

肖 扬 主编

新编 大学英语精读 指南

课文背景、概要和写作特点

课文（词汇、理解）、疑难解答

练习重点解答和答案

补充阅读疑难解答

单元综合练习及答案

3

4

Study Guide for
College English



东南大学出版社

新编大学英语精读指南

(第3册, 第4册)

肖 扬 主编

东南大学出版社

内容提要

本书是在我国高等院校普遍采用的《大学英语（精读）》1至4册修订版的基础上，根据高校英语教学特点和教师丰富的教学经验编写而成的学习参考书。作者对每一单元从课文背景、概要和写作特点，课文疑难解答，练习重点解答和答案，补充阅读疑难解答，单元综合练习以及单元综合练习答案等六个方面，向学习者提供学习指导，并设计了一些旨在帮助学习者进一步加深对课文知识的理解 and 应用能力培养的练习，使学习者全面提高自己的英语水平和能力。

本书共分二册。第一册包含《大学英语（精读）》1至2册修订版的内容，第二册包含《大学英语（精读）》3至4册修订版的内容。

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（第3册，第4册）

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前 言

《新编大学英语精读指南》是根据上海外语教育出版社出版发行的《大学英语》精读1—4册教材修订本编写的“面向21世纪，教学再上新台阶”的教学参考书。本书旨在帮助大学生及自学者能全面和深刻地学习和领会《大学英语》教材的精华，强化语言基础和应用能力的训练，更好地完成《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的各项学习任务。

本书分为二册。每册包含二级精读教材的学习内容，由二十个按课文顺序编写的单元组成。每单元含有以下六个部分：

一、课文背景、概要和写作特点介绍。该部分旨在对与课文有关的作家、作品、人物、事件及其他有关背景作一简要介绍，概述课文的中心思想，并对文章的文体、写作技巧以及作者的观点和态度作一简要的评说。

二、课文疑难解答。该部分强化语言基础训练，对课文理解难点和词法、句法难点作较详尽的注释和示范。既紧扣教材内容，又参照《大纲》要求，为学习者提供更多的语言知识和示范。

三、练习重点解答和答案。该部分对每单元练习提供参考答案，并对练习中的语言难点从语法、词汇的角度作适当的注释。

四、补充阅读疑难解答。该部分对补充阅读材料用英文作一简要概述，从背景、句法和词法等方面对课文作简要注释，并对阅读练习提供解答和答案。

五、单元综合练习。该部分旨在强化本单元中的语言要点和应用技能，为学生提供一个巩固和提高的综合训练机会，包括用中译英填空的方式对课文作一概述；口头或笔头回答针对课文提出的问题；词汇专项训练；中英互译训练；以及针对性较强的写作专项训练。

六、单元综合练习答案。该部分提供了单元综合练习的有关参考答案。

本书由肖扬主编，部分在宁著名高校长期从事大学英语教学工作的教师共同参与编写。第一册的第3、6、8单元、第三册的第7单元和第四册的第1单元由蒯劲超编写；第一册的第2、4、9单元、第二册的第9单元和第四册的第2单元由高健编写；第一册的第1、5、7和10单元由陶云编写；第二册的第1、2、3和4单元由夏振邦编写；第二册的第5、6、7、8和10单元由石玲编写；第三册的第1、2、3和4单元由孟军编写；第三册的第5、6单元和第四册的第3单元由龚咏梅编写；第三册的第8、9和10单元由孙迪民编写；第四册的第5、6、7和8单元由刘莺编写；第四册的第4、9和10单元由姚羚编写。

作者愿借此机会，向东南大学出版社的施恩老师在我们编写过程中给予的大力支持和认真审订表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间紧迫和作者水平有限，书中难免有疏忽遗漏和不妥之处，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者
1998年10月

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Unit One

A Brush with the Law

一、课文背景、概要和写作特点

I. 课文背景

1. the Sixties' "Youth Counterculture"

“青年反主流文化”思潮肇始于 20 世纪 60 年代的美国。这些青年以拒不接受传统的社会价值观,寻求更多的个人自由为其主旨,采取标新立异的抗争方式以宣泄他们对社会现实的怀疑和不满。他们沉湎酒色,热衷于摇滚音乐,蓄长发,着奇装异服,甚至吸毒。嬉皮士 (Hippies) 就是这一思潮的典型代表。这一思潮的影响迅速波及西欧,直到 70 年代末才趋于平静。

2. magistrates and the magistrates' court

在英国,一些非常重大的案件往往由案件发生的地区法庭负责审理。该法庭的法官为地区法官,他可以是专职的也可以是兼职的。地方法庭判决案件时的量刑期限最多不得超过 12 个月,所罚金额不超过 400 英镑。

II. 内容概要

“我”上街想找一份临时工作,积攒些钱去旅游。不料,却被两名警察拘捕。他们怀疑“我”有偷盗台阶上牛奶瓶的企图,仅仅是因为“我”留有一头蓬乱的长发和在街上无所事事的闲逛。最后因为“我”有“标准的口音”,有体面的中产阶级的父母,有可靠的证人和善辩的律师,法庭驳回对“我”的指控,将“我”无罪开释。

III. 写作特点

该文以第一人称的写作手法,采用倒叙的方式,通过对自己莫名其妙的被捕以及法庭草率结案的描述,烘托出法律被扭曲、滥用的主题。

本文以 “It makes a good story now.” 为切入点,构筑起全文的框架。在叙述中,作者并不是一味平铺直叙,而是夹叙夹议,以一位过来人的身份阐发当时或事后的感想: “Given the obscure nature of the charge” 一段振聋发聩,令人击节。文章最后又以假设警察的反应作结尾,戛然而止,留有余韵。在语言处理上,作者匠心独具,用词颇为精到。如: “armed with all kinds of witnesses” 里, armed with 是作者父亲在 “found out what had happened” 之后誓不罢休的心态的外在流露,摆开了架势,要跟法庭大干一场。又如 “gloomily” 一词,将警察输了官司后又气又急的样子真实地刻画了出来。

二、课文疑难解答

1. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court. (L.3) 恼人之处莫过于围绕我的被捕,以及随后在法庭上受审而出现的种种武断专横的情景。

★ circumstances

1) n. conditions, facts, etc. connected with an event or a person 环境,情形

e.g. a. Good weather and other circumstances made our picnic a success.

晴朗的天气及其它情况使得这次野餐很成功。

b. A gentleman has no right to hurt a woman under any circumstances.

在任何情况下, 男士无权伤害妇女。

2) under/in no circumstances 在任何情况下都不(句子需要用倒装语序)

e.g. a. In no circumstances must a soldier leave his posts.

在任何情况下战士都不能离开自己的岗位。

b. I made my mind up that under no circumstances could I agree to such a principle.

我下了决心在任何情况下都不能同意这样的原则。

★ subsequent

1) adj. later, following 后来的, 随后的

e.g. His misbehavior and subsequent dismissal from the firm was reported in the newspaper.

他的不轨行为和随之而来的被公司除名在报纸上披露了出来。

【辨义】subsequent, following 这两词均可作定语形容词(或称前置形容词), 但 subsequent 比 following 更加正式; 另外, subsequent 多用于事件, 而 following 则多用于修饰时间名词(如 day, evening, night, afternoon, week, month, year 等), 并可同 next 换用。

e.g. a. We made plans for a visit, but subsequent difficulties with the car prevented it.

我们作好了出访的准备, 但随之而来的汽车的麻烦使我们未能成行。

b. The following day, the patient asked for a bedside telephone.

第二天, 病人要了一部床头电话。

2) subsequent to: after 在……之后

e.g. a. In the week subsequent to her marriage, she didn't go to work.

在她婚后的一周内, 她没去上班。

b. His illness was subsequent to his father's death. 他父亲去世后他就病倒了。

2. I had left school a couple of months before that and was not due to go to university until the following October. (L.6) 那时我中学毕业已几个月了, 并要等到该年十月份才能上大学。

★ due adj. expected, appointed or agreed 到期的, 应到的, 预期的

e.g. Your report is due tomorrow. 你的报告应于明天交。

【搭配】due income 正当的收入(应得的收入); due consideration 适当的考虑;

in due time 在适当的时候; make due contributions to 对……作出应有的贡献;

undertake one's due obligations 承担应尽的义务

【句型】be due to do 定于 be due to + n. (名词) 由于

e.g. a. I'm due to leave quite soon now. 我很快就该走了。

b. The disease was due to bad food. 这病是由食物变质引起的。

3. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time. (L.11) 因为天气晴朗而又不急于做什么事, 所以我慢悠悠地走着。

☆ I was walking slowly without expecting doing anything since it was a sunny day.

★ take one's time: be too slowly about (something or usu. doing something) 从容, 不慌不忙地做……

e.g. a. Just take your time and tell me clearly what happened in the building.

你别慌，请清楚地告诉我大楼里发生了什么事。

b. You should take your time and check your test paper once more before handing in.

不要着急，交卷前要再检查一遍。

4. ... then I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me. (L.16) 这时我看见一个人从街对面走来，显然打算跟我说话。

★ intention n. intending; thing intended 意图，意向性（后常接 of）

e.g. a. She came with the intention of settling the dispute. 她是抱着解决纠纷的目的来的。

b. If I've hurt your feelings, it was quite without intention.

如果我伤害了你的感情，那完全是无意的。

【辨义】 **intent** 和 **intention** 都可表示“意旨，目的，打算”。**intent** 多用于法律上，指“不好的意图，企图”，常接 to do:

e.g. a. He broke into the house with intent to steal. 他破门而入，企图偷窃。

b. He went to the boss with the intention of asking for a pay rise.

他去见老板打算要求加薪。

【搭配】 **by intention** 故意； **have no intention of** 无意； **with good intention** 好心好意地

5. ... and I was left in no doubt. (L.20) 我完全明白了。

☆ ... and I became completely certain of the seriousness of the matter.

6. It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, particularly that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps. (L.29) 事情原来是这一地区经常发生小偷小摸的事儿，从台阶上偷奶瓶之风尤其甚。

★ turn out: prove to be, result; develop 证明，结果，发展

【句型】 **turn out to be** + 名/形； **turn out + that** 从句

e.g. a. It turned out (to be) a fine day. 结果那天是个晴天。

b. The person I spoke to turned out to be an Englishman. 跟我说话的那个人原来是个英国人。

c. It turned out that the experiment was much more difficult than they had expected.

结果证明这项实验比他们料想得要难得多。

【辨义】 **prove to be** 强调结果并需要一段时间的实践证明或根据经验得出某种结论；而 **turn out** 往往表示某事变得与原来不同或令人惊异。

e.g. a. The operation, which lasted for four hours, proved to be very difficult.

手术持续了四小时，非常难做。

b. On the long journey, he proved a most amusing companion.

这次长途旅行证明他是一个极风趣的旅伴。

c. The concert turned out a success. 音乐会结果很成功。（我们原以为不可能成功。）

d. The concert proved a success. 音乐会证明很成功。（实践证明的结果。）

7. It confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character. (L.36) 这使他们更加相信我是个名声不好的人。

☆ It supported their belief that I was extremely a person with a very bad reputation.

这里，that 引导同位语从句，与后文的 the fact that 中的 that 用法一致。某些抽象名词，如 belief, idea, evidence, conclusion, theory, problem, reason 等都可后接 that 引导的同位语从句。

8. **We went along that Monday armed with all kinds of witnesses.**(L.49) 星期一我们出庭时带了各种各样的证词及证人。

★ go along : move along, proceed 相伴而行, 行进

e.g. a. How is Tom going along with his job? 汤姆的工作进展如何?

b. The road was so muddy that we had to go along on horseback. 道路泥泞, 我们只好骑马而行。

★ arm with: provide with 带着

e.g. a. Armed with a letter of authorization, he went to report for duty at the company.

他带着介绍信去公司报到。

b. Armed with facts like these, I can soon persuade the government to act.

因为能提供这样的事实, 我就能很快说服政府采取行动。

9. **But he was never called on to give evidence.** (L.51) 但法官并未叫他作证。

★ call on: to choose, to make a demand on, to invite sb. as to do sth. 挑选, 号召, 要求

【句型】 call on sb.; call on sth.; call on sb. to do sth.

e.g. a. I'll call on Jean for an answer. 我要吉恩来回答。

b. Many people call on God to help them. 许多人恳求上帝帮助他们。

c. To defeat his tennis opponent, he had to call on his own skills.

要击败他的网球对手, 他只好借助于他的技巧了。

10. **My trial didn't get that far.** (L.52) 我的案子还没到那一步。

★ that adv. 那样, 那么

e.g. a. I know only that much. 我知道的就那么多。

b. As he is that sleepy, he cannot keep his eyes open. 他困得要命, 连眼睛都睁不开。

★ far adv. point degree or stage 时刻, 程度, 地步

e.g. a. I didn't know medical science had got that far. 我不知道医学已发展到那种程度。

b. She doesn't know how far she could believe him. 她不知该信他到什么程度。

11. **The poor police had never stood a chance.** (L.53) 可怜警察根本没有讲话的机会。

☆ The pitiful policeman had not got any opportunity of speaking for themselves.

★ stand a chance 有机会, 有希望

e.g. a. Everyone stands a chance of winning. 人人都有获胜的希望。

b. With a degree and with rich experience, he thought he would stand a chance of getting the post.

既有学位又有丰富的经验, 他想他有希望得到这个职位。

【搭配】 by chance 偶然, 碰巧; take a chance /chances 冒险一搏;

12. **I had the "right" accent, respectable middle-class parents in court.** (L.58) 我口音纯正, 有受人尊敬的中产阶级的双亲出庭。

★ respectable adj. worthy of respect 值得尊敬的

e.g. This is a respectable household. 这是一户受人尊敬的家庭。

【辨义】 respectful 表示“尊敬人的, 有礼貌的”, respectable 表示“值得尊敬的”, 而 respective 指“各自的, 各个的”。

e.g. a. I wish you would be more respectful to your teachers. 我希望你对老师更尊敬些。

b. The classes went to their respective rooms. 各班学生走进他们各自的教室。

c. He was very grateful to this respectable old lady. 他非常感激这位令人尊敬的老妇人。

13. Given the obscure nature of the charge ... (L.59) 考虑到这次指控的“莫须有”性质……

★ given prep. considering, if one takes ... into account 考虑到, 假使

【句型】 given + n.; given + that clause

e.g. a. Given his inexperience, he has done a good job. 考虑到他经验不足, 他已经干了件漂亮的工作。

b. Given the opportunity he might well have become an outstanding painter.

假若有机会, 他可能会成为一位出色的画家。

c. Given none of your friends offered you any help when you were in trouble, what would you think of them. 假设你的好朋友在你困难的时候不帮助你, 你对他们怎么想?

14. ... my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the fact that I had a "brilliant academic record". (L.62) 我的律师显然把辩护的证据集中在我“学业优异”这一事实上。

★ revolve vi. move around the central point, have ... as a center 围绕……为中心

e.g. a. The earth revolves around the sun. 地球围绕太阳转。

b. The action of the play revolves around the struggle between two women.

剧情以两个女人的争斗为主线。

【辨义】revolve 指公转, 而 rotate 指自转。

e.g. a. A wheel rotates on its axle. 轮子绕轴转。

b. The earth rotates once every 24 hours. 地球每 24 小时自转一周。

15. ... another youngster had been turned against the police. (L.66) 又一个小伙子与警察作对了。

★ turn against

1) cause to attack (someone or an animal) (转而) 攻击 (某人或某物)

e.g. I wonder what turned the dog against his own master.

我不知道什么使这条狗转而攻击其主人。

2) cause to oppose (someone or something) often after earlier support (转而) 反对……, 采取敌对态度

e.g. a. The speaker's words were turned against himself. 人们用发言者自己的话去反驳他自己。

b. Those who were once for me have turned against me.

那些曾支持过我的人, 现在转而反对我了。

三、练习重点解答和答案

Understanding the Text

1. d 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. c 6. d 7. a 8. b

Vocabulary

VI.

1. At first 2. turn ... against 3. a couple of 4. takes his time 5. due

6. confirmed 7. complain 8. subsequent 9. stands a chance 10. has committed

VII.

1. due 2. commit 3. regarded as 4. has saved up 5. stood a chance 6. were awarded

7. Meanwhile 8. conducted 9. casual 10. around (which student life) revolves

VIII.

1. put off 2. went on 3. came to 4. Called on / upon 5. looked in
6. turn (Joe) against (his twin brother) 7. getting on 8. give in 9. ask for 10. will depend on

IX.

1. Yes, but they complained about the high cost of living.
2. He was found wandering around.
3. He tried to appear casual as he asked her to dance.
4. It's completely arbitrary. I wish it weren't true.
5. No, it was a long and difficult process.

Word Building

X.

1. un + 形容词构成新的形容词

uncertain, unafraid, unadvisable, unfamiliar, unequal

2. un + 过去分词构成新的形容词

unanswered, unattached, unexpected, unknown, undecided

3. un + 副词构成新的副词

unhappily, unskillfully, unconsciously, unnecessarily, uncomfortably

4. un + 动词构成新的动词

unsay, undress, untie, unlock, unload

XI.

1. reliable 2. changeable 3. enjoyable 4. exhaustible 5. permissible
6. regrettable 7. breakable 8. imaginable 9. workable 10. applicable

XII.

1. countercharge 2. counterattack 3. counterpart
4. counteract 5. countermeasures 6. Counterculturists

Structure

XIII

1. It turned out that his methods didn't work at all.
2. It turn out that the necklace was not made of diamond, but of glass.
3. It turned out that the "lost" money had been in the safe all the time!
4. It turned that the experiment was much more difficult than they had supposed.
5. It has turned out that your nephew is the most suitable person for the job.
6. To his surprise, it turned out that the fashionable young lady he spoke to was a pickpocket.

XIV.

1. ... it was indeed a miracle that he had done so much in so short a time.
2. ... the young people have done a good job.
3. ... x minus four is six.
4. ... he can finish the work in a couple of weeks.
5. ... the goal can certainly be attained.
6. ... Paul might make it.

Cloze**XV. (A)**

- | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. obvious | 2. guilty | 3. conducted | 4. respectable | 5. regarded | 6. confirm |
| 7. dismiss | 8. stood a chance | 9. apologize | 10. awarded | 11. circumstances | 12. subsequent |

(B)

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. into | 2. at | 3. Before | 4. car | 5. station | 6. confirmed |
| 7. injured | 8. drunk | 9. jail / prison | 10. charged | 11. court | 12. dismissed |
| 13. but | 14. fine | 15. where | 16. killing | 17. from | 18. up |
| 19. fine | 20. free | 21. not | 22. who | 23. drunken / drunk | 24. or |
| 25. received | 26. such | 27. why | 28. injured | | |

Translation**XVI.**

1. The spokesman made it clear that the President would not cancel the trip under any circumstances.
2. We believe what he has said, because he is well-educated, comes from a respectable family, and what's more, he is reliable.
3. The subsequent events confirmed my suspicions once more.
4. At the press conference held after the game, the football coach apologized to the fans for his team's poor performance.
5. To our surprise, the governor who had often been praised for his honesty turned out to be a corrupt official.
6. A few workers were promoted, but meanwhile hundreds of workers were dismissed.
7. Given the chance, John might have become an outstanding painter.
8. At first I thought he was joking, but then I realized he was serious.

四、补充阅读疑难解答**I. 课文概述**

Kerry Rudman disabled Joel Smith, a cop, by shooting him. Yet he filed a lawsuit asking for damages. Outraged, Smith brought a counter-charge against him. To Smith's surprise, the magistrate was in favor of Rudman. Justice was thus undone.

II. 课文注释

- 1) At the time of the shooting, he was awaiting trial for robbing a jewelry store in a suburban shopping mall. (L.12)
开枪射击时，他因为抢劫了市郊步行街上一家珠宝店而正在候审。
- 2) Rudman pleaded guilty. (L.20)
★ plead guilty 服罪
- 3) “It wasn't that I was after money ...” (L.32) 我这样做并不是为了钱。
★ after prep. 以……为目标，追求……
e.g. I kept after him until he promised to go with me.
我缠着他不放，直到他答应和我一起去为止。
- 4) That does make a certain amount of sense. (L.42) 这样做确实有一定的道理。

★ make sense 讲得通, 合情合理

5) And that would settle the affair.(L48) 这样事情就可以了结了。

6) And Smith, the disabled cop, will limp away to a cabin in Tennessee, knowing that all he got was the shaft. (L.53) 而史密斯, 这位残废了的警察, 将一瘸一拐地回到田纳西州的小屋, 他明白自己完全受骗了。

☆ 分词短语 knowing that all he got was the shaft 在句中作原因状语。

III. 练习解答和答案

Exercise B

1. a 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. c 6. b 7. b 8. c 9. c 10. a

Exercise C

1. 他叫克里·鲁德曼, 33岁, 常常惹是生非。
2. 这就等于说, 向警察开枪并有可能使其致残总共才让他坐了一年多一点的牢, 因抢劫珠宝店也只坐了一年的牢。
3. 鲁德曼并非笨蛋, 他马上接受了。很少有人枪击警察并因此得到 6000 美元。
4. 于是在一个似乎异乎寻常的裁决中, 法官要求保险公司给他自己开一张支票。
5. 但是如果法官继续这样处理, 鲁德曼将得到这笔钱。

五、单元综合练习

I. Summary Writing 根据短文中的中文提示, 在空白处填入恰当的词组或短语从句, 使其变成完整的英文课文概要:

The author narrates his unpleasant experience of being arrested and taken to court twelve years ago. The policemen arrested him simply because they found him (留一头蓬乱的长发并在街上漫无目的地漫游) _____, and they thought he might (有偷窃奶瓶的企图) _____ from doorsteps. Finally he was released from the charge because of his "right" accent, (体面的中产阶级的双亲) _____, (可靠的证人) _____ and his very good solicitor. But the author feels sure that (如果他出身在另一种背景的家庭里, 并且真的是失业了的话) _____ the magistrate would most probably (判他有罪) _____.

II. Answering the Following Questions Orally or in Written Form:

1. How did the author feel about the incident at the time it occurred? What does he think of it now?
2. What does the author mean by saying "I made my big mistake"?
3. Will you be a little more cooperative when such things happen to you? why?
4. Are you sure you can win the case if you conduct your own defense? why?
5. Why was the case finally dismissed?
6. What do you think of the two poor policemen? Did they deserve it? Why?
7. What's your opinion of law?

IV. Vocabulary Exercise

1. There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE answer that best complete the sentence:

- 1) With his lack of experience and smaller physique, we don't think he stands a chance _____ the fight.
A. to win B. winning C. of winning D. by winning
- 2) There is _____ chance that you could catch the train if you took a bus to the station instead of walking.
A. slim B. every C. good D. fair
- 3) Cold tea _____ an excellent drink in summer.
A. makes B. becomes C. serves D. provides
- 4) I don't know if the story is true but I'll try to _____ it.
A. conform B. identity C. prove D. confirm
- 5) When is the next flight to Shanghai _____ leave according to the schedule?
A. said to B. up to C. about to D. due to
- 6) My friend Tom came here _____ me, but he proved to be only in my way.
A. with the intent to help B. with the intention of helping
C. with intent to helping D. with the intention to help
- 7) It is not considered _____ to spit in public.
A. respective B. respected C. respectful D. respectable
- 8) He was _____ with breaking the law.
A. accused B. arrested C. charged D. captured
- 9) They are the _____ things, the ones everybody knows about.
A. obvious B. clear C. apparent D. evident
- 10) Under no circumstances _____ create or destroy energy.
A. could we B. can we C. we are D. we could

2. Fill in the blanks with the words in their proper forms:

charge	award	disturb	case	circumstance	question
perfect	regard	due	guilty	confirm	trial
intend	save up	dismiss			

- 1) Two men are being _____ by the police in connection with the robbery.
- 2) I am _____ for a new car.
- 3) The teacher _____ her class asked of time.
- 4) Because of _____ beyond our control, we should pay more attention.
- 5) This is the fifth _____ of tuberculosis in our hospital.
- 6) The _____ didn't come to a fair end.
- 7) I feel _____ of not having written to you sooner.
- 8) The experiment _____ his theory.
- 9) A medal _____ to him for his good conduct.