



书博士英语专业教材系列辅导

A Guide to the New English Course

新编英语教程

全程辅导

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2

辽宁师范大学出版社

A Guide to the New English Course

新编英语教程 全程辅导

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前言

《新编英语教程》(修订版)(李观仪主编,上海外语教育出版社出版)是一套高校英语专业学生使用的精读课教材,是普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材。该教材信息量大,知识面宽,全面培养学生听、说、读、写、译的能力,深受广大英语专业学生和自学者欢迎。但对大多数读者而言,要真正按照《新编英语教程》编者的意图来完成学习任务确实有一定难度。为了帮助读者更好地掌握教材内容,达到英语专业教学大纲所规定的教学目标,我们编写了其配套教材《新编英语教程全程辅导》。全书共分四册,每两册为一个体系。

本书(第二册)各单元的构成与特点如下:

一、词汇与短语

精选单元重点词汇与短语,采用英汉双解的形式加以注释,同时配以例句帮助学生迅速掌握并加以运用。此外,部分词汇还配有同义词、反义词、派生词、词根等部分,有助于读者扎扎实实地掌握课文中的核心词汇。

二、难句解析

从释义、修辞、句子结构等方面解析重点及难点句子,使读者更加准确、深刻地理解全文,并提高自身的英语水平。

三、参考译文

将各单元的对话和课文全部译成汉语。译文在注重准确的基础上,力求通顺、流畅、易懂,有助于读者更好地理解原文。

四、练习答案

提供学生用书习题和练习册的参考答案,尤其是听力理解部分的听力原稿和练习答案,便于学生课后复习参考。

五、单元测试

为了检验每单元的学习效果,专门配备了这部分练习,以便使每个学习者能及时了解自己的学习情况。同时书后附有答案,方便读者自测。

本书的参编人员均为教学第一线的资深教师,长期从事高校英语专业的教学工作,熟悉《新编英语教程》的内容,能准确地把握书中的重点及难点。希望本书能成为广大英语专业学生和自学者的得力助手。

我们相信,本套书对学生准确把握教材内容,提高自身英语素养并顺利通过英语专业四、八级考试会大有裨益,希望本套书能成为广大师生的良师益友,也希望广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编者

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Contents

Unit 1	1
一、词汇与短语	1
二、难句解析	4
三、参考译文	4
四、练习答案	7
五、单元测试	11
 Unit 2	14
一、词汇与短语	14
二、难句解析	16
三、参考译文	17
四、练习答案	20
五、单元测试	25
 Unit 3	27
一、词汇与短语	27
二、难句解析	29
三、参考译文	30
四、练习答案	33
五、单元测试	37
 Unit 4	40
一、词汇与短语	40
二、难句解析	42
三、参考译文	42
四、练习答案	45
五、单元测试	49
 Unit 5	52
一、词汇与短语	52
二、难句解析	54

三、参考译文	54
四、练习答案	57
五、单元测试	62
Unit 6	65
一、词汇与短语	65
二、难句解析	67
三、参考译文	67
四、练习答案	70
五、单元测试	75
Unit 7	77
一、词汇与短语	77
二、难句解析	79
三、参考译文	80
四、练习答案	82
五、单元测试	87
Unit 8	89
一、词汇与短语	89
二、难句解析	91
三、参考译文	92
四、练习答案	94
五、单元测试	99
Unit 9	102
一、词汇与短语	102
二、难句解析	104
三、参考译文	104
四、练习答案	107
五、单元测试	111
Unit 10	114
一、词汇与短语	114
二、难句解析	116
三、参考译文	116

四、练习答案	119
五、单元测试	124
Unit 11	127
一、词汇与短语	127
二、难句解析	130
三、参考译文	130
四、练习答案	133
五、单元测试	138
Unit 12	141
一、词汇与短语	141
二、难句解析	144
三、参考译文	144
四、练习答案	147
五、单元测试	151
Unit 13	154
一、词汇与短语	154
二、难句解析	156
三、参考译文	157
四、练习答案	159
五、单元测试	164
Unit 14	166
一、词汇与短语	166
二、难句解析	169
三、参考译文	169
四、练习答案	172
五、单元测试	178
Unit 15	180
一、词汇与短语	180
二、难句解析	181
三、参考译文	181
四、练习答案	184

五、单元测试	189
Unit 16	191
一、词汇与短语	191
二、难句解析	192
三、参考译文	193
四、练习答案	196
五、单元测试	200
Unit 17	203
一、词汇与短语	203
二、难句解析	205
三、参考译文	205
四、练习答案	208
五、单元测试	213
Unit 18	216
一、词汇与短语	216
二、难句解析	218
三、参考译文	218
四、练习答案	221
五、单元测试	226
参考答案	228

Unit 1



一、词汇与短语

(一) 词汇

Language Structures

① peel /pi:l/ *v.*

to remove the skin of fruit and vegetables 剥(水果、蔬菜)皮

—Be careful not to peel away too much of the potato. 小心不要把土豆皮剥得太多。

【派生】peeler *n.* 削皮机 peelings *n.* 土豆(苹果)皮

② gnaw /nɔ:/ *v.*

to bite steadily at sth. ; to cause sb. /sth. continual distress 咬啃; 使某人痛苦

—The little boy was gnawing (at) his fingernails. 那个小男孩在咬指甲。

③ cramp /kræmp/ *n.*

sudden and painful tightening of the muscles, usu. caused by cold or too much exercise; making movement difficult 痉挛; 抽筋

—The swimmer was seized with cramp and had to be helped out of the water. 游泳者忽然抽筋, 因而不得不由他人救助出水。

④ limp /limp/ *v.*

to walk unevenly and slowly because of sth. wrong with the foot 跛行

—The injured football player limped away. 受伤的足球运动员跛着脚慢慢地走了。

Dialogue I

⑤ well-being /'welbi:ŋ/ *n.*

the state of being healthy, happy 健康、幸福、兴盛等的状况

—A hard-working man always has a sense of (physical/spiritual) well-being. 一个勤劳的人总是有(身体、精神的)健康感觉。

⑥ visualize /'vɪʒuəlaɪz/ *v.*

to form a mental picture of sb. /sth. 想像或设想某人/某事

—I know it is somewhere of Silver Street; but I just can not visualize where it is. 我知道地址是在白银街的某个地方, 但我就是想不起来具体在哪里。

⑦ disheartening /dis'hɑ:tɪnɪŋ/ *adj.*

causing to lose hope or confidence 失去希望的或信心的

—We have never expected such disheartening news at the time of critical moment. 在关键时刻我们从未料到会有这样令人泄气的消息。

⑧ patriotic /pə'tri:ətɪk/ *adj.*

having or showing love of one's country 爱国的; 有爱国心的

—The patriotic overseas Chinese made a great contribution to the rebuilding of his hometown after the

war. 战后,那位爱国华侨对家乡的重建做出了巨大的贡献。

⑨ donate /dəu'neit/ *v.*

to give (money, goods, etc.) esp. to a charity 捐献;捐赠

—The Chinese Government donated large sum of money to the tsunami stricken-area in South East Asia. 中国政府向东南亚海啸灾区捐赠了大量的资金。

【派生】donation *n.* 捐献;donator *n.* 捐献者

⑩ detain /di'tein/ *v.*

to keep (sb.) in custody; to lock up 拘留;扣押

—The police detained the man for further inquiries. 警察拘留了那人以便进一步审讯。

【派生】detainee *n.* (通常因政治主张)被拘留者

⑪ outrageous /aut'reidʒəs/ *adj.*

very offensive or immoral; shocking 蛮横无理的;无道德的;骇人的

—The outrageous behaviour of the shop assistant aroused public indignation. 那个店员的无理行为激起了公愤。

⑫ hasty /'heisti/ *adj.*

said, made or done quickly or too quickly; hurried 仓促的;急急忙忙的

—Hasty preparation for the competition resulted in the failure. 仓促的准备导致了竞赛的失败。

Dialogue II

⑬ tablet /'tæblit/ *n.*

a small round solid piece of medicine compressed into a solid form; a pill 药片;药丸

—I have taken two tablets but my headache has not gone yet. 我吃了两片药,但我的头痛还是没好。

Reading I

⑭ intercollegiate /intəkə'li:dʒiət/ *adj.*

existing or done between colleges 学院之间的;大学之间的

—There is an annual intercollegiate football match in Beijing. 北京每年举行一次大学校际足球赛。

⑮ luxurious /lʌg'ʒʊəriəs/ *adj.*

supplied with the best and the most expensive food and drink, clothes, surroundings, etc. 奢侈的

—as naked as the day he was born 像他出生时那样赤裸的

⑯ naked /'neikid/ *adj.*

without clothes on 裸体的

—There are many stars that we can not see in naked eyes. 有很多星星我们用肉眼是看不到的。

⑰ novel /'nɒvl/ *adj.*

strange, new and original 新的;新颖的

—We need to find a novel approach to our advertising. 我们需要找个新颖的做广告的方法。

【派生】novelty *n.* 新颖

⑱ spectator /spek'teɪtə/ *n.*

a person who is watching an event, esp. a sports event(尤指体育比赛的)观看者,观众

—The stadium was packed with thousands of cheering spectators at a football game. 体育馆里挤满了成千上万名热烈欢呼的看足球比赛的观众。

(二)短语

Language Structures

①out of breath

short of breath; breathless 喘不过气来; 气喘吁吁地

—His heart condition makes him out of breath. 他的心脏状况不佳, 呼吸急促。

②wipe off

to remove by wiping 擦净; 擦掉

—He wiped the spilt milk off the floor. 他把洒在地板上的牛奶擦干净了。

Dialogue I

③hold back

to control 控制; 抑制

—She just managed to hold back her anger. 她总算是抑制了自己的愤怒情绪。

④participate in

to take part in 参加

—Did you participate in the activities that were on offer at the hotel? 你参加饭店提供的活动了吗?

⑤drop out

to withdraw (from an activity, contest) (从活动、比赛中)退出

—After his defeat, he dropped out of politics. 失败后, 他就退出了政界。

⑥live on

to have sth. as one's food; to depend on sth. for financial support 以……为生; 靠……经济来源生活

—In the year of the drought, they had nothing but grass roots to live on. 干旱之年, 他们只有草根充饥。

Dialogue II

⑦fall apart

to fall into pieces; to be in a mess 破裂; 破碎; 精神崩溃

—When his wife died, his world just fell apart. 妻子死后, 他的世界崩溃了。

Reading I

⑧be addicted to

to be given to 沉溺于; 上瘾; 入迷

—He has been addicted to smoking at the age of 14. 他14岁就对烟上了瘾。

⑨follow one's lead/example

to do as sb. else has done 仿效他人的做法

—I don't want you to follow my example and rush into marriage. 我不希望你效仿我而仓促地结婚。

⑩gain in

to obtain more 增加

—Nowadays girls like to gain in beauty, height, strength but not weight. 当今的姑娘喜欢更加美丽, 身材更高挑, 体质更强壮, 但不喜欢增加体重。



二、难句解析

Dialogue I

- ① I don't really know where to start, but I can tell you that every time I watch our athletes win an international sports event, I get very emotional.

这是一个由 but 连接的并列句。第一句是由 where to start 作宾语的。第二句是一个带有由 that 引导的宾语从句的复合句。在 that 引导的宾语从句中有一个由 every time 引导的时间状语从句, every time 相当于 whenever。

- ② It was not until the last minute that a patriotic general donated enough money to finance the trip for the two runners and their coach.

这是一个强调句式。本句可还原为: A patriotic general did not donate enough money to finance the trip for the two runners and their coach until the last minute.



三、参考译文

对话 I

变化的时代

A: 爷爷, 怎么啦?

B: 哦, 琳琳, 我不知道你从学校回来了。

A: 爷爷, 今天是您的生日。我回来为您庆祝生日。怎么啦, 爷爷? 您怎么泪流满面啊?

B: 我没事。我在通过电视收看奥运会节目。我太高兴了, 忍不住就哭了。我们中国运动员为国争了光。

A: 是的。包括今天在内, 我们得了 16 枚金牌, 25 枚银牌。

B: 这些奖牌让我想起许多往事。我看电视时, 就不禁回想起我像他们那么大时的日子。

A: 那时是什么样的? 我知道你曾经是国家田径队运动员。

B: 嗯, 说来话长啊。三四十年代的运动员, 哎……(叹气)

A: 告诉我, 爷爷, 我想听你的故事。

B: 我真不知道从哪儿开始讲起, 但我可以告诉你, 每次我看到我们的运动员赢得一项国际运动项目时, 我就非常激动。

A: 为什么呢?

B: 因为我年轻的时候, 国家正处在战争年代, 政府很少重视人民的健康问题。我们被污蔑为“东亚病夫”。对于 1949 年以前中国运动员三次参加奥运会的事我现在还记忆犹新。那些回忆让人又痛苦又灰心。

A: 那时我们在奥运会上得过奖牌吗?

B: 没有, 从来没有得过。记得 1932 年的奥运会时, 中国有两名非常优秀的赛跑运动员, 他们完全有资格参加奥运会。但政府却拒绝派国家运动队参加运动会。直到最后一刻一位爱国将军赞助了旅送费用, 两名赛跑运动员和他们的教练才得以前往。

A: 他们终于可以参加奥运会了, 我真高兴。

B:不幸的是只有一个抵达了运动场。

A:另外一个怎么啦?

B:他被日本占领军以莫须有的理由扣押了。

A:太过分了!那么我们的运动员跑得好吗?

B:不好,他在比赛中途退出了,因为训练太仓促。

A:我们参加的另外两次奥运会情况怎样?

B:我们的体育代表团参加了 1936 年和 1948 年的奥运会。但是因为资金太少了,他们差点被饿死,回来的路费也不够。这样,两次的努力都白费了。

A:真是遗憾啊!

B:所以今天,当我们年轻的运动员赢得一个又一个奖牌时,我的眼泪就再也止不住了。这是变化的时代,越变越好。我们现在是东方的一条巨龙了。

对话 II

请求和帮助

简,一位秘书,患流感卧床。安,她的同事,晚上去看她并安慰她。

安:你好,感觉怎么样?

简:哦,还不错,但我还得卧床。医生刚走,他给了我一些退烧的药。

安:哦,好啊。你饿不饿?要不要我给你做些吃的?

简:不用,没必要,安。我不太饿,谢谢你。

安:大家向你问好,彼得还说你要快点好起来,因为他自己处理不了所有的账单和信件。

简:噢,是这样的,我一病,事情就乱套了。

安:有没有什么我可以帮你的?

简:嗯,有。你不介意帮我买一些水果吧?我想,就买些橘子吧。

安:不介意,当然不介意。还有别的吗?

简:帮我把洗的衣服拿进来好不好?我把它忘得一干二净。

安:好的,当然可以。我帮你把床单也换一下吧?

简:哦,好的,来吧。太感谢了!

安:你为彼得打的这堆信件怎么处理?我明天把它们交给彼得吧?

简:你真是太好了,多谢。哦,还有一件事。我想知道你能不能替我去一趟邮局。

安:对不起,我恐怕不行。十分钟后,我要去见布赖恩。但明天下班后可以去。

简:哦,行,太好啦。信没有那么重要,所以,可以等一天。

安:简,那明天我顺便来看你。再见。

阅读课文 I

两种足球

美式足球不能与称之为 soccer 的英式足球混淆,它是美国的全国性运动。它从英国橄榄球赛发展

而来,尽管在世界任何其他国家(除加拿大以外)都不进行这项运动,但它仍可以引发极大的狂热。校际比赛(大学之间的比赛)是重要的社交场合。十多万普通民众——父母、兄弟姐妹、学生和球迷们——挤满了巨大、豪华的体育场。最近在加利福尼亚州帕萨迪纳市的玫瑰碗体育场举行的一场大学足球决赛过程中发生了强烈的地震,但却无人发觉!

美式足球的得分方式与英式橄榄球相似。队员们尽力带球越过对方的场线,然后把球踢过直立球柱间的横梁,就可以赢得更多的分。不过两种比赛的相似之处也仅此而已。

美式足球具有野蛮和危险球类的名声。这个名声实际是有些名不副实的。虽然队员们相互摔挤,但现在他们穿的球服和头盔(装有保护脸的面甲)都有非常巧妙的护垫,因此不容易受伤。相比较而言,英式橄榄球队员则几乎没有防护措施,面对对手的球靴和擒抱,保护自己的唯一一件薄薄的运动衫和一条短裤。

美国人对流行的东西很热衷。当他们对某事,产生兴趣时,就会全身心地投入,其他国家也常常追随他们。慢跑运动就是一例。美国人现在又有了一个新爱好,那就是一种他们叫作 soccer,但其他多数国家称之为 football 的比赛。足球正在全美迅速风行,其流行程度正在超过棒球。足球由大企业和电视广告商们经营,他们正想方设法把它推向公众。他们聘请著名的时装设计师为球员们设计新颖的球衣,给比赛加入了音乐背景,还在体育场设一个大屏幕向观众讲解比赛实况。最重要的是,他们花费巨资从欧洲和南美洲聘请了著名教练和球员。他们也更改了一些包括越位在内的规则,力图使比赛更加刺激。

足球比赛现在可以吸引 7 万多城市观众,而棒球只能吸引 2 万观众。美国的足球运动场比欧洲和南美洲的足球联赛场地更加豪华。每个人都有座位,还有停放 2.5 万辆小车的停车场。像任何其他美国产品一样,足球正被出色地推销着。

阅读课文 II

奥林匹克运动会

奥林匹克运动会是一场国际运动竞赛。在奥林匹克运动会上,运动员们在多种不同的比赛中竞技。一些运动员参加冬季奥运会,一些参加夏季奥运会。奥运会历史非常悠久,而且非常有趣。

第一届奥运会在古希腊举行,大约开始于公元前 6 世纪。比赛每 4 年在夏季举行一次。第一届奥运会只进行了一天。只有一项比赛——短跑。只允许希腊的男性参加赛跑。女性和非希腊人不准参加比赛,甚至不允许女性观看赛跑或接近赛区。其他比赛项目都是后来加上去的。但是,当公元 4 世纪希腊被罗马统治时,古代的奥运会被迫停办。

19 世纪奥运会再次举办。第一届现代奥运会于 1896 年在雅典举行。从那以后,奥运会在世界不同的城市每 4 年举行一次。

国际奥委会为参加奥运会的运动员们制定规则。这些规则非常严格,有助于确保每个人有同样的机会获胜。

奥运会有各种各样的项目和比赛。要赢得单人进行的个人比赛项目,运动员必须比对手更佳、更快、更强。个人比赛的项目有游泳、赛跑和竞走等。这些项目在夏季举行。冬季项目有滑雪和雪橇比赛。其他个人项目有跳高、体操和跳水。

在第二类项目比赛中,三四个运动员以小组形式参赛。这类比赛通常是赛跑,最快的队获得冠军。在这些小组赛中,夏季赛事有赛跑接力和游泳接力赛,冬季赛事有滑雪接力赛。

在第三类比赛中,各国派出自己的团队参加比赛。要赢得这样的比赛,必须要比别的队获取更高的比分。通常,运动员必须要出色地接球、扔球、打球或踢球才能获胜。有很多种团队比赛,例如篮球、足球和排球。

对业余运动员来说,在奥运会上夺冠是一个伟大的成就。赢得奥运会金牌的运动员堪称世界最佳。



四、练习答案

Key to the Exercises in the Student's Book

GUIDED WRITING

I. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a

II. 1. In spite of this/All the same 2. As a result 3. Nevertheless

4. But 5. All the same

III. Reference version:

14 February, 20__

Dear Tom,

Next Monday is my 20th birthday. Imagine, there are already twenty years behind me! No wonder I feel old!

My parents are giving a dinner party to mark the occasion. The first person they wish to invite is you, my childhood pal. Indeed, all of those 20 years are more or less associated with you.

We'll be expecting you any time after six. See you then.

Yours,

Dick

Key to the Exercises in the Workbook

LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

A. 1. b 2. f 3. e 4. a 5. d 6. c

B. 1—4 omitted

Reference answers

5. The gas stove stopped giving off gas.

6. The lawn in front of our classroom building (was) flooded.

DIALOGUE I

Sample dialogue:

Jack: Yesterday I went to see a pingpong match. I understand that you all like playing pingpong.

Zhen: Yes. Lots of us can play it.

Jack: I'm sorry I can't play pingpong at all. I wonder if you could coach me one of these days.

Zhen: With pleasure, just name the day.

Jack: You know, I tried it the other day, and I found that it was difficult to hit back the ball in the proper way.

Zhen: Of course you would find it difficult. At the beginning, you must be careful with every movement.

Jack: I thought it was easy to play, but this wasn't the case at all!

Zhen: Then how did you feel after your first try?

Jack: I felt frustrated!

Zhen: It was absolutely unnecessary. I used to be very clumsy, but I'm a fairly good player now.

Jack: Good! Then you'll be my coach.

DIALOGUE II

Sample dialogue:

1. **A:** Could you type these letters by tomorrow afternoon?

B: I'm sorry I can't. I have too much work to do already.

2. **A:** I wonder if you could baby-sit for me tonight.

B: Sorry I can't, I'm afraid. I'm going to the cinema.

3. **A:** Could you play in the basketball team next Saturday?

B: I'm sorry I can't, because my back is still very painful.

4. **A:** Would you mind cleaning the windows for me?

B: I'm sorry but I'm afraid of heights.

5. **A:** Would you mind working overtime next weekend?

B: I'm sorry I can't. I'm going on holiday with my family on Saturday.

READING I

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A

READING II

The Olympic Games are an international competition. The first Olympics were held in Greece in the sixth century B. C. There was only one contest—a short race, and other events were added later. The ancient games were stopped in the fourth century A. D. when Greece was ruled by Rome. The competition in modern times started in Athens in 1896. The International Olympic Committee makes strict rules for athletes to make sure that each one has the same chance to win. The games are of different types. The individual contests include swimming, running, skiing, jumping, gymnastics and diving. The second group of games are played by 3 or 4 athletes each. The contests are usually races, for example, relay races in running, swimming and skiing. The third group of games are team games, for example, basketball, volleyball and soccer. Winning in the Olympics is considered as a great achievement and a great honour as well.

GUIDED WRITING

I. 1. as 2. While 3. when 4. Soon 5. Though

II. Reference version:

15 January, 20__

Dear Matti,

We're having a Folk Dance Evening next Saturday, at 7 p. m., at the Recreation Hall. We hope you're interested in coming. You are Finnish, maybe you can teach us some of your folk dances. On the other hand, some of our minority nationality students will also show us how they dance. Annette, Hans, Maria, and Pedro are also coming. I'm sure we'll have a good time. We'll be seeing you!

Lingling

COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES

I. 1. outrageous

2. athlete

3. nickname

4. participate

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 5. rugby | 6. enthusiasm | 7. opponent | 8. reputation |
| 9. jersey | 10. intellectual | 11. promising | 12. coach |

II. A. Ever since the modern Olympic Games began in 1896, they've had their critics. Every form of competitive activity attracts trouble. But part of the aim of the Games, when they were first held in Ancient Greece, was to discourage war between states by engaging them in a friendlier kind of competition.

The spirit of competition in the Games does a lot of good, getting people to forget their differences in a communal activity. Any competitor or spectator at the Games or in the Olympic Village will tell you that the atmosphere of friendship there is unforgettable, as if the world were one big family.

These Games are the biggest international gathering of any kind in the world. Not only do they bring sportsmen together, but they unite a world public. Isn't this a sufficient reason for continuing them? As long as the majority wants it, these Games will continue.

B. Association football, also known as soccer, is an 11-a-side team game played on a grass field. At each end of the field is a goal net. The object is to move the ball around the field, with the feet or head, until a player is in a position to put the ball into the net and score a goal. The goalkeeper defends the goal, and he is the only person allowed to touch the ball with his hands while it is in play. The ancient Greeks, Chinese, Egyptians and Romans all played a form of football. In the early 19th century it became an organized game in Britain, and was played in most universities and public schools. In 1863 the Football Association was formed. The first FA Cup final was played in 1872. The first World Cup was organized in Uruguay in 1930. The European Governing body, the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), was formed in 1954, and it controls the major European club competitions.

- III. 1. F (The first modern Olympic Games were held at the end of the 19th century.)
 2. F (Athens is the capital of Greece. The Acropolis is a hill in Athens.)
 3. F (The Parthenon is now in ruins, though people can see from the ruins that the temple used to be perfect in design and proportions.)
 4. T
 5. F (Nick thought the soldiers ought not to have used the temple as a storehouse for ammunition.)
 6. F (Nick felt sad about the death of the great Greek philosopher. But many of Socrates' ideas still live today, and so probably Socrates himself would have been happy to know this.)
 7. F (Nick would stay in Athens for a whole year, so he would be able to see many other places there.)
 8. F (Nick's aunt and uncle lived in Athens, and Nick most probably went there to study.)

附:听力原稿

An American Sightseeing in Athens

One Sunday, Nick Tyler went with his aunt and uncle to see the Acropolis, the famous hill in the city of Athens. On their way they stopped at a large white marble stadium that the Greeks had built in 330 B.C. The Greek nation had rebuilt it in 143 A.D., and then again in 1896 for the first modern