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# 新视野

## 大学英语

新要求·新题型·新课辅

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星火记忆研究所 马德高 主编

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主 编 马德高  
副主编 周文明 王美玲

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——节选自《谁动了我的奶酪》

# P 前言 Preface

随着大学英语教学改革和考试改革的深入以及新的教学目标、新的考试理念的转变,我们不得不重新审视我们的大学英语教学与学习的方向。万变不离其宗的是,大学英语学习是以语言的应用为目的,这就要求我们必须将平时英语的教材学习与语言的应用结合起来,同时还要备战大学期间要参加的英语考试。

不论如何,大学期间英语学习的主要资料之一就是我们的教材,怎样学好教材、把教材当作提高英语技能的载体成为许多学生关心的话题。您知道怎么样选择一本好的课文辅导书吗?在选择课辅书时,您考虑过如下问题吗?

## 您买课辅书的目的是什么呢?

有的读者是希望能有一本课辅书帮助自己预习课本内容,明确重点、难点,以便在课上有的放矢地学习;有的读者是希望借助课辅书来弥补课上所学的不足,同时方便课下温习;有的读者是希望用课辅书来核对自己课后练习题的答案,找到自己的不足;有的读者是希望通过用课辅书来学习课本单词、句子以提高自己的综合能力,进而应对四、六级考试和考研…

## 能满足您这些需求的课辅书就是好的课辅书吗?

一本好的课辅书必须满足您上述的需求,否则我们只能说它是不合格的。但如果满足了您这些需求就一定好的课辅书吗?不一定。

一本好的课辅书必须在讲解时重点突出,难点解说透彻,语言简洁明了,课后习题答案准确权威,并且在整个学习过程中能给您带来愉悦。它不单纯是一本课辅书,它还能帮助您拓宽知识面,加强英语词汇学习和英语理解水平,提高英语综合能力的运用,并且能教会您学习英语的技巧,甚至能达到四、六级考试或考研热身和知识储备的目的。

您手上的这本书是外语教学与研究出版社《新视野大学英语》教材的配套辅导用书,是在当前教学改革和考试改革风起云涌的时刻顺势而生的,它能满足上述需求,也具有以上特点。它由众多知名的高校教师联合编写而成,紧扣教材、紧贴考试大纲,顺应大学英语教学与考试改革的新趋势,提高英语语言应用能力,同步提升英语语言应试能力,相信定会给广大学生带来惊喜和帮助。它能为读者提供以下帮助:

一、辅助课前预习。本书课前有文化背景阅读,让您了解本单元的社会文化背景,开拓视野;课文讲解部分英汉对照,免去您翻书的烦恼,节省您大量的预习时间。

二、辅助课上学习。一般课文辅导把单词讲解和难句解析分成两部分,使它们与课文内容分割开来,无法达到与课文内容及老师讲解的同步。而本书中相关重点、难点能在当页找到解析,使其与课文内容融为一体,生词、难句、翻译一“页”打尽,英语学习事半功倍。

三、辅助扩充词汇量。本书的一大特色是附有“星火式速记与扩充”,本部分以课本上的生词为依据,并串联其在课文中出现的同族词,然后扩展到相关单词。通过本部分的学习,不但让读者学到四、六级甚至考研大纲的单词,而且“授人以渔”,培养读者记忆单词的能力和科学的方法,这也是本书亮点之一。

四、辅助解决课后习题。本书所附答案权威准确,而且对一些难点附有简洁明了的解析,使读者达到知其然更知其所以然的效果。为方便读者快速查询课后习题答案,我们特在部分习题答案设有答案速查表,简洁方便。

五、辅助备战四、六级甚至考研。读大学不能不考四、六级,而且很大一部分学生要参加考研。为此,本书在每单元的“星火式速记与扩充”部分的相关单词下附有“四级链接”,在真题语境中说明单词的用法;每单元最后的“DIY 工作室”分“四、六级专栏”和“考研专栏”两部分,题目难度符合考试要求,且有代表性、权威性,讲解详细明确,适合读者备战四、六级和考研。

此外,本书版式优美,方便实用,人性化的设计和众多图片更会给您的学习带来轻松愉悦的感受。

本书在编写过程中得到诸多著名高校教师的大力协助,在此对本书所有编者表示衷心的感谢。由于时间所限,疏漏之处难免,敬请广大师生批评指正,衷心希望本书成为广大学子的良师益友!

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# Unit 1

• /sɪˈsɪv/ |ˈstɹʌɡəl/ n. 努力, 奋斗  
Cease to struggle and you cease to live. 生命不止, 奋斗不息。

——卡莱尔

## 文化背景阅读

### 1. Scotland (苏格兰)

Scotland is one of four constituent nations which form the United Kingdom (the other three are England, Wales and Northern Ireland). Scotland forms the northern part of the island of Great Britain. Scotland is 31 510 sq. miles in area. The official language is English, although Gaelic is spoken, primarily in the North and West of Scotland.

The Scots language is also spoken. Whereas Gaelic is the language of the Highlands & Islands, Scots is the language of the Lowlands. The national flower is the thistle. Scotland has given rise to many more famous people, notable in the arts, literature, the sciences and as inventors, philosophers, architects and so on.

苏格兰是不列颠联合王国四个组成部分之一(其他三部分是英格兰, 威尔士和北爱尔兰)。苏格兰形成了大不列颠岛的北边部分。苏格兰面积为 31 510 平方英里。尽管苏格兰的北部和西部说盖尔语, 但是其官方语言是英语, 有的地方也说苏格兰语。盖尔语是高地的语言, 苏格兰语是低地的语言。苏格兰国花是蓟。苏格兰在艺术、文学、科学方面出了很多名人, 还有许多发明家、哲学家和建筑师等。

### 2. Chirnside (邱恩塞德)

Chirnside village lies on the south side of a hill approximately 500 feet above sea level in the Scottish borders with stunning views over the Merse (meaning marsh) a flat, fertile, agricultural plain stretching to the Cheviot Hills, twenty five miles to the south. The Eildon hills are to the south-east with the Lammermuir hills to the north. The name of Chirnside is believed to be derived from the Cairn

which stood on the hill at the east end of the village, known previously as Harelaw Hill. This area was excavated for a reservoir in 1906 and a grave of heavy stone slabs was found containing a skeleton in a crouching position and a small earthenware beaker, leading to speculation that this might have been the burial place of some ancient chieftain of the Beaker people.

邱恩塞德村庄位于苏格兰边界海拔 500 英尺高的山的南侧, 景色迷人, 平坦、肥沃的农业大平原一直延伸到哲维山, 到南边可达到 25 英里。伊尔顿山在东南, 兰默梅山在北部, 邱恩塞德的名字起源于凯恩, 凯恩位于一个东部村庄尽头的山上。过去常常以 Harelaw 山自居。这个地区在 1906 年开凿出一个水库和一个平板石头墓穴, 里面装有蹲卧姿势的骨骼和一个小的陶器杯子, 由此人们推测, 这里可能是古代首领埋葬的地方。

— 随堂笔记 —

① a) who 引导的定语从句修饰 those, 这个定语从句中包含两个从句: 一是省略了引导词 that 的宾语从句 they were never... Williams, 另一个是定语从句 who arrived... wife, 修饰 noble. the soft-spoken, wealthy noble 为 Anthony Williams 的同位语。

b) wealthy a. 富裕的

[名] health [名] wealth

[形] healthy [形] wealthy

▲ 请点击下框“巧学助记”综合记忆 wealth(y) 和 health(y)。

▶ 搭配 be wealthy in 在...方面丰富(富有)

keep sb. { wealthy 使某人富有  
in wealth

▶ 拓展 wealth n. (U) ① 富有, 富足 ② 财富, 财产

▲ 你知道 wealthy, rich 的区别吗? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

② a) 定语从句 who say their suspicions were... 修饰 others; 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... 分隔; 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。

b) injection n. (U,C) 注射, 注入

▶ have three injections of glucose 注射葡萄糖三次

③ 本句中有两个由 that 引导的同位语从句: that the man... was not a lord at all but a government employee, 修饰 the truth; that he was a Scottish noble 修饰 a fantasy. living out a fantasy 和 paying for it... 为并列的分词短语作定语修饰 a government employee。

The Expensive

Fantasy of Lord Williams

Tomintoul, Scotland—On Saturday night at The Grouse's Nest, they're still willing to raise a glass or two to "Lord Williams", though now his title prompts laughter. And now they just call him "Tony".

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. ①

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. ②

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. ③

About two weeks ago, a regretful Mr. Williams, who had worked for the London police since 1959 and had risen to a £65,000 a year position as deputy director of finance, was brought into court ④ and sentenced to seven and a half years in prison.

Estimates are that he poured nearly £5 million of the stolen money into the village and gave jobs to 43 people. And now that he has fallen upon dark days at least some villagers are sticking by him.

"I found him a very charming man, very friendly, considerate—not at all proud," said Georgie McAllister, 70, the manager of the local museum whose family has been farming the surrounding hills for generations. "It's hard to understand how a clever person like him could mislead ⑤ people like that. It's sad. Of course, it did benefit the village. A lot of the properties were beautifully restored ⑥."

A few doors down the square, barber ⑦ Donald Corr sat inside his shop and described how suspicions began to grow. "Everyone wondered where the money was coming from. Why was he spending it in a little place in the mountains? Christ ⑧, he wouldn't have gotten it back in 100 years."

According to the court, Mr. Williams stole more than £8 million over eight years. Most of it came from a secret fund that had been placed under his sole authority and that was supposed to be used to pay spies and conduct secret activities against the Irish Republican Army.

非常点拨

● 巧学助记

wealth(y), health(y)

- ❖ The first wealth is health. 健康是人生第一财富。(爱默生)
- ❖ Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. (Franklin) 睡得早, 起得早, 富裕, 聪明, 身体好。(富兰克林)

● 妙辨异同

wealthy, rich

- (1) wealthy 富的, 多指财富上的“富裕”, 常指拥有大量财产。
- (2) rich 丰富的, 富有的, 可指钱财, 也可指物质上、精神上的其他东西, 富有的可能是人, 也可以是物。
- ▶ He succeeded in career and was very wealthy. 他事业成功, 非常富有。
- ▶ Russia is rich in natural resources. 俄罗斯自然资源丰富。

## 威廉斯勋爵代价昂贵的贵族梦

苏格兰托明陶尔——星期六的晚上，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。如今他们都称他为“托尼”。

这个美丽的山村坐落在苏格兰山区，总共只有 320 人。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 年和他时髦的妻子一同来到这。

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。

可是谁也想不到真相竟是：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）盗用钱财购买了 this 贵族头衔。

威廉斯先生自 1959 年开始致力于伦敦警署，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 万英镑的赃款，提供了 43 个就业机会。如今他落难入狱，但是仍有部分村民支持他。

“我觉得这个人非常可爱，友好而体贴，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，他们家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，这对我们村倒没什么坏处，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。“每个人都猜测他的钱是从哪儿来的，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，威廉斯八年中盗用公款 800 多万英镑。其中大部分来自一项由他单独管辖的秘密基金。该基金本是用来支付间谍费用，以及开展对抗爱尔兰共和军的秘密活动。

- fantasy ['fæntəsi] *n.* 幻想，想象 (P. 14)
- wealthy ['welθi] *a.* 富裕的
- suspicion [sə'spiʃən] *n.* 怀疑，猜疑；嫌疑 (P. 12)
- arouse [ə'rauz] *vt.* 引起，激起；唤醒 (P. 13)
- injection [in'dʒɛkʃən] *n.* 投入，注入；注射
- deputy ['depjuti] *n.* 副职，副手；代理人 (P. 153)
- court [kɔ:t] *n.* 法庭，法院；球场
- considerate [kən'sidərit] *a.* 体贴的，体谅的 (P. 64)
- mislead [mis'li:d] *vt.* 使误解
- restore [ri'stɔ:ə] *vt.* 恢复，使回复
- barber ['bɑ:bə] *n.* 理发师
- Christ ['kraist] *int.* 表示气愤、厌烦、惊讶等
- republican [ri'pəblikən] *a.* 共和政体的 (P. 59)

④ court *n.* ①(U,C) 法庭，法院 ②(C) 球场 ③(C) 院子，庭院 ④(C) 宫廷，官室

☞ 搭配 go to court 起诉，打官司  
⑤ mislead [mis-(=wrongly 误)+lead(引导)] *vt.* (misled; misled) ① 领错或引错方向 → ② 把...带坏，使误入歧途 ③ 给...以错误的想法或印象，使误解

▶ He is a good boy, but bad companions misled him. 他是个好孩子，但坏伙伴把他带坏了。

▶ Those fantastic ideas of his are just not practicable. Don't be misled by them. 他的那些胡思乱想不可行。不要被误导了。

⑥ restore [re-(=back, 回)+store(贮存); 放回原处以复原→] *vt.* ① 重建，修复 ② 使恢复，使回复

▶ The money must be restored to its rightful owner. 这笔钱应该归还给它的合法所有人。

▲ restore 表示“恢复”的含义时与 recover 有何区别？请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

⑦ barber *n.* (C) 理发师



barber  
理发师



hairdresser(为女子理发的)美容师

⑧ Christ *n.* ①[the~] 基督，救世主[耶稣(Jesus)的称号] ②*int.* 表示气愤、厌烦、惊讶等

☞ 助记 [熟] Christmas 圣诞节 → [生] Christ 基督

before Christ 公元前	
Anno Domini 公元	
B. C. (公元前)	A. D. (公元)

耶稣降生

## 非常点拨

restore, recover

### ● 妙辨异同

- restore (vt.) 强调用外力来恢复原状。  
——多以被动语态形式出现。
- recover (vi./vt.) 强调用自己的力量来恢复原状。  
——多以主动语态形式出现。

▶ The doctor restored him to life. 医生使他苏醒过来。

▶ He was restored to life by the doctor. 他被医生救醒了。

▶ He has recovered from his illness. 他的病已经痊愈。

▶ He has recovered his spirits. 他已恢复精神了。

— 随堂笔记 —

⑨ a) hedge *n.* (C) (矮树) 树篱  
*vt.* 用篱笆围 → *vi.* 避免直接回答

▶ The minister hedged on the question of unemployment. 部长对失业问题闪烁其词。

▲ fence 也表示篱笆,除此之外你还知道哪些“篱笆”? 请点击下框“归纳拓展”。

b) horizon *n.* ① [the ~] 地平线  
② (常 *pl.*) 一个人的知识、经验、兴趣的限度或范围,眼界,见识

☞ 搭配 on the horizon 已见端倪的,即将发生的; A financial crisis is on the horizon. 一场金融危机即将爆发。

⑩ a) 本句中的过去分词短语 produced only 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the north 作非限制性定语修饰 Glenlivet Scotch whiskey.

b) multiple [multi(=many)+-ple (倍,重)] *a.* 复合的,多种多样的,多重的 *n.* (C) 倍数

☞ 助记 multi=many, 类例: multimedia *n.* 多媒体; multitude *n.* 大众,民众

⑪ a) mess *n.* (*sing.*) 凌乱,脏乱,混乱 *vt.* 搞乱,弄脏,弄糟

▶ Don't mess with my mind. 不要对我所考虑的事情乱插嘴。

☞ 搭配 in a mess 乱七八糟; The room was in a mess. 屋子乱得一塌糊涂。

b) furnish [furniture 的动词] *vt.*

① 为... 配备家具,布置(房间等)  
② 供应,提供,装备

☞ 助记 [熟] furniture 家具 → [生] furnish 装备,布置(房间等)

(a) furnish a room with furniture 在房间内陈设家具

(b) a furnished room 备有家具的房间

▲ furnish 的搭配需要注意什么? 请点击下框“正误明辨”。

Instead, it went to create one more British lord.

Mr. Williams bought an **estate** with a fine **brick** house in England. He bought a beautiful home with white walls and a pool in Spain. He bought noble titles at **auctions**, spending £95 000 to become the Lord of Chirnside, and then adding on 10 more Scottish titles.

¶ 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**. ¶

¶ He bought **multiple** cottages and fixed them up. 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. ¶ 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. ¶

“I would offer him three choices of glasses for the restaurant; an average one, a poor one, and fine crystal. Always, he chose the crystal. Nothing but the best,” said David Abdy, who was chosen by Mr. Williams to manage the **construction** work and run the businesses.

Mr. Williams **deceived** everyone, including Mr. Abdy and including even his own wife, telling them that he **inherited** the money from a rich uncle. He was caught because his **bank deposits** were so large that they were noticed by the bank's management. The bank **notified** the police, who discovered, to their terrible embarrassment, that the criminal was one of their own.

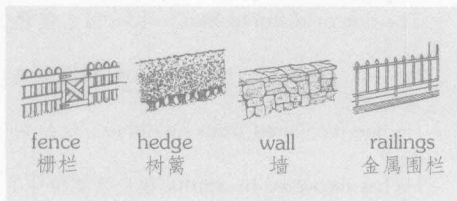
The London police **commissioner** publicly apologized for poorly **supervising** his department. Under a hastily made arrangement, the police will sell the properties, but at a **substantial** financial loss. Mr. Abdy, a 27-year-old businessman, acquired the **bulk** of the properties for about half 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.

In the only interview he has given since his **arrest** a year ago, Mr. Williams discussed his **motives** for the crime with a London newspaper: “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.”

非常点拨

● 归纳拓展

fence



fence  
栅栏

hedge  
树篱

wall  
墙

railings  
金属围栏

● 正误明辨

furnish 的搭配

[译] 他们供给饥饿者食物。

[误] They furnished the hungry people food.

[正] They furnished the hungry people with food.

[正] They furnished food to the hungry people.

[注] furnish 表示“提供”须用 furnish sb. with sth. 或 furnish sth. to sb. 结构; 作“装备”讲时只能用于 furnish sth. with sth. 结构。

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。在西班牙购买了一幢有雪白墙壁和游泳池的豪宅。他还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,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。最主要的,是他将年久失修的艾登·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。他被捕是因为他银行存款的数额太大,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。

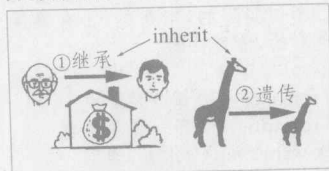
伦敦警署长官对自己的管理不善公开致歉。匆忙安排之后,警方将卖出这些房产,但仍要蒙受巨大的经济损失。27岁的商人阿布迪先生,通过获取银行贷款和与各种人做交易,只支付威廉斯先生欠他们的一部分,最后以大约50万英镑的价格,买下了绝大部分房产。

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。”

- estate [i'steɪt] n. 庄园(P. 13)
- brick [brɪsk] n. 砖 vt. 用砖砌,用砖堵住
- auction [ˈɔ:kjən] n. 拍卖;拍卖会
- hedge [hedʒ] n. 树篱
- fantastic [fæn'tæstɪk] a. 奇异的;异想天开的(P. 14)
- horizon [hə'reɪzən] n. 地平线;眼界,见识
- multiple [ˈmʌltɪpl] n. 倍数
- mess [mes] n. (sing.) 杂乱;困境
- glorious [glɔ:'rɪəs] a. 美丽的,辉煌的
- furnish [ˈfɜ:nɪʃ] vt. 用家具布置
- panel [ˈpænəl] vt. 给...镶面板
- deceive [dɪ'si:v] v. 欺骗,蒙蔽(P. 129)
- inherit [ɪn'herɪt] vt. 继承
- deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] n. 存款;押金,

- 定金(P. 197)
- notify [nəʊtɪfaɪ] vt. 通知,报告
- commissioner [kə'mɪʃən(ɹ)] n. 委员,专员,特派员(P. 14)
- supervise [ˈsju:pəvaɪz] vt. 监督;管理(P. 63)
- substantial [səb'stæʃl] a. 相当可观的
- bulk [bʌlk] n. 大半;(巨大的)体积
- arrest [ə'rest] vt. /n. 逮捕,拘留(P. 14)
- motive [məʊtɪv] n. 动机,(行动的)理由(P. 15)
- bloody [ˈblɒdi] ad. (用于加强语气)非常,很
- debt [det] n. 欠款,债务,负债
- justify [ˈdʒʌstɪfaɪ] vt. 证明...正当(或有理)(P. 11)

⑫ inherit [ɪn-(=on)+herit(黏,黏附);黏附于上→] vt. ①继承 ②由遗传而得到



(a) He inherited a large fortune from his father.

(b) He inherited good health from his father.

⑬ notify [ˈnɒtɪs(通知)的动词] vt. 通知,告知,报告

▶ 搭配 归类:

notify } (通知) + sb. + { of sth.  
inform } that...

▲ notify 和 inform 两者都可以表示“通知”,如何区别?请点击下框“正误明辨”和“巧学助记”。

⑭ substantial [ˌsʌbstənʃl] a. 形容词的 ①大的,相当可观的 ②大体上的,实质上的 ③非常结实的,牢固的

▶ They made substantial changes. 他们作了重大改变。

▶ The newly-built Science Building seems substantial enough to last a hundred years. 这座新建的科技大楼看上去很坚固,可以使用一百年。

⑮ bulk n. ①(C)(巨大的)物体,(大)块,(大)团 ②[the ~]主体,绝大部分 ③(U)(巨大的)体积

▶ The bulk of the work has been done, 工作大部分已经完成。

▶ 搭配 in bulk 大量,大批

⑯ bloody a. ①[用于加强语气]非常的 ②流血的 ③残忍的 ad. [用于加强语气]非常,很

▶ It was a bloody battle. 那是一次血流成河的恶战。

▶ It's bloody wonderful! 棒极了!

非常点拨

● 正误明辨

notify, inform

[译] 这所大学把我已考上该校的事通知我了。  
[误] The university informed me that I'd passed the entrance examination.  
[正] The university notified me that I'd passed the entrance examination.

● 巧学助记

notify, inform

利用已知词牢记同义词的区别

notify 通常指以正式的“公告,通知”(notice)将事情告知某人。  
inform 则强调将某事直接地告诉(或透露给)某人,是一般的用语。

— 随堂笔记 —

① romantic a. ①浪漫的,多情的  
②不切实际的,空想的 ③有浪漫色彩的,传奇性的

📌助记 谐音:

{ romance—音译→罗曼史  
romantic—音译→罗曼蒂克

② writer n. (C)作者,作家

📌辨异 writer 多指职业作家, author 指某作品的作者。

③ a) mysterious a. ①神秘的,难以理解的(difficult to understand)  
②诡秘的

> He was very mysterious, and wouldn't tell us what he was up to. 他很诡秘,不肯告诉我们他想要干什么。

b) crack n. (C) ①裂缝,缝隙  
②噼啪声,破裂声

v. ①(使)破裂,(使)裂开  
②(使)发出爆裂声

> At the crack of dawn, we get up to open our presents. 天刚亮,我们就起床去打开礼物。

📌搭配 crack down 对...采取严厉措施,镇压

crack up (精神)崩溃

▲ 如何区别各种“破碎”? 请点击下框“一言辨异”和“图解辨异”。

c) disguise vt. ①假扮,化妆 ②伪装 ③掩盖,掩饰 n. ①(U,C)用来伪装的东西(或行动) ②(U)伪装,掩饰

> She disguised herself as a man. 她将自己乔装成男人。

> It is impossible to disguise the fact that finance is bad. 财政困难这一事实是无法隐瞒的。

📌搭配 in disguise 伪装,假扮: The driver is a spy in disguise. 司机是个伪装的间谍。

④ who 引导的定语从句修饰 a fat man, 但从句的主语 who 及谓语动

The Romantic

Life of Secret Agent Albert

Albert did not fit the description of any secret agent Charles had ever read about. Following him down the **corridor** of the gloomy French hotel where Albert had a room, Charles felt disappointed. It was a small room, on the sixth and top floor, and scarcely a setting for a romantic figure.

Albert was, for one thing, fat. Very fat. And then there was his accent. Though he spoke French and German fairly well, he had never altogether lost the American **accent** he had brought to Paris twenty years ago.

“You are disappointed,” Albert said over his shoulder. “You were told that I was a secret agent, a **spy**, dealing in secrets and danger. You wished to meet me because you are a **writer**, young and romantic. I You imagined **mysterious** figures in the night, the **crack** of guns, clever **disguises**, secret **exploits**.”

“Instead, you have spent an **exceedingly** dull evening at the **opera** with a fat man who, instead of having messages **slipped** into his hand by dark-eyed beauties, gets only an ordinary telephone call making an appointment in his room. **!** You have been bored!” The fat man laughed to himself as he unlocked the door of his room and stood **aside** to let his frustrated guest enter.

“Take cheer, my young friend,” Albert told him. “Presently you will see a paper of singular importance for which **several** men and women have **risked** their lives. Some day soon that paper may well affect the **course** of **history**. In that thought is drama, is there not?” As he spoke, Albert closed the door behind him. Then he **switched** on the light.

And as the light came on, Charles had his first **thrill** of the day. For **across** the room, a small gun in his hand, stood a man.

“Max,” he said, “you gave me quite a start. I thought you were in Berlin. What are you doing in my room?”

Max was **slender**, not tall, and with a face that suggested the look of a fox. Except for the gun, he did not look very dangerous.

“The report,” he said, “The report that is being brought to you tonight concerning some new **missiles**. I thought I would take it from you. It will be safer in my hands than in yours.”

Albert moved to a chair and sat down heavily. “I **swear** I'm going to **raise** the **devil** with the management this time; I am angry,” he said. “This is the second time in a month that somebody has gotten into my room off that **damn** balcony!”

Charles's eyes went to the single window of the room. It was an ordinary window; outside was **utter** blackness.

非常点拨



一言辨异

Try to **crack** the walnut without **breaking** the kernel. 把核桃砸开, 但不要将核桃仁砸碎了。

——“(使)破裂”(crack), 未必“(使)破碎”(break)。

[动] break

[动] crack

[形] broken

[形] cracked

图解辨异

chipped, cracked, broken



chipped  
有缺口



cracked  
开裂



broken  
破碎

Her bone isn't **broken**; it's just **cracked**. 她没有骨折, 只是骨裂。

## 特工艾伯特的传奇生活

艾伯特跟查尔斯读过的书中描写的特工一点都不一样。随着艾伯特穿过他所住的法国旅馆的昏暗走廊时，查尔斯非常失望。艾伯特的房间很小，在6楼，旅馆的顶层，不像是个传奇人物的住处。

一来艾伯特很胖，特别胖；二来他带有口音。他的法语和德语都说得很好，但并没有改掉他20年前初到巴黎时的美国口音。

“你一定很失望，”艾伯特回过头说。“有人告诉我我是个特工，一个间谍，总是做秘密情报和危险的买卖。你想见我是因为我是一个作家，年轻、富于幻想。你想象中的特工应该是在黑夜中出现的神秘人物，枪声，巧妙的化装，秘密的使命。”

“然而，你却在歌剧院里陪着个胖子打发了一个极其无聊的夜晚。根本没有什么黑眸美女偷偷将情报塞到他手里，他只是接了一个普通的电话，约在他住的地方见面。你已经对此感到厌倦了。”当胖子打开房门，站在一边让他沮丧的客人进屋时，他暗自笑了。

“振作点，年轻人。”艾伯特对他说。“你很快就会见到一份特别重要的文件，那是几个人冒着生命危险换来的。不久的某一天，它很可能影响历史的进程。够戏剧化吧，是不是？”艾伯特一边说，一边随手关上门并打开灯。

灯光一亮，查尔斯就感到了当天的第一次惊悸：屋子的另一边站着一个男人，手里握着一支小手枪。

“马克思，”艾伯特说，“你真让人惊讶。我以为你还在柏林呢，你在我屋里干什么？”

马克思身材瘦小，长了一张像狐狸的脸。除了那支手枪，他看上去并不像个危险人物。

“那份报告，”他说，“今晚要交给你的那份报告，涉及到一些新型导弹。我打算从你这儿把它拿走。它在我手里比在你手里更安全。”

艾伯特移向一张椅子，重重地坐了下去，“我发誓，这一次我一定要找管理部门大吵一次，太让人生气了，”他说，“这是一个月内第二次有人从那该死的阳台进入我的房间了。”

查尔斯将目光投向屋里唯一的窗户。窗户很普通；窗外漆黑一片。

- romantic [rə(ʊ)'mæntɪk] a. 传奇性的
- corridor ['kɒrɪdɔ:(r)] n. 走廊，通道
- accent ['æksənt] n. 口音，腔调；重音，强音
- writer ['raɪtə(r)n] n. 作家
- mysterious [mɪ'stiəriəs] a. 神秘的
- crack [kræk] n. 爆炸声
- disguise [dɪs'gaɪz] n. 伪装
- exploit ['eksplɔɪt] n. 英勇的(冒险的)行为(P. 16)
- exceedingly [ɪk'sɪdɪŋli] ad. 非常地(P. 106)
- opera ['ɒpərə] n. 歌剧
- aside [ə'saɪd] ad. 在边上(P. 16)
- switch [swɪtʃ] v. 转变，改变
- slender ['slendə(r)] a. 苗条的，纤细的
- missile ['mɪsaɪl] n. 导弹，飞弹
- swear ['swɛə(r)] v. 发誓；诅咒
- devil ['devl] n. 魔鬼
- damn [dæm] a. (表示愤怒、厌烦等)该死的
- utter ['ʌtə(r)] a. 完全的(P. 61)

词 gets 被介词短语 instead of having messages slipped into his hand by dark-eyed beauties 分隔。介词短语中的过去分词短语 slipped into his hand 为定语，修饰 messages。

⑤ switch n. (C) ① 开关，电闸 ② 转变，改变 v. 改变，转变，转换

【搭配】switch off (用开关)关掉 switch on (用开关)开启

▲ 英语中水龙头或煤气的“开、关”与电器的“开、关”有何不同？请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

⑥ slender a. ① 苗条的，修长的 ② 微薄的，不足的，微弱的

【辨析】lean 指瘦而肌肉结实；因病而消瘦的状态则用 thin；“苗条的”称为 slim 或 slender。

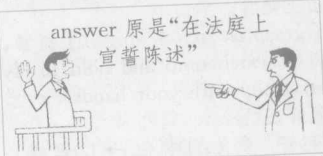
⑦ missile [mɪs(=send 发射)+ile(物)] n. (C) [根义] 投射物 → [多义] ① 投射物 ② 导弹，飞弹

【助记】[熟] dismiss (= send away) → [根] miss (= send)

▲ 请点击下框“巧学助记”记忆此词。  
the scud missile 飞毛腿导弹

⑧ a) swear v. (swore; sworn) ① 宣誓，发誓 ② 诅咒，咒骂

【助记】[熟] answer → [生] swear (发誓)



【搭配】swear by 极其信赖 swear in [常用被动语态] 使宣誓就职 swear off 保证戒掉，放弃

b) damn int. [表示愤怒、谴责、厌烦，轻蔑等] 该死，讨厌 ad. 极，非常 a. 该死的，可恶的 n. (a ~) 丝毫，一点点 [△用于否定句] vt. ① [用于诅咒] ② 严厉批评

► I don't care a damn what he does. 他干什么我一点也不在乎。

## 非常点拨

### ● 妙辨异同 turn on/off, switch on/off

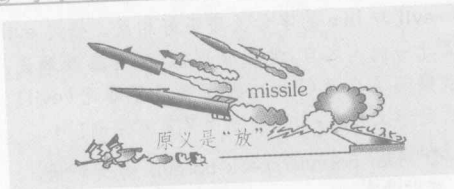
水龙头或煤气的开、关用 turn on, turn off; 电器的开、关用 turn on, turn off 或 switch on, switch off 都可以。

► Turn off (NOT switch off) the gas before you remove the pan. 请先关掉煤气再把过转移开。

► Switch on (OR turn on) the TV. 打开电视。

### ● 巧学助记

missile



— 随堂笔记 —

④ evil n. (U, C) ① 邪恶, 罪恶 ② 祸害 a. 邪恶的, 坏的

- > good and evil 善恶
- > do evil 作恶

▲ 关于 evil 一词, 有一个有趣的传说, 请点击下框“巧学助记”。表示“邪恶, 坏”的词语里有很多, 他们之间有何区别? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

① a) twist vt. ① 搓, 捻 ② 歪曲, 曲解 ③ 弯曲, 压挤 vi. ① 旋转 ② 曲折前进 n. (C) ① 弯曲处 ② 拧, 扭转

▶ 助记 [熟]

two → [根] tw

(i) (= two) →

[生] twist v. /

n.

△ 因为“两”只手、“两”手指、“两”股绳才能“搓、捻、编、扭、拧”。

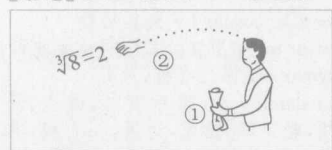
> She gave the facts a twist. 她歪曲了事实。

> You twisted my meaning. 你曲解了我的意思。

> The road twisted as it went up the mountain. 道路弯弯曲曲地向山上延伸。

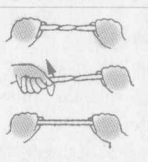
b) grasp vt. /n. (常 sing.) ① 抓紧, 抓牢 (catch onto and hold firmly especially with your hands) → ② 理解, 领会

[助记] 多义: ① 抓住 → ② 理解



> He grasped my hand warmly. 他热情地跟我握手。

> She never could grasp how to do it. 她始终弄不明白该怎样做。



“Balcony?” Max asked curiously, “No, I had a key. I did not know about the balcony. It might have **simplified** things had I known about it.”

“It’s not my balcony,” explained Albert angrily. “It belongs to the next apartment. You see,” he said, “this room used to be part of a large unit, and the next room used to be the living room. It had the balcony, which extends under my window now. You can get onto it from the empty room next door, and somebody did, last month.”

Max waved the gun with a commanding gesture. “Please sit down,” he said. “We have a wait of half an hour, I think.”

“Thirty-one minutes,” Albert said, in a bad **mood**. “The appointment was for twelve-thirty. I wish I knew how you learned about the report, Max.”

The little spy smiled an **evil** smile. “And from our **standpoint**, we wish we knew how your people got the report. **Anyhow**, no harm has been done. I will get it back tonight. What is that? Who is at the door?”

Charles jumped at the sudden knocking at the door. Albert just smiled, “That will be the police,” he said. “I told them to check on me to make sure everything was all right.”

“What will you do now, Max?” Albert asked. “If I do not answer the door, they will enter anyway. The door is unlocked. And they will not hesitate to shoot.”

Max’s face was black with anger as he made a **swift** movement towards the window; with his hand behind him, he opened the window and put his leg out into the night. “Send them away!” he warned. “I will wait on the balcony.”

The knocking at the door became louder and a voice was raised. “Mr. Albert! Mr. Albert!”

[Keeping his body **twisted** so that his gun still pointed at the fat man and his guest, Max **grasped** the window **frame** and **heaved** his other leg up and over the bottom of the window.]

The door began to open. Swiftly Max pushed to free himself and drop to the balcony. And then as he dropped, he screamed once.

[The door opened and a waiter stood there with an **oval tray**, a **bottle of liquor**, and two glasses.] “Here is the drink you ordered, sir.” He set the tray on the table, opened the bottle, and left the room.

White-faced and shaking, Charles stared after him. “But... but... what about... the police?” he finally was able to say.

“There never were any police.” Albert **sighed**. “Only Henry, whom I was expecting.”

“But what about the man on the balcony...?” Charles began with a **shiver**.

“No,” said Albert, “he won’t return.”

非常点拨

● 巧学助记

evil 与 live 的字母次序正好相反。据说 evil 源于一犯人之口, 他在服刑前, 深有感触地说: 我颠倒了生活 (live), 因而铸成了罪恶 (evil)。真是形义相连, 顺理成章而又寓意深刻!

◆ Hear no evil, speak no evil. 勿听坏话, 勿出谗言。

evil

● 妙辨异同

各种“坏”

evil } 用来形容邪恶的人, 语气较强烈。

wicked }  
naughty } 通常用来形容小孩子的坏, 有“淘气的”“顽皮的”之意。

mischievous }  
bad 为表示“坏的”最普通用词。

> He was a wicked old man. 他是个邪恶的老头。  
> naughty/mischievous looks 淘气的表情



“阳台?”马克斯好奇地问,“不,我有钥匙。我不知道有阳台。否则的话,事情就好办多了。”

“不是我的阳台,”艾伯特生气地解释说,“是隔壁房间的。你瞧,”他说,“这间房原是大套房的一部分。隔壁原来是卧室,那儿有个阳台,一直延伸到我的窗口下。隔壁的房间是空的,可以从那儿到阳台上去。上个月就有人这么干过。”

马克斯摆了摆手枪,做了一个命令的手势。“坐下,”他说,“我们要等半个小时。”

“31分钟,”艾伯特没好气地说。“我们约好12点半。马克斯,我倒想知道你们怎么知道那份报告的。”

这名小个特务邪恶地笑了笑,“从我们的立场讲,我们倒想知道你们的人是怎么弄到那份报告的。不过没关系,今晚我就可以拿到手。怎么回事?谁在门外?”

查尔斯被突然的敲门声吓得跳了起来。艾伯特只是笑了笑,“可能是警察,”他说,“我叫他们过来检查一下,以确保一切安好。”

“现在怎么办,马克斯?”艾伯特问道,“就算我不开门,他们也会进来。门没锁,而且他们会毫不犹豫地开枪。”

马克斯气得脸都黑了,他迅速地移到窗口,一只手从身后打开了窗户,一只脚伸进了黑夜里。“打发他们走,”他警告道,“我在阳台上等着。”

敲门声越来越响,有人高声叫道,“艾伯特先生,艾伯特先生!”

马克斯扭曲着身体,以便把枪仍对着胖子和他的客人,同时抓住窗框,将另一只脚迈过窗口。

门就要开了,马克斯急忙松手,跳向阳台。就在跳落时,他发出了一声尖叫。

门开了,一名侍者站在门口,手里端着一只椭圆形的托盘,上面有一瓶酒和两个酒杯。“先生,这是您要的酒。”他把托盘放在桌上,打开酒瓶,走了。

脸色惨白的查尔斯还在发抖,他盯着侍者离去的身影,半晌才说出口,“可…可是…警察呢?”

“根本就没什么警察,”艾伯特叹息了一声,“只有亨利,我等的就是他。”

“但是阳台上的那个人,他…”查尔斯开始哆嗦起来。

“没事,”艾伯特说,“他回不来了。”

● simplify ['sɪmplɪfaɪ] *vt.* 简化(P. 16)

● mood [muːd] *n.* 心情(P. 35)

● evil ['ɪvl] *a.* 邪恶的,罪恶的

● standpoint ['stændpɔɪnt] *n.* 立场,观点(P. 13)

● anyhow ['enihaʊ] *ad.* 不管怎样,至少

● swift [swɪft] *a.* 迅速的,敏捷的

● twist [twɪst] *vt.* 弯曲或压挤

● grasp [grɑːsp] *vt.* ①抓住 ②理解,领悟

● frame [freɪm] *n.* 边框,框架

● heave [hiːv] *vt.* 很费劲地抬起

● oval ['əʊvl] *a.* 椭圆形的

● tray [treɪ] *n.* 盘,托盘

● liquor ['lɪkə(r)] *n.* 烈性酒

● sigh [saɪ] *vi.* 叹息,叹气

● shiver ['ʃɪvə(r)] *n.* 战栗,发抖

c) frame *n.* (C) ①镜框,框架 ②构架 *vt.* ①给…镶框 ②构成(理论),制定(计划),表达(思想、语言) ③(up)陷害,诬告

> His lips could hardly frame the words. 他几乎说不出话来。

> The accused man said he had been framed. 被告人说他受了诬陷。

d) heave *vt.* ①(用力)举起,提起,拉起 ②扔 ③(沉重地)发出(叹息、呻吟等) *vi.* ①(at, on)(用力)举起,拉,拖 ②(有节奏地)起伏,隆起 ③呕吐,恶心 *n.* (C, U)举起,升降

> They heaved their luggage into the car. 他们把行李抬到车上。

> We heaved with all our strength, but could not move the rock. 我们用尽全力拉,但石头一动不动。

> He heaved a groan of despair. 他发出绝望的呻吟。

> He got seasick and heaved up. 他因晕船呕吐了。

① a) tray *n.* (C) (浅)盘,托盘,碟

▶ **辨析** tray 指用于上菜、上茶的“托盘”; saucer 指茶杯下垫的小碟,即“茶托”; plate 指用于装菜的“盘子”。

▶ 请点击下框“图解辨析”帮助你区分各种“盘”。

b) liquor *n.* (U) ①酒 ②烈性酒

▶ **助记** [熟] liquid 液体 → [生] liquor 液,酒

> be fond of liquor 喜欢喝酒

> be in liquor 喝醉

② shiver *vi./n.* (C) 战栗,发抖

> That strange noise gave me the shivers. 那奇怪的响声使我不寒而栗。

▶ **搭配** shiver with 因…而发抖: Jane is shivering with cold so that her teeth are chattering. 简冻得牙关直颤。

▶ shake, quiver, shiver, tremble 四个词都表示“颤抖”,它们之间有什么区别? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

## 非常点拨

### ● 图解辨析

### 各种“盘”



cup and saucer  
一套杯碟



plate  
盘子



tray  
托盘

### ● 妙辨异同

### shake, quiver, shiver, tremble

(1) shake “摇,震动,颤抖”,日常用语,着重“摇动的动作”。

(2) quiver “颤抖”,指轻轻地抖动或颤动,用于树叶、虫翼、人的嘴唇、声音等,很少直接用于人。

(3) shiver “战栗,发抖”,用于人指因寒冷或恐惧紧张引起的颤抖,常指持续性的。

(4) tremble “颤抖,颤动”,用途较广,人或物都适用,用于人多指因恐惧、盛怒或情绪很激动“发抖”。