

# 新视野

NEW HORIZON  
COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 大学英语

读写教程  
学习必备

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

4



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## 读写教程 学习必备

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# 前 言

《新视野大学英语》系列教材充分体现了“以学生为中心”的教学思想，强调“主题教学模式”，选材新颖、内容丰富、趣味性强。鲜明的特点使不少高等院校采用了这套教材。为使学生能够充分理解教材精髓，抓住教材要点，解决学习中的疑难问题，我们特编写了这套《新视野大学英语读写教程学习必备》丛书。

本系列丛书共分4册，每册由10个单元组成，包括预习重点、学习难点和重点、文化知识、课文精讲、知识链接和自测题等几大部分。在每个部分中，我们又详细介绍了课文的背景知识、相关的词汇语法知识、难句解析、课后练习的答案和解析以及参考译文等，并针对四、六级考试精心设计了自测练习题。在编写过程中，我们力图保持原教材的编写特色，帮助学生更好地预习和复习课文，激发他们的学习主动性。

**本套《新视野大学英语读写教程学习必备》丛书具有以下主要特点：**

1. 严格遵照最新版《大学英语教学大纲》，强化学生的听、说、读、写、译这五方面的能力，帮助学生透彻理解课文内容。
2. 坚持细致、全面和实用的原则，从背景知识、词汇、语法、写作以及翻译等多个方面辅导学生的学习。
3. 结合CET考试的要求，提供相应的四、六级考试自测题。
4. 提供课后练习答案和《听说教程》答案，方便学生自查。

本套丛书既可供正在使用《新视野大学英语读写教程》的大学生使用，也可供大学英语教师参考，还可供相应水平的英语自学者使用。

紫金语言工作室  
2006年7月

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# Unit 1

## 1 学习重点和难点

词汇和短语、语法项目、写作技巧

## 2 文化知识

课文大背景、课文知识点

## 3 课文精讲

词汇与短语详解、难句解析、重点语法讲解、课文赏析、课后练习答案及解析、参考译文、写作指导



## 预习重点

1. Why Mrs. Baroda was called "a respectable woman"?
2. What were the obligations and responsibilities to marriage?
3. What does love mean to us?

## 学习重点和难点

### I. 词汇和短语

**Section A:** temptation, idle, penetrate, nuisance, wit, presence, sheer, fabric, observation, gaze, melt, upright, farewell, hono(u)rable, propose, overcome, dislike, deserve, tender; for the most part, impose one's company/oneself upon sb., for my part, count upon/on, make a fuss about, run down, object to, a succession of, drink in, yield to

**Section B:** obligation, offense(offence), relevant, transmission, hollow, investment, guarantee, glue, worship, interpret, faithful, elastic, virtue, procession, sacrifice, pursue, glory, passion, refugee, scatter, acknowledge, gamble, regulate, saddle, sustain, concession; subject... to, take offense, consist of, come apart, at will, throw in, by virtue of, better off, take out one's anger on sb.

### II. 语法项目

- ① 虚拟语气
- ② 倒装句
- ③ 由疑问句引出的名词从句

### III. 写作技巧

因果关系结构

## 文化知识

### I. 课文大背景

#### Changes in modern family 现代家庭的变化

Families have undergone a major transformation in the past generation and are poised to change even more in the future. Households will move further away from the family-structure model of a stay-at-home mother, working father, and children, according to a report from the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago. Because of divorce, cohabitation and single parenthood, a majority of families rearing children in the future will probably not include the children's two original parents. Moreover, most households will not include children. Marriage has declined as people marry older and divorce and cohabit more. A growing proportion of children has been born outside of marriage. Even within marriage the changes have been profound as more and more women have entered the labor force and gender roles have become more homogenous between husbands and wives. Those changes are having an impact on how people think about family life, and as a result, the concept of family tends to be more elastic.

## II. 课文知识点

### 1. Kate Chopin 凯特·肖邦



Kate Chopin

*The temptation of a Respectable Woman*'s original title is *A Respectable Woman*. It is a short story written by Kate Chopin (1851-1904) in *A Night in Acadie* (《阿卡迪亚》) (1897), her second and final story collections. Kate Chopin was an American novelist and short-story writer. With over 100 short stories, she won recognition for her distinctive and highly imaginative portrayals of early Cajun and Creole life. Her tales are noted for their unique style and structure, their beautiful depiction of the landscape and atmosphere, and their realistic and emotionally powerful treatment of female characters and subject matter.

### 2. Meanings of love 爱的意义

Though love is a variety of feelings and involves a variety of things, the varieties themselves can be meaningfully explained and described, and they can be explained and described simply in terms of everyday experience rather than in scientific jargon or theory. The following show people's understanding of true love: love is a feeling or kind of attraction; love represents a magnetic attraction between two people; love is a feeling of high emotional affiliation which sends a person's ego to dizzying heights. Besides, love has more to do with companionship and compatibility: love is the physical and mental compatibility of two people; love is the end result of a mature union of two compatible personalities; love is helping the other person whenever he needs it being his companion; love is having common goals, dreams, and ambitions; love is doing things together and liking it; love concerns "giving", it is giving time, understanding and trust.

## 四、课文精讲

### Section A

#### I. 词汇与短语详解

##### 1. temptation

[词义] *n.* ① [U] 诱惑; ② [C] 诱惑物

[搭配] resist temptation 抵制诱惑; yield to/give way to temptation 经不起诱惑

[例句] I gave way to the temptation of the delicious chocolate cake.

我经不住美味的巧克力蛋糕的诱惑。

All that money is certainly a big temptation. 那些钱当然是个极大的诱惑。

[派生] tempt *vt.* 引诱, 诱惑

##### 2. idle

[词义] *adj.* ① 无目的的; ② 闲散的, 无所事事的; ③ 空闲的, 闲着的

*v.* (away) 虚度, 空费

[例句] He gave me an idle glance. 他漫不经心地瞥了我一眼。



[例句] She has a dislike of/for dark colors. 她讨厌深色。

He dislikes having to get up early. 他讨厌不得不早起。

### 19. deserve

[词义] *v.* 应得, 应受, 值得

[搭配] deserve well/ill of 值得……的优/虐待; deserve doing/to be done 值得做某事

[例句] He deserves punishment. 他应受惩罚。

Your suggestion deserves to be considered seriously. 你的建议值得认真考虑。

[派生] deserved *adj.* 应得的; deserving *adj.* 应得的, 该受奖赏的

### 20. tender

[词义] *adj.* ① 温柔的; ② 嫩的; ③ 疼痛的, 一触即痛的

[例句] She gave him tender care when he was ill.

当他生病的时候, 她对他细心照料。

My steak was juicy and tender. 我的牛排嫩而多汁。

If your stomach feels tender, the best remedy is to have a good rest.

如果你胃痛, 最好的疗法就是好好休息。

[辨析] gentle, mild, tender

gentle 主要指人由于克制力量或情绪而显得和蔼、温柔、文雅, 带有令人感到礼貌周全、体贴亲切的意味; mild 意为“温和的、柔和的、温柔的”, 多指人或物固有的温和性情, 这种性情往往使人产生宁静而舒适的感觉; tender 意为“温柔的”, 指人的动作、话语等充满温情和善意。

### 21. for the most part 多半, 就大多数而言, 通常

[例句] For the most part, he is friendly. 总的来说, 他是友好的。

### 22. impose one's company/oneself upon sb. 硬缠着某人

[例句] A drunken tramp imposed his company on us.

一个醉醺醺的流浪汉缠着我们不走。

[联想] impose on 把……强加于

### 23. for my part 就我而言, 至于我

[例句] For my part, I'm quite tired of this film. 对我来说, 我对这部电影很厌倦了。

[联想] for the most part 多半, 就大多数而言; as far as I'm concerned 就我而言

### 24. count upon/on 料想; 依靠; 指望

[例句] We didn't count on so many people being on vocation.

我们没有想到会有那么多人度假。

You can count on me for everything in the future. 你将来的一切可以全靠我。

I'm counting on my teacher to help me. 我正指望我的老师来帮我。

[联想] depend on 依靠, 依赖; rely on 依靠, 依赖

### 25. make a fuss about 对……小题大做, 对……大惊小怪

[例句] Please don't make a fuss about such a small thing.

请别为这点儿小事大惊小怪的。

### 26. run down (使) 筋疲力尽; (使) 衰退

[例句] His health has run down because he's been working too hard.

他劳累过度, 把身体搞垮了。

The coal industry is being slowly run down. 煤炭工业在慢慢衰退。



### 27. object to 不赞成, 反对

[例句] I really object to leaving so early. 我很反对这么早离开。

### 28. a succession of 一系列, 一连串

[例句] A succession of visitors come to the door. 登门造访的人接踵而来。

[联想] in succession 连续地

[例句] He has won the match for three years in succession.

他已经连续三年赢得比赛了。

### 29. drink in 陶醉于; 如饥似渴地倾听

[例句] They drank in the beauty of the landscape. 他们陶醉在美丽的景色中。

I drank in every word of Professor Zhang's lecture.

我全神贯注地倾听了张教授演讲的字字句句。

### 30. yield to 让步于, 屈服于

[例句] In the end, he yielded to his son's request to buy the toy gun.

他终于屈服于儿子买玩具枪的要求。

## II. 难句解析

### 1. Mrs. Baroda was a little annoyed to learn that her husband expected his friend, Gouvernail, up to spend a week or two on the plantation. (Para. 1)

[释义] Mrs. Baroda felt a bit angry when she knew that her husband wanted his friend, Gouvernail, to spend a week or two on the farm.

[分析] “that her husband...on the plantation”作learn的宾语。

“expect his friend up to spend...”中, up 是副词, 表示“到较高的地方, 北上”。

### 2. After a few days with him, she could understand him no better than at first. (Para. 2)

[释义] After a few days with him on her plantation, she knew no more about Gouvernail than at the very beginning.

[分析] 这里“no”意为“一点儿也不(not at all)”, 通常在比较级之前作副词。

e.g. The exam is no more difficult than the tests you've been doing in class.

这次考试一点也不比你们一直做的课堂测验难。

### 3. Then she imposed her company upon him, accompanying him in his idle walks to the mill to press her attempt to penetrate the silence in which he had unconsciously covered himself. (Para. 2)

[释义] Then she forced him to accept her company no matter whether he liked it or not, taking aimless walks with him to the mill and she tried to understand the reserve in which he had enveloped himself unintentionally.

**accompany sb. to some place** 陪伴某人去某地

e.g. I was six years old and had to be accompanied to the cinema by my two brothers.

我只有6岁, 只好由我的两个哥哥陪我去电影院。

[分析] “accompanying him...”是现在分词短语作状语; “to press her attempt to...”是目的状语; 其中“in which he had...cover himself”是介词提前的定语从句, 修饰“the silence”, 还原的定语从句是“he had unconsciously covered himself in which (silence)”。

4. "You are full of surprises," he said to her. "Even I can never count upon how you are going to act under given conditions." (Para. 7)

[释义] He told his wife that she was always saying or doing some unexpected things and he, as her husband, could never know how she would behave in a certain situation.

5. ...he went on, "taking poor Gouvernail seriously and making a fuss about him, the last thing he would desire or expect." (Para. 7)

[释义] ...he continued saying that she was paying too much attention to Gouvernail and showing too much anxiety about him. That was what Gouvernail disliked.

**take sth./sb. seriously** consider sth./sb. to be important and worth a lot of attention or respect 认真对待, 重视

e.g. Some people laughed at her, but after a while they began to take her seriously.

有些人取笑她, 可是过了一会儿他们就开始认真对待她了。

**the last thing** 最不需要发生的事

e.g. The last thing he needed right then was more bad news about his son.

他当时最不想得到的就是关于他儿子的更多的坏消息。

6. I expected him to be interesting, at least. (Para. 10)

[分析] "interesting" 可以指人很有趣, 显得滑稽, 令人发笑。

e.g. He's a wonderfully interesting man once he starts talking to you.

一旦他开始与你交谈, 他可是一个非常有趣的人。

7. He seated himself upon the bench beside her, without a suspicion that she might object to his presence. (Para. 12)

[释义] He sat down on the bench beside her without suspecting that she might dislike his staying there.

**seat sb./oneself (formal)** 给某人一个座位坐下, 坐在某个地方

e.g. He seated himself at one end, and Emily sat beside him.

他自己坐在一头, 埃米莉坐在他旁边。

8. ...handing her a length of sheer white fabric with which she sometimes covered her head and shoulders. (Para. 13)

[释义] **length** *n.* 一段, 一节, 通常有一定长度或有某种特殊用途

e.g. He attached a small gold ball to a length of chain around her neck.

他把一个小金球系在她的项链上。

9. Gouvernail was in no sense a shy man. (Para. 15)

[释义] **in no sense** 一点也不

e.g. In no sense can the issue be said to be resolved. 这事根本没有解决。

10. His periods of silence were not his basic nature, but the result of moods. (Para. 15)

[释义] **period** *n.* 周期, 时间间歇

e.g. He is suffering from shortness of breath and periods of continuous pain.

他呼吸短促, 还有间歇性的持续疼痛。

11. Now, all there was left with him was a desire to be permitted to exist, with

now and then a little breath of genuine life, such as he was breathing now.

(Para. 16)

[释义] Now, he only hoped to be allowed to live, enjoying the genuine life as he was doing just then from time to time.

[分析] 这句的主干是“All was a desire to be permitted to exist.”; “there was left with him”是定语, 修饰主语“all”; “with now and then...life”是伴随状语, 起补充说明作用; “such as he was breathing now”是举例说明前面的名词“a little breath of life”。

12. There was some talk of having him back during the summer that followed.

(Para. 21)

[释义] During the following summer they sometimes talked about inviting him to visit them again.

### III. 重点语法讲解

**虚拟语气 (subjunctive mood)** 虚拟语气是一种特殊的动词形式, 用来表示说话人所说的话不是一个事实, 而只是一种愿望, 假设、怀疑、建议、推测、可能或纯粹的空想等。

**虚拟结构** (不论从句或主句) 常可用情态动词的过去式, 即could, might, would, should等加不带to的动词不定式或不带to的动词不定式完成式, 来作谓语动词。这些情态动词除表示虚拟结构外, 本身还有独立的意思。

If he were here, he *might* agree with you. 假如他在这里, 他可能会同意你。

If it had not been for their help, we *could not* have succeeded.

如果没有他们的帮助, 我们是不可能成功的。

He *should* have come earlier. 他本应该早点来。

**倒装句** 英语最基本的词序“主语部分+谓语部分”通常十分固定。如果把谓语动词放在主语前面, 就叫作倒装。将谓语动词完全移至主语之前, 称为完全倒装, 如果只是把助动词或情态动词放在主语之前, 称为部分倒装。

so 放在句首, 用倒装表示强调, 结构如下:

1. **So + be/have/助动词或情态动词+主语, 表示“也这样”。**

—He is a doctor. —So am I. ——他是个医生。——我也是。

—He likes football. —So does she. ——他喜欢足球。——她也是。

2. **So + 主语 + be/have/助动词或情态动词, 表示“确实是这样”。**

—You said she was very pretty. —So I did. ——你说过她很可爱。——我确实说过。

—I guess they have seen the film. —So they have.

——我猜他们已经看过这部电影了。——他们确实看过了。

### IV. 课文赏析

#### 1. 文体特色

这是一篇以时间顺序为线索的记叙文。在记叙过程中, 作者巧妙地运用了多个时间标志词 (time marker) 来表示时间的推移和故事的发展, 把一系列事件按照时间顺序有机地结合为一个整体。在细节描述时, 还运用了一系列的因果结构。

此外, 文章叙述生动, 深入细致, 尤其是对女主人公内心的刻画, 用词贴切, 丝丝入



扣，真实地再现了她的情感发展过程，使读者能够感同身受。

## 2. 结构分析

**Part I** (Para. 1) The general situation and the starting point of the story.

**Part II** (Para. 2-10) Mrs. Baroda's impression of her guest: he is not a man of wit, but a terrible nuisance.

**Part III** (Para. 11-19) At night, meeting each other beneath an oak tree, Gouvernail's talk caused some emotional changes in Mrs. Baroda.

**Part IV** (Para. 20) The next morning, Mrs. Baroda took an early train without even saying farewell, and didn't return until Gouvernail was gone.

**Part V** (Para. 21) During the summer that followed, Mr. Baroda greatly desired that his friend should come to visit them again but this was vigorously opposed by Mrs. Baroda.

**Part VI** (Para. 22-24) Before the end of the year, Mrs. Baroda proposed to have Gouvernail visit them again as she had overcome everything.

## V. 课后练习答案及解析

### Vocabulary

#### III.

1. idle 译文：当孩子无所事事时她曾对他大呼小叫，但在他夜里醒来害怕的时候又去安慰他。
2. melting 译文：他责备了孩子，但又因为她平安无事感到欣慰。
3. imposes 译文：毫无疑问，日本的传统影响了日本艺术家对待艺术问题一种与众不同的态度。
4. penetrate 译文：巴罗达先生认为妻子总是充满了稀奇古怪的想法，有时他几乎猜不透她的心思。
5. presence 译文：他不愿意加入到他们中去，因为他的出现会让卡斯顿感到尴尬。
6. nuisance 译文：而且，他发现在自己想练习钢琴的时候，她整天待在他的公寓里是一件很麻烦的事。
7. nonsense 译文：她被他们的评论激怒了，就跟他们说她再也不会忍受他们的胡言乱语了。
8. keen 译文：候选人要以以下条件为基础选出：有领导能力、有坚强的性格、思维敏捷、能权衡利弊。

#### IV.

1. run down 译文：等他们到山顶时已经筋疲力尽了，但还是为自己能到达山顶感到欣慰。
2. taken seriously 译文：我认为他的思想应该被认真对待，而不是他的表面威望。
3. drinking in 译文：学生们围坐在老师身边，倾听他的谆谆教导。
4. in no sense 译文：当然，你会理解我对这些问题是毫无偏袒或偏见的，因为我对它们的看法既坚定又准确。
5. made excellent observations on 译文：他们设计并实施了一项试验，完整记录了美丽又复杂的自然界，并得出了一定的结论。
6. counted on 译文：一旦某些假设经过验证被认为是正确的并予以采纳，它们就非常

可靠了。

7. for my part 译文: 如果你愿意, 你可以和他们一起去。至于我, 我宁愿呆在家里。
8. make a fuss 译文: 饭已经不是很热, 但我什么都没说, 我不喜欢小题大做。

*Collocation*

**V.**

1. sanctions 译文: 自从去年华盛顿对巴拿马实行经济制裁以来, 巴拿马的经济就直线下降了。
2. Restrictions 译文: 这个国家南部和东部地区正在遭受本世纪最严重的旱灾, 因此这些地区本月已经限制用水了。
3. fine 译文: 在经过两年的调查后, 委员会因该公司违反规定罚了它五百万美元。
4. limits 译文: 按照这项法律, 代替家长行使职责的老师要受法律对父母规定的同样的约束。
5. problems 译文: 最重要的是, 没有窗外马路上那一大群人所带来的麻烦, 我们就有时间自娱自乐了。
6. tax 译文: 按照常规, 只对超出人均仅收入三倍的收入部分征税。
7. duty 译文: 此外, 策划者宣称, 最近国会通过的法案赋予了他们保护奥克尼郡自然环境的责任。
8. responsibility 译文: 尽管法律没有规定雇员与雇主合作的义务, 但是他们一定不能背叛雇主的信任, 如泄漏商业机密等。

*Word Building*

**VI.**

1. justify 译文: 汤姆声称那天病了, 试图为自己没出席会议辩解。
2. glorify 译文: 写这首诗并不是为了真实地描述那场战争, 而是为了歌颂那些死于战争的人们, 让他们的亲友得到一些慰藉。
3. exemplifies 译文: 这幅油画是当时盛行的自然主义风格的最佳例证。
4. classified 译文: 我们图书馆的书按照主题分类。
5. purified 译文: 这里的水必须净化后才能饮用。
6. intensify 译文: 随着越来越多的公司投标这一项目, 竞争肯定会很激烈。
7. identify 译文: 我如此熟悉这些学生, 仅凭脚步声就能把他们识别出来。
8. terrified 译文: 我被这头牛吓坏了, 想跑到场地外面去。

**VII.**

1. bravery 译文: 这些年轻人因其非凡的勇气被授予奖章。
2. jewellery 译文: 他们很喜欢珠宝, 有的戴耳环, 有的戴着纯金的项链。
3. delivery 译文: 很显然, 部长是在晚宴上发言的合适人选: 他的演讲技巧无懈可击。
4. machinery 译文: 因为机械再次出故障而停电了。
5. robbery 译文: 抢劫是在我们外出度周末的时候发生的。
6. nursery 译文: 他们的两个孩子还是婴儿时期就被送到了托儿所。
7. scenery 译文: 他们爬上山, 在山顶上停下来欣赏风景。
8. discovery 译文: 自从发现艾滋病以来, 人们越来越关注我们是否能成功克制它。

*Structure*



## VIII

1. She said it might have been all right, if the weather had been good.  
译文: 他说如果当时天气好的话一切可能会很顺利。
2. Mrs. Baroda said she might have liked Gouvernail if he had been like the others.  
译文: 巴罗达夫人说如果当时古韦内尔像其他人一样的话, 她很可能会喜欢上他的。
3. If I had been there, I could have helped you.  
译文: 如果我当时在那里, 我会帮你的。
4. He could have got tickets if there had been some cheap ones.  
译文: 如果当时有便宜票的话, 他本来能买到票。
5. Mrs. Baroda might have yielded to the temptation if she hadn't been a respectable and sensible person.  
译文: 假如巴罗达夫人不是一位可敬而明智的女士, 那她可能会屈服于诱惑。

## IX

1. "You were different then." "So was she."  
译文: "那么你就不同。" "她也不同。"
2. "You used to say he was a man of wit." "So he is."  
译文: "你过去常说他是个风趣的人。" "他确实是的。"
3. "You've made a mistake here." "Oh, so I have. Thank you."  
译文: "你这里犯了一个错误。" "噢, 的确如此。谢谢你。"
4. "Children should behave themselves." "So should adults."  
译文: "小孩应该举止得体。" "大人也该如此。"
5. "This glass is cracked." "Oh, so it is. I hadn't noticed."  
译文: "这杯子裂了。" "噢, 真的裂了。我没注意到。"

### Translation

1. He imposed his company upon her although she repeated the hints of hoping to be left alone.
2. His friends can never count upon how he is going to act under given conditions, as he is always full of surprises.
3. Don't make a fuss about such a small thing because that is the last thing I expected.
4. Besides being an upright and respectable woman Mrs. Baroda was also a very sensible one.
5. She had never known her thoughts so confused, unable to gather anything from them.
6. From Gouvernail's talk, Mrs. Baroda came to know that his periods of silence were not his basic nature, but the result of moods.
7. To Gaston's delight, his wife had finally overcome her dislike for Gouvernail and invited Gouvernail to visit them again wholly from herself.
8. Mrs. Baroda felt confused with Gouvernail's puzzling nature and found it hard to penetrate the silence in which he had unconsciously covered himself.

1. 在一起待了几天, 她仍感到对这个客人很陌生, 只得大部分时间让丈夫陪着他。
2. 加斯顿了拉了拉妻子的衣袖, 双手搂着她的腰, 快乐地望着她那充满困惑的眼睛。