

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

课文辅导 5



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总策划 胡东华



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新编大学英语课文辅导

(第五分册)

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我曾购买了“双博士”的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册,并且我认为质量很好,因为我在准备2001年6月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料,仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点,另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇,而我却考出了94.5分的骄人成绩,真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。我信赖双博士,也相信考研中借助双博士的力量,会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下,如果可以的话,我想得到代号为“RB12”的《考研应试教程(英语分册)》,或者是代号为“B18A”的《研究生入学考试英语词汇备考手册》。两本书中的任何一本,我都相信会给我带来好运!

另外,……

最后,预祝双博士前途无量,事业有成!

李 XX

2001年11月22日

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你们好!

期待中,我们收到了所需要的书目,同时也收到了对我们学生工作热情的支持与无偿的帮助,这更加证明“双博士”是我们真诚的朋友,你们已经用你们的信誉与忠诚占领了一个将永远信任你们的市场!我在此代表我校所有爱好英语的同学,向你们道一声:谢谢!

我们都知道,英语学习中,口语是非常重要的,而《英美流行口语》正是我们所需要的,是一场及时雨。五一、五四前后,我校将举办一次口语演讲比赛,我们将把这几本书作为奖品赠送给口语出色的同学,相信他们会很意外,也很高兴的。双博士为我们着想,我们也希望能以微小之力量,给她的工作以支持和回报。其实,我想,只要我们真正为爱好英语的同学做了事,使他们从中受了益,英语有了提高,就是对“双博士”最好的回报了,对不对?

还有,我校对购买“双博士”图书比较困难,到书店买,常被抢购一空,由老师订购又“姗姗来迟”,所以,我想与你们联系,能否帮同学们统一订购?如可以,请将你们的订购时间、办法等以传真方式告诉我。

好了,再次感谢我们的朋友——双博士!

祝:

一马当先!

马到成功!

英语俱乐部部长:于 XX

2002年1月

前言

一、本书是《新编大学英语》(第五分册)配套辅导用书,此书的每一部分在紧扣教材的基础上,围绕四、六级考纲,以点带面、纵向延伸、横向贯通,实现《新编大学英语》“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”使学生轻松自如地进行读、写、译。

二、本分册是与《新编大学英语》第五分册相配套的课文辅导,共有12个单元,每个单元包括十个部分:

(一)文化背景知识。将原教材写作背景,纵深拓宽,情景交融;有助于学生对课文的透彻领悟。

(二)准备活动。为学生课前热身提供良好的语言学习环境。

(三)无障碍听力。听力自主,耳熟能详,为无障碍交流做准备。

(四)课文精讲。课文评析及英文摘要,对每一篇课文都作了评价,同时给出了参考译文,有助于学生对课文的透彻领悟;对课文中的词汇和短语从记忆法和考点两方面加以点拨,并渗透与之相应的典型考题,使学生学习有的放矢;提炼课文中的一些长难句,并附有英文释义、汉译及解析;课文练习答案及详解。

(五)能力发展。有助于学生对文章进一步发展,巩固和加深记忆。

(六) Quiz 参考答案及解析。

(七)历年四、六级考题。历年四、六级考试真题精选及解析。均为最近几年的四、六级考题,使学生在学习中不离考试,边学边练,轻松过关。

(八)四、六级相关模拟题。模拟题在内容和考点上贴近教材,在形式上完全遵循四、六级考试大纲要求,使学生边学边备考。

(九)工具箱。对课文语法点进行概括总结并补充新的知识点。

(十)时文选读。时事热点,篇篇精彩。

三、本书采用小5号字及紧缩式排版,每一页比同类其他书内容饱满充实,目的是让学生在同等硬件条件下,汲取更多营养。

四、本书参编者均为北京大学英语系专攻四、六级考试专业人才,历时数载,对大学英语四级和六级测试颇有研究。

五、本套丛书作者在中国教育考试双博士网站 [http //www. bbdd. cc](http://www.bbdd.cc) 将举行四、六级押题讲座，此义举将为你四、六级考试引航指路，届时欢迎点击。

六、本套丛书从 2002 年起由原科技文献出版社改为由——机械工业出版社出版（全国优秀出版社），其内容、用纸及印装质量在原基础上均上了一个大台阶，故称之为“双博士精品”系列。

双博士与你一同成长！

双博士大学英语课题组

2002 年 9 月于北京

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Unit One Suspense

A kind heart is a garden, kind thoughts are the roots,
kind words are the flowers, and kind deeds are the fruits.

——English proverb

善良的心地像一座花园,美好的思想是根茎,良善的言语是花朵;高尚的情操是果实。

——英语谚语

核心词汇和短语

bride, despairing, innocence, presume, savage, suspense, throne, cautiously, chill, chuckle, furious, groan, lantern, plank, scarcely, scrape, supposition, vain, appraise, bin, clutch, collection, crawl, footstep, retiree, robe, screwdriver, slender, staircase, far and near, in a flash, move along on the spot, side by side, take pleasure in, at ease, in vain, hang up, pass away, pay off, pull on, resign oneself to something

一、文化背景知识

In general terms, suspense is defined as a feeling of anxiety or excitement that results from being uncertain about an outcome or a decision. We can feel spine-tingling suspense following through a seductive mystery-thriller, or while watching an exciting soccer game. Suspense usually involves apprehension or fear, especially when we get personally affected. In literature, suspense is a basic element of building up a climax.

Suspense is created by a combination of certainty (we know that something is going to take place) and uncertainty (we don't know how and when it will happen). The more frightening the anticipated event, the greater the suspense.

Psychological crime stories were pioneered by Edgar Allan Poe in his the tell-tale heart written in 1843. The story is full of emotion not only because it is told from the point of view of

a guilt ridden murderer, but also because it evokes horrible and macabre things that disturb the reader. Short as it is, the tell-tale heart has suspense for we know that a murder has been committed and we are anxious to learn whether the police will find out about the crime. The answer is given in the last few lines of the story.

In almost all cases, the end of a story marks the end of the suspense. Novels or movies rarely leave us in suspense, but sometimes they do. The Lady or the Tiger? Is an excellent example of an unsolved mystery. Instead of telling us what happens, the author prefers to make us reflect on the feelings and motives of the princess.

二、准备活动(Preface)

1. Who ate the cake?

It must be Charles because he lied. The cake was on the kitchen table between 3 o'clock and five thirty, but Charles said that he did not see any dessert on the kitchen table. Besides, Debbie was in her room from the time she got home from school until Dad came back and did not even hear Charles come in, so Charles could not have seen Debbie when he got home from school even though he said he did.

2. What's in the letter?

The correct answer: "I love you and I want to marry you."

Other options:

——"I love you and I'd like to see you tonight."

——"Why don't we get married right away?"

——"I'll have to break up first with my boyfriend."

三、无障碍听力(Listening-Centered Activities)

Listening I

(一). 词语注释

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. thriller <i>n.</i> 惊悚读物, 电影, 戏剧 | 5. category <i>n.</i> 种类 |
| 2. sabotage <i>n.</i> 阴谋破坏, 怠工, 破坏 | 6. suspense <i>n.</i> 焦虑, 悬念, 悬而不决 |
| 3. homicide <i>n.</i> 杀人, 杀人者 | 7. terrorist <i>n.</i> 恐怖分子 |
| 4. brazenly <i>adv.</i> 厚脸皮地 | 8. blackmail <i>u.</i> 勒索 |

练习参考答案

Exercise 1

thriller movies suspense blackmail frightened

Exercise 2

- 1) the psychological crime thriller, maximizes, highlights, the spy story, the detective story, the horror story, the complex emotional motivations, relationships
- 2) psychological crime category, policeman, his girlfriend, her involvement, two young men murder a friend, the corpse/body
- 3) the capacity of suspense, up in the air, revolved, totally eliminated, strange psychological dimension, frightened, uneasy

Exercise 3

Samples

I remember watching a film called *Death on the Nile* a long time ago, a film made from a novel with the same name by Agatha Christie, a British writer. It's about a group of people taking a boat trip on the Nile. A murder happened and Poirot, the famous detective, was there to solve the case. Almost everyone on the boat was a suspect since they all had the motive to commit the murder. Finally, eliminating all the innocent suspects, Poirot traced down to the real murderer.

Recently I've been watching a TV series about the stories of ten people who commit the murder for money or love. One of them is a nurse killing her lover's wife by injecting some poisonous substance into the wife's body. The man was the manager of a certain building company and fell in love with the nurse who took care of his mother while she was hospitalized. The nurse was from a very poor area and wanted to marry the man, but the wife refused to divorce him. Then the nurse had to remove her from their life and killed her. After the murder, the nurse and the man drove to a river and got the car into the river with the wife's body in it. The nurse was then asked to hit the man on the forehead with a stone, thus creating an traffic accident. The man and his wife were going somewhere and the car engine suddenly broke down and the car fell into the water and the lucky husband managed to jump out of the car just in time and survived. The whole thing was carefully plotted and it took the police quite a while to investigate the case and finally find out about the truth and the murderer.

录音原文 (Tapescript)

The psychological crime thriller was a form that particularly attracted Alfred Hitchcock and provided the basis for some of his most important and popular movies. It maximizes suspense and highlights the subjective aspects that Hitchcock favors in his films. Hitchcock did, of course, work in other categories of the thriller, such as the spy story, the detective story and the horror story. However, even in those instances, the films include the complex emotional motivations and relationships normally associated with the psychological crime thriller. For example, *Sabotage* focuses on a woman who comes to realize that her husband is a terrorist.

Blackmail is one of Hitchcock's early thrillers that fits into the psychological crime category. It relates the story of a policeman and his girlfriend who cover up her involvement in a homicide that he is investigating. Another example is the film called *Rope* in which two young men murder a friend and brazenly entertain guests in the house where the corpse is located.

In all his films, Hitchcock seizes upon the capacity of suspense to suspend us, to leave us up in the air. Although the suspense is always resolved at the end of a Hitchcock film, that deeper sense of suspension is never totally eliminated. It is the strange psychological dimension of his films that invariably leaves us feeling frightened or somewhat uneasy.

Listening II

词语注释

acquit *u.* 宣告无罪, 脱卸义务和责任, 还清(债务)

grudge *n.* 怨恨; 妒忌

death cap 毒蘑菇

beef casserole 沙锅菜

renounce *v.* 断绝关系

练习参考答案

Exercise 1

- 1) who is the speaker talking to? C
- 2) what was her marriage like first? B
- 3) what caused their unending quarrels and trouble? D
- 4) what did the woman decide to do to solve the trouble? A
- 5) what will happen to the woman? B

Exercise 2

Sample

Characters: Mrs. White, the defendant; Mr. Smith, the defendant's lawyer; judge; the jury

Setting: In the courtroom.

Judge: Mrs. White, did you kill your husband and his girlfriend?

Mrs. White: yes.

Judge: how?

Mrs. White: I put a death cap in the beef casserole. They ate it and died.

Judge: how could you make sure your children didn't eat it?

Mrs. White: My children and I are vegetarians.

Judge: Why did you do that?

Mrs. White: I hate my husband and his girlfriend and I couldn't think of anything better. I had thought of getting a divorce, but I was afraid that it would be a disaster for my children.

Judge: Do you know you can be sentenced to death?

Mrs. White: Yes, er, ... I know, but that's too cruel for my children. I did that out of my deep love for my children. I don't want to leave my children orphans.

Mr. Smith: I do agree that Mrs. White is guilty of murder, but I think we have to take her motive into consideration. Let's put ourselves into her shoes and we'll understand why she did that. Her husband had been dating his girlfriend for quite a while and she couldn't think of anything better. She did that all for the sake of her children.

Judge: But that doesn't mean that she is not guilty.

Mr. Smith: I'm not trying to say that. I wonder if it is possible to sentence her and then execute her sentence outside prison. That's good for her children.

Mrs. White: (*crying*) I beg you ...

Judge: Now, let's hear what the jury has to say.

(After the recess)

Judge: Attention, please. Mrs. White is guilty of murder and is sentenced to 15 years. But since her children are still young, she will serve the sentence outside prison...

录音原文 (Tapescript)

Miss Jones, I know you are a psychiatrist, and it's very important that you declare me sane. It would not be good for my children to believe their mother is insane. I must stand trial as a sane person and be acquitted because then the children can deal with it.

I had a troubled childhood but finally met Peter. We fulfilled each other's requirements. He looked for a perfect mother, as I looked for a perfect father. After we married and had children, our troubles started. I wanted the children to be self-expressive; he wanted them to be quiet. Because of our disagreement about child-rearing, I was easily annoyed and distressed, and spent a lot of time in tears that I couldn't control. I would cry and Peter would shout, so it began to look as if we would have to part. Peter was already seeing another woman, a junk-food addict whose idea of an afternoon out was to go to McDonald's. I had no grudge against Peter having a girlfriend. Mine was not a crime of passion but an act committed for the sake of the children.

Divorce hurts children. They suffer terribly when the family breaks up. What else could I do? I insured Peter's life. Then he, his girlfriend, the children and I went for a country walk. We picked mushrooms, including a death cap (毒蘑菇). I made a beef casserole (沙锅菜) that evening and he and she ate it. The children and I are vegetarians, but Peter would never renounce (与……断绝关系) beef, and it proved fatal. I got them to the hospital immediately so the children saw nothing unpleasant. I hadn't realized how suspicious the police could be. But this is not insanity, is it? I was doing my best for the children, and I must get back to them as soon as possible, for their sake. I presume the court won't be so stupid as not to understand that. What do you think, Miss Jones?

四、课文精讲

(一) 课内阅读(In-Class Reading)

I 课文赏析

1. 课文评析

本文系叙述文。按照时间顺序,叙述了国王独特的审判方法,平铺直叙之中一步步进入高潮。后半部分对公主心理活动的剖析和开放式结尾更是加强了文章的悬念,引人入胜。

2. 英文摘要

The passage is about the test of true love and true love's enemy: jealousy. Once upon a time, there lived a king who would execute justice by letting the accused subject walking into an arena where two chambers had a ferocious tiger and a fair lady respectively. Trusting his life to fate, the accused subject would go up to the doors of the two chambers and either be facing a very hungry tiger and therefore be torn to pieces or be granted the fair lady.

The king had a daughter who fell in love with one of the king's low-stationed courtiers. The king got furious and had the young man executed in the arena. Prior to the day of execution, the princess had used her power and money to find out the secret. Thus the life of the young man was in the very hands of his lover. However, realizing she would lose him anyway, either to the beast or the beauty, the princess was tortured with both despair and jealousy. Would she save her lover and thus sending him into another woman's arms or rather let him die so that no one else would get him?

II 词汇及短语

1. **innocence** *n.* ① being not guilty of a crime 清白无辜 ② not having much experience of life 天真幼稚

[记忆法]innocent 源自拉丁语 *innocens* in- 无 + nocere 的现在分词 *nocens* 做错事

[考点]being innocent of 与 guilty of 反义;与 **naive, blameless, faultless, guiltless, harmless, sinless** 近义

2. **presume** *v.* ①suppose sth. is true 推测、假定 ② dare to do sth. which one has no right to do 冒昧(做)

[记忆法]源自拉丁语“预料”。[pre-] 为前缀,表示“在……之前”;sume 表“拿,取”

[考点]与 *assume, fancy, guess, imagine, imply, infer, suppose, surmise, think* 近义 形近词:
assume v. 假定,担任;承担;采用;表现力,量(形式,姿态,位置);装出,假装;
resume n. 履历 *vt.* 再继续,重新开始

3. **suspense** *n.* pleasant excitement as to an outcome 悬念,担心

[记忆法] *sus-* 表“在……下面”, *pendere* 表“挂”。