

# 新概念英语

第三册

(下)

课文·译文·课文讲解·练习答案

New Concept  
English

DEVELOPING SKILLS

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## 31 A Lovable Eccentric

### 一、词语表

eccentric n.	怪人, 奇人	snob n.	势利眼, 假绅士
set out	着手, 使(自己) 尽力	intensely adv.	强烈地, 激烈地
disregard v.t.	不管, 不顾, 不在意	bedraggled adj.	被雨弄湿的
convention n.	习惯, 习俗	dump v.t.	放, 倾卸, 抛
conscious adj.	有意识的, 意识到	counter n.	柜台, 帐柜
extraordinary adj.	特别的, 格外的	apologetic adj.	认错的, 谢罪的
invariably adv.	总是, 不变地	reprimand v.t.	申斥, 训斥
routines n.	日常工作, 常规	severely adv.	严厉地, 凶猛地
shrewd adj.	机灵的, 精明的	critic n.	批评家, 评论家
town-folk n.	城镇居民	press n.	报纸, 定期刊物
legendary adj.	传奇, 传奇式的	stage v.t.	上演, 筹划
		elaborate adj.	苦心作成的

### 二、课文讲解

#### 1. A Lovable Eccentric

①lovable 一词通常用以指人“讨人喜欢”。一个可爱的孩子可译为: a lovable child 或 a lovely child。但 lovely weather 不能说成 lovable weather。

②eccentric 这个词原义是“偏离 (ec-) 中心的 (centric)”。这里作“有怪癖的人”解。

③译文：一个可爱的怪人。

2. True eccentrics never deliberately set out to draw attention to themselves.

①set out 这一动词短语常见的含义有“动身；表达；开始；摆出”等。本句作“企图”解，又如 She could be very careful when she set out to be so. 她要是仔细起来就会非常仔细。

②draw attention to themselves 把别人的注意力吸引到他们自己身上

③译文：真正的怪人从不故意做些什么来引人注目（哗众取宠）。

3. They disregard social conventions without being conscious that they are doing anything extraordinary.

①be conscious 之后如果不是从句应用介词 of，用从句则用连接词 that。

②extraordinary 中，extra- 是前缀，表示“在…之外”，“越出”，“超过”，如 extracurricular 课外的。

③译文：他们不管社会习俗那一套，却没有意识到自己所作所为有什么与众不同。

4. This invariably wins them the love and respect of others, for they add colour to the dull routine of everyday life.

①invariably 这个词是由 vary 派生的：vary → variable → invariable → invariably，原义是“没有变化地”，这里作“总是”解。

②wins 之后跟间接宾语 them 和直接宾语 the love

and respect.

③add colour to 为…增色, 又如 His gift for description added colour to the story. 他的描写的才能使故事大为生色。

④dull routine 乏味的老一套, 又如 the routine of speech 老一套的讲话。

⑤everyday 是形容词, 应把 every 和 day 拼写在一起。注意分开时作状语用, 如: He comes here every day.

⑥译文: 他们因此总是赢得尊敬和欢心, 因为他们使单调无聊的日常生活大为生色。

5. Up to the time of his death, Richard Colson was one of the most notable figures in our town.

①up to 到…一直是, 又如: He came to Harbin in 1982. Up to that time he had lived in Shanghai. 他于一九八二年来哈尔滨; 他在上海一直住到那一年。

②notable 这个词与 noticeable 同义, 作“值得注意的”, “杰出的”解。

③figures 是“人物”, 又如: a great figure 一个伟大的人物。“大人物”在现代英语中说成“a VIP”。

④译文: 理查德·科尔森生前一直是我们镇上最负盛名的人物之一。

6. He was a shrewd and wealthy business-man, but the ordinary town-folk hardly knew anything about this side of his life.

①town-folk = people of the town. “老乡”这一概念可以用 town-folk, fellow-townsmen 来表示, 如指乡下的老乡, 可说 fellow-villager.

②译文：他是个精明的富商，但镇上的普通老百姓对他的生活的这一方面几乎一无所知。

7. He was known to us all as Dickie and his eccentricity had become legendary long before he died.

①to us 是状语，all 是代词作 us 的同位语。be known as = be called 被称为

②legendary 是名词 legend 派生出的形容词，意谓“具有传奇性的”。

③long 是副词，修饰 before 引导的整个状语从句。

④译文：我们大家管他叫迪基；他活着时他古怪的举止早就具有传奇性，尽人皆知。

8. Dickie disliked snobs intensely.

①dislike 不仅仅是“不喜欢”而已，往往作“厌恶”解。作动词时如后跟动词，该动词得用动名词。作名词时后跟介词 to 或 for。

②snobs 是“势利的人们”，其形容词是 snobbish。

③intensely 是副词，与之有关的形容词是 intense，名词是 intensity（强烈），动词是 intensify（加强）。英语中与 intensely 同义的副词还有 strongly, stoutly, firmly 等。

④译文：迪基对势力小人深恶痛绝。

9. Though he owned a large car, he hardly ever used it, preferring always to go on foot.

①a large car 大型的轿车，现代英语中多称之为 limousine 大型高级轿车。

②preferring 是现在分词，作状语。prefer 之后可加不定式，句子中 to go 便是。

③译文：他有辆大轿车，却极少使用，一向宁愿安步当车。

10. Even when it was raining heavily, he refused to carry an umbrella.

①even 是副词，修饰整个 when 引导的从句，表示“即使在这种情况下也”的意思。

②refuse 后跟动词不定式，表示“不愿意”。如：He refused to let me use his bicycle, 他不肯让我使用他的自行车。

③carry 可以泛指多种动作，汉语中的“搬、运、抬、扛、背、顶、抱、挑”等都可用 carry 来表示。这里指“带伞”。

④译文：即使大雨滂沱，他也不肯带把雨伞。

11. One day, he walked into an expensive shop after having been caught in a particularly heavy shower.

①expensive shop 高档商店，高级商店

②to be caught in a shower (或 the rain) 碰上阵雨（挨雨浇）。

③particularly 修饰 heavy, , 故用副词。

④译文：一天，他挨了一阵大雨浇了之后，走进了一间高档商店。

12. He wanted to buy a £ 300 fur coat for his wife, but he was in such a bedraggled condition that an assistant refused to serve him.

①£ 300 读或 three hundred pound, 注意作定语时名词 pound 不用复数。但在下面这一句，£ 300 应读成 three



hundred pounds: I have £ 300.

②fur coat 是皮大衣，但注意 fur 是毛皮，所以“皮鞋”应说成 leather shoes。

③in... condition 处于...的状态

④an assistant 某个店员，用不定冠词说明商店还有别的店员。

⑤serve 这里作“招待”解，也可说“attend to”。

⑥译文：他要为妻子买件三百英镑的皮大衣，但他淋得象个落汤鸡，样子狼狈，有个店员就不理他。

13. Dickie left the shop without a word and returned carrying a large cloth bag.

①carrying 是分词作状语。

②译文：迪基一声不吭就走了，回来时提着一只大布袋。

14. As it was extremely heavy, he dumped it on the counter.

①dumped 在这里不是“倒”而是“一下把布袋掷到...”。句子中两个 it 都指布袋。

②译文：布袋沉重极了，他便一下子把它掷到柜台上。

15. The assistant asked him to leave, but Dickie paid no attention to him and requested to see the manager.

①asked 这里不作“请”解，而是“要求”。

②paid no attention to him 不是“不注意他”，而是“不理睬他”。

③manager 在不同的上下文可译为经理，厂长，主任，管家”。在资本主义国家，资本家为了收买人心，虚设了许多职位，都称为 manager，有时其实只不过是个普通的“干

事”。

④译文：店员要他走开，他不理睬，却提出要见经理。

16. Recognizing who the customer was, the manager was most apologetic and reprimanded the assistant severely.

①recognizing 是现在分词，作状语，表示原因。recognize 是“认出来”，是一时的动作，所以不能说 I have recognized him for three years。要表达“我认识他已经三年了”应说 I have known him for three years. 或 I made his acquaintance three years ago.

②who 引导的是宾语从句，who 在从句中作表语，属于主格。

③most 在这里作 very 解。

④reprimand 一词通常指上司对手下的人的训斥，是比较正式的用语。

⑤译文：经理认出这位顾客是谁，非常抱歉，把那个店员狠狠训了一顿。

17. When Dickie was given the fur coat, he presented the assistant with the cloth bag.

①the fur coat 是保留宾语，被动语态中主动语态原来的直接宾语或间接宾语便成了保留宾语。

②present 作动词时重音在第二音节。句型是 present 某物 to 某人，或 present 某人 with 某物。

③译文：迪基拿过皮大衣之后，就把布袋给了店员。

18. It contained £ 300 in pennies.

①£ 300 应该为 three hundred pounds.

②in 这一介词表示“以…方式”。

③pennies 是 penny的复数形式。penny 的另一复数形式是 pence, 用以指“数额”。如 fifteen pennies 是“十五个便士”, fifteen pence 是“十五个便士的数额”。但在美国英语中“十五个便士的数额”也说成 fifteen pennies.

④译文: 里面装着三百英镑的一便士硬币。

19. He insisted on the assistant's counting the money before he left—72,000 pennies in all!

①这里用的是英国的旧币制, 即一英镑合二百四十便士, 所以三百英镑共七万二千个便士。现在一英镑合一百便士。

②in all = altogether 一共

③译文: 他非得要那个店员点好钱才离开——一共是七万二千个便士!

20. On another occasion, he invited a number of important critics to see his private collection of modern paintings.

①on... occasion 在...时候, 在...情况下

②to see...不定式短语作宾语补足语。

③painting 一般指油画与用毛笔画出的画, 如用铅笔或蜡笔等则叫作 drawing.

④译文: 还有一次, 他请了一批有名望的评论家前来参观他个人收藏的现代画作品。

21. This exhibition received a great deal of attention in the press, for though the pictures were supposed to be the work of famous artists, they had in fact been painted by Dickie.

①a great deal of = much = a lot of 许多, 大量。

其中 deal 是名词,这是成语,不能拆开使用。注意 a great deal of 后面接不可数名词,动词用单数。表示“许多”这一概念还有 a good many (后接复数可数名词,动词用复数), plenty of (后接可数名词或不可数名词,动词分别用复数或单数), a lot of (后接可数名词或不可数名词,动词分别用复数或单数), 等等。

②artist 泛指艺术家,这里指画家。

③译文:这次展出在报上受到广泛注目,因为这些画虽然据说是有名的画家的作品,原来都是迪基自己画的。

22. It took him four years to stage this elaborate joke simply to prove that critics do not always know what they are talking about.

①it 是形式主语,不是指上文的画展。

②stage 这里作“筹划”解。

③elaborate 是“得花费工夫的”,因为迪基得画许多画。

④do not always 是“并非总是”,不是“从来不是”。

⑤译文:他煞费苦心花了四年时间准备了这么一个玩笑,目的无非是证明一下,评论家们对他们高谈阔论的东西并非总是了解清楚的。

### 三、练习答案

#### Comprehension

a. They pay no attention to social conventions so they make life more colourful.

b. He was not only a shrewd and wealthy business-

man but also a true eccentric.

- c. He wanted to prove that critics did not always talk sense.

### Vocabulary

intentionally/ pay no attention to/ generally accepted practices/ aware/ important people worthy of notice/ clever in judgment/ carefully worked out/

### Précis

One day Dickie entered a shop after having been caught in a shower. He wanted to buy a fur coat for his wife. As he looked very wet and untidy, a snobbish assistant refused to serve him. The next day he came again carrying a large cloth bag. The assistant wanted to get rid of him, but Dickie asked to see the manager. The manager apologized and criticized the assistant. Dickie made the assistant count £300 in pennies.

### Composition

#### She Is Eccentric!

Mrs Dora Zenger is over fifty and remains single. She used to have common likes and dislikes as everyone else does, but when she failed to write anything about "what Makes You You?" in her final exam she decided to begin an eccentric life. From that time

on, she stayed indoors in solitude for all her life. Her access to the outside world was only books, which had been left to her by her mother—an eminent poet of her time.

Dora is always dressed in white, a colour she interpretes as a symbol of nothingness—an esoteric term she thinks an eccentric life should begin with. There is a notice on the front door of her house, which says: "A Creature which Has Never Been Created Is Being Created. Do Not Come and Disturd!" This notice has been there for almost thirty years and kept away all her friends and relatives. She is absolutely alone but doesn't feel lonely at all, with many books exherting strange ideas into her mind. She writes a lot but never lets anyone know what she has written. She believes that publication is no better than auction of her soul. She never loves though she is able to love, neither does she hate though she is able to hate. One of the closest friends of her mother chanced to see a note on her table when he gave injection to her. The note read like this: "I was born to be different from others. If there is no difference, why should I exist?"

Letter-writing

Dear Mrs Hartwell

I'm profoundly sorry to learn of the death of

your husband, for whom I had the greatest admiration and regard.

I realize words are of no use in such sorrow. But I'd like you to know my thoughts are with you in your bereavement. Your husband will be keenly missed by everyone who knew him. He will always be remembered as a fine and brilliant man. As an old friend, I shall miss him more than I can say.

I shall stand ready and eager to help in any way I can.

Sincerely yours,  
Edmond Gold

### Key Structures and Special Difficulties

#### Exercises

1. If I had taken the medicine, I'd be well instead of lying here in bed.

Apart from being written in one paragraph, it's pretty good.

He's not interested in proverbs or old sayings.

3. As I was walking into a shop, I slipped on a banana skin.

He came out of the room.

There are lots of fish in the pond.

A frog jumped into the pond.

4. Pay attention to the instructions if you wish to do the exercise well.

The road was rough, but Bruce did not care.

Take care! You may get lost.

5. I don't know who called when I was out.  
Ask him why he wants to see the manager.  
She asked if she could start the work right away.
6. Would you mind my telling him the truth?  
Fancy her believing him!
7. In the end they found a safer place to hide.  
He discovered that his son was heavily in debt.  
The island was still in sight.  
The girl was in tears.

#### Multiple Choice Questions

- a. B.
- b. 1. B. D.  
2. A. E



## 32. A Lost Ship

### 一、词语表

salvage n.; v.t.	打捞	wreck n.	失事的船, 沉船残骸
the Barents Sea	巴伦支海	cruiser n.	巡洋舰
radio message	无线电报	log book	航海日记
instruct v.t.	指示, 命令	piece together	综合, 拼凑
give up the search	停止搜寻	come to light	显露出来, 暴露
precious adj.	贵重的, 珍贵的	torpedo v.t.	用鱼雷击沉(或袭击)
gold bullion	金块, 金砖	submarine n.	潜水艇
scour v.t.	搜遍	confirm v.t.	进一步证实, 进一步确定
tremendous adj.	极大的, 非常的		
chest n.	箱子		

### 二、课文讲解

1. The salvage operation had been a complete failure.

①had been 是过去完成时,它用在文章的第一句话中,来追叙往事。

在叙述过去发生的事情时,有时可以用过去完成时来追述或补述更早发生的事。在追述往事时,一般的作法是在头两三中用过去完成时,使人知道是追述往事,一有适当机会就可转用一般过去时。如: