful [ʌnˈgreitf(u)l] *a*. 忘恩负义的(*Ant*. grateful)

【记忆】记词:un-(否定前缀) + grateful(感激的) 同根:grateful *a*. 感激的 gratitude *n*. 感激

Ⅱ. Phrases 短语

escape someone's notice 逃过某人的注意

The fact escaped my notice. 我没注意到这一事实。

【考题】 Nothing important _____ her notice.

A. avoids
B. escapes
C. evades
D. flees

jump to one's feet 突然站起,一跃而起

He glanced quickly round, jumped to his feet and left. 他四下很快地看了看, 跳起来走了。

【记忆】 **rise to one's feet** 站起来 **on one's feet** 站着;自立 **on foot** 步行

let oneself go 让…自由地移动或下降

He threw his book out of the window and let itself go. 他把书从窗户扔了下去。

【记忆】 **let go (of)** 放,释放,放开

on the contrary 相反地,正相反

"You have nothing to do now, I suppose." "On the contrary, I have piles of work." "我想你现在没有事可做了。""恰好相反,我有成堆的工作。"

【记忆】 **to the contrary** 相反地(的) **be contrary to** 与…相反 **in/by contrast** 正相反

【考题】"I'm sure you like your new job."

"_____, it's dull."

A. In addition
B. On the contrary

C. In return   D. On the whole

rest assured(that) 请放心

You may rest assured that everything possible will be done. 你尽可放心,所有能做到的事均将做到。

[**记忆**] rest 表示"继续保持某种状态,依然是";assure"向…保证,使…确信"。

[**考题**] You can rest _____ that I will never tell anyone.

　A. assure　　　B. ensure　　　C. assured　　　D. ensured

set off 出发,动身

He set off on a trip to Mexico. 他动身去墨西哥旅行。

[**记忆**] **set about** 着手工作 **set aside** 把…放在一旁 **set up** 建立,创设

[**考题**] They have _____ on a journey round the world.

　A. set off　　　B. put off　　　C. sent off　　　D. taken off

slowly but surely 稳扎稳打地

Slowly but surely, his skill in piano is improving. 他弹钢琴的技巧一直在进步,虽然缓慢,但很稳定。

Ⅲ. Useful Patterns 句型

1. **It was** Ekwefi's **turn to** tell a story. (L.3)轮到爱克蔚菲讲故事了。

   e.g. It's my turn to sing. 轮到我唱了。

2. His speech was **so** eloquent **that** all the birds were glad they had brought him, and nodded their heads in approval of all he said.(L.39~41)他的口才是如此之好,以至于所有的鸟儿都很庆幸把他带了来,对他所说的一切都点头赞同。

   e.g. The professor speaks so fast that we find it difficult to follow him. 这位教授讲话如此之快,我们很难理解他的意思。

3. Some of them were **too** angry **to** eat.(L.60)有一些鸟儿气得什么都没吃。

   e.g. He is too young to travel alone. 他太小了,不能一人独自旅行。

4. "Tell my wife," said the tortoise, "to bring out all the soft things in my house and cover the ground with them **so that** I can jump down from the sky without hurting myself."(L.66~67)"告诉我的妻子,"乌龟说道,"把家里所有软的东西都拿出来,铺在地上,这样,我就可以从天上跳下去而不至于摔伤了。"

   so that 引导目的状语从句,"为了,以便"。

   e.g. Work hard so that you can succeed. 好好干以便你能获得成功。

Ⅳ. The Text-related Information 课文相关知识

Myths are stories handed down from old times, esp. concepts or beliefs about the early history of a race, explanations of natural events. They are made

up to explain how the world began or to justify religious beliefs.

In order to understand the world around them, almost all early cultures developed myths that explained various aspects of life and the mysteries of nature. Animals, plants and people, imaginary and real, were often attributed with special powers that gave them a spiritual significance.

A legend is a very old story handed down from the past that may be based on real events. That's what makes it different from myths.

In all cultures, story-telling was a way of transmitting beliefs, customs, and moral principals to people of all ages who could neither read nor write. Story-telling was also an important form of entertainment at the level of the family and the village. In reading stories from different cultures, we can discover some of the universal characteristics of mankind. Irrespective of their origin, traditional stories often present universal truths in a simple but eloquent way.

Ⅴ. The Comprehension of the Text 课文理解

1. As soon as he heard of the great feast in the sky his throat began to itch at the very thought.(L.10～11)他一听说有天上的盛宴,不禁垂涎三尺。
   as soon as 引导时间状语从句,意为"一…就…"。at the thought of 的意思为"一想到"。类似表达还有:at the sight of(一看见),at the sound of(一听见)等。

2. Tortoise had a sweet tongue, and within a short time all the birds agreed that he was a changed man, and they all gave him a feather, with which he made two splendidly colorful wings. (L.24～26) 乌龟巧舌如簧,没过多久,所有的鸟儿都一致认为,他确实已经脱胎换骨了,于是每只鸟儿都给了他一根羽毛,用这些羽毛,乌龟做了两只色彩绚丽的翅膀。
   that 引导宾语从句,作 agreed 的宾语。介词 with + which 引导非限定性定语从句,补充说明 a feather。

3. None of the birds had heard of this custom but they knew that Tortoise, in spite of his failings in other areas, was a widely traveled man who knew the customs of different peoples.(L.34～36)鸟儿们谁也没有听说过这个习俗,但他们知道,尽管乌龟在其它方面不怎么地道,他却到过许多地方,知晓不同民族的风俗习惯。
   but 后的分句中,that 引导宾语从句。宾语从句中,who 引导定语从句,修饰表语 man。in spite of 表示让步关系。

4. Their hosts took him as the king of the birds, especially as he looked somewhat different from the others. (L.41～42)主人们把他当成了鸟儿们的国王,尤其是因为他看起来有那么点儿与众不同。
   take... as.... "把…当作…",这里 as 为介词,"作为"。句中的第二个 as 为连词,表示原因,"因为,由于",引导原因状语从句。

5. After a selection of nuts had been presented and eaten, the people of the

sky set before their guests the most delectable dishes Tortoise had ever seen or dreamed of. （L.43～44）精选出来的各种果仁呈上来吃完之后，天上的人们在客人们面前摆上了乌龟从未见过或梦到过的美味佳肴。

set 的宾语为 the most delectable dishes...，因为此宾语后有省去关系代词的定语从句 Tortoise had ever seen or dreamed of 修饰，为了句子平衡而将宾语后置。

6. The soup was brought out hot from the fire and in the very pot in which it had been cooked. （L.44～45）汤刚从炉子上烧好就原罐子热气腾腾地端上来了。

hot 作主语 the soup 的补语，表状态。very 用于强调，表示"正是"。in which it had been cooked 为定语从句，修饰 the pot。

Ⅵ. Chinese Version 参考译文

为什么乌龟的背壳是不平整的

从那些小木屋里远远地传来的低声细语，时不时地被歌声打断，奥康瓦听到了，这是他的妻子们同各自的孩子在讲民间故事。爱克蔚菲和她的女儿爱金玛坐在一块小地毯上。现在，轮到爱克蔚菲讲故事了。霎时，嘈杂声静了下来，所有的眼睛都转向他们最喜欢的故事能手。

"很久以前，"她开始讲道，"所有的鸟儿都被邀请到天上赴宴。他们非常高兴，开始为这盛大的日子作准备。他们用颜料把身体涂成深红色并画上漂亮的图案。"

"乌龟看到了这些准备活动，并很快了解了事情的来龙去脉。动物界里发生的任何事情都逃不过他的眼睛，（因为）他狡黠无比，诡计多端。他一听说有天上的盛宴，不禁垂涎三尺。那些日子，他们正经历着一场饥荒，乌龟已经有两个月没吃过一顿饱饭了。他的身体就像一段枯棍在空荡荡的躯壳里咔咔作响。于是他稳扎稳打地开始计划如何能到天上去。"

"但是他没有翅膀呀，"爱金玛说。

"别性急，"她母亲回答道，"故事（的关键）就在这里。乌龟没有翅膀，但他去找鸟儿们，请求能跟他们一起去。"

"'我们太了解你了'，鸟儿们听了他的请求后说道，'你诡计多端并且忘恩负义。如果我们答应你，你马上就会施展诡计。我们老早就把你看透了。'"

"'你们不了解我，'乌龟说，'我已经脱胎换骨了，不再是你们以前所知道的那个捣蛋鬼了。相反，（现在的）我既体贴又善良。我已经认识到，给别人添麻烦就是给自己添麻烦。放心吧，我保证不给你们添任何麻烦。'"

"乌龟巧舌如簧，没过多久，所有的鸟儿都一致认为，他确实已经脱胎换骨了，于是每只鸟儿都给了他一根羽毛，用这些羽毛，乌龟做了两只色彩绚丽的翅膀。"

"这盛大的日子终于来到了，乌龟第一个到达了集合地点。等所有的鸟儿都来齐了，他们就一块儿动身。乌龟飞在鸟儿们中间，非常高兴，而且由于他擅长演说，很快就被推选为大伙儿的发言人。"

"'有件重要的事我们绝不能忘记，'他在飞行途中说道，'当人们被邀请参加这样的盛宴时，要特意给自己取个新名字。天上的主人们一定也希望我们能遵循这--古老习俗。'"

"鸟儿们谁也没有听说过这个习俗,但他们知道,尽管乌龟在其它方面不怎么地道,他却到过许多地方,知晓不同民族的风俗习惯。于是他们每人都取了一个新名字。等他们全都取好了,乌龟也取了一个,新名字叫'你们大家'。"

"最后群鸟飞到了天上,那儿的主人们见到他们非常高兴。乌龟穿着他那五彩的羽衣,起身对主人们的邀请深表谢意。他的口才是如此之好,所有的鸟儿都庆幸把他带了来,对他所说的一切都点头赞同。主人们把他当成了鸟儿们的国王,尤其是因为他看起来有那么点儿与众不同。"

"精选出来的各种果仁呈上来吃完之后,天上的人们在客人们面前摆上了乌龟从未见过或梦到过的美味佳肴。汤刚从炉子上烧好就原罐子热气腾腾地端上来了,里面全是肉和鱼。乌龟开始很响地吸气。有甜薯泥以及用棕榈油和鲜鱼一起煮成的甜薯汤,还有一坛坛棕榈酒。等所有的菜肴在客人们面前摆好后,有一位天上的人走上前来,把每样菜肴都尝一口。然后他请鸟儿们进餐。但这时乌龟一跃而起,问道:'你们是为谁准备的这个宴会?'"

"'为你们大家啊,'那个人回答道。"

"乌龟转向鸟儿们说:'你们该记得,我的名字就是"你们大家"。这儿的习俗是先请发言人吃,然后才轮到其他人。我吃完以后,他们会请你们吃的。'"

"他开始大吃起来,鸟儿们则私下里生气地抱怨着。天上的人还以为把所有的食物让国王吃是鸟儿们的习俗。就这样,乌龟吃掉了最好的食物,还喝了两坛棕榈酒,于是酒足饭饱了,身体胀得胖鼓鼓的足以把整个龟壳塞满。"

"鸟儿们围拢在四周吃些残羹剩饭,啄着他扔在地上的骨头。有一些鸟儿气得什么都没吃,他们宁可空着肚子飞回去。但是离开前,每只鸟儿都向乌龟要回了各自借给他的那根羽毛。乌龟站在那儿,身上只剩了一个硬壳,里面满是佳肴美酒,却没有翅膀可以飞回去。他请求鸟儿们捎个口信给他的妻子,但被拒绝了。最后,鹦鹉,他最生乌龟的气,突然改变了主意,同意替他带个口信。"

"'告诉我的妻子,'乌龟说道,'把家里所有软的东西都拿出来,铺在地上,这样,我就可以从天上跳下来而不至于摔伤了。'"

"鹦鹉满口答应一定把这个口信带到,然后窃笑着飞走了。当他飞到乌龟家时,他却告诉乌龟的妻子把家里所有的硬家伙、尖家伙都拿出来。于是乌龟的妻子就尽心尽职地把丈夫的锄头、刀子、长矛、枪,甚至他的大炮都搬了出来。乌龟从天上往下看,看到他的妻子正往外搬东西,但相距太远了看不清是些什么。当一切似乎都已准备妥当时,他就纵身一跳。他掉啊,掉啊,掉,直到他害怕自己会这样一直不停地掉下去。然后,他重重地摔到了地上,那声响就跟他的大炮轰鸣一样。"

"他死了吗?"爱金玛问道。

"没有,"爱克蔚菲回答说,"他的背壳摔成了好几百块碎片。不过,那附近有一个医术高明的行医者。乌龟的妻子就派人把他请来,这位行医者把所有的碎片捡拢来,粘在了一起。这就是为什么乌龟的背壳是不平整的。"

Making Use of Context Clues（Ⅰ）

在阅读中,我们会遇到很多不熟悉的词,或者是熟悉的词不熟悉的词义。确定词

汇在文章中的准确含义,取决于对其所在的上下文的正确理解,并在理解的基础上推测词义。一般常见的方法有:

1. 利用同义、反义关系

例1:

"Why are you <u>weeping</u>?" "I'm crying for my poor grandma," the girl <u>sobbed</u>.

由上下文关系可知,weep,sob 与 cry 属同义词,它们的意思就显而易见了。

例2:

The most significant change that is taking place on the land throughout the country is the size of farms. The big ones are getting bigger and the small ones are slowly <u>dwindling</u>.

这里 small 与 big 为反义词,那么 dwindling 的动作与 getting bigger 也即是相反的,因此其词义为"减小、减少"。

2. 利用文章中的定义或解释

例1:

The process by which fires start themselves is called <u>spontaneous combustion</u>.

由此定义可知 spontaneous combustion 意思为"自燃"。

例2:

Finally the enemy <u>surrendered</u>. They threw down their weapons and walked out of the house with their hands above their heads.

"They threw down their weapons... with their hands above their heads" 是对 "surrender"的释义。明白这一点,就可知 surrender 的词义为"投降"。

Exercise:

Directions: *Read the following passage and decide on the best choice for each question.*

Taste is such a subjective matter that we don't usually conduct preference tests for food. The most you can say about anyone's preference, is that it's one person's opinion. But because the two big cola companies — Coca-Cola and Pepsi Cola are marketed so aggressively, we've wondered how big a role taste preference actually plays in brand loyalty. We step up a taste test that challenged people who identified themselves as either Coca-Cola or Pepsi fans: Find your brand in a blind tasting.

We invited staff volunteers who had a strong liking for either Coca-Cola Classic or Pepsi, Diet Coke, or Diet Pepsi. These were people who thought they'd have no trouble telling their brand from the other brand.

We eventually located 19 regular cola drinkers and 27 diet cola drinkers. Then we fed them four unidentified samples of cola one at a time, regular colas for the one group, diet versions for the other. We asked them to tell us whether

each sample was Coke or Pepsi; then we analyzed the records statistically to compare the participants' choices with what mere guess-work could have accomplished.

Getting all four samples right was a tough test, but not too tough, we thought, for people who believed they could recognize their brand. In the end, only 7 out of 19 regular cola drinkers correctly identified their brand of choice in all four trials. The diet-cola drinkers did a little worse — only 7 of 27 identified all four samples correctly.

While both groups did better than chance would predict, nearly half the participants in each group made the wrong choice two or more times. Two people got all four samples wrong. Overall, half the participants did about as well on the last round of tasting as on the first, so fatigue, or taste <u>burnout</u>, was not a factor. Our preference test results suggest that only a few Pepsi participants and Coke fans may really be able to tell their favorite brand by taste and price.

1. According to the passage the preference test was conducted in order to _____.

A. find out the role taste preference plays in a person's drinking

B. reveal which cola is more to the liking of the drinkers

C. show that a person's opinion about taste is mere guess-work

D. compare the ability of the participants in choosing their drinks

2. The statistics recorded in the preference tests show _____.

A. Coca-Cola and Pepsi are people's two most favorite drinks

B. there is not much difference in taste between Coca-Cola and Pepsi

C. few people had trouble telling Coca-Cola from Pepsi

D. people's tastes differ from one another

3. It is implied in the first paragraph that _____.

A. the purpose of taste tests is to promote the sale of colas

B. the improvement of quality is the chief concern of the two cola companies

C. the competition between the two colas is very strong

D. blind tasting is necessary for identifying fans

4. The word "burnout" (Para. 5) here refers to the state of _____.

A. being seriously burnt in the skin

B. being unable to burn for lack of fuel

C. being badly damaged by fire

D. being unable to function because of excessive use

5. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.

A. show that taste preference is highly subjective

B. argue that taste testing is an important marketing strategy

C. emphasize that taste and price are closely related to each other

D. recommend that blind tasting be introduced in the quality control of colas

答案:1. A   2. B   3. C   4. D   5. A

After Class Reading

Passage Ⅰ   Beauty and the Beast

Ⅰ. Words 词汇

departure* [di'pɑ:tʃə(r)] *n*. 离开,出发(*Ant*. arrival)

[记忆] 记词:depart(离开) + -ure(表示"行为结果、性质"的抽象名词后缀)

[考点] take one's departure 启程

[考题] I took my departure for Hong Kong _____ Beijing.
A. from   B. in
C. for   D. at

grief▲[gri:f] *n*. 痛苦,悲痛,悲伤(*Syn*. sadness, sorrow, distress)

[记忆] 派生:grieve *v*. 伤心,使伤心
联想:grief *n*. —grieve *v*. 伤心,悲伤 belief *n*. —believe *v*. 相信,信仰 relief *n*. —relieve *v*. 减轻,解除

[考点] bring...to grief 使…遭受困难(不幸),使失败 come to grief 受挫折,遭难

horrible* ['hɔrəbl] *a*. 可怕的(*Syn*. terrible, fearful, dreadful)

[记忆] 联想:horror—horrible—horrify   terror—terrible—terrify

jealous* ['dʒeləs] *a*. 1. 嫉妒的,羡慕的(*Syn*. envious) 2. 猜忌的,惟恐失去的

[记忆] 派生:jealously *ad*. 嫉妒地

jealousy *n*. 嫉妒

[考点] be jealous of 嫉妒

辨析:envious 主要指羡慕,jealous 主要指(恶意的)妒忌,还指男女间的吃醋。

[考题] John is very _____ if his girlfriend talks to another man.
A. cautious   B. curious
C. envious   D. jealous

magnificent* [mæg'nifisnt] *a*. 豪华的,华贵的,壮丽的,宏伟的(*Syn*. splendid, grand   *Ant*. modest, plain)

mistress▲['mistris] *n*. 1. (诗歌,文学用语)使男子为之倾倒的女人 2. 女主人

[记忆] 记词:mister(先生)(去 e) + -ess(表示女性的名词后缀)   联想:mister—mistress   actor 演员—actress 女演员   god 神—goddess 女神   host 主人—hostess 女主人   prince 王子—princess 公主   waiter 侍者—waitress 女侍者

overjoyed [,əuvə'dʒɔid] *a*. 万分高兴的

[考点] be overjoyed at sth. 对…万分高兴

roar* [rɔ:(r)] *v*. 1. 轰鸣,呼啸(*Syn*. thunder) 2. 吼叫,咆哮(*Syn*. shout)

[记忆] 派生:roaring *n*. 吼声,咆哮

a. 怒吼的,咆哮的,狂暴的 **联想**:call 叫,喊 cry 叫 scream 尖叫 yell 叫喊,叫着说

[考题] The audience _____ with laughter at the man's jokes.

  A. cursed   B. groaned

  <u>C</u>. roared   D. wept

swift* [swift] *a*. 迅速的,敏捷的 (*Syn*. quick, rapid, prompt *Ant*. slow)

[记忆] 派生:swiftly *ad*. 迅速地 swiftness *n*. 迅速

[考题] be swift to(do) sth.“易于…”,常接表示人的感情或心理活动的名词或动词,如 anger 等。

wicked* ['wikid] *a*. 1. 邪恶的,恶劣的,缺德的(*Syn*. bad, evil) 2. 淘气的,顽皮的(*Syn*. naughty)

[记忆] 派生:wickedness *n*. 邪恶

[考题] 辨析:wicked 和 **evil** 都用以指道德极端败坏的人或行为,语气强烈。形容不听话的或恶作剧的孩子常用 **naughty**;如果觉得他们的调皮行为很有趣,则用 **mischievous**。

Ⅱ. Phrases 短语

be consumed with/by (为某种感情而)不断受折磨

He was consumed with envy/hatred. 他心中充满着嫉妒(仇恨)。

for the sake of 为了,为了…的利益

He bought a house in the country for the sake of his wife's health. 为了妻子的健康他在乡下买了所房子。

[考题] _____ the mind's peace, one ought not to inquire into such things too closely.

  A. In spite of   <u>B</u>. For the sake of

  C. For the purpose of   D. In light of

in place of 代替,取代

Won't you go in place of me? 你能代替我去吗?

[记忆] instead of 代替,而不是 **take the place of** 代替,取代

in return 作为回报,作为报答

We gave him flowers and he gave us pictures in return. 我们送给他鲜花,作为回报,他送给我们图片。

[记忆] in return for 作为对…的回报 **in turn** 依次,替换地

[考题] If you give me your photo, I'll give you mine _____ .

  A. in advance   B. in advance of

  <u>C</u>. in return   D. in return of

lay out 摆出,摆开;布置,设计

He laid out his clothes on the bed. 他把衣服摆在床上。

[记忆] lay aside 贮存,储蓄 **lay down** 放下;制定 **lay off** 暂时解雇

[考题] She _____ a cold meal ready for guests.

  A. laid aside   B. laid down

  C. laid off   <u>D</u>. laid out

put an end to something 结束

They should put an end to that ridiculous war. 他们应该结束那场荒谬的战争。

[考题] The discussion was put an end _____ by his arrival.

A. /   B. of   C. for   D. to

Ⅲ. Useful Patterns 句型

1. Of course, Beauty did not need the rose, but she thought she had better ask for something **so as not to** appear to be criticizing her sisters' greed. (L. 18～20)当然,美女并不需要玫瑰,但她想她最好要些什么以免显得像在批评姐姐们的贪婪。

   e. g. He worked hard so as not to fail the math exam. 他用功学习以免数学考试不及格。

2. The merchant reached the harbour, but alas, the vessel had sunk, consequently he was still **as** poor **as** before. (L. 21～22) 商人到了港口,但船沉了,因此他还像以前那样穷。

   e. g. This work is as easy as you imagine. 这项工作像你想象的那样容易。

3. He entered **only to find** a large fire burning in the fireplace and a table set with delicious food. (L. 25～26)他走进去,却发现壁炉里烧着火,桌子上摆着美味的食物。

   only 一词后接不定式表示一种结果,用以指随机发生的事情,尤其是指使人惊讶、失望之类的事情。

   e. g. We hurried to the station only to find that the train had left. 我们匆匆忙忙赶到车站,却发现火车已经开走了。

4. The fairy smiled and said, "Beauty, you have made a wise choice because you have **chosen** virtue **over** beauty." (L. 102～104) 仙女微笑着说:"美女,你做出了明智的选择,因为你选择了美德而不是美丽。"

   e. g. The old man chose work over retirement. 那位老人宁愿工作而不愿退休。(意义相同的表达:**prefer** sth. **to** sth.)

Ⅳ. The Comprehension of the Text 课文理解

1. He gave his daughters everything they wanted, but they were very conceited and spoiled, except for the youngest, whom they called Beauty. (L. 2～3) 女儿想要什么他就给她们什么,但她们被宠坏了,非常自负,只有最小的不是这样,他们叫她美女。

   they wanted 为省去关系代词 that 的定语从句,修饰 everything。whom they called Beauty 是非限定性定语从句,补充说明 the youngest。在这个从句中,Beauty 作宾语补足语。

2. Little do you know how that rose will cost your unhappy father his life. (L. 43～44)你不知道这朵玫瑰是用你不幸的父亲的生命换来的。

含有否定意义的副词 little 用于句首,句子要倒装,此种倒装属部分倒装。

3. On the day of her departure her sisters rubbed their eyes with onions, pretending to be sad that she was leaving and would probably die. (L.46～48) 她走那天她的姐姐们用洋葱揉眼睛装出对她要离开而且可能要死很伤心的样子。

   pretending to be sad...为现在分词短语作状语。表示感情的状态形容词 sad 后的 that 从句可以看作是原因状语从句,表示引起这种情感的原因。

4. They were consumed with jealousy; nevertheless they pretended to be happy and begged her to stay as long as she could. (L.88～90) 她们嫉妒得不得了,然而却装出高兴的样子,并请她在家尽可能长住。

   nevertheless 表示转折关系,"尽管如此,然而"。beg sb. to do sth. "请求某人做某事"。

5. On the tenth night Beauty had a dream in which she saw the Beast lying in his garden, dying. (L.90～91) 第十天晚上她做了一个梦,梦见野兽躺在花园里要死了。

   in which 引导定语从句,修饰 a dream。lying in his garden 为现在分词短语作宾语补足语;dying 为伴随状语。

6. At those words she saw bright flashes of light and heard music, and, instead of the hideous beast, she saw one of the most handsome princes that she had ever laid eyes on. (L.98～100) 说完这些话,她看见亮光闪烁,听到音乐声,她看到的不是一个丑陋的野兽,而是她所见到过的最英俊的王子。

   "At those words": After she had said those words; "she had ever laid eyes on": she had ever seen

7. He thanked her for putting an end to the horrible spell that had been cast over him by a wicked witch. (L.100～101) 他感谢她结束了一个邪恶的巫婆施加给他的可怕的咒语。

   thank sb. for 为…而感谢某人

   that 引导定语从句修饰 spell。

Ⅴ. Chinese Version 参考译文

美女与野兽

　　从前有一个富有的商人,他有六个孩子,三个儿子和三个女儿。他对女儿们有求必应,但她们被宠坏了,非常自负,只有最小的不是这样,她名叫美女。美女既美丽又可爱,她的两个姐姐心中充满了嫉妒。

　　一天商人得知他失去了所有的钱,全家被迫从豪华的大厦搬到乡下一所小房子里。儿子们立即帮助父亲处理外面的事务。可怜的美女,她从来没有离开仆人生活过。现在她要在日出之前起床生火做饭打扫屋子。但她很快就习惯了,她说:"哭也于事无补。我必须努力使自己快乐。"她的姐姐们却一直到中午才起床,她们对美女并不像她一样痛苦而感到恼怒。

　　一年后父亲收到一封信,信上说他的一艘沉船被找到了,并且满载着货物。每个