

2001年修订版

新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

配套学习 用书

1

主编: 冯艳荣

顾问: Patricia A. Alston

Language Points

● 语言点

Translation of Text and Passages

● 参考译文

Answers to Exercises

● 练习答案

Tests

● 测试训练题

吉林大学出版社

JILIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

新编大学英语

配套学习用书

1

主 编 冯艳荣

副主编 赵晓书 张科荣

编 委 任志起 苏丽文

顾 问 Patricia A. Alston

吉林大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编大学英语配套学习用书. 1/冯艳荣编. —长春: 吉林大学出版社, 2001. 8
ISBN 7-5601-2556-5

I. 新... II. 冯... III. 英语—高等学校—自学参考资料 IV. H31
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 053294 号

新编大学英语配套学习用书

1

主编 冯艳荣

责任编辑、责任校对: 赵国复

封面设计: 孙 群

吉林大学出版社出版
(长春市解放大路 125 号)

吉林大学出版社发行
长春市东方印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1096 毫米 1/16
印张: 14.125
字数: 246 千字

2001 年 8 月第 1 版
2001 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
印数: 1-5 000 册

ISBN 7-5601-2556-5/H·278

定价: 16.60 元

如发现印装质量问题, 影响阅读, 请与印刷厂联系调换。

联系地址: 长春市凯旋路 23 号

电话: (0431)2938026

前 言

我们几所院校在使用《新编大学英语》(外研社,浙大编)教材的教学实践中,深感有必要编写一套与之配套的学习用书。它既融汇教学第一线教师的教学实践经验,又能针对教学中的问题和难点,有重点地展开教学辅导,并将教学与英语四、六级水平考试有机地结合在一起。在编写的过程中我们坚持以“大学英语教学大纲”为指导,从学生的实际情况出发,努力做到紧扣教材内容,注意其整体的科学性、系统性与实用性的完美统一。配合教材“以学生为中心的的主题教学模式”,提供这套具有创新教育的助学材料。

该书与教材配套,共4册。每册紧跟教材内容,设有12个单元。每单元的内容由四部分组成:一、语言点(Language Points);二、参考译文(Translation of Text and Passages);三、练习答案(Answers to Exercises);四、测试训练题(Tests)。在每册的第12单元后面都附有各单元的课内阅读文章(In Class Reading)的测试答案(Key to Quizzes 1~12)和写作范文三篇(Model Writings 1~3)供读者参考使用,以使读者能在听、说、读、写、译方面有所进步与提高,成功地通过大学英语四级、六级水平考试及其他有关英语考试。

本书由冯艳荣担任主编。参加配套学习用书编写的全体老师均为大学英语教学第一线的授课教师,对大学英语教材有一定的研究,并有丰富的教学经验。同时本书的编写还得到了外籍教师Patricia A. Alston的热情帮助,在此特示谢意。

由于编写工作受时间及编者水平所限,书中会有一些疏漏及错误出现,希望能得到读者的谅解与批评指正,我们将深表谢意。

编 者

2001年8月

Contents

Unit 1	一、语言点 (Language Points)	1
	二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages)	4
	三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises)	7
	四、测试训练题 (Tests)	10
	※ <u>Answers</u>	15
Unit 2	一、语言点 (Language Points)	16
	二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages)	19
	三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises)	23
	四、测试训练题 (Tests)	25
	※ <u>Answers</u>	30
Unit 3	一、语言点 (Language Points)	31
	二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages)	36
	三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises)	40
	四、测试训练题 (Tests)	45
	※ <u>Answers</u>	50
Unit 4	一、语言点 (Language Points)	51
	二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages)	55
	三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises)	58
	四、测试训练题 (Tests)	62
	※ <u>Answers</u>	68
Unit 5	一、语言点 (Language Points)	69
	二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages)	73
	三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises)	77
	四、测试训练题 (Tests)	81
	※ <u>Answers</u>	86
Unit 6	一、语言点 (Language Points)	87
	二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages)	90
	三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises)	94
	四、测试训练题 (Tests)	97
	※ <u>Answers</u>	102

Unit 7	一、语言点 (Language Points)	103
	二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages)	108
	三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises)	111
	四、测试训练题 (Tests)	114
	※ <u>Answers</u>	119
Unit 8	一、语言点 (Language Points)	120
	二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages)	125
	三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises)	129
	四、测试训练题 (Tests)	132
	※ <u>Answers</u>	136
Unit 9	一、语言点 (Language Points)	137
	二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages)	142
	三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises)	145
	四、测试训练题 (Tests)	149
	※ <u>Answers</u>	154
Unit 10	一、语言点 (Language Points)	155
	二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages)	160
	三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises)	163
	四、测试训练题 (Tests)	167
	※ <u>Answers</u>	172
Unit 11	一、语言点 (Language Points)	173
	二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages)	179
	三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises)	182
	四、测试训练题 (Tests)	186
	※ <u>Answers</u>	191
Unit 12	一、语言点 (Language Points)	192
	二、参考译文 (Translation of Text and Passages)	197
	三、练习答案 (Answers to Exercises)	200
	四、测试训练题 (Tests)	204
	※ <u>Answers</u>	209
	附: Key to Quizzes 1~12	210
	写作范文 (Model Writings) 1~3	219

Unit 1

love

A Good Heart to Lean On

一、语言点 (Language Points)

1. A good heart to lean on: a kind and warm heart to depend on
to lean on: to be dependent on; to rely on; to count on 依靠; 依赖
—I have to lean on the president for support.
—The patient will have to lean on a crutch for walking.
2. I was embarrassed to be seen with my father. : I felt ashamed when others saw me together with my father.
to embarrass: (常用被动语态) (to make a person) feel ashamed, awkward or socially uncomfortable 使人窘迫; 使人困惑; 使人难堪
—It embarrasses many people to walk into a room full of strangers.
—She was embarrassed when they asked her job.
3. ...when we would walk together, his hand on my arm for balance, people would stare: ...when we walked together, he would put his hand on my arm for balance, and that would make people stare at us.
“his hand on my arm”其构成形式是: 名词 + 介词词组
—The teacher walked into the classroom, a book in his hand.
—The little boy, a school bag on his back, went out for school.
4. If he ever noticed or was bothered, he never let on. : He never let me know whether he noticed my embarrassment or not, or whether he was troubled by this knowledge or not.
to bother: to give trouble to; to worry; to disturb; to take trouble (to do something); to be concerned with
—I'm busy; don't bother me.
—That's what bothers me most.
—Don't bother with it (or about it).
to let on: to reveal a secret; to pretend or suggest; to tell a secret 泄漏秘密
—Don't let on that you know his secret.
—He let on that she had already told him the news.
5. You set the pace. : You fix the speed for me to follow.
to set the pace: to fix the speed for others to follow 定步速; 定速度
—The fastest runner set the pace and the others followed.

—Don't let the slow learner set the pace for the class, otherwise those intelligent students will get bored.

6. I will try to adjust to you. : I will try to change my pace and walk at the same speed as yours.
to adjust to; to make suitable (to need or purpose, or to a particular job or new conditions) 使适应; 使适合

—It took a few months for the freshmen to adjust to college life.

—She has adjusted to the American way of life.

7. He went to work sick, and despite nasty weather. : Even when he was sick and when the weather was bad, he would still go to work.

sick (adj.) 是补足语, 在这里强调主语的状态, 如:

—The sun set red.

—The stocking hung there limp.

8. Once there, he would cling to the handrail until he reached the power steps that the warmer tunnel air kept ice-free. : As soon as he got to the subway entrance, he would hold the handrail tightly and moved inch by inch to the place where there was no ice due to the warmer air in the tunnel.

to cling to; to hold tightly; to stick firmly; to refuse to let go 紧紧抓住; 牢牢地粘住; 不放开

—She clung to her few remaining possessions.

—Some people are still clinging to old ideas.

ice-free 是合成形容词, “不结冰的”, 类似的词还有:

a duty-free shop (免税商店)

rent-free (免租金的)

a salt-free diet (无盐的饮食)

a trouble-free journey (无忧无虑的旅行)

a tax-free gift (免税礼品)

sugar-free bread (无糖面包)

an interest-free loan (无息贷款)

9. When I think of it now, I marvel at how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress. : When I consider this matter now, I am amazed at how much courage it must have taken for an adult to accept this insulting or humiliating treatment and pressure.

to marvel at: to feel wonder / to feel great surprise at 惊叹; 惊异

—I marveled at the child's bravery.

—My parents marveled at my success.

to subject to: to expose to or to make liable to; to cause sb. / sth. to experience or undergo sth. 使遭受; 使经历

—They were subjected to great suffering.

他们经受了极大的痛苦。

—John subjected himself to criticism for his stupid mistakes.

约翰因犯了愚蠢的错误而受到批评。

10. He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able. : He never told others that he was a man who deserved sympathy and that he was jealous of the more fortunate or able people.

nor: (adv.) 也不, nor did he ... 是由 nor 引导的倒装句, 一般来说, 否定词放在句首的句子都要主谓倒装。

—John didn't like pop music. Nor did I.

—I didn't expect my children to be rude, nor did I expect them to disobey.

11. ...and if he found one, the owner was good enough for him. : If he found a "good heart", the person whom he thought possessed it is the owner/he considered the owner to be a good person. Though the owner of the "good heart" may have faults, he overlooks them.

当 enough 修饰形容词和副词的时候, 要放在形容词和副词的后面; 而它修饰名词时, 则要放在名词的前面, 如:

—David is old enough to go to school.

—You do well enough in school, but you probably think you will never be a top student.

—I have enough time to complete my normal reading.

—I know she really loves me, and that's good enough for me.

12. Now that I am older, I believe that is a proper standard by which to judge people, even though I still don't know precisely what a "good heart" is. But I know the times I don't have one myself. : Since I am getting on in years, I think a "good heart" is an appropriate criterion that we can use to judge people, even though I still don't know exactly what is a "good heart". But I know the occasions when I am unkind to others, I don't treat others kindly. (But I am conscious of it whenever I fail to be kind to others.)

now that (conj.) because something has happened 由于; 既然

—Now that John's arrived, we can begin.

—Now that you mention it, I do remember the accident.

the times: the particular occasions 时候; 时刻 I don't have one myself 是 times 的定语从句, 省略了关系副词 when。

13. "I'll fight anyone who will sit down with me!" : "Is there anyone who wants to sit down and fight with me? I'd like to fight with him."

14. But the next day people kidded him by saying it was the first time any fighter was urged to take a dive even before the bout began. : But the next day, people teased him and said to him jokingly that it was the first time that a fighter was asked to pretend to be knocked out.

take a dive: an American slang (美国俚语), 意为 (拳击中) 假装被击倒. This phrase comes from professional boxing. When one boxer is paid (in secret) by gamblers to lose, so the gamblers can win their bets. In other words, the match has been "fixed". (被不正当的手段操纵).

15. "...and I could have done this, too, if things had been different." : "If I had not been crippled, I would have done as well as my son."

if things had been different 是虚拟语气, 意思是: 如果情况不是这样的话, 即: 如果我的腿不瘸的话。

16. He had been gone many years now. : He has been dead for years.

had been gone: this phrase is a euphemism which means "had been dead". 谈论死亡的委婉语 还有: kick the bucket, pass to the other side, snuff it, 和 pass away 等。

17. At such times I put my hand on his arm to regain my balance. : On these kinds of occasions I

will take hold of his arm and try to get back my balance. Or: On such occasions I will think of his outlook on life and thus balance myself mentally. Indeed, he has set a good example for me. I will try to learn from him and always keep a good heart within me. 在此作者借用前文中描述父亲的动作和语言的文字,表达自己的感受和得到的启迪,他要从父亲身上汲取精神力量,学父亲的样子保持一颗善良之心,从而获得精神上的平衡。

二、参考译文(Translation of Text and Passages)

课内阅读译文

依傍一颗善良的心

那时我没有意识到是父亲帮我保持平衡。

当我渐渐长大时,我因别人见我和父亲走在一起而感窘迫。他身材矮小,腿瘸得厉害。我们一起走路时,他要用手扶住我的胳膊才能保持平衡,这时人们往往会盯着我们看,对这种不情愿得到的注意,我感到羞愧。假如说父亲曾注意到我的表情或为此烦恼过,可他却从未表露出来。

要协调我们的步伐是困难的——他的脚步一瘸一拐,我的又太急躁——因此,我们走路时言语不多。但在我们动身时,他总是说:“你定速度,我想法跟上你。”

我们通常是步行于家与地铁之间,这是他上班须走的路程。他无论是生病还是遇上坏天气都要去上班。他几乎没旷过一天工。即使别人不能来上班,他也要及时赶到办公室。对他来说,这是一种骄傲。

当冰雪覆盖大地时,哪怕有人帮助,他也无法走路,这时,我和姐妹们就让他坐在小孩用的雪橇上,拖着他穿过纽约布鲁克林的街道,直到地铁入口处。一到那里,他就紧紧抓住扶手一直走到地铁下面因温暖的空气而不结冰的台阶。在曼哈顿,地铁站就是我父亲办公大楼的地下室。因此在他回家的路上,我们去布鲁克林接他之前,他根本不必走出室外。

对一个成年男人来说,让自己承受这样的屈辱和压力需要多少勇气啊!现在每当我想到这一点时,我都会由衷地赞叹。我赞叹他是如何做到这一点的——没有悲伤,没有怨言。

他从不认为自己是受人同情的对象。对那些比他幸运或能干的人,他从不表示嫉妒。他在别人身上寻找的是一颗“善良的心”。倘若他寻找到,那么其拥有者对他来说便是了不起的善人了。

随着年龄的增长,虽然我对什么是善心了解的还不够精确,但我相信那是一种用来衡量人的恰当的标准。然而,我知道我什么时候没有善心。

虽然有许多活动我父亲没法参加,但他仍然设法以某种方式参与。当本地的一支棒球队缺经理时,是我父亲使它维持下来,他是一个很在行的棒球迷,经常带着我去 Ebbets 球场去观看 Brooklyn Dodgers 队打球。他喜欢参加舞会和聚会,在那里即便只是坐在一旁观看,他也很开心。

有一次我永远无法忘记,在一次沙滩聚会上,爆发了一场殴斗,所有的人都你推我操,拳打脚踢。我父亲不甘心坐地旁观,可在松软的沙滩上他又不能独自地站起来,只好沮丧地开始大叫起来,“谁坐到我这来,我就揍他!谁坐到我这来,我就揍他!”

没有人坐过来,但第二天人们取笑他说,拳击还没开始,对手就倒下认输了,这还是第一次。

我现在才知道,他是通过分享我,他惟一的儿子的感受而间接参与某些活动的。当我踢球(很糟糕)时,他也“踢”。当我加入海军的时候,他也“加入”。当我休假完毕回到家时,他一定要我去看看他的办公室。在介绍我时,他真想说,“这是我的儿子,但也是我,如果情况不同的话,我也能做这些。”这些话他从没说出来。

现在我父亲去世许多年了,但我还是常常想念他。我不知道是否他曾经觉察到我不愿意被别人看见我和他一起走路。如果他觉察到了的话,我很内疚没有告诉他我是多么难过,多么可耻,多么后悔。每当我为琐事发牢骚时,每当我嫉妒别人的好运时,每当我缺乏善心时,我都会想起他。在这种时候,我就把手放在他的胳膊上来重新获得平衡,然后说,“你定速度,我会想办法跟上你。”

课后阅读译文(一)

献给凯特的吻

作为晚班护理员,每天下午上班时我都会走过敬老院的大厅,在每个房间门口停下来聊一聊,看一看。常常,凯特和克里斯两人腿上放着大大的相片剪贴簿,眼望着照片,追忆往事。凯特自豪地向我展示他们昔日的照片:克里斯——高高的个子,金黄色的头发,英俊潇洒;凯特,漂亮可爱,乌黑的秀发,笑容满面。一对年轻的情侣微笑着走过流逝的岁月。坐在那儿,让阳光洒在他们白发苍苍的头上,洒在他们由于时间的推移而布满皱纹的脸上;看着永远保留在剪贴簿上的照片,美好往事浮上心头,脸上荡漾着幸福的笑容。此时,他们显得多么快乐啊!

年轻人对爱情了解得太少,我想。认为只有他们才享有如此珍贵之物真是荒谬。老年人懂得爱情的真谛,年轻人只能猜测。

凯特和克里斯总在一起,无论在餐厅、休息室,还是沿着长廊和草坪散步,他们总是手拉着手。当我们工作人员吃晚饭时,有时会看见凯特和克里斯慢慢走过餐厅大门。这时话题就会转向讨论这对夫妇的挚爱与忠贞以及他们一方去世后另一方将会怎样。我们知道克里斯很坚强,凯特依靠着他。

如果克里斯先走一步,凯特的生活会怎样呢?我们经常想。

跟往常一样,睡觉前当我把晚上吃的药拿给凯特时,她都会坐在椅子上,穿着睡衣和拖鞋,等着我来。我和克里斯看着凯特吃下药,然后克里斯小心翼翼地把凯特从椅子上搀扶到床上,给她瘦弱的身子盖上被,掖好被缘。

看到这种爱的举动,我千万次地想,老天哪,为什么敬老院不为老年夫妇准备双人床呢?他们一生都是在同床共眠,可是到了敬老院他们却只好睡在单人床上。一夜的光景就剥夺了他们一生的快慰。

当我看到克里斯走过去伸手关上悬挂在凯特床上面的电灯时,我想这种决策是多么愚蠢啊!关灯后克里斯温柔地弯下腰,两人轻轻亲吻。克里斯拍拍她的面颊,两人会心地笑了。他拉起她床边的横档,只是在这时他才能转身去吃自己的药。尽管他们的床位分隔在房间的两头,但当我走进大厅时,能听到克里斯说:“晚安,凯特,”以及她回答的声音“晚安,克里斯。”

我有两天没上班了。可是当我回来时,听到的第一个消息是,“克里斯昨天早晨去世了。”

“怎么去世的?”

“心脏病,突然发作。”

“凯特怎么样?”

“境况极糟。”

我走进凯特的房间。她坐在椅子上,手放在腿上,一动不动地凝视着。我握住她的手说:

“凯特,我是菲莉斯。”

她的眼睛一动不动,只是凝视着,我用手托住她的下巴,慢慢转过她的头,让她看着我。

“凯特,我刚刚得知克里斯的事。我很难过。”

一听到“克里斯”这个词,她的眼睛恢复了生机。她茫然地望着我,好像很纳闷我怎么会突然出现在这儿。“凯特是我,菲莉斯。对克里斯的去世我非常难过。”

她认出了我,满脸弥漫着悲伤。泪水涌出,顺着脸颊流淌。“克里斯走了。”她低声说。

“我知道,”我说,“我知道。”

有段时间,我们无微不至地护理着凯特。饭菜送到她的房间,处处给予特别照顾,然后帮她适应敬老院原先的作息安排。常常,当我走过她的房间时,都会看见凯特坐在椅子上,腿上放着剪贴簿,悲伤地凝望着克里斯的照片。

晚上睡觉是凯特最难熬的时候。尽管已允许她从自己的床铺搬到克里斯的床上,尽管工作人员一边给她掖好被子,一边与她聊天说笑来打发长夜,凯特仍旧沉默不语,孤独伤心。给她盖好被子一小时后,当我经过她的房间时,发现她还未入睡,睁大眼睛凝视着天花板。

几周过去后,她晚上依然不能入眠。她似乎非常焦躁不安,感到无依无靠。为什么呢?我纳闷。为什么她在晚上要比其他时间显得更加焦躁和感到无助呢?

于是,一天晚上我走进她的房间,结果发现她还醒着。我冲动地说,“凯特,你是不是还想着你们晚安亲吻?”我俯下身,吻了吻她布满皱纹的脸颊。

好像是我开启了她感情的闸门。泪水顺着她的脸颊淌下来;她紧紧地抓住我的手。“克里斯总是吻我道晚安,”她哭着说道。“我知道,”我低声说。

“我非常想念他,这么些年他一直都是吻我道晚安。”当我给她揩泪时,她停了下来。“没有他的吻我似乎就是无法入睡。”

她抬头望着我,眼里充满泪水。“噢,谢谢你给我的吻”。

一丝微笑浮在她嘴角。“你知道”,她悄悄说,“克里斯过去总是给我唱一首歌。”

“是吗!”

“是的”,——她点了点白发苍苍的头——“我晚上一躺在这儿,就想着这首歌。”

“这首歌怎么唱的?”

凯特微笑着,拉着我的手,清了清嗓子,然后轻轻唱起来。嗓音虽因年老而低沉,却仍然悦耳动听。

“亲亲我吧,亲爱的,让咱们就此分离。

当我年老无梦时,

那吻会永驻我心底”。

课后阅读译文(二)

受益于宠物

前不久,许多美国报纸都刊载了一篇短文,题目是:“你能从你的狗那里学到的东西。”这篇短文列举了宠物狗常做的七件事情,这些事情如果宠物主人去做也会受益。它们是:1)当你所爱的人回家时,跑上去迎接他。2)吃东西时,心情要舒畅。3)天热时,多喝水。4)白天要打上几个盹。5)别去咬人,只是狺狺的吼叫几声。6)当你急切地想得到某件东西时,掘地三尺也要将它找出来。7)无条件地奉献爱心。

有许多人乐于坚持己见,他们认为只有人类才能感到受到爱的情感。然而有许多人,通常是宠物的主人,感到不只是他们热爱宠物,而且宠物也以爱回报他们。这仅仅是一种,却是很

重要的一种,拥有宠物的好处。我们每个人都想拥有健康。报刊杂志上有成千上万篇文章对人们如果想改善健康应做些什么提出了各种忠告。通常这些忠告包括下列建议:吃应适量,多运动,摄取维他命及饲养宠物。为什么要饲养宠物呢?因为越来越多的研究表明拥有宠物的人比没有宠物的人无论在身体上或心理上都更加健康。现在美国有一半以上的家庭饲养动物作伴。其中包括51 000 000只狗,56 000 000只猫,45 000 000只鸟以及其他动物。

除了显而易见的特点,如机灵可爱,观赏起来饶有风趣,逗人开心外,宠物还为我们做些意想不到的事情。如果你现在拥有或曾经拥有过宠物,不管你长相如何,穿着如何,或正在做什么,你都会知道有个人在家里等着你是多么的温馨。宠物的爱是无条件的,它们不需要华丽的言谈,一句简单的“好孩子”,以及拍拍头或挠挠下巴对它们来说就足够了。它们会找到办法让你明白它们感激你的赞美。其方式或是摇摇尾巴,蹭蹭你的身子,满足地呜呜叫上几声,或只是满目深情地望着你。

拥有宠物的人经常说它们是多么好的伙伴以及和它们在一起多么快活。宠物专家和研究者还确定了许多别的拥有宠物和与宠物交流的好处。除目前为止已经提到的好处外,宠物还能缓解紧张情绪和焦虑,有助于身心的放松,提供安全感以及有助于使人从烦恼中解脱出来。一项医学研究表明,当人们抚摸宠物时,他们的血压会降低。

宠物已越来越多地用来为老年人和那些患有老年早期痴呆症及身体残疾的病人进入治疗。亚利桑那州图森市的一位女士与敬老院的许多老人共同分享她可爱的小狗。她每星期至少一次或两次带小狗到敬老院去让老人们抱一抱,拍一拍。她们急切地盼着小狗的到来,总是询问她和小狗何时再来。她只是千百个与孤寡老人分享宠物的人之一。当然,还有数不清的故事讲述的是驯化狗来帮助盲、聋或束缚在轮椅中的人,常常使他们能独立生活,否则这是不可能的。这些人与他们的四足朋友(宠物)之间的爱是感人肺腑的。甚至给小狗梳梳毛或拍拍它的头也是非同小可的生理疗法。我们每个人都知道散步是有好处的,而散步也正是狗所需要的。

詹姆斯·赫里奥特,英格兰一位乡村兽医,是讲英语的国家中非常受人欢迎的作家。他写过许多关于主人及其宠物的书和故事。他的许多故事不仅讲述了主人与其宠物相互受益,而且还讲述了他们之间的真爱。他作为一名作家声名大噪的部分原因,是宠物爱好者喜爱读有关别的宠物爱好者的事并把自己与他们等同起来。

三、练习答案(Answers to Exercises)

Part Two Listening-Centered Activities

Listening I

Exercise 1

- 1) Michael.
- 2) He wanted to invite Susan to a new disco.
- 3) She thought it was terrific.
- 4) At her house.
- 5) At 7 Saturday night.

Listening II

Exercise 1

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1. older | 2. bring | 3. start | 4. meaning | 5. time | 6. fine |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|---------|---------|

7. special 8. soul 9. hand 10. last 11. hours 12. say

Listening II

Exercise 1

1. kind 2. gold 3. heartless 4. love 5. songs 6. says
7. touch 8. lifetime 9. gone 10. happens 11. feelings 12. speed

Exercise 2

lovely, affection, break one's heart, warm-hearted,
lover, half-hearted, sweetheart, lovable, ……

Tapescripts (听音材料)

Listening I

Susan: Hello.

Michael: Hi, Susan. It's me, Michael.

Susan: Oh, hi, Michael. How are you doing?

Michael: Oh, not bad. Say, are you doing anything Saturday night?

Susan: No, nothing special. Why?

Michael: Well, do you feel like going to that new disco?

Susan: Oh, that's a terrific idea.

Michael: Great. What about having a pizza first?

Susan: Sure, why not? Where do you want to meet?

Michael: Why don't I pick you up at your house?

Susan: OK. What time?

Michael: Is seven o'clock OK?

Susan: Fine, Well. See you at seven.

Michael: Right. So long for now.

Susan: Bye. (86 words)

Listening II

Love Story

Where do I begin to tell the story of how great love can be,

The sweet love story that is older than the sea?

The simple truth about the love she brings to me.

Where do I start?

With her first hello, she gave a meaning to this empty world of mine.

There's never been another love another time.

She came into my life and made the living fine.

She fills my heart, she fills my heart,

With very special things, with angel's songs, with wild imaginings.

She fills my soul with so much love,

That anywhere I go, I'm never lonely, with her along,

Who could be lonely?

I reach for her hand, it's always there.

How long does it last?
 Can love be measured by the hours in a day,
 I have no answers now but this much I can say,
 I know I need her till the stars fade away,
 And she'll be there, and she'll be there. (161 words)

Listening III

Traditionally the heart is the part of the body where emotions come from. If you are a warm-hearted person, for example, you are kind and thoughtful towards others. If you have a heart of gold, you are a very generous person. But if you are heartless, you are cruel and unfeeling.

Of all the emotions, it is love that is the most associated with the heart. In love songs, all over the world, love almost always goes together with the heart. As the song from Titanic says: "You are here in my heart and my heart will go on and on. Love can touch us one time and last for a lifetime, and never let go till we're gone."

Perhaps the role of the heart in love comes from what happens to it when you feel really attracted to someone. The strong feelings of attraction make your breathing speed up and your heart beat faster. (155 words)

Reading-Centered Activities

IV . Post-Reading

Reading Comprehension

1. Understanding the Structure

Para. 1~4 c Para. 5~7 a Para. 8~11 b Para. 12~13 d

2. 1) They would stare at them.

2) He felt embarrassed (or ashamed).

3) He never let on.

4) He usually walked there with the help of his son.

5) He was pulled on a child's sleigh to the subway station.

6) He liked baseball, dances, and parties.

7) He asked them to sit down and fight with him.

8) He was proud of his son.

9) He missed him very much and was sorry for what he had thought about him.

10) He learned to have a good heart from his father.

3. 1) C 2) A 3) C 4) B 5) D 6) A 7) B 8) C 9) D 10) A

4. Reference Words

1) the difficulty in coordinating the steps

2) whether a person has a good heart

3) a good heart

4) the baseball team

5) sat down to fight

6) what the son has achieved, i.e. serving in the Navy

7) sensed

8)the reluctance to walk with him

Vocabulary

1. 1)urged 2)halted 3)bother 4)embarrassed 5)adjusted 6)complain
7)kid 8)engage 9)subject 10)saw to it that 11)coordinate 12)participate

2. Word-Building

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| patient—patience | enter—entrance | | | |
| bitter—bitterness | complain—complaint | | | |
| fortunate—fortune | envy—envious | | | |
| knowledge—knowledgeable | memory—memorable | | | |
| reluctance—reluctant | frustrate—frustration | | | |
| 1) bitter | 2) fortunate | 3) patience | 4) memorable | 5) reluctant |
| 6) entrance | 7) complaints | 8) envious | 9) knowledgeable | 10) frustration |

Translation

1. He walks slowly because of something wrong with his leg.
2. He came to the meeting despite his serious illness.
3. He saw to it that the same mistake wouldn't happen again.
4. Now that they've got to know each other better, they get along just fine.
5. Then I found myself surrounded by half a dozen boys.
6. On this happy occasion I give you my best wishes.

Part Four Further Development

3. What Is Romantic Love?

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|---------|
| 1)causes | 2)offers | 3)to | 4)not | 5)tell | 6)calls |
| 7)attracted | 8)discovers | 9)weak | 10)disappointed | 11)distance | 12)out |

四、测试训练题 (Tests)

I. Vocabulary and structure

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. Young people chose her as their _____ singer.
A. favourite B. preferred C. preferable D. fortunate
2. John tried to swim across the river, and he succeeded on his fifth _____.
A. display B. process C. attempt D. trial
3. If better work gets higher pay, the workers will have greater _____ to produce.
A. incentive B. reception C. intention D. intelligence
4. Eventually, they gave up the idea to build a library because of _____ high cost it would involve.
A. expensively B. extensively C. excessively D. efficiently
5. Without so many _____, I would concentrate myself on the term paper.
A. directions B. discoveries C. distractions D. destructions

6. The enemy were defeated, so they had to _____ hastily to where they came from.
A. restore B. report C. retreat D. remain
7. John would be a good actor because he has great acting _____.
A. potential B. promotion C. possibility D. privilege
8. Being poor is no _____ while being dishonest certainly is.
A. regret B. disgrace C. respect D. dignity
9. When you read a book in a hurry, you can _____ some less important details.
A. pass B. skid C. skip D. skin
10. He used to have a _____ of stamp-collection, but he has given it up.
A. tradition B. hobby C. custom D. like
11. She _____ him from doing that dangerous job.
A. advised B. dissuaged C. convinced D. overcame
12. She will refuse to take part in the party, _____ the case.
A. as may well be B. as well may be
C. as well is D. as well as may be
13. They finish the work, and _____ in only a few hours.
A. that B. what C. which D. it
14. He is a painter or _____, I'm not sure.
A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything
15. You were late again for class this morning. You'd better _____ on time.
A. start being B. to start being C. started being D. start to be

II. Short answer questions

Directions: Questions 16 ~ 20 are based on the following passage. Answer the questions in the fewest possible words(not exceeding 10 words).

For some time now, nobody seems to have a solution for inflation(通货膨胀). Not one that is satisfactory to everybody. But during the administration(任期) of President Ford he offered one on national television. He used the phrase: "to bite the bullet(子弹)." The words were not new, but they spread across the country.

Mr. Ford called on Americans "to bite the bullet" and make personal sacrifices. This he said, would help to halt inflation.

He urged them to eat less, use less gasoline, to spend less and save more. He appealed to them to do whatever was necessary to fight inflation, no matter how unpleasant.

Such is the meaning of "to bite the bullet"—to do something quickly, with no further delay, no matter how painful the action may be.

But what does biting the bullet have to do with all this? A reasonable question. This is the explanation: As we all know, people in great pain sometimes tighten their fists, or clench(咬紧) their teeth, or bite down hard on a finger. It seems to ease their pain. Years ago, on the battlefield, one did not find pain-killing(止痛的) drugs. And it is said that during emergency operations, soldiers would bite a bullet, to ease their suffering.

This old phrase came back to life in the 1960's. Former President Nixon used it in 1968. He