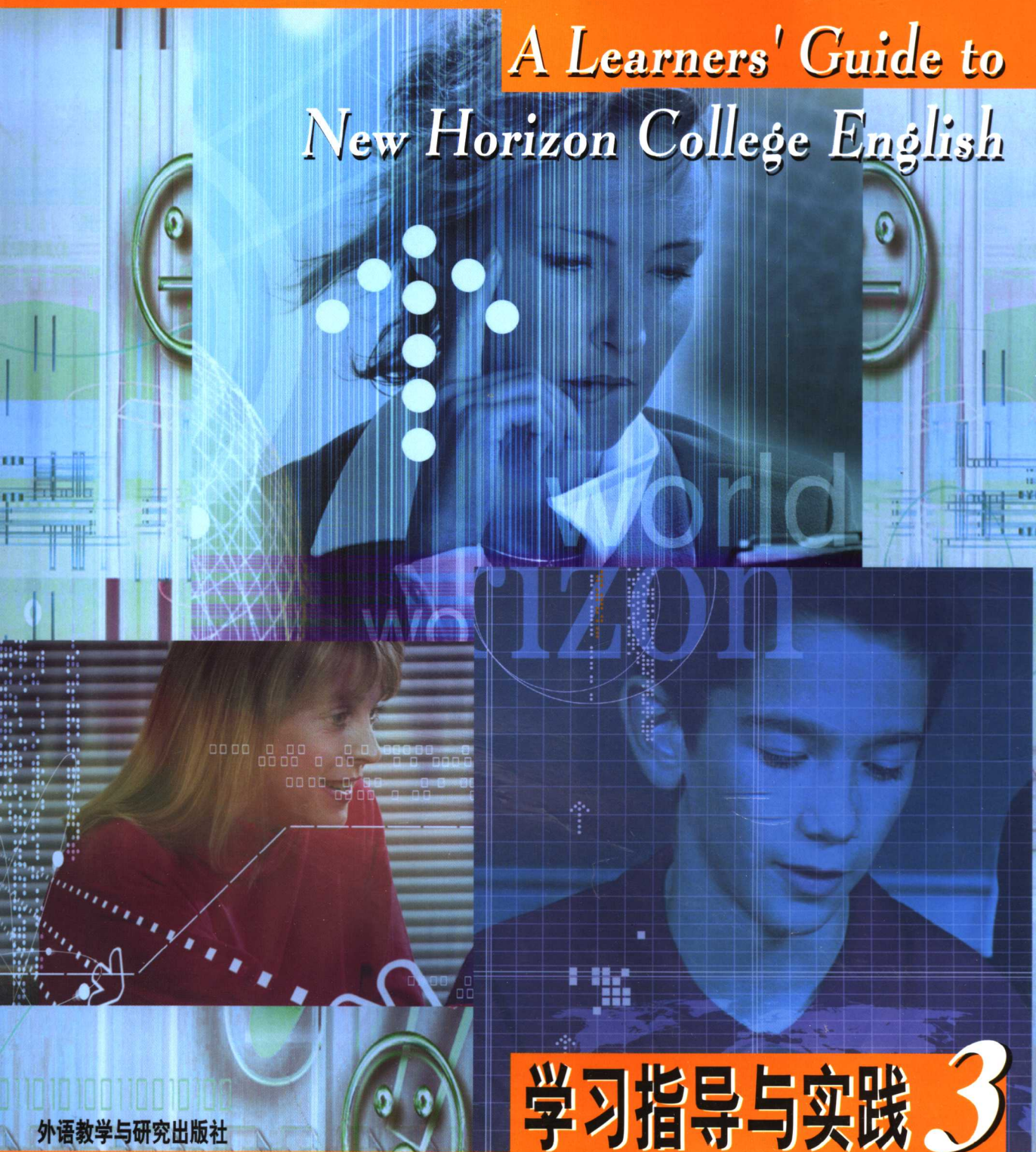


# 新视野大学英语

*A Learners' Guide to  
New Horizon College English*



**学习指导与实践 3**

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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# 前言

随着新世纪全球科学和经济的快速发展,我国大学英语教学也迎来了不断革新和深入发展的良好机遇。《新视野大学英语》教程正是顺应了这种潮流,为我国大学英语教学改革开辟了一条新路。它既继承了传统课堂教学的优良传统,又以其全新的网上教学平台、语料库和试题库等配套课件为我们提供了新的视野,使我们看到了大学英语教学新的发展前景。

从传统课堂教学逐步过渡到全新的教学模式需要我们不断探索。作为一种尝试,我们编写了《新视野大学英语 学习指导与实践》。

本书是配合《新视野大学英语 读写教程》的辅导用书,既为学生提供了网上教学和课堂教学以外的学习指导和实践,也为教师提供了一些教学思路和语言练习材料,从而帮助学生进一步消化吸收所学的内容。

《新视野大学英语 学习指导与实践》大体分成以下几个部分:

一、课文整体分析和理解,段落主题句和重要细节捕捉。在课文篇章和段落两个不同的层面上给予学生适当的指导,并通过多种不同形式的练习,使学生在阅读过程中注意对课文整体有较深入的理解,逐步养成良好而有效的阅读习惯。

二、难句分析与翻译。适量插入有针对性的练习,做到分析、讲解和练习密切结合,达到强化训练、促进理解和消化的目的。

三、词组和单词的进一步学习,其中包括词语的用法、单词的含义、搭配和构词法。结合全国大学英语四、六级测试的有关内容,设计有针对性的练习,第三、四册还增加了易混词和同义词及词组的辨析和练习,帮助学生对所学内容举一反三,融会贯通。

本书的编写是建立在学生有一定的自学能力和自觉学习态度的基础之上,希望我们的工作能对本套教材的学习者有所帮助,能为《新视野大学英语 读写教程》的使用和大学英语教学改革尽一点微薄的力量。

《新视野大学英语 学习指导与实践》共分四册,本册编者名单如下:

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秦丽敏

由于本书的编写是一种新的尝试,欠妥之处在所难免,欢迎使用本书的广大教师和同学批评指正。

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# UNIT ONE

## SECTION A

### The Expensive Fantasy of Lord Williams

#### Text Comprehension

本文是一则新闻报道，报道了一位苏格兰场（伦敦警察厅）的官员，幻想自己是位苏格兰贵族，为了实现自己的梦想盗用公款，最终锒铛入狱的事件。

**Practice A-1** Understanding the title is very important for us to learn what we are going to read. The title helps us have some idea about the whole text. Read the text first and then choose the right choice in the following questions.

1. Which of the following can be concluded from the title?
  - A. Mr. Williams dreamed of becoming a noble.
  - B. Mr. Williams had a dream which was too expensive to come true.
  - C. Mr. Williams spent a large sum of money realizing his dream.
  - D. Mr. Williams paid a heavy price for living out what he had dreamed about.
2. What does the word “fantasy” in the title imply?
  - A. Mr. Williams was an imaginative person.
  - B. Mr. Williams was a totally impractical person.
  - C. It was impossible for Mr. Williams to become a Lord.
  - D. Mr. Williams was likely to become a Lord.

**Practice A-2** How does the author tell us his story? Arrange the following points according to your understanding of the text.

1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_

- A. The police were greatly embarrassed when they discovered that the criminal was from their own department.

- B. Mr. Abdy paid about half a million pounds and got most of the properties.
- C. Now, Mr. Williams felt regretful about what he had done.
- D. Some villagers were doubtful about the identity of Mr. Williams.
- E. Mr. Williams stole more than £ 8 million from a secret fund that only he was in charge of.
- F. Mr. Williams alone brought the village back to life by investing a large amount of money in it.
- G. Some villagers are still giving Mr. Williams their support.
- H. Mr. Williams deceived everyone into believing that he got the money from a rich uncle.

### **Practice A-3** Decide the right choices in the following questions.

1. Which of the following is the villagers' attitude towards Mr. Williams when he arrived in 1986?
  - A. Some villagers were envious of his wealth.
  - B. Some villagers were suspicious of his intention.
  - C. Some villagers were doubtful about his identity.
  - D. Some villagers suspected him to be a thief.
2. According to the passage, why did Mr. Williams invest so much money in the village?
  - A. Because he wanted to earn more money by the investment.
  - B. Because the village fascinated him with its fantastic scenery.
  - C. Because he wanted to do a good deed for the villagers.
  - D. Because he wanted to become a Scottish noble.
3. Mr. Williams spent most of the stolen money \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. on the village
  - B. buying noble titles
  - C. buying a large piece of land
  - D. paying off his debts
4. According to Mr. Williams himself, his \_\_\_\_\_ is the only motive that drives him to steal funds from Scotland Yard.
  - A. ignorance
  - B. sympathy
  - C. poverty
  - D. greed
5. This passage is taken from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a news report
  - B. a critique
  - C. a record of an interview
  - D. a documentary
6. What's the author's attitude toward Mr. Williams?
  - A. Critical.
  - B. Objective.
  - C. Sympathetic.
  - D. Indifferent.

### **Practice A-4** Read the following statements. Are they true (T) or false (F) according to the text? Correct the false statements.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Now the title "Lord Williams" has become a laughingstock.
-

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Some villagers began to be suspicious of his wealth long ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Once lifeless, the village has revived since the arrival of Mr. Williams.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Williams was put in prison because he dreamed of becoming a Scottish noble.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Williams stole money from Scotland Yard solely for the benefit of the small village.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Williams was the only one who was in charge of the secret fund.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Abdy paid all the money that Mr. Williams owed the London police and got most of the properties.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Williams said he couldn't give a good reason for what he had done.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Paragraph Summary

In this news report, the author relates how Mr. Williams lived out his fantasy. On the one hand, he spent part of the stolen money for his own benefit. On the other hand, he poured most of it into the village. The author also quotes the comments of some villagers about Mr. Williams, from which the readers can learn something about Mr. Williams.

**Practice A-5** Supply the missing words and the corresponding paragraph numbers.

Para(s).	How Mr. Williams lived out his fantasy?
Para.11	He bought an <u>  1  </u> in England, a beautiful <u>  2  </u> in Spain, and <u>  3  </u> at auctions.
Paras.12-13	He bought multiple <u>  4  </u> , a <u>  5  </u> and the run-down <u>  6  </u> , all of which are beautifully <u>  7  </u> .
Para(s).	Some people's comments
<u>  8  </u>	Georgie McAllister's comments
<u>  9  </u>	Barber Donald Corr's comments
<u> 10 </u>	Mr. Abdy's comments



**Practice A-6** Match each part in the left column with its corresponding main point in the right column. The first part has been done for you.

Para(s).	Main Point
1. <u>b</u> Para. 1	a. Mr. Williams stole more than £8 million, most of which was spent on the restoration of the village.
2. ____ Paras. 2-5	b. Some people's attitude towards Mr. Williams.
3. ____ Paras. 6-8	c. In an interview, Mr. Williams said he could give no good reason for what he had done.
4. ____ Paras. 9-14	d. Mr. Williams, who arrived at the small village in 1986 and brought it back to life, turned out to be a fake lord and ended up in prison.
5. ____ Paras. 15-16	e. After Mr. Williams was put into prison, the villagers have different opinions about what he has done.
6. ____ Paras. 17	f. Mr. Williams' crime was discovered by the police and they will sell the properties at a great loss.

## Sentence Analysis

这是一篇新闻报道。文章开头交代了事件发生的时间和地点。文章中有许多较长的句子，这也是新闻报道的一个特点。重点要理解这些句子的句型结构和有关语法现象，即：

1. What is the structure of the sentence?
2. What are the grammatical phenomena noteworthy in the sentence?
3. What are the difficult points in understanding the sentence?

现在让我们对以下难句作一探讨：

1. (L. 1) **Tomintoul, 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.

= On Saturday night at a public house called "The Grouse's Nest", villagers still like to drink a toast to "Lord Williams" although this title sounds funny now and only causes them to laugh because they know that he is not a "lord" at all.

句子的开头是一种十分典型的新闻报道形式。在新闻报道开始的时候，往往套用这种模式：即先点一下事件发生的地点，在破折号后开始叙述事件的内容。又如：

**TOKYO**—Leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations wound up their annual summit last Friday with more fruits than any observers had predicted but without producing any significant resolutions of global political and economic problems...

**MOSCOW**—Eighteen months after Russia launched its drive towards market economy, signs of stabilization are beginning to overshadow the pointers to doom and gloom...

2. (L. 7) 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.

= Besides, there are some other villagers who began to be suspicious of him as time passed by, because the 55-year-old Mr. Williams, who appeared on weekends dressed in fine suits, bought all the property that was available one after another. He invested so much money in the village that he revived the village all by himself.

这句是一个 there be 句型。others 是句子的主语，与前一段开头的 There are those in this beautiful village 中的 those 对应起来。who say their suspicions... back to life 是定语从句，修饰 others。在该定语从句中 their suspicions... back to life 是宾语从句，作 say 的宾语。在该宾语从句中 as the 55-year-old Mr. Williams, ... back to life 是原因状语从句。在这个状语从句中 who appeared on weekends dressed in fine suits 是非限定性定语从句，修饰 the 55-year-old Mr. Williams。bought up 是状语从句中的谓语动词。providing... back to life 是现在分词短语表示伴随状况，其中 that he single-handedly brought the community back to life 是该分词短语中的结果状语从句。

3. (L. 11) 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.

= But none of the villagers could have guessed the truth that this wealthy and friendly man was not a lord at all but a police officer. He imagined that he was a Scottish noble and experienced his dream by stealing money from the police headquarters in London.

这个长句的主句是 no one could have possibly guessed the truth。that the man with endless money... from Scotland Yard 是同位语从句，作 the truth 的同位语。在该从句中 living out a fantasy that he was a Scottish noble and paying for it by stealing funds from Scotland Yard 是两个现在分词短语表示伴随状况。其中 that he was a Scottish noble 也是一个同位语从句，作 a fantasy 的同位语。

4. (L. 14) 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.

= About two weeks ago, Mr. Williams, who felt regretful about what he had done, was sentenced to seven and a half years in prison after the police brought a charge against him. Mr. Williams had worked for the London police since 1959 and had been promoted to deputy director of finance on a salary of £ 65,000 a year.

该句的主句部分是 a regretful Mr. Williams was brought into court and sentenced to seven and a half years in prison，句中 who had worked for the London police... as deputy director of finance 是定语从句，修饰 Mr. Williams。

5. (L. 32) 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.  
= Most of the £8 million came from a secret fund. He was the only one in charge of the fund, and he was supposed to use it to pay spies and do something secretly against the Irish Republican Army.

在这个句子中，有两个定语从句，即 *that had been placed under his sole authority* 和 *that was supposed to be used to pay spies and conduct secret activities against the Irish Republican Army*，共同修饰先行词 *a secret fund*。

6. (L. 40) 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 hedges, 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.  
= But most important of all, he poured the stolen money into this village, because he was fascinated with its fine stone cottages, its central area of green grass, green rows of hedges, and its wonderful view of rolling fields and pine forests extending to the distance like the men of an ancient army that was marching over the horizon.

本句中主句部分是 *he sunk his dishonest gains into this village*。*that captured his heart with its fine stone cottages, ... over the horizon* 是定语从句，修饰 *this village*。在这个定语从句中，在介词 *with* 后有四个并列的名词短语作 *with* 的宾语，即：*its fine stone cottages, its central area of green grass, green rows of hedges* 和 *its fantastic view of rolling fields and... over the horizon*。在最后一个名词短语中，*rolling fields and pine forests disappearing into the distance* 是动名词短语，作 *of* 的宾语，*rolling fields and pine forests* 是该动名词短语的逻辑主语。*marching over the horizon* 是现在分词短语作定语，修饰 *the men of an ancient army*。

7. (L. 46) 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.  
= And most of all, he bought the old and broken Gordon Arms Hotel and brought it back to its original condition. He made it into a beautiful first-class hotel with 30 beautifully furnished rooms, wood-paneled stairs, false bookshelves with fake leather books and an excellent restaurant.

本句中 *transforming it... an outstanding restaurant* 是现在分词短语表示伴随状况，作主句的状语。在这个分词短语中 *with* 后有四个并列的名词短语 *30 handsomely furnished rooms*、*wood-paneled stairs*、*false bookshelves with fake leather books* 和 *an outstanding restaurant* 共同构成介词短语，修饰 *hotel*。

8. (L. 60) 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.

= Mr. Abdy, a 27-year-old businessman, paid about half a million pounds and got most of the properties after he got loans from bank and made deals with different kinds of people to pay only a part of money that Mr. Williams owed them.

在该句中，主句是 Mr. Abdy acquired the bulk of the properties for about half a million pounds. obtaining bank loans 和 striking deals with various people 是两个现在分词短语，在句中作方式状语。what they are owed by Mr. Williams 是宾语从句作介词 of 的宾语。

## Practice A-7 Put the following sentences into English.

1. 一些村民说，他们当时一直不信任这位说话和气而又很有钱的贵族。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 这位总是西装革履地在周末出现的威廉斯先生买下一笔又一笔的地产，独自一人使这个小村庄起死回生。  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 这个人根本不是什么勋爵，而是一名政府公务员，他幻想自己是位苏格兰贵族，并从苏格兰场盗用钱财来实践自己的梦想。  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 威廉斯先生自 1959 年效力于伦敦警署，官至财务部副主管，年薪 65,000 英镑。  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 该秘密基金由他单独管辖，本应用来支付间谍费用。  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. 最主要的是，他将不法收入投进了这座以其奇异景色深深地吸引了他的山村。  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. 他买下年久失修的戈登·阿姆斯旅馆，将其变成一座富丽堂皇的一流宾馆。  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. 阿布迪先生通过与各种人做交易，以大约 50 万英镑的价格买下了绝大部分的房产。  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Practice A-8 Combine the following sentences in each group in different ways we discussed above.

1. Abraham Lincoln was old enough to understand.  
At that time his mother taught him to be dutiful and true.  
She took great pains to do this.
2. She took him upon her lap.  
She would tell him stories.  
They were stories of brave and good men.  
These men had lived beautiful lives and done noble deeds.

3. Often in the evenings she would read to the children by the glow of the firelight.  
She would read from a wonderful book.  
She kept the book with great care among her little treasures.  
The children nestled at her feet on the warm hearth.
4. The boy heard much.  
He could not understand much.  
The sound of his mother's voice pleased him.  
He wished that he too could learn to read.
5. His mother taught him the letters of alphabet.  
He learnt how to spell easy words.  
He did it long before he could go to school.  
It was a pleasant task for his mother.  
It was a pleasant task for him, too.
6. Thomas Lincoln was his father.  
The father could not read.  
He did not even know the alphabet.  
His wife taught it to him.
7. He could tell strange, true stories.  
They were stories of real things.  
He had seen or heard these things.  
These things had happened to himself.
8. He liked to tell about hunting.  
He liked to tell about wild animals.  
He liked to tell about the brave pioneers.  
The pioneers had settled in Kentucky.  
At that time the land was covered with woods.

## Word Study

1. (L. 2) **raise a glass to / raise one's glass to**: drink a toast to, express good wishes or respect to 举杯向某人祝福  
— I'd like to **raise a glass to** the bride and groom. 我想举杯向新郎新娘祝福。  
— Champagne corks popped as the guests **raised a glass to** the happy couple. 客人们为这幸福的一对干杯时, 香槟酒的瓶塞噗的一声蹦了出来。
2. (L. 2) **prompt** laughter = cause people to laugh  
► **prompt**: v. urge into action, cause 促使, 推动; 引起, 激起  
— The recent worries over the president's health have **prompted** speculation over his political



future. 最近对总统健康的担忧引发了对他政治前途的推测。

- *The Times* articles **prompted** him to call a meeting of the staff. 《时代》杂志上的文章促使他召开全体员工会议。

**辨析** prompt, drive, motivate, activate

**prompt** 指促使某事或某行动发生。它与 motivate 相似, 强调起因, 但语体不如 motivate 正式。后接单宾语或复合宾语。前者通常是表示事物的名词短语; 后者由“(表示人的) 名词短语 + 不定式短语或介词短语”构成。

**drive: 驱动, 推动**

该词侧重驱动某物的力量, 有时也用于欲望、感情的驱使。宾语通常是表示物(偶尔为表示人)的名词短语。

- They use liquid hydrogen now to **drive** some of the rockets. 他们现在用液态氢来推动某些火箭。
- He was **driven** to desperation by her constant complaints. 他被她不断的抱怨逼得走投无路。
- A man **driven** by greed or envy loses his sense of justice. 贪婪或妒忌使人丧失正义感。

**motivate: 使有动机, 使产生动机; 激起**

该词常指目的、欲望、激情等引发行为的潜在动机。后接单宾语或复合宾语。前者通常是表示人或事的名词短语; 后者由“名词短语 + 不定式短语”构成。多用于被动结构。

- What **motivated** him to commit the murder? 是什么原因使他杀人的?
- He was entirely **motivated** by his lust for power. 他完全受权利欲望所驱使。

**activate: 使开始起作用; 使活动**

该词侧重于来自外部的影响或作用。用于人时, 指出于动机或对一般预期活动的潜在欲望。宾语通常是表示人或物的名词短语。

- It can't produce enough heat to **activate** the electrons. 它不能产生足够的热量使电子活动起来。
- The crime was **activated** by her selfish motives. 她的犯罪为其自私的动机所驱使。

3. (L. 5) **were** never quite **sure about** Anthony Williams  
= were doubtful about the identity of Anthony Williams

► **be sure about / of sb.:** have confidence in sb. and trust sb. 信任某人

- Henry has only been working for us for a short while, and **we're** not really **sure of** him yet.  
亨利为我们工作了没多久, 所以我们还不能完全相信他。
- You can always **be sure of** Kay. 你完全可以相信凯。

4. (L. 7) their suspicions were **aroused** = they felt suspicious of him

► **arouse:** cause someone to have (a particular feeling) 引起, 唤起, 激起

- They are trying to **arouse** sympathy for their cause. 他们试图引起人们对他们动机的同情。
- The exhibition of poor sportsmanship **aroused** a sense of disgust and humiliation in all who witnessed it. 卑劣的体育作风，使所有在场的观众感到厌恶和羞辱。

**注意** arouse 与 prompt 都有“引起”的意思，但 arouse 表示引起某种情绪，其宾语通常是表示关心、注意、情感等的名词短语。而 prompt 指促使某事或某行动发生。

5. (L. 8) **turned out** in fine suits = dressed in fine suits

► **be turned out / turn someone or oneself out:** be dressed in the manner specified; dress someone or oneself in the manner specified 打扮，装束

- She always **turned** her children **out** well. 她总是把孩子们打扮得漂漂亮亮。
- The family was **turned out** in its only finery. 一家人穿着他们仅有的漂亮衣服。

6. (L. 8) **bought up** property after property

= bought all the property that was available over and again

► **buy up:** buy large amounts of sth., or all that is available 全部买下，大量买进

- He **bought up** the small farmers' harvests at depressed prices. 他以低价大量收购小农场主的农产品。
- He **bought up** all the land in the surrounding area. 他买下了周围地区的全部土地。

7. (L. 9) providing such a large **injection** of cash into the village

= putting so much money into the village

► **injection:** the act of providing more money or resources 投入，引入

- The solution proposed is the **injection** of public funds. 提出的解决办法是投入公积金。
- There is an increasing **injection** into the labor force of women. 有越来越多的妇女加入劳动大军。
- A cash **injection** of £ 10 million will be used to improve one of Britain's most squalid housing estates. 1,000 万英镑的现金将被投入用来改善英国一个最脏的居民点的居住环境。

8. (L. 9) **single-handedly brought** the community back to life

= made the village lively again all by himself

► **single-handedly:** done by one person without help from others 单独地，独立地，无助地

- Sir Francis Chichester was a sailor who sailed **single-handedly** round the world in 1966-1967. 弗朗西斯·奇切斯特爵士是于 1966 年至 1967 年单独航海环游世界的航海家。
- Her job of caring for seven children **single-handedly** left her exhausted. 一人照料 7 个孩子的工作弄得她筋疲力尽。

► **single-:** only one 单个的，单一的

- single-eyed 独眼的
- single-hearted 真诚的，忠心的
- single-minded 一心一意的

► **bring... to life:** make... active, lively, or interesting 使生动, 使活泼

- Soon, with the return of the peasants and fishermen, the village was **brought to life** again. 不久, 随着农民和渔民的回来村庄又充满了生机。
- His lectures on the subject really **brought it to life**. 他确实把这个题目讲活了。

9. (L. 12) **living out a fantasy** = experiencing his dream

► **live out:** do in reality what one has thought or dreamed about 实践, 身体力行

- She began to **live out** her star fantasy after her graduation from college. 大学毕业后她开始实践她的明星梦。
- Your wedding day is the one time that you can **live out** your most romantic fantasies. 结婚日是一个人可以实践其最浪漫的梦想的时候。

► **fantasy:** *n.* a pleasant situation that one enjoys thinking about, but which is unlikely to happen 幻想, 想象, 怪念头

- He is always having **fantasies** about becoming rich and famous. 他老是抱着发财成名的幻想。
- She retreated into a world of **fantasy** where she could be anything she wanted. 她退避到一个幻想世界里, 在那里她想成为什么就可以成为什么。

**辨析** fantasy, fancy, imagination

**fantasy** 指毫无羁绊, 毫无根据的想象; 暗示想象的事物异乎寻常, 令人兴奋; 与 fancy 相比, 更强调缺乏现实性。

**fancy:** 想象力, 幻想, 想象出来的东西

该词除指想象力外, 常指不着边际的空想; 强调想象的东西纯属虚构或与现实相去甚远。此外, 这个词还可以用作动词和形容词。

- It's difficult to separate fact from **fancy**. 要区别事实和幻想并非易事。
- The playwright's comic **fancy** leads her to invent outrageous situation. 那位剧作家的喜剧想象力使她创作出惊人的场面。

**imagination:** 想象, 想象力

与前面两个词相比, 该词含义最广。它强调想象的能力, 不管其想象的东西是否会出现或存在。

- He thought he was being followed, but it was all in his **imagination**. 他认为自己正在被人跟踪, 但这完全是他个人的想象而已。
- Reading develops a child's **imagination** at an early age. 阅读能够培养儿童早期的想象力。

10. (L. 16) had **risen to** a £65,000 a year position

= had reached a higher position on a salary of £65,000 a year

► **rise to:** reach a higher position in society or one's profession 地位升高

— He has *risen to* the top of his profession. 他已升到他那一行的佼佼者的地位。

11. (L. 17) **bring... into court:** make a charge against sb. 对某人提出诉讼

— He was *brought into court* for not paying the bill on time. 他因未准时付账而受到指控。

12. (L. 17) was **sentenced** to seven and a half years in prison

= was given a punishment of seven and a half years in prison

► **sentence:** v. declare the punishment decided for an offender 宣判, 判决

— He was *sentenced* to life imprisonment for kidnapping. 他因绑架被判无期徒刑。

— The judge *sentenced* John to three years at hard labor. 法官判处约翰三年苦役。

► **sentence:** n. a punishment given by a judge in court to a person or organization after they have been found guilty of doing sth. wrong 宣判, 判决

— He had been found guilty but *sentence* had not yet been passed/given. 他被判定有罪, 但尚未宣判。

— He served a life *sentence* for murder. 他因杀人罪服无期徒刑。

— He was under *sentence* of death. 他被判了死刑。

13. (L. 19) **poured** nearly £5 million of the stolen money **into** the village

= invested nearly £5 million money in the village

► **pour... into:** donate sth., especially money to (a particular enterprise or project) in large amounts 大量提供

— The government has been *pouring* money *into* inefficient state-owned industries and the country can no longer afford it. 政府向效益很低的国有企业注入大量资金, 国家再也受不了了。

— He *poured* money *into* the firm. 他把大笔钱财投入公司。

14. (L. 21) **fall on/upon dark days:** have a difficult time 处境困难, 落难, 遭受不幸

— The scheme is designed to help children whose parents have *fallen on dark days*. 这个计划旨在帮助那些父母遭遇困境的孩子们。

► **fall on/upon:** suffer, experience 遭受, 遭遇

— *fall on* evil days 逢凶

— *fall on* hard/poor times 遭受艰难/贫穷时世

15. (L. 22) are **sticking by** him = continue to give him support

► **stick by:** continue to support or be loyal to someone, typically during difficult times 忠于, 对……忠心, 支持

— I love him and whatever happens I'll *stick by* him. 我爱他, 不管发生什么事, 我都会忠实于他。

— She has *stuck by* him through thick and thin. 她在任何情况下都支持他。