

# 新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 同步辅导

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RECORDING HUMAN CIVILIZATION  
AND BRIDGING DIFFERENT CULTURES



Bridging Cultural Gaps Gracefully

### I. Word List

Directions: Memorize the words and phrases before class. You will benefit from your efforts when you get the passage from your teacher and read it in class.

### New Words

abrupt\* /ə'brʌpt/ *adj.* seeming rude and unfriendly 唐突的, 鲁莽的

e.g. He was abrupt to the point of being rude.

accompany\* /ə'kʌmpni/ *v.* go a long way with or exist at the same time or place as something else 伴随

e.g. This volume of essays was designed to accompany an exhibition in London.

accomplish\* /ə'kʌmpɪʃ, ə'kɒm-/ *v.* succeed in doing something 完成

e.g. If we'd all work together, I think we could accomplish our goal.

achievement\* /ə'tʃiːvmənt, ə'tʃiːn-/ *n.* something successful or impressive that is achieved after a lot of effort

e.g. For a novelist, that's quite an accomplishment.

assure\* /ə'ʃʊə(r)/ *v.* tell somebody that something will definitely happen so that they are less worried 向……保证

one in order to praise him/her 赞扬

e.g. Bob complimented me on my new hairstyle.

confusion\* /kən'fjuːʒən/ *n.* 混乱

e.g. There has been some confusion of names.

constantly\* /'kɒnstəntli/ *adv.* continuously; frequently 总是, 总是

e.g. She worries constantly.

corporation\* /'kɒpə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 公司

culture\* /'kʌltʃə(r)/ *n.* the ideas, beliefs, and customs that are shared and accepted by people in a society

e.g. Chinese culture, British culture, Western culture

cultural\* /'kʌltʃərəl/ *adj.* 文化的

definitely\* /'defɪnətli/ *adv.* with no chance of being uncertainly 无疑地, 确实地

e.g. It is definitely going to rain this afternoon.

delegation\* /deli'geɪʃən/ *n.* a group of people who have been sent somewhere to have talks with other people



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# 新编大学英语

同步辅导

3

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**同步辅导 3**

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\* \* \*

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# 前言

《新编大学英语》是一套非常贴近时代的大学英语教材。该教材选材范围广，涵盖了社科类、人文类和科普类等日常生活的方方面面，对学习具有很强的吸引力。

由于本套教材题材广泛，所使用的词汇量较大，又涉及多种语言现象，因而学生只靠课内时间完成这套书设定的任务是有困难的。我们编写本套学生辅导用书的出发点就是为了帮助学生在课余时间系统地掌握好这套教材，协助学生在听、说、读、写、译各个方面打好基础。

本套辅导用书各个项目的设计体现了参与编写的老师们丰富的教学经验。全套书体例与项目设计是依据学生在学习本套教材时有可能遇到的问题和困难进行编写的。因此本套书具有体例新颖、针对性强、简明扼要等特点。

## 第一个栏目是考考你 (Quiz)

考查的主要目的是为学生在学习课文前通过自测作一个铺垫，一是可以了解自己在学上的空白，二是在学习过程中遇到这些语言点时会有比较深刻的印象，有利于掌握重点。

考查的主要内容有本单元的重点词汇、词组、句型、易混淆的词汇的用法以及同义词、反义词等等，形式多种多样。这些不同的题型其实也就是如何掌握词汇的各种方法。

## 第二个栏目是听力导航 (Guide to Listening)

这一栏目不仅列出了该单元听力材料中的难词、词组及其解释，而且精选其中典型、地道的表达法，并给出译文。这些练习和解释为学生充分利用听力材料、学习更好的表达方法提供了条件。学生可以依据自身情况在听前或听后进行积极有效的学习。

## 第三个栏目是课内阅读详解 (In-class Reading) 和课后阅读详解 (After-class Reading)

课内阅读详解和课后阅读详解又分别包括：

**1. 词语注释与详解 (Words and Phrases)** 本部分精选了课文中出现的学生应识记而且应该掌握其用法的重点单词和词组。主要从释义、搭配、同义词辨析等几方面入手，使学生全方位地了解这个单词或词组的用法，并提供了大量实用、典型的例句和短语，目的是强化理解和记忆，同时为学生能正确自如地使用这些单词或词组提供了前提和范例。

**2. 语料荟萃 (Useful Expressions)** 本部分精选了课文中出现的地道有用的、常用的各类短语，如：television specials 电视专题报道；a biology major 生物学专业的学生；graduate school 研究生院。这些都是学生口笔语中常用的语料，比单独记孤立的词汇更有效。

**3. 难句点评与翻译 (Sentence Patterns and Translation)** 本部分主要从句法层面上为学生正确理解课文提供帮助。具体说来，主要是从语法（尤其是句型结构分析）和语义（尤其是个别词或词组在某一特定的上下文中的用法）两方面入手进行句子分析，并对重点、特殊句型着重讲解，培养学生自己解决问题的能力 and 思路。对一些相对较简单的句子，只给出了译文。

**4. 佳句背诵 (Sentences to Recite)** 本部分精选出课文中的一些优秀的句子，每个

句子都有各自的特色，如在修辞、词的使用、句型结构或在思想内容上都值得学生咏诵。背诵这些佳句最终目的仍是更好地掌握英语这门语言。

**最后一个栏目是课文答案及详解 (Keys)**

在此部分中我们不仅提供了答案，在一些练习中我们还针对不同的题型作了分析。

**作 者**  
**2000 年 11 月**

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# Unit One

## Myths and Legends

*Myth is a religion we no longer believe in.*

Quiz	考考你	
Section 1	Guide to Listening	听力导航
Section 2	In-class Reading <i>Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth</i>	课内阅读详解
Section 3	After-class Reading <i>Beauty and the Beast</i> <i>The Monkey King</i> <i>The First Beginning</i>	课后阅读详解
Section 4	Keys	课文答案及详解

### Quiz 考考你

#### I . Indicate whether the following pairs have the same or different meanings:

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. cunning/sly         | same ____/ different ____ |
| 2. famine/disaster     | same ____/ different ____ |
| 3. conceited/contented | same ____/ different ____ |
| 4. jealousy/envy       | same ____/ different ____ |
| 5. wicked/evil         | same ____/ different ____ |
| 6. confines/border     | same ____/ different ____ |
| 7. enlightened/puzzled | same ____/ different ____ |
| 8. obtain/gain         | same ____/ different ____ |
| 9. befoul/make dirty   | same ____/ different ____ |

10. traditional/modern      same \_\_\_\_/ different \_\_\_\_

## II. Fill in each blank with the correct letter.

- a. banish      b. departure      c. mischievous      d. eloquent      e. grief  
f. divine      g. refrain      h. register      i. crouch      j. slimy

1. I insisted that he \_\_\_\_\_ from being a yes-man.
2. You must \_\_\_\_\_ to be able to vote.
3. The word \_\_\_\_\_ implies removal from a country as a formal punishment.
4. I saw Susan just before her \_\_\_\_\_ for France.
5. One expects healthy children to be \_\_\_\_\_ at times.
6. Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" is an \_\_\_\_\_ and powerful statement.
7. The tall man had to \_\_\_\_\_ to get into the small car.
8. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ to him that he had never had any children.
9. They used to believe the \_\_\_\_\_ right of kings.
10. He tried to get rid of the \_\_\_\_\_ mud on his shoes.

## III. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word:

1. This job requires special care, so we'd better do it slowly but \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you are \_\_\_\_\_ with a feeling, you feel it very strongly and cannot forget it.
3. My art doesn't try to serve the society; it is just art for art's \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Monkey could change his shape at \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ him be, he's doing no harm.

### Keys:

I : 1-s, 2-d, 3-d, 4-s, 5-s, 6-s, 7-d, 8-s, 9-s, 10-d

II : 1-g, 2-h, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c, 6-d, 7-i, 8-e, 9-f, 10-j

III : 1. surely 2. consumed 3. sake 4. will 5. Let

## Section 1 Guide to Listening 听力导航

### I. Note 注释

pup n.	小狗
retriever n.	猎犬
shoreline n.	海岸线
preacher n.	牧师, 传教士



roast v.	烤, 烘
carve v.	切开
yell v.	叫嚷
barrel n.	大木桶
paw n.	爪子
fasten v.	扎牢, 系上
sleek a.	油亮的, 壮健的
peer v.	隐约出现

## II. Useful Expressions 有用的表达法

- 1) She **took right off** and away she went. 她立即纵身一跃, 飞奔而去。
- 2) I'm going down to the train to **meet** the Reverend. 我要去车站接牧师。
- 3) The ducks tasted so good that she kept on tasting them until she **had eaten them all up, every bit of them**. 鸭子的味道好极了, 她不住嘴地吃, 直到最后把鸭子吃得干干净净, 一点不剩。
- 4) She knew that her papa was going to punish her, and she started crying and **shedding some tears**. 她知道她父亲饶不了她, 便哭了起来, 流了几滴眼泪。
- 5) But the preacher just kept running and shouted back **over his shoulder**, "Damned if you'll get either one of these." 可牧师只管脚步不停地往前跑, 一边回过头喊道: “两只你一只也休想得。”
- 6) **Quick as a flash** the cat seized it with his good paw and knocked it on the head with his wooden one. 那猫疾如闪电, 上前用好爪子捉住耗子, 用木头爪子敲它的头。

## Section 2 In-class Reading Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth

### Words and Phrases 词语注释与详解

#### Key Words and Phrases 重点词语用法详解

##### 1. cunning (L.9)

###### 1) n. 狡诈, 诡诈

- A. He has the cunning of the secret drinker who hides bottles. 他是一个狡猾的酒徒, 偷喝了酒, 还会把酒瓶子藏起来。
- B. The fox showed its cunning by swimming along the river so that the hunting dogs wouldn't smell it. 狐狸很狡诈, 它沿着溪流游, 好让猎犬嗅不到它的气味。

###### 2) n. 熟练; 技巧

In spite of his great age, he could still show much cunning at handling an axe. 他虽年老, 但使起斧头来仍身手不凡。

辨析:cunning, clever

clever 强调动作的敏捷灵活或头脑的机敏,有天赋。如:a person clever with horses。

cunning 暗示构造创作的技巧,如:a writer who is cunning in his manipulation of the reader。

3) a. 狡猾的

The thief was very cunning. 窃贼很狡猾。

辨析:cunning, sly, tricky, foxy

cunning 指创造性地使用有限的智力来哄骗,智取。如:relentlessly cunning in her pursuit of the governorship. 其反义词为 ingenuous。

sly 暗示偷偷摸摸,鬼鬼祟祟,不坦诚,有本事掩盖自己的目的和方法。如:a sly corporate-takeover scheme。

foxy 暗示通常根据以往不正当交易的经验,采用谨慎精明的对策。如:A foxy thief got away with her jewels。

tricky 指无耻地哄骗,立场变化无常,不可靠。如:a tricky interviewer who usually got what she wanted from her subject。

4) a. 熟练的;精巧的,巧妙的

With cunning hand the sculptor shaped the little statue. 雕刻师以灵巧的手艺刻成了这个小巧的雕像。

2. thoughtful (L.21)

1) a. 无微不至的,细心的,考虑周到的

A. It was really thoughtful of you to remember my birthday. 你真是心细,还记得我的生日。

B. You'll like Paul, he's very thoughtful. 你会喜欢保罗的,他很会为别人着想。

辨析:thoughtful, considerate, attentive 都指肯为他人考虑。其差别很细微。

thoughtful 暗含有对他人无私的关切,且对他人的需要考虑得很周到,很细致。如:the thank-you note was a thoughtful gesture. 其反义词为:thoughtless, unthoughtful。

considerate 强调体贴他人的感情,关心别人的疾苦。如:a manner both courtly and considerate. 其反义词为:inconsiderate。

attentive 强调通过很多殷勤的举动,表现出源源而来的无微不至的体贴。如:a wonderful attentive host. 其反义词为:inattentive, neglectful。

2) a. 沉思的

The girl looked thoughtful for a moment and then answered. 这女孩沉思了一下,然后开口作答。

3. sweet (L.24)

搭配:

sweet fruit 甜水果

sweet voice 悦耳的嗓音

a sweet nature 温柔的性格

sweet air 清新的空气  
a sweet dream 美梦  
sweet-smelling flowers 馥郁的花  
keep sb. sweet 讨好某人  
in your own sweet way 只顾自己的, 自私的  
sweet nothings 情话, 卿卿我我  
have a sweet tongue 嘴巴甜, 花言巧语

#### 4. honor (L.33)

##### 1) v. 兑现; 履行; 支付

A. Please honor our agreement by exchanging the damaged goods. 请照我们的协议退换损坏的货品。

B. You must have enough money to honor your checks before writing them. 你必须有足够的钱能如期承兑支票, 才能开支票。

##### 2) v. 敬重, 礼待; 增光

A. I will always feel honored that I had opportunity to meet with you. 有机会与您见面, 我将永远引以为荣。

B. We honor the principles of peaceful coexistence. 我们尊重和平共处原则。

##### 3) n.

搭配:

a man of honor 一个正直的人

show honor to sb. 对某人表示敬意

guest of honor 贵宾

seat of honor 上座

do honor to 向……表示敬意, 为……增光

feel bound in honor 道义上应做某事

on your honors 以名誉担保

have the honor of doing sth. 有幸做某事

in honor of 为了向……表示敬意/为庆祝……/为纪念

#### 5. eloquent (L.40)

a. 雄辩的, 口才流利的, 有说服力的

He is an eloquent spokesman. 他是位能言善辩的发言人。

辨析: eloquent, fluent 与 glib 都表示能够清楚流利地表达自己。

eloquent 通常暗示不仅说话流利, 而且语言生动, 充满情感, 有感召力。如: moved by the eloquent words of Martin Luther King's speech. 其反义词为: routine, ordinary, unimpressive, prosaic, bland.

fluent 强调说话或写作的能力, 意为“流畅的”, 如: seemed to be fluent on any subject. 也可指运用外语得心应手, 意为“流利的”。如: had a fluent command of idiomatic French.

glib 是个贬义词, 意为“油嘴滑舌的”, “能说会道的”, “善辩的”, 常含有不诚恳之意,

或暗示言之无物。如: known for his glib tongue。

### Useful Expressions 语料荟萃

on the contrary	相反
make trouble	捣乱, 惹乱子
sweet tongue	巧嘴, 巧舌如簧
set off	出发
honor this age-old custom	遵循这一古老的习俗
take a name	取名
take a message for his wife	给他妻子捎个口信
change his mind	改变了主意
deliver the message	捎信

### Sentences 句子

#### I. Sentence Patterns 句型点评

They chose to fly home on an empty stomach. (L. 60 - 61) 他们宁愿饿着肚子飞回家。

choose to do sth. 意思是决定做一事而不做另一事, 宁愿, 情愿, 请看下面的例句:

She could not have failed to see it, but she had chosen to ignore it. 这个她不可能没有看见, 只是故意不去理会罢了。

He chose to stay home. 他情愿呆在家里。

We chose to ignore her rudeness. 我们决定不去理会她的无礼。

#### II. Sentence Translation 难句翻译

1. The distant sound of low voices, broken now and again by singing, reached Okonkwo from his wives' huts as each woman and her children told folk stories. (L. 1 - 2) 远远地, 从那些小木屋里传来的低声细语, 时不时地被歌声打断, 送到了奥康瓦的耳中, 原来他的妻子们同各自的孩子在讲民间故事。(此句结构为 the distant sound(主语) + reached(谓语) + Okonkwo(宾语)。broken now and again by singing 为过去分词作定语, 修饰主语。as 引导时间状语从句。)
2. As soon as he heard of the great feast in the sky his throat began to itch at the very thought. (L. 10 - 11) 他一听说天上有盛宴, 光是凭空想想, 就足以让他喉咙发痒, 垂涎不已了。
3. We know you of old. (L. 19) 我们老早就清楚你的为人。(old 为名词。of old 意思为从前, 很久以前。)

4. I have learned that a man who makes trouble for others is also making trouble for himself. (L. 21 - 22)我已经认识到,给别人找乱子就是给自己找乱子。
5. None of the birds had heard of this custom but they knew that Tortoise, in spite of his failings in other areas, was a widely traveled man who knew the customs of different peoples. (L. 34 - 36)鸟儿们谁都没听说过这一风俗,不过他们知道,虽说乌龟别的方面毛病不少,却算得上见多识广,了解不同民族的风俗习惯。
6. His speech was so eloquent that all the birds were glad they had brought him, and nodded their heads in approval of all he said. Their hosts took him as the king of the birds, especially as he looked somewhat different from the others. (L. 39 - 42)他的一番言辞说得十分妥贴,所有的鸟儿都庆幸带了他来,对他说的一切,无不点头称是。主人们把他当成了众鸟之王,尤其是他看起来多少有些与众不同。
7. After a selection of nuts had been presented and eaten, the people of the sky set before their guests the most delectable dishes Tortoise had ever seen or dreamed of. The soup was brought out hot from the fire and in the very pot in which it had been cooked. It was full of meat and fish. Tortoise began to sniff aloud. (L. 43 - 46)精致的果仁献了上来,用毕之后,天上的人们在客人面前摆上美味佳肴,这些菜肴乌龟别说没见过,连做梦他也想不到。烧好的汤从火上取下,连锅一并热腾腾地端上来,里面全是肉和鱼。乌龟开始很响地吸气。
8. And there he stood in his hard shell full of food and wine but without any wings to fly home. (L. 61 - 62)他背着硬硬的龟壳,就站在那儿,里面装满了食物和酒,却没有翅膀可以飞回家去。
9. When all seemed ready he let himself go. (L. 72 - 73)等一切都似乎准备停当时,他便纵身一跳。

### III. Sentences to Recite 佳句背诵

1. As soon as he heard of the great feast in the sky his throat began to itch at the very thought.
2. There was a famine in those days and Tortoise had not eaten a good meal for two moons. His body rattled like a dry stick in his empty shell.
3. I have learned that a man who makes trouble for others is also making trouble for himself.
4. After a selection of nuts had been presented and eaten, the people of the sky set before their guests the most delectable dishes Tortoise had ever seen or dreamed of. The soup was brought out hot from the fire and in the very pot in which it had been cooked.
5. He fell and fell and fell until he began to fear that he would never stop falling. And then like the sound of his cannon he crashed to the ground.

### Section 3 After-class Reading Beauty and the Beast

#### Words and Phrases 词语注释与详解

#### Key Words and Phrases 重点词语用法详解

##### 1. consume (L.4)

###### 1) v. 消耗, 花费, 挥霍

- A. Arguing about details consumed many hours of the committee's valuable time. 对细节的争论耗去委员会不少宝贵时间。
- B. Consume the family income on luxurise. 在奢侈生活中把家庭进款挥霍殆尽。

###### 2) v. 烧毁, 毁坏

- A. The fire soon consumed the wooden buildings. 大火很快吞噬了木屋。
- B. All his possessions were consumed in flame. 他所有的家产都付之一炬。

###### 3) v. 吃喝(无度)

He is able to consume vast quantities of food. 他食量惊人。

搭配:

be consumed with (by) 被……所吞噬; 心中充满(嫉妒、好奇、忧愁、憎恨等)

- A. He was consumed with guilt after the accident. 出了那次事后, 他愧疚万分。
- B. She was consumed by hate. 她心里充满恨意。

##### 2. reflect (L.24)

###### 1) v. 反射, 反映

A. The mirror reflects my face. 镜子映出我的脸来。

B. Does this letter really reflect how you really feel? 这封信真的反映了你的真实感受吗?

2) *v.* 仔细考虑

A. He reflected that he had no right to do this. 他经过深思后, 明白自己无权做此事。

B. He reflected how to get out of the difficulties. 他考虑着如何摆脱困境。

搭配:

reflect on 深思, 反省; 使……名声受累

be reflected in 映射于, 反映于

reflect + how (what, who) clause 反映, 抒发

3. **relate** (L. 44)

1) *v.* 讲述, 叙述(正式用法)

A. He related to us the story of his escape from the enemy. 他向我们讲述了他如何从敌人手中逃脱。

B. *Odyssey* relates the adventure of Odysseus after the Trojan War. 《奥德赛》讲述了特洛伊战争后奥德修斯的历险。

2) *v.* 使……相互关联

A. He sought to relate poverty with crime. 他试图将贫穷与犯罪联系起来。

B. I can't relate the two ideas. 我看不出这两个观点之间的联系。

搭配:

strange (curious) to relate 说来也怪(用于讲述一个惊奇的故事之前)

relate to 同……和睦相处(常用于否定句); 认同, 欣赏; 关系, 关联

A. She doesn't relate well to her mother. 她同母亲关系不好。

B. I can't relate to that music. 我欣赏不了那音乐。

C. We are interested in what relates to ourselves. 我们关心那些同我们有关的事情。

relate with 将某事与某事连在一起

I can't relate what he does with what he says. 我不能将他所说的和所做的联系在一起。

4. **consent** (L. 77)

1) *v.* 赞同, 同意; 准许

A. Her father reluctantly consented to the marriage. 她父亲勉强答应了这桩婚事。

B. Will she consent to marry him? 她会答应嫁给他吗?

2) *n.* 赞同, 同意; 准许

You have my consent to sell the shares. 我同意你卖掉股票。

搭配:

consent to do (doing) sth. 同意

without sb.'s consent 不经某人同意, 擅自

give your consent 准许

by common consent 一致同意

by mutual consent 经双方同意

### 5. cast (L. 101)

*v.* 投, 扔, 抛, 撒

A. The tree cast its shadow on the window. 树投影在窗户上。

B. The fisherman cast his net into the sea. 渔夫把网撒入海中。

搭配:

cast a shadow (over) 投下一层阴影

cast a light on/onto 阐明, 使更清楚, 使人了解

cast a look /glance (to) 瞧一眼, 瞥一眼

cast doubt on 使……起疑心

cast a vote 投票

cast a spell on/over 对……下符咒; 使……着迷

cast sb. as/cast sb. in the role of 选派某人扮演某角色

cast pearls before swine 明珠投暗

### 6. transform (L. 106)

*v.* 使……改变, 转变, 转化

A. A beard may transform a man beyond recognition. 留胡子可以使一个人变得认不出来。

B. A tadpole transforms into a frog. 蝌蚪转变成青蛙。

构词:

trans-为前缀, 意思是“在……的另一边”, “变化”, “转移”; “超越”, “以外”。如:

transatlantic 大西洋彼岸的, 横渡大西洋的

transcend 超越, 超出

transcribe 誊写, 抄写; 改编

transcultural 一切文化共有的

transfer 转移, 迁移; 传递

transfigure 使变形; 使改观; 理想化

transfuse 灌输; 输血

transplant 移植

transonic 超音速的

transport 运输

### Useful Expressions 语料荟萃

light the fire

生火

make the food

做饭

clean the house

把屋子收拾干净



grow accustomed to	渐渐习惯于
improve the situation	改善处境
hear no argument	不听劝说,一意孤行
intend to fatten me	意欲养肥我
die of grief	悲伤而死
bend over him	俯身靠近他,向他弯下腰
lay her eyes on	见到,看过
be transformed into	变成
retain your reason	保持心智

## Sentences 句子

### I. Sentence Patterns 句型点评

1. She was as beautiful as she was sweet, and her two sisters were consumed with jealousy. (L. 3-4) 她长得又美, 性子又温柔可亲, 这使得她的两个姐姐大为嫉妒。

在这里, 第二个 as 为连词, 意思是“同……一样达到某种程度”, “与……等同”。试看下列句子:

The policy is as cynical as (it is) dangerous. 这项政策既危险又冷酷无情。

One is as light as the other is heavy. 一个轻正如另一个重。

She is as good an actress as she is a singer. 她当演员和当歌手一样出色。

His eyes aren't quite as blue as they look in the film. 他的眼睛不像在电影里见到的那么蓝。
2. He entered only to find a large fire burning in the fireplace and a table set with delicious food. (L. 25-26) 他走了进去, 结果却发现壁炉里烧得旺旺的火, 桌子上摆着可口的食物。

only to do sth. 用于指随即发生的事, 尤指使人惊讶, 失望, 放心等的事, 意思是“反而”, “结果却”, “不料”。试看下面的句子:

I arrived at the shop only to find I'd left all my money at home. 我到了商店才发现钱都忘在家里了。

The bear picked it up, only to drop it again. 熊把它捡起来, 却又让它掉了。

Scott arrived at the South Pole at January 18<sup>th</sup>, only to find Amundsen had got there before him. 司各特 1 月 18 日赶到南极时, 却发现阿蒙森已抢先他一步到达。
3. I have saved your life and in return you steal my roses. (L. 34-35) 我救了你的命, 你却以怨报德, 来偷我的玫瑰。

in return (for) 作为回报, 作为对……的交换

He helped me, and in return hoped that I would do something for him. 他帮了我的忙, 希望我也能帮他做些事。