



名师指导

新视野

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

读写教程

模拟课堂

3

清华大学 蒋隆国 主编



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清华大学名师指导

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# 新视野大学英语

## 读写教程

### 模拟课堂(3)

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## 前言

### PREFACE

《新视野大学英语教程》作为“新世纪网络课程建设工程”之一自实施以来早已呈现出勃勃生机。该书以新的视野全方位地为英语学习者提供了一本选材新颖、题材多样、内容丰富,集知识性、趣味性和可思性为一体的一本不可多得的教材。这是教育部对英语教学的一种变革性尝试,在这种形势的鼓舞下,我们编委在充分考虑了主、客体需求的基础上,对这一尝试做了科研性的探索,由此出炉了《新视野大学英语教程》的配套辅导用书——《新视野大学英语(读写教程)模拟课堂》丛书。

本书所具备的一个重要特点是实用性较强。丛书以教与学为中心,旨在通过教师的“精讲”和学生的“多练”,通过读、听、说、写等各种形式的课内外的实践让同学们打好坚实的语言基础,并在语言应用能力方面得到深化发展。同时本书也为大学英语教师从事理论学习和研究提供方便。

本书的另一个特点是科学性和合理性。针对我国学生的薄弱环节和实际需要,每一单元均涵盖词汇短语的用法注释、文化背景知识、参考译文、Model Test 及答案精析、轻松英语快速阅读等方面,内容丰富且新颖,对教程的挖掘深刻而又不失精湛,旨在对读者掌握语言基础知识加以正确的引导,从而有助于学习者提高语言的综合应用能力。

在本书的编写过程中,参阅了大量权威性参考书和工具书,编者在此表示衷心感谢!同时由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,不足之处请广大读者批评指正,从而使我们不断完善以后的出版工作。

编者

2005年5月

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# Unit One

## 名人名言

Those who speak English well are foreigners.

——George Bernard Shaw

英语说得好的人都是外国人。

——乔治·伯纳德·萧



## 赠言赠诗

If there are two branchroads in the forest; one with lots of grass and never be stepped; another with lots of footsteps. Dear friend, which one will you choose? I believe you will step on a new road.

如果林子里有两条岔路：一条芳草萋萋，不曾被践踏；  
一条足印斑斑，有许多人走过。朋友，你将选择哪一条？  
我相信你会去踩出一条新路。



## Section A

## 一 背景知识

Mr. Anthony Williams, deputy director of finance in Scotland Yard, poured 5 million pounds of his stolen money into a small village and gave jobs to 43 people there. At first, a few villagers suspected this soft-spoken, wealthy noble who said that he inherited a large sum of money from his rich uncle and was willing to inject much of his money into this beautifully viewed village. But no one has possibly guessed that the so-called "Lord Williams" was nothing but a government employee living out a fantasy that he was a Scottish noble. According to the court, Mr. Williams stole more than 8 million pounds over eight years, most of which came from a secret fund that had been placed under his sole authority. Mr. Williams said that he went from the need to pay off a few debts to what can only be described as greed after he discovered the huge amount of money.

安东尼·威廉斯先生是苏格兰场的一名财务部副主管。他将盗来的赃款中的500万英镑注入一个小村庄,为43人提供了就业机会。起初,许多村民对这位说话和气的有钱贵族产生了怀疑。威廉斯说他从一个有钱的叔叔那里继承了一大笔遗产,并十分愿意将许多钱投入这个风景优美的村庄。但是,谁也没有料到这个事实:这个所谓的“威廉斯勋爵”只不过是一名幻想自己是苏格兰贵族的政府公务员。依据法庭调查,威廉斯八年中共窃取了800多万英镑。其中大部分钱来自一项由他单独管辖的秘密基金。威廉斯先生说发现这笔钱后,起初他需要用它来还一些债务,后来的行为就只能用“贪婪”二字来解释。

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## 二 单词短语

- fantasy** [ˈfæntəsi] *n.* 想象,幻想;想象的产物  
**【短语搭配】**fantasy land 梦境,幻想世界,幻境  
**【词语辨析】**(1)fantasy 妄想:指不受意志支配的、无节制的空想。(2)fancy 空想:指通过凭空虚构,形成不可想象的形象。(3)imagination 想象:指严肃的和合理的想象。
- suspicion** [sə'spiʃən] *n.* 猜疑,怀疑  
**【联想词汇】**(派)suspicious *a.* (of)可疑的,多疑的,疑心的 suspiciously *ad.* 猜疑地,怀疑地  
**【短语搭配】**a suspicion of 一点儿;above suspicion 无可置疑;under suspicion 受到怀疑  
**【典型例句】**I have a suspicion that she is not telling the truth. 我有点疑心她讲的不是真话。
- arouse** [ə'raʊz] *v.* 唤醒,唤起;激起,引起  
**【联想词汇】**(同)rouse *v.* 唤醒,激起  
 (辨)arouse 与 rouse 均有“激起”之意。arouse 指激起某种感情;rouse 指唤醒,激起,除感情外也常指激起行动。  
**【短语搭配】**arouse sb. from ... 从……中唤醒某人;arouse sb. to do sth. 唤起某人做某事;arouse sb. to sth. 激起某人(某种情感)
- auction** [ˈɔ:kj(ə)n] *n.* 拍卖 *vt.* 拍卖  
**【短语搭配】**(1)Dutch auction 开价甚高然后逐渐降低直至拍卖出去(2)put up at auction 将(某物)交付拍卖(3)sell by auction 拍卖(4)auction sth. off 把某物拍卖掉
- restore** [rɪ'stɔ:] *v.* 恢复,使恢复;归还,交还;修复,重建  
**【联想词汇】**(同)renew *v.* 使更新,使恢复 refresh *v.* (使)精神振作 rejuvenate *v.* 使年轻,使恢复活力



【短语搭配】restore sb. to consciousness 使某人恢复知觉; restore sb. to life 使某人苏醒过来; restore sb. to his old post 使某人复职

【词语辨析】(1) restore 恢复:指运用外力来恢复原状。(2) recover 恢复:指运用自己的力量恢复原状。(3) reclaim 收回、回收:指收回某些已废弃的物品、把荒地或生活放荡的人,从失误的状态恢复到正常或有用的情况。(4) recuperate 恢复:指从疲劳、疾病、损失等状态中恢复过来,大体和 recover 同义。

【典型例句】And let me assure you I will use whatever force is necessary to restore the order. 我明确告诉你我会动用一切必要力量来恢复秩序。

6. **multiple** ['mʌltɪpl] *a.* 多样的,多重的 *n.* 倍数

【联想词汇】(派) multiply *v.* 乘; 增加 multiplicity *n.* 多样性

(同) diverse *a.* 多样的 various *a.* 各种各样的 multifarious *a.* 多种多样的

(反) monotonous *a.* 单调的

(关) multilateral *a.* 多边的 multinational *a.* 多国的

【典型例句】In a sense, the development of one's personality is due to multiple factors. 从某种意义上来说,个性的形成是多方面因素造成的。

7. **glorious** ['glɔːriəs] *a.* 壮丽的,辉煌的;光荣的

【联想词汇】(同) brilliant *a.* 光辉的,灿烂的 magnificent *a.* 高尚的,华丽的 splendid *a.* 壮丽的,辉煌的 grand *a.* 宏伟的,壮丽的 honorable *a.* 可敬的;荣誉的,光荣的 glorified *a.* 光荣的

(反) disgraceful *a.* 不光彩的,可耻的 inglorious *a.* 不名誉的,可耻的 dishonorable *a.* 不名誉的

【短语搭配】be glorious in sth. 对……感到高兴/自豪

【典型例句】Our country has a glorious past. 我们的国家有一段光辉的历史。What glorious weather! 多么好的天气! We got a glorious victory in this economy battle. 在这场经济战中,我们取得了辉煌的胜利。

8. **panel** ['pænəl] *n.* 面,板;专门小组,评判小组;控制板,仪表盘

【短语搭配】be in the panel [法律]在受审中

9. **deceive** [di'si:v] *vt.* 欺骗,蒙蔽

【短语搭配】(1) deceive oneself 骗自己;误解,想错 (2) deceive sb's hope 辜负某人的希望

10. **decent** [di:sənt] *a.* 象样的,过得去的,体面的;宽厚的,大方的;正派的,合乎礼仪的,得体的

【短语搭配】decent behaviour 正当的行为

11. **inherit** [in'herɪt] *v.* 继承

【联想词汇】(派) inheritor *n.* 继承人;后继者 inheritress *n.* 女继承人

(同) succeed *v.* 继承,接替

【短语搭配】inherit sth. from sb. 从……继承了……

【典型例句】The eldest son will inherit the title. 长子将继承爵位。She inherited all her mother's beauty. 她继承了她母亲的全部美貌。

12. **notify** ['nəʊtɪfaɪ] *vt.* 通知,告知,报告

【典型例句】I notified him that the meeting had been postponed. 我通知他会议已延期。

13. **notion** ['nəʊʃən] *n.* 概念,观念;意图,想法,(怪)念头

【典型例句】I have no notion what he means. 我不懂他是什么意思。

14. **supervise** ['sju:pəvaɪz] *v.* 管理,监督

【联想词汇】(派) supervision *n.* 监督,管理,指导 supervisor *n.* 监督人,管理员,指导者 supervisory *a.* 监督的,管理的,指导的

(同) administer *v.* 管理

【典型例句】I supervised the workers loading the lorry. 我监督工人们把货物装上卡车。

15. **substantial** [səb'stænʃjəl] *a.* 可观的,大量的;牢固的,结实的;实质的,真实的

【短语搭配】a substantial improvement 显著的进步

【历年真题】In Africa, educational costs are very low for those who are        enough to get into

universities. (2003. 1)

A. ambitious

B. fortunate

C. aggressive

D. substantial

【译文】在非洲,教育费用对那些足够幸运进入大学的人来说是非常低的。

【解析】B. 形容词词义辨析。四选项的含义分别是 A. ambitious“有雄心的,有野心的”;B. fortunate“幸运的”;C. aggressive“侵犯的,挑衅的;敢做敢为的,有进取心的”;D. substantial“可观的,大量的;牢固的,结实的;实质的,真实的”。

16. **arrest** [ə'rest] *v./n.* 逮捕,扣留

【短语搭配】be arrested on suspicion of sth. 因涉嫌……被逮捕; arrest sb. for sth. 因……逮捕某人; under arrest 被捕; arrest sb.'s eye 惹人注目,引起某人的注意; place/put sb. under arrest 逮捕某人

【典型例句】Many juveniles in the United States were arrested and held in reformatory for shooting on campus. 在美国,很多青少年由于在校园内开枪伤人而被逮捕并关进少年劳教所。He was soon put/placed under arrest. 他不久就被捕了。

17. **turn out** dress (sb.) well 打扮、装饰; appear 露面、出现

【典型例句】The child was turned out smartly. 这孩子被打扮得很漂亮。

A vast crowd turned out to watch the match. 一大群人来看比赛。

【短语搭配】turn over 打翻,周转,移交给,反复考虑; turn to 转向,变成,求助于,致力于,开始行动; turn up 找到,发现,出现

18. **bring...to life** 使有活力(或生气)

【典型例句】The performances of these young people succeeded in bringing a dull play to life. 这些年轻人的表演成功地把一出枯燥的戏变得有声有色。

19. **live out** 过(某种生活)

【短语搭配】live to oneself 过孤独的生活; live up 快乐地过日子; live up to 实践,做到; live with 寄宿在……家,与……同居

【典型例句】I should like to live my rest days in peace and comfort. 我想安宁舒适地度过剩余的日子。

20. **stick by sb.** 继续支持,忠于(尤指在困难时刻)

【典型例句】His wife stuck by him in good times and bad. 无论境遇好坏,他的妻子都对他忠贞不渝。

【短语搭配】stick by sth. 坚持,维护(原则)等等; stick by one's belief 坚持信仰; stick by one's principles 坚持原则。

21. **add on** 附加,加上

【典型例句】The dash adds on an afterthought. (英语)破折号用以附加事后想到的内容。

22. **fix up** 修理,整修

【典型例句】He fixed up the cottage before they moved in. 他把农舍修整好,他们才搬进去。

【短语搭配】(1) fix sb./sth. up. 还可指“安排,安顿,照应”,如:

They fixed him up in a small hotel. 他们把他安顿在一个小旅馆里。

We've fixed an appointment up for tomorrow. 明天我们已经安排了一次约会。

(2) fix sb. up with sth. 向某人提供某物

I'll fix you up with a place to stay. 我来给你安排住处。

23. **make...into** 使转变为

【典型例句】We're making our attic into an extra bedroom. 我们正在把阁楼改装成另一间卧室。

### 三 课文精讲

1. **There are those in this beautiful village in the mountains of Scotland (population, 320) who say they were never quite sure about Anthony Williams, the soft-spoken, wealthy noble who arrived in 1986 with his well-dressed wife. (LS. 4~6)**

【译文】这个美丽的山村坐落在苏格兰山区,总共只有 320 人,其中一些村民说,他们一直不太了解安东

尼·威廉斯。这位有钱的贵族说话和气,1986年和他穿着入时的妻子一同来到这里。

【分析】(1)本句为主从复合句,主句为 There be 结构:There are those+地点状语+who 引导的定语从句;

(2)who say they were never quite sure about Anthony Williams, the soft-spoken, wealthy noble who arrived in 1986 with his well-dressed wife 是定语从句修饰主句中的 those;这个定语从句是一个主从复合句,其句子结构为:who say+宾语从句;

(3)they were never quite sure about Anthony Williams, the soft-spoken, wealthy noble who arrived in 1986 with his well-dressed wife 是 say 的宾语从句,它也是一个复合句,句子主干为:they were never quite sure about Anthony Williams. the soft-spoken, wealthy noble 是 Anthony Williams 的同位语;who arrived in 1986 with his well-dressed wife 是定语从句,修饰 Anthony Williams, the soft-spoken, wealthy noble.

2. **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. (LS. 7~10)**

【译文】另外一些人说,他们的怀疑在日益扩大,因为 55 岁的威廉斯先生总是西装革履地在周末出现,他买下了一笔又一笔的地产,给小村投入大量现金,仅靠一个人的力量使小村庄起死回生。

【分析】(1)定语从句 who say their suspicions were aroused over time 修饰 others;

(2)as 引导的原因状语从句中,主语 the 55-year-old Mr. Williams 和谓语 bought up 之间被非限制性定语从句 who appeared on weekends turned out in fine suits 分隔;

(3)作状语的现在分词短语 providing...to life 中,包含一个由 such...that 引导的状语从句。关联词 such...that 或 such that 可以引导状语从句,表示结果或程度。

3. **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. (LS. 11~13)**

【译文】可是谁也没有料到这个事实:这个财源滚滚、举止友好的人并非什么勋爵,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(即伦敦警察总署)盗用钱财来买这个贵族头衔。

【分析】(1)本句主句结构为:But no one could have possibly guessed the truth+that 引导的同位语从句;

(2)同位语从句也是一个复合句,其主干为:the man was not a lord at all but a government employee...; living out a fantasy ...和 paying for...是两个并列的分词结构作 employee 的后置定语;that he was a Scottish noble 是 fantasy 是同位语从句;by stealing funds from Scotland Yard 是介词短语作方式状语,其中 stealing funds from Scotland Yard 是动名词短语作介词 by 的宾语;

(3)本句中出现两个同位语从句。对于同位语从句,考生需掌握:①英语中某些名词如 idea, fact, news, hope, belief 等后可用同位语从句,其连接词的范围和应用方法与主语从句相同,但在四级语法测试中,主要考以 that 引导的同位语从句。②用作同位语连词的 that 与用作定语从句关系词的 that 有三点区别:1)同位语从句中的 that 中起连接作用,不能充当成分,而定语从句中的 that 可作从句成分。2)同位语从句与修饰的名词是相等关系,是对前面名词的解释和说明;而定语从句与所修饰的中心词之间是修饰与被修饰关系。3)同位语从句前的名词是特定的,而定语从句所修饰的词是不特定的。

4. **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. (LS. 40~43)**

【译文】但是最主要的,是他将不法收入投进了这座山村。精致的石屋家舍,茵茵的村中绿地,一排排青青的树篱,以及绵延起伏的原野与松林,像古代行进的士兵渐渐消失于远方的地平线上——这一派奇异的景色深深地吸引了他。

【分析】(1)本句虽然较长,但结构并不复杂,结构为:he sunk his dishonest gains into this village+that 引导的定语从句(修饰 village);

(2) 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 是几个并列的所有格结构作介词 with 的宾语;

(3) disappearing into the distance 是分词短语作 forests 的定语; marching over the horizon 则是 army 的定语。

5. **He purchased the pub and made it into a fine place to have a glass of Glenlivet Scotch whiskey, produced only 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the north. (LS. 44~46)**

【译文】他还买下了酒吧,使它成为一个可以喝到格伦利物苏格兰威士忌的好去处。该威士忌的产地就在村北约 10 英里(16 公里)处。

【分析】过去分词短语 produced only 10 miles(16 kilometers) to the north 作非限制性定语修饰 Glenlivet Scotch whiskey, 相当于非限制性定语从句 which was produced only 10 miles(16 kilometers) to the north.

6. **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. (LS. 46~49)**

【译文】而最主要的,是他将年久失修的戈登·阿姆斯旅馆买下并完全改装,将这堆废墟变成了一座富丽堂皇的一流宾馆,内有 30 间装修华丽的房间,木质镶嵌的楼梯,摆满了人造皮革装订的书籍的书架,和一间高级餐厅。

【分析】(1) 句子主干为: he bought the run-down Gordon Arms Hotel and totally restored it;

(2) transforming... 是分词结构作状语;其中 with 30 handsomely furnished rooms, wood-paneled stairs, false bookshelves (with fake leather books and an outstanding restaurant) 是介词结构作 hotel 的定语;with fake leather books and an outstanding restaurant 则是 bookshelves 的定语。

7. **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. (LS. 60~62)**

【译文】27 岁的商人阿布迪先生,通过获取银行贷款和与各种人做交易,只支付威廉斯先生欠他们的一部分,最后以大约 50 万英镑的价格,买下了绝大部分房产。

【分析】(1) a 27-year-old businessman 为 Mr. Abdy 的同位语;

(2) 现在分词短语 obtaining bank loans and striking deals with various people... 为方式状语,表示阿布迪先生通过什么手段来获得绝大部分房产;

(3) 从句 what they are owed by Mr. Williams 作介词 of 的宾语。宾语从句可以用作介词的宾语,如:

—I walked over to where she sat. 我走向她坐的地方。(where she sat 为介词 to 的宾语)

—Your success will largely depend upon what you do and how you do it. 你是否成功主要取决于你做什么和怎样做。(what 和 how 引导的从句是介词 upon 的宾语)

## 四、参考译文

### 威廉斯勋爵代价昂贵的贵族梦

苏格兰托明陶尔——周六晚,在“牢骚酒吧”,村民依旧乐意向“威廉斯勋爵”祝酒,尽管这个头衔现在只能引来阵阵笑声。如今他们就叫他“托尼”。

这个美丽的山村坐落在苏格兰山区,总共只有 320 人,其中一些村民说,他们一直不太了解安东尼·威廉斯。这位有钱的贵族说话和气,1986 年和他穿着入时的妻子一同来到这里。

还有一些人说,他们的怀疑是与日俱增的,因为 55 岁的威廉斯先生总是西装革履地在周末出现,他买下了一笔又一笔的地产,给小村投入大量现金,独自一人使这个小村庄起死回生。

可是谁也没有料到这个事实:这个财源滚滚、举止友好的人并非什么勋爵,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(即伦敦警察总署)盗用钱财来买这个贵族头衔。

威廉斯先生自1959年起效力于伦敦警署,官至财务部副主管,年薪65,000英镑。大约两周前,后悔不已的他在法庭受审,被判监禁7年半。

据估计他在该村投入了近500万英镑的脏款,提供了43个就业机会。如今他落难入狱,至少仍有部分村民支持他。

“我觉得这个人非常可爱,非常友好,非常体贴,一点也不傲慢。”70岁的乔吉·麦卡利斯特这样说。他是当地博物馆馆长,家里人世代都在周围山上种地。“很难理解一个像他这样聪明的人会那样误导别人。真是糟糕。当然,这对我们村倒不坏,许多房产都修缮得很漂亮。”

距广场几家之遥,理发师唐纳德·科尔坐在自己的店里讲述人们是如何开始怀疑的。“每个人都猜疑钱是从哪来的,为什么他要把钱花在山沟里的一个小地方?老天,他就是等100年也收不回这些钱。”

依据法庭调查,威廉斯八年中共窃取了800多万英镑。其中大部分钱来自一项由他单独管辖的秘密基金。该基金本应用来支付间谍费用,以及开展对抗爱尔兰共和军的秘密活动。

然而,它竟被用来制造了又一个英国勋爵。

威廉斯在英格兰买了幢高级的砖结构住宅。他还在西班牙购买了一幢有雪白墙壁和游泳池的豪宅。他在拍卖会上买了多个贵族头衔,先是花95,000英镑成为彻恩赛德勋爵,后来又增加了十多个苏格兰贵族头衔。

但是最主要的,是他将不法收入投进了这座山村。精致的石屋农舍,茵茵的村中绿地,一排排青青的树篱,以及绵延起伏的原野与松林,像古代行进的士兵渐渐消失于远方的地平线上——这一派奇异的景色深深地吸引了他。

他买了多处石屋并将其修缮一新。他还买下了酒吧,将它建成一个可以喝到格伦利物苏格兰威士忌的好去处。该威士忌的产地就在村北10英里(16公里)处。而最主要的,是他将年久失修的戈登·阿姆斯旅馆买下并完全改装,将这堆废墟变成了一座富丽堂皇的一流宾馆,内有30间装修华丽的房间,木质镶嵌的楼梯,摆满了人造皮革装订的书籍的书架,和一间高级餐厅。

“我提供给他三种玻璃酒杯,让他选用于餐厅。一种是普通的,一种是便宜的,还有一种是漂亮的水晶的。他选了水晶的。他一向如此,只要最好的。”戴维·阿布迪说。威廉斯先生指派他负责修建工作,并经营这家宾馆。

威廉斯先生欺骗了所有的人,包括阿布迪先生,甚至他自己的妻子。他对他们说自己从一个富有的叔叔那里继承了这笔钱。他被捕是因为他的银行存款太大,引起了银行管理部门的注意。银行通知了警方,警方最后极为尴尬地发现,罪犯原来是自己的家贼。

伦敦警署长官公开道歉自己对部门管理不善。匆忙安排之后,警方将卖出这些房产,但却要蒙受巨大的经济损失。27岁的商人阿布迪先生,通过获取银行贷款和与各种人做交易,只支付威廉斯先生所欠他们的一部分,最后以大约50万英镑的价格,买下了绝大部分房产。

自一年前被捕以来,威廉斯先生仅接受过一次采访。采访中,他对伦敦一家报纸谈到了自己的犯罪动机:“我发现了这么一大笔钱。起初是需要用它来还一些债,后来就只能说是因为贪婪。我无法为自己的所作所为辩护。”

## 五 答案与分析

### Pre-reading Activities

In a small village in Scotland the locals still drink to their “Lork Williams”. Some of the people of this beautiful village never quite trusted this rich stranger, who only visited on weekends, right from the beginning. Later many suspected he was not really a wealthy lord after he had spent great sums of money in the village buying up and improving a large number of properties with no hope of ever getting his money back in the future. However, all agree that he and “his” money helped the village back onto its feet. Where his money came from and why he spent it on their village would only be revealed at a later date.

(Words :116)

## Comprehension of the Text

## Exercise I

(略)

## Exercise II

**The exact form of the answer is open, but the general idea is:**

1. Because this is a title bought with stolen money. The guy's real name is Anthony Williams.
2. It is small, with a population of only 320.
3. No. He looks like a Scottish noble, soft-spoken and wealthy.
4. The truth that no one could have possibly guessed is 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.
5. He stole more than £8 million over eight years and poured about £ 5 million into the village.
6. Most of the stolen money was supposed to be used to pay spies and conduct secret activities against the Irish Republican Army.
7. He used the money to buy an estate, a beautiful home, and a dozen noble titles. But most of all, he sunk his dishonest gains into the village.
8. His bank deposits were so large that they were noticed by the bank's management. The bank then notified the police, who discovered that the criminal was one of their own.
9. Because in the eyes of some villagers Williams is a helper, pouring most of his stolen money into the village and giving jobs to 43 people.
10. He said in an interview after he was arrested: "I discovered this bloody huge amount of money. I went from the need to pay off a few debts to what can only be described as greed. There is no way to justify it."

8

## Exercise III

1. suspicion

**【译文】**当警方发现安东尼·威廉斯在银行的存款数目很大时,他们对他产生了怀疑。

2. restored

**【译文】**有些患者可以很快恢复健康,而有些则要花上更长一段时间。

3. considerate

**【译文】**她无所不在,面带微笑,忙忙碌碌,脚步轻盈,时刻为别人着想,因此我们都很喜欢她。

4. inherited

**【译文】**他的叔叔死后,他继承了一幢漂亮的房子,从穷人变成了贵族。

5. furnish

**【译文】**你在装修房子上下的工夫比在充实头脑上下的工夫更大,这样做是不明智的。

6. justify

**【译文】**没有方法证明他盗用公款并将赃款投资到这个村庄。

7. substantial

**【译文】**对变革的呼声会继续,但很难想象在不久的将来会有很大的进展。

8. fantastic

**【译文】**她正坐在窗边,看着灯光在白色砖墙上投下的奇异阴影。

## Exercise IV

1. To his embarrassment he discovered

**【译文】**令他尴尬的是,他发现自己没有足够的钱支付要买的苏格兰威士忌。

2. like that

【译文】你怎么胆敢这样对老板讲话？

3. strike deals with

【译文】许多公司在网上推销自己的产品，试图与各种人做生意。

4. live it out

【译文】有些人在心中想象他们希望成为什么样的人，然后将想法付诸于实践。

5. falls upon dark days

【译文】当人陷入困境时患难见真交。

6. nothing but

【译文】不要把他视为朋友，他只不过是是个罪犯。

7. captured the heart of the little boy with

【译文】这个短篇故事以它不同寻常的情节深深地吸引了那个小男孩。

8. raise a glass to

【译文】我提议我们应向主人们敬酒。

### Exercise V

1. economy

【译文】我们一直努力恢复自然财富，并试图找到一种方法来发展经济并使之与环境协调发展。

2. business

【译文】几乎每个人都利用电话谈生意、与朋友聊天和预约社交活动。

3. campaign

【译文】在过去的几个月里，那些学生开展了一场为新图书馆集资的运动。

4. poll

【译文】我们正在搞民意测验看看有多少人赞成核发电。

5. survey

【译文】公司正进行调查，看看当地人对最近促销的产品有何反应。

6. research

【译文】今天，各公司必须进行市场调研才能引进新产品。

7. lessons

【译文】不管方法是否正确，他对如何组织教学很有见解。

8. study

【译文】他们研究了青少年吸烟问题。

### Exercise VI

1. well-advised(明智的)

【译文】在你走之前告诉他你的计划是明智的。

2. narrow-minded(心胸狭窄的)

【译文】心胸狭窄的人往往不愿考虑新思想或接受别人的观点。

3. wide-eyed(眼睛睁得大大的)

【译文】小男孩眼睛睁得大大的，面带惊异的表情，央求老人继续讲那个神奇的故事。

4. soft-spoken(说话温柔的)

【译文】那位衣冠楚楚、说话温柔的绅士竟然是一个曾经用甜言蜜语哄骗她要娶她的骗子。

5. big-headed(妄自尊大的)

【译文】如果你用妄自尊大来形容一个人，那么你不会对他有好感，因为他自认聪明、知晓一切。

6. single-minded(专心致志的)

【译文】如果你专心致志地学习，你就会毫不费力地通过考试的。

7. well-meant(用意良好的)

【译文】无论出于多么良好的本意，他们现在所做出的任何决定都将使中东地区和平谈判变得难以继续。

8. quick-tempered(易怒的)

【译文】易怒的人常常莫名其妙地发火。

### Exercise VII

1. air-conditioned

【译文】如果一个房间或一辆车有空调,里面的空气通过一个特殊的机器保持凉爽和干燥。

2. handmade

【译文】这些手工制品在欧洲和北美洲地区销量很好。

3. thunder-struck

【译文】当他们听说他们喜爱的足球明星死于车祸时,都惊呆了。

4. heart-felt

【译文】我要由衷地感谢那些帮助我意识到教育的重要性的那些学生。

5. data-based

【译文】通过数据进行分析的论文叫作数据论文。

6. self-employed

【译文】如今,自由职业者比那些正规的雇员赚钱更多。

7. custom-built

【译文】根据某人的特殊要求而定做的东西被称作定制商品。

8. weather-beaten

【译文】一个满面沧桑的男人手拿着一把刀向一个女孩走去。

### Exercise VIII

1. Well-meant as it was, the decision spoiled the peace talk in the Middle East.

【译文】尽管这个决定出于好意,但它破坏了中东地区的和平谈判。

2. Hard as he tried, he failed to deceive the police commissioner in London in the end.

【译文】尽管他努力了,但他终究没有骗过伦敦警察局局长。

3. Poor as he was, she gave up the idea to marry him.

【译文】她放弃了嫁给他的想法因为他很穷。

4. Friendly as he may seem, I won't regard him as considerate.

【译文】尽管他看起来似乎很友好,但我不认为他是个体贴的人。

5. Suspicious as she was of him, she never came to the idea that the wealthy, soft-spoken, well-mannered man was a criminal.

【译文】尽管她怀疑过他,但她从来都没想到这个富有的、说话轻声细语的、文质彬彬的男人竟是一个罪犯。

### Exercise IX

1. Now (that) you have studied the above models and understood the meaning and usage of the expression "now that", you know how to do the following exercises.

【译文】既然你们学习了以上的例句,理解了“now that”的意义和用法,你们就知道该如何做下面的练习了。

2. Now (that) I've heard the music, I understand why you like it.

【译文】听过音乐后,我知道你为什么喜欢它了。

3. Now that the hotel is beautifully restored, many travelers like to stay in it.

【译文】宾馆被修缮一新后,许多旅游者都喜欢住在那儿。

4. Now that the criminal turned out to be one of their own, the London police commissioner publicly



apologized for poorly supervising his department.

**【译文】**由于罪犯是内部的家贼,伦敦警署的局长为疏于监督管理而公开道歉。

5. Now that you have got an MA degree, you are qualified for a PhD program.

**【译文】**既然你已经获得了硕士学位,你有资格学习博士课程。

### Exercise X

1. My thanks also go to those who still stuck by me when I fell on dark days.
2. Now that he has published a popular novel which earns him a large amount of money, he is able to buy a new house and a car.
3. The police said that their suspicions were aroused because the girl had other marks on her body.
4. How can you talk to her like that? She is the one who brought you up and helped you finish school.
5. Hard as the road for these students after school will be, their prospects are bright.
6. In order to have enough money to run the business, he sold his newly-bought house at auction even at a substantial loss.
7. He is fully justified in criticizing the police commissioner for poorly supervising his department.
8. These ancient buildings which are under protection have been restored beautifully to attract foreigners.

### Exercise XI

1. 周六晚,在“牢骚酒吧”,村民依旧乐意向“威廉斯勋爵”祝酒,尽管他这头衔现在只能引来阵阵笑声。
2. 这个美丽的山村坐落在苏格兰山区中,有一些村民说,他们从来不很了解安东尼·威廉斯。这位有钱的贵族说话和气,1986年和他穿着入时的妻子一同来到这里。
3. 威廉斯先生买下了一笔又一笔的地产,给小村注入大量现金,一手令它焕发生机。
4. 可是谁也没有料到这个事实:这个财源滚滚、举止友好的人并非什么勋爵,而是一名政府公务员。
5. 威廉斯先生自1959年起效力于伦敦警署,官至财务部副主管,年薪65,000英镑。大约两周前,后悔不已的他在法庭受审,被判监禁7年半。
6. 但是最主要的,是他将不法收入投进了这座山村。精致的石屋家舍,茵茵的村中绿地,一排排青青的树篱——这一派奇异的景色深深地吸引了他。
7. 而最主要的,是他将年久失修的戈壁·阿姆斯旅馆买下并完全改装,将这堆废墟变成了一座华丽的一流宾馆。
8. 阿布迪先生通过获取银行贷款和与不同的人做交易,仅支付威廉斯先生所欠他们的一部分,最后以大约50万英镑的价格,买下了绝大部分房产。

### Exercise XII

1. C    2. B    3. A    4. B    5. A    6. B    7. C    8. A    9. B    10. C  
11. D    12. D    13. C    14. C    15. A    16. A    17. A    18. A    19. B    20. C

**【译文】**最初,所谓的“威廉斯勋爵”非常有钱。许多村民怀疑过他,但是直到后来怀疑才得以证实。所有村民都承认他给这个村注入了大量的资金。他的钱被用来修缮房产。许多人认为他很有魅力,很体贴,并不认为他在误导他们。这笔钱来自哪里呢?他告诉别人他从一位有钱的叔叔那里继承了一大笔钱。当然,他很高兴能够将5百万英镑投入这个村庄。这个村庄景色优美,迷人的景象一直延伸至天边。他满足于将钱投入到一个拥有无限风光的村庄里。这个美不胜收的村庄属于他。