

精读

辅导

大学英语

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ENGLISH
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COLLEGE ENGLISH

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大学
英语

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VOYAGE

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

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大学英语·精读辅导

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序

大学英语考试(CET)开始实施至今已有十多年了。随着它对大学英语教学的测量和指导,教学手段不断更新,教学水平一步步提高,取得的成绩和突破性进展有目共睹。

但是考试毕竟是手段,不是目的。虽然这一点在外语界乃至整个教育界都没有异议,但是不少院校重分数轻能力、以考试指导教学的应试教育倾向目前仍十分严重。中国目前学英语的人数在世界上最多,英语应试队伍最大,但教学测量管理手段和方法上的单一和滞后,在客观上造成了以应试教育为主的局面。

大学英语考试是在借鉴国外标准化考试理论和实践的基础上,结合国内实践建立起来,又随着我国英语教学实践一步步得到完善的。大学英语考试指导委员会从1995年起采取了一系列改革措施,推出了一些新题型,以期把学生的注意力转向掌握英语基础知识、训练英语基本功和获得英语语言运用的能力上来。进行深层次的调查研究,推出促使学生重视语言基础知识和语言运用能力的教学方法和新的测试管理方法,应该是教育管理部门和广大教师共同关心的问题。针对外语教学实践中应试教育的倾向,教育部将深入进行综合性的高教改革。外语教学由应试教育彻底转向素质教育,还有很多工作要做,有很多具体问题需要在教学实践中探索。

在20世纪的大幕即将落下时,世界各国都认识到,下个世纪面临的最大挑战是高等教育,而高等教育的关键是综合素质教育。因此不少国家已经投出巨资来加大高等教育改革的力度。随着高科技的发展,地球上不同民族、不同文化的人们之间的距离越来越小,具备外语能力已经成为下个世纪人才必备的能力。加强外语教学,促进国际交流,提高国际竞争力是高等教育的首要任务。重视外语教学已经被很多国家列入议事日程,连英国、美国这些英语国家都不例外。因此,用科学的方法指导研究外语教学,是最合理地利用教育资源,扭转长期以来高投入、低产出局面的关键。

高投入、低产出状态下的高分低能现象,是教育资源的浪费。21世纪需要的人才应该是复合型的,不但应该具有渊博的专业知识和相关学科的知识,而且还应该具有过硬的摄取知识、应用知识和创造知识的能力。这种摄取、应用和创造知识的能力当然包括综合外语能力。重视素质教育,并不是彻底抛开具有现代管理意识的标准化测试手段。素质教育离不开标准化的测量管理。多年的实践证明,标准化测试和管理并不意味着照搬国外的模式、套用全盘西化的ABCD客观性考试。在首创标准化考试的美国,有识之士对他们搞了几十年的产业可信度提出了质疑。他们的调查研究表明,标准化考试在教育界的威信正在下降。我们的实践表明,开发有利于培养学生创造力的多样化教学方法,加大鼓励学生发散性思维的主观性试题比例,这种教学和测试方法与客观化标准化的测试和教学管理并没有直接冲突。

掌握运用英语的语言能力,达到听、说、读、写、译五会,与培养必要的应试能力是两回事。辩证地讲,应试能力也是一种能力,只不过这种能力不是我们培养学生综合能力的最终目标。为了使大学生在国家四级考试前的短时间内对《大学英语教学大纲》规定的要求有进一步明确的认识,对国家四级考试标准及有关内容做到心中有数,把学到的知识系统地归纳并最大限度地运用自己的能力发挥出来,就需要立足于实际语言运用能力和应试能力相结合的理论和实践上的指导。中国社会科学出版社组织编写并推出这套《大学英语·精读辅导》丛书是一件有意义的事情。

该丛书包括 4 个分册,分别与《大学英语·精读》1~4 册配套。本丛书的编写者们都是长期从事大学英语教学的高等院校教师,具有很高的理论水平和丰富的实践经验。他们从学生比较薄弱的环节出发,为了加强培养英语听读写译技能,结合国家大学英语考试大纲和考试题型对课文的重点难点都做过细致的分析和研究。特别是背景知识、语篇学习两部分不仅会帮助学生理解课文,而且对教师备课很具启发性。本套丛书是他们在实践中的研究成果总结,每个分册都具特色并有所创新。他们摸索出来的一整套行之有效的方法和技巧对提高学生英语综合运用能力和应试能力都有指导作用,相信该丛书会对在校大学生和其他英语爱好者有一定裨益。

封宗信 英语语言学博士后
北京外国语大学语言学教授
1999 年 8 月

前 言

为了帮助广大学生更好地学习《大学英语·精读》修订本这套教材,我们编写了《大学英语精读辅导》。

本分册是与新版《大学英语·精读》第三册配套的辅导用书。本书旨在帮助学生更好地理解课文,更扎实地打好语言基础,进一步提高语言综合运用能力。

本分册共有十个单元,每单元包括五个部分:

一、背景知识:介绍与课文有关的背景知识,帮助学生了解有关的民族文化、社会习俗和风土人情,以扩大学生的知识面。

二、语篇学习:概述课文大意;分析课文的篇章结构,使学生了解课文的体裁、结构、写作特点,提高学生对课文的整体理解能力;分析课文中的人物、个性、语言特色,以提高学生的文学欣赏力。

三、课文详解:详述课文中的难点、要点、语言点。对课文中具有一定难度的句子从结构、意义上进行分析和解释,增强学生对课文的理解;对课文中的重点词、短语进行详解,辅以词义、辨析、习惯搭配、例句说明,帮助学生正确理解词义,提高遣词造句的能力。

四、同步测试:1. 词汇与语法题紧扣课文,测试每课出现的重点短语及语法结构,用以检查学生对语言点的掌握程度。2. 阅读理解题,难易适中,针对性强,以扩大学生的阅读量,提高学生的阅读理解能力。3. 写作练习,每课一题,给出题目,规定情景,以提高学生的书面表达能力。4. 实用口语问答,选材新颖、有趣、实用性强,旨在提高学生的口语会话能力。

五、练习答案:提供同步测试答案和每单元课文练习的答案。

本书内容丰富,针对性强,集知识性、趣味性和实用性为一体。书中解释重点突出,清楚易懂。本书对巩固学生的英语基础,提高学生的英语基本技能会起到积极的指导作用。

限于编者水平,书中难免有不妥之处,望读者和同行批评指正。

编 者

1999年8月

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Unit 1

A Brush with the Law

背景知识 (Background Knowledge)

1. 60年代的“青年反传统文化”思潮 (The sixties' "youth counterculture")

本世纪60年代初,美国青年人中间兴起一股要求更多个人自由,拒绝接受传统的社会价值观念的“反传统文化”思潮。“嬉皮士”(Hippies)就是这种思潮下的产物。由于对越南战争、对社会现实不满而找不到更为积极的抗争方式,美国国内的一些青年人变得消极颓废起来。他们一反常态,对任何事情都表现出无所谓的样子。他们中有些人蓄长头发,着奇装异服,以寻求与众不同;有些人热衷摇滚音乐以宣泄内心感情;还有些人酗酒、吸毒等等。所有这些现象在当时成为美国青年人的一大特点。这种“反传统文化”思潮很快蔓延到英国及世界其它地区,直到70年代末期才逐渐冷却下来。

2. 英国法院 (British Court)

法院可分为高等法院和初等法院。高等法院是上诉法院、高级法院以及巡回刑事法庭的全称。治安法庭和地方法庭是初等法院。在英格兰,一些非重大的案件由当地的治安法庭审理。治安法庭有权裁定400英镑以内的罚款和6个月以内的监禁。在英格兰,每个镇都有治安法庭,每周至少开庭两次。如果案子严重,地方法官们不能处理,他们就仅作证。然后,如果他们认为有足够的证据,就将此案呈报到上级法院审理。

语篇学习 (Discourse Studies)

I 课文概要 (Outline of the Text)

The author narrates his unpleasant experience of being arrested and taken to court 12 years ago. The policemen arrested him simply because they found him wearing long untidy hair and wandering aimlessly in the street, and they thought he might want to steal milk bottles from doorsteps. At that time he was actually walking in the street, just thinking of finding a temporary job to earn some money for travelling. Finally he was released from the arbitrary charge because of his "right accent", his respectable middle-class parents, his reliable witnesses, and his very good solicitor. All these sound ridiculous, but make us unaffected by traditional ideas; and in a country like Britain, people always measure and judge the good and the bad, the right and the wrong according to one's social status and education.

II 语篇欣赏 (Discourse Appreciation)

本文是一篇记叙文,记叙了作者经历的一场小官司。作者被捕、出庭及胜诉的整个过程的随意性和毫无事实根据是对英国的司法制度绝妙而又尖锐的讽刺。全文可以分为三个部分。第1自然段是第一部分;第2至第19自然段是第二部分;第20至第22自然段是第三部分。

在第一部分,作者下笔就点题——“我和法律发生了一次小纠葛”。接着用“it makes a good story now”引出故事,并用“What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my

arrest and my subsequent fate"把这次纠葛的荒唐和武断实质告诉了读者。

第2至第3自然段是第二部分的第一层,点明了故事发生的时间、人物、地点、背影和原因。第4至第16自然段是第二层,描述作者被捕的经过。第17自然段至第18自然段是第三层,场景转到了警察局,故事情节得到了进一步发展。第19自然段是第四层,描述法庭对作者的审理。

第20至第22自然段是第三部分,讲述了故事的结果以及作者对这一事件的反思和感慨。第20自然段用"And so"开头,起承上启下的作用,将第三部分和第四部分有机地连接起来。最后一段中"What did he mean? Presumably that I should have looked outraged and said something like. Look here, do you know who you're talking to?"连续两个问句的使用,增加了讽刺意味。

课文详解 (Detailed Study of the Text)

I 重点结构 (Key Structures)

1. **It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led me to my downfall.** (Lines 13 ~ 14) — I am sure my arrest was the result of my wandering in the streets without any definite purpose. 现在看来,一定是这种明显的毫无目的游逛,使我倒了霉。

must 是“一定,准是,想必”的意思,使用时要注意以下三点:

- (1) 表示推测时比用 **can** 语气更肯定,例如:

Judging by the smell, the food **must** be good. 从香味判断,这东西一定好吃。

I can hear the Browns' phone bell ringing but no one is answering it; they **mustn't** be at home. 我能听得见布朗家的电话铃响着,但没有人接电话;他们一定不在家。

- (2) 后面的不定式可用完成形式来谈论已经发生了的动作或情况,例如:

His watch **must have stopped**. I will go and call him. 他的表一定是停了,我去叫他。

He saw that she **must have been through** a great deal in the old society. 他了解她在旧社会一定受过很多苦。

He **must have been looked down upon** by his contemporaries. 他同时代的人一定看不起他。

- (3) 不定式可以用进行时或完成进行形式,谈论现在正进行或到目前为止一直进行的动作或情况,例如:

You **must be joking**. 你一定是在开玩笑。

If she is borrowing money, she **must be getting into debt**. 要是她正在借钱,那她现在准是债台高筑。

You **must have been thinking of something**. 你准是一直在思考什么事情。

We **must have been playing tennis** in the park when you phoned. 你给我们打电话的时候,我们准是在打网球。

2. **I was just walking out of the local library, having unsuccessfully sought employment there, when I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me.** (Lines 15 ~ 18) 我在当地图书馆谋职未成,刚刚走出来,就看到一个人穿越马路,显然是要和我说话。

“be doing...when; be about to do...when”主句谓语使用进行时态或 be about 接动词不定式,由 when 引导的从句是“就在那时……忽然”的意思,例如:

I was just coming along to see you when I ran into Mr. Smith. 我正要去看你,突然碰见了史密斯先生。

I had been working in the company a couple of months when I had a letter from father. 我在这家公司干了几个月,突然收到了爸爸的信。

I was about to give up the expedition as a dismal failure when I saw the old man wheel quickly. "I smell a cobra!" he shouted. 我以为是徒劳无功了,正想要回去,忽然看见老人一个急转身,嚷道,“我闻到了眼镜蛇的气味!”

3. **It turned out there had been a lot petty thefts in the area, ...** (Line 29) — It so happened that there had been a lot of small thefts in the area. 事情是这样的,在这一地区多次发生小的偷窃案。

turn out...: prove to be 是“结果是,证明是”的意思,它有下面四个句型:

- (1) 跟形容词,例如:

The rumour turned out (to be) true. 谣传结果倒真的。

The general manager of the big company turned out (to be) a young woman of about 30 years old. 原来这家大公司的总经理是一位大约 30 岁左右的年轻妇女。

- (2) 接不定式 be, 例如:

Though it looked like rain this morning, it has turned out to be a fine day. 虽然早上看上去要下雨,但结果是晴天。

He made many glowing promises of reform, but he turned out to be a reactionary dictator. 他做了许多热情的改革许诺,但结果证明他是一个反动的独裁者。

- (3) 接名词或介词短语,例如:

It turned out a disaster. 结果证明这是一次灾难。

We arrived at this place, and everything turned out as described. 我们到达那时,一切果然都像描述的那样。

But it didn't turned out like that. 但结果并非如此。

- (4) 接副词,例如:

She'll put the blame on us if it turns out badly. 如果结果不尽人意,她会责备我们的。

Do you think the crops will turn out well? 你想庄稼会长得不错吗?

而在课文中是“先行词 It + turned out + 主语从句”的结构,例如:

It turned out that the necklace was not made of diamond, but of glass. 人们最终发现这根项链不是钻石做的,而是玻璃做的。

It turned out that the "lost" money had been in the safe all the time. 原来“丢失”的钱一直在保险箱里。

It turned out that the experiment was much more difficult than they had supposed. 结果证明这次实验比他们设想的难得多。

4. **Given the obscure nature of the charge, ...** (Lines 59 ~ 60) — Considering the obscure nature of the charge, (The charge against the narrator — wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence — was very vague or unclear. The magistrate might find him guilty if he had a criminal record, or the magistrate might find him innocent if he had reliable witnesses to prove his good character.) ……从对我指控的这种捕风捉影来看……

given : adj. considering; if one takes into account; if allowed or provided with 过去分词, 表示“如果, 假设的; 考虑到; 一定的”, 可以用作条件状语、定语也可以用作连词, 引导一个条件状语从句(that 可用, 也可省略)。

(1) 作条件状语, 例如:

Given health, this can be done. 如果身体健康, 这是做得到的。

Given a few more months, the whole situation will become still better. 再过几个月, 整个形势还会更好。

Given the opportunity she might well have become an outstanding artist. 如果给以发展的机会, 她是很可能会成为一个杰出的艺术家的。

Given determination and perseverance, it can be realized step by step. 如果有决心和毅力, 这是可以一步步实现的。

(2) 作定语:

Any given culture is a reflection of the politics and economics of a given society. 任何一种特定的文化都是某一特定社会的政治及经济情况的反映。

In any given place, there cannot be a number of central tasks at the same time.

在任何一个地区内, 不能同时有许多中心工作。

(3) 引导条件状语:

Given (that) the voters approve the funds, we'll have a new park in our town.

假如投票的人同意批这笔款, 我们城里就会多一个新停车场。

Given that they're inexperienced, they've done a good job. 考虑到他们没有经验, 他们干得很好。

5. **I feel sure that if ... had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty.** (Lines 60 ~ 62) — it is very likely (or chances are) that the magistrate would have decided me to be guilty. 我肯定要是我……真的失了业的话, 我完全可能被判有罪。

“would + 不定式的完成式”用于条件句是过去完成时的虚拟语气中, 表示过去情况的意愿。例如:

If you had taken their advice, this wouldn't have happened. 你要是接受了他们的劝告, 这事也不会发生了。

We would have caught the train if we had arrived a little earlier. 我们要是早到一会儿, 就赶上火车了。

6. **“...you could have been a bit more helpful when we arrested you,” he said to me reproachfully.** (Lines 57 ~ 58). — “...you might give us a bit more help, but you didn't, when we arrested you,” he told me in a reproachful manner. “你本来可以在我们抓你的时候稍微帮一点忙的,” 他带着责备的口吻对我说。

“could + 不定式完成式”, 用来谈论已经发生的事情或过去某时的情况:

(1) 表示“那时(不)可能...”。例如:

We could not have heard them because of the noise from the river. 由于江水的响声, 那声音我们不可能听见。

Where could he have gone on such a night? 在这样一个晚上他能到哪里去呢?

(2) 表示“那时本来可以……; 差点儿就要……”的意思。例如:

We could have solved the problem in a more reasonable fashion. 我们本来是可以更合理地解决这个问题。

When she heard the news, she could have cried. 当她听到这个消息,她简直要哭出来了。

(3) 用来进行婉转的批评,常可译作“你其实可以……”。例如:

You could have been more considerate. 你其实可以想得更周到一些的。

We could have started a little earlier. 我们其实可以更早一点动身的。

(4) 还可以与 who 或 nobody 连用,表示“谁(没人)会……”的意思。例如:

Who could have supposed you were going to do such a thing. 谁会想到你会做出这种事情来。

Nobody could have foreseen such a calamity. 这样的灾祸谁也不会预料到。

7. **Presumably that I should have looked outraged and said something like,...** (Lines 70 ~ 71)

— It is likely that I should look outraged and say some like, but I didn't, ... 大概是说我本来应该显出愤愤不平的样子,并说……

“should + 不定式的完成式”的肯定式表示本来应该做的事情,而没有做;其否定式表示“做了本来不应该做的事情”,例如:

We should have asked you before arranging the visit. 在安排这次参观之前,我们是应当问问你的(但我们没有问)。

You shouldn't have let the baby play with the scissors. 你当时不应该让孩子玩剪刀。

II 语言要点 (Language Points)

1. **A Brush With the Law** (the title) — a minor lawsuit 一场小官司

brush: n. a short fight or quarrel; a brief contact or encounter 遭遇战; 争吵, 激烈的小接触。例如:

They had a brush with the enemy. 他们与敌人发生了一场小遭遇战。

The Blacks had a brush with the Customs men. 布莱克一家与海关人员发生了争吵。

He had a narrow brush with the enemy. 他在与敌人发生遭遇时差点丧生。

2. **I have only once been in trouble with the law.** (Line 1) — Only once in my life, I was put in a difficult situation by the police. 我和法律只发生过一次小纠葛。

be in trouble with: have a serious problem with 与……发生纠葛, 与……发生麻烦。例如:

You will be in trouble with the police if you park your car anywhere you please. 如果你乐意在什么地方停车就在那里停的话,你会与警察发生纠葛的。

The Smiths are in trouble with their neighbour. 史密斯一家与他们的邻居发生了纠葛。

3. **The whole process of being arrested and taken to court was a rather unpleasant experience of the time, but it makes a good story now.** (Lines 1 ~ 3) — I unpleasantly experienced the whole course of being seized in the name of the law and forced to answer questions in court at that time, but now I think it becomes a good story. 当时被捕和出庭的整个过程是一次极不愉快的经历,但现在却成了一篇很好的故事。

(1) **process** n.

1) 过程; 进程

2) 工序; 制作法

3) 工艺

The colour TV I bought the year before last year is in the process of repair. 我前年买的那台电视正在修理。

The wool used in the manufacture undergoes a special patent process. 生产中所用的羊毛经特殊专利法处理。

The production process of delicate watches is very complicated. 精致表的生产过程是很复杂的。

4) vt. 加工;处理

This is our processing workshop. 这是我们的加工车间。

The workers at the Children Special Hospital are processing medicinal herbs. 儿童医院的工作人员正加工草药。

(2) **take someone to court**: force someone to answer charges in a court of law 把某人送上法庭、使某人出庭

If our neighbour continues to refuse to keep his dog under control, we may have to take him to court. 如果我们的邻居继续拒绝对他的狗拒绝看管的话,我们就只有把他送上法庭。

In Britain, if you treat animals cruelly, you will be taken to court. 在英国,如果残忍地对待动物,你就会被送上法庭。

(3) **make**: have the qualities of (esp. something good) 构成、成为。例如:

That event made the headlines in all the big newspapers. 那件事成了各大报纸的头条新闻。

That makes the third time he has succeeded in his experiment. 这次已是他第三次实验成功了。

Make twos (fours)! 成两列(四列)集合!

One tree does not make a wood. 独木不成林。

4. **What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstance both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court. (Lines 3 ~ 5)** — It was the arbitrariness of both my arrest and my release that disturb me so much. (The author was arrested simply because the policemen thought he intended to steal milk bottles and later in court he was released from the charge just because he had the "right" accent, respectable middle-class parents, reliable witnesses and so on. That is to say, he was arrested arbitrarily and released arbitrarily. And it is this arbitrariness of both of his arrest and his release that the author thinks is rather disturbing.) 这次经历令人可恼之处在于围绕着我的被捕以及随后法庭上审讯而出现的种种武断专横的情况。

(1) **arbitrary**: adj. based on one's own wishes or will rather than reason 任意的、武断的,例如:

The arbitrary decision made by the director caused a commotion among workers in this company. 董事长所作出的武断的决定在公司的工人中间引起了一场混乱。

I didn't know anything about any of the books so my choice was quite arbitrary. 我对这些书根本不了解,因此我的选择是随意的。

(2) **circumstances**: n. (pl.) conditions, facts, etc. connected with an event or person esp. with regard to the amount of money one has 情况、环境、经济状况

He seemed to be in easy (good/flourishing) circumstances since he had his pay increased. 自

从他得到加薪后,他似乎就生活在富裕的环境中。

His father died when he was 15 years old. Under such circumstances he had to give up his studies and helped his mother support the family. 他15岁时父亲死了,在这种情况下,他不得不放弃学业帮助母亲维持生计。

In no circumstances will he betray his deeply loved motherland. 他决不会背叛他深爱的祖国。

(3) [辨析] **condition, situation, state, case**

condition: sth. needed before sth. else is possible; sth. on which another thing depends; the present state of thing, nature, quality, character of sth. or sb. (在别的事物实现之前必需的)条件,目前的情况;(事物或人)状况、状态。例如:

The people's living conditions in China have got greatly improved. 中国人民的生活条件已经得到很大的改善。

Whether Jane will take that job or not depends much on the working conditions there. 珍妮是否接受那份工作多半取决于那儿的工作条件。

The goods ordered have arrived at our port in good condition. 所定货物已经完好无损地抵达我们的港口。

She was rushed to the hospital in (a) serious condition. 她病情严重,被赶紧送进医院。

situation: a position or condition at the moment; state of affairs 处境、境遇、形势、局面、情况。例如:

I'm in a difficult situation and I don't know what to do. 我处境困难,不知道怎么办。

The domestic situation is very good. 国内形势一片大好。

Save the situation. 挽回局势。

[注意] conditions 和 situation 除了不同的意思之外,两者都可作“情况”讲,与 circumstance 同义。如:economic conditions (situation),这里 conditions 意指像食物、工作和住房这些日常事情,而 situation 则与国际收支平衡有关。

state: condition in which sth. or sb. is (in circumstances, appearance, mind, health, etc.) (人或物在环境、外观、心情、健康等方面的)状态、情况、情形(是通用语)。例如:

The house was in a dirty state. 那房子很脏。

These buildings are in a bad state of repair. 这些房子亟待修理。

She is in a poor state of health. 她的健康欠佳。

Each matter has three states: gas, liquid and solid. 每种物质都有三种形态:气态、液态和固态。

case: instance or example of the occurrence of sth.; actual state of affairs; circumstances or special conditions relating to a person or things; person suffering from a disease; instance of a diseased condition 例证;实情;事例;病例。例如:

If that's the case, you'll have to work much harder. 如果情形是那样的话,你必须更加努力工作。

It was a case of stupidity, not dishonesty. 这是一个愚蠢而非不诚实的例子。

This is a case of fever. 这是一个发烧的病例。

My case against Mr. Smith is to be heard today. 我起诉史密斯先生的案件今天将被审

理。

- (4) **subsequent (to)**: following later 随后的;后来的

In order to avoid subsequent troubles, please amend the time of delivery in the contract. 为避免日后的麻烦,请修改合同中的交货日期。

Subsequent to this event, I never see or hear about him again in this city. 在此事以后,我再也没有在这个城市见到过或听到过与他有关的消息。

5. **I had left school a couple of months before that and was not due to go to university until the following October.** (Lines 6~8) — I had finished high school several months before that and was awaiting to enter university until the coming October. 事发前,我中学毕业已有几个月了,但要等到10月份才能上大学。

- (1) **a couple of**: a small number of; a few; several 少量;一些;几个

I'll just have a couple of drinks and then go home. 我要喝上几杯才回家。

Tom married Mary a couple of months ago. 汤姆几个月前和玛丽结了婚。

- (2) **due (to)**: adj. expected or scheduled to arrive or be ready; supposed (to); be paid or returned 应到达的;安排好的;应该的;应支付的;就归还的

The next train to London is due here at 4 o'clock. 到伦敦的下班火车就在4点到达这里。

I am due to leave quite soon now. 我很快就该走了。

I am due for an increase in pay soon. 我很快就该加薪了。

When is the rent due? 租金什么时候付?

I forgot that my research paper was due on Tuesday and my teacher would not accept late paper. 我忘了学术论文应在星期二交,且我的老师不收迟交的论文。

Due to: prep. because of; caused by 因为;由……引起,例如:

His failure in exams is due to his laziness. 他因懒惰而考试不及格。

His illness was due to bad food. 他的病是因为吃了坏的食物。

- (3) [辨析] **due to, because of**

due to 因为 **due** 是形容词,所以 **due to** 能作表语,而 **because of** 是介词短语,不能用作表语,只能用作表原因的状语。例如:

His absence was due to the storm. 他因暴雨而缺席。

Because of the storm, he was absent. 他因暴雨而缺席。

6. **I was looking for a temporary job so that I could save up some money to go travelling.** (Lines 10~11) — I was trying to find an odd job so as to set aside some money for travelling. 我正在找一份临时工作,以积攒些钱去旅游。

- (1) **temporary**: adj. ...lasting only for a limited time 临时的,暂时的

Many students find temporary jobs during their summer holidays. 许多学生在暑假期间都找临时工作做。

This is our temporary office. 这是我们的临时办公室。

The fight against fascism is not a temporary fight, but a permanent one. 与法西斯主义的斗争是长期的,而不是暂时的。

- (2) **save up**: save money gradually over a period of time (to buy something) 积存钱(以便买……),积累

How long did it take you to save up for a new car? 买一辆新车,你要存多长时间的钱?

We're saving up to buy the plane tickets for our holiday abroad. 我正存钱来买到国外度假的机票。

Mary saved up pieces of cloth to make a quilt. 玛丽积累了许多布头以便缝棉被。

7. **As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time.** (Lines 11 ~ 12) — I was slow since it was a sunny day and I had nothing urgent to do. 由于天气晴朗,我又无急事可做,我便不慌不忙、慢悠悠地……

take one's time: not to hurry; do sth. in an unhurried way 不匆忙,不慌不忙地做事

Just take your time and tell me clearly what happened at the meeting yesterday. 别忙,清清楚楚地告诉我昨天大会上发生了什么事。

I like to take my time over preparing a meal for important visitors. 我喜欢不慌不忙地为重要的客人准备饭菜。

He took his time to answer our questions, it was fully a minute before he spoke. 他从容不迫地解答我们提出的问题,过了足足一分钟他才开口。

8. **When I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me.** (Lines 16 ~ 18) — At that time I saw a man walking across the street. Obviously, he would like to talk to me. 那个时候我看一个正穿过公路,显然是想过来和我说话。

with the intention of...: having the purpose of doing sth. 有做……的目的;想做……

He went to America with the intention of making money. 他去美国,是想挣钱。

He talked so much to our general manager with the intention of becoming our sale agent in Sweden. 他跟我们总经理说了那么多,就是想担任我们在瑞典的销售代理。

9. **Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence.** (Line 23) — Walking here and there in order to do something illegal. 到处游荡,企图作案

- (1) **with intent to do something:** intending to do something bad 企图做坏事

He entered the building with intent to steal. 他进入那个建筑物里企图行窃。

The man in jeans shot with intent to kill. 那个身穿牛仔褲的男子存心开枪杀人。

- (2) [辨析] **intent, intention** 都可表示意旨、目的、打算、意向

intent: [law] intending to do sth. bad 主要为法律用语,指做坏事的意图,在使用时通常不用冠词、代词等限定词,后接不定式,见上面两例。

intention: a determination to act in a certain way; a plan which one has; purpose 常用词语,使用范围较大,在使用时通常用人称代词、不定冠词,后接 of doing 或 to do。

If I've hurt your feeling, it was quite without intention. 要是我伤害了你的感情,那完全是无意的。

He went to Paris with the intention of learning French. 他去巴黎是为了学法语。

His intentions are good, but he seldom carried them out. 他的想法很好,但很少付诸实践。

We thank you for your intention to push the sales of our products in your country. 对你们打算在贵国推销我方产品,深表感谢。

intention 构成的短语: by intention 故意地; with good intentions 好心好意地

- (3) **commit:** vt.

1) do something wrong, bad or unlawful 犯(错误)