

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

# 新视野 大学英语

王新 曹琳/主编

## 课堂辅导

NEW HORIZON  
COLLEGE ENGLISH

读写教程

第三册

本书配有  
魔力单词卡



大连理工大学出版社

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高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

# 新视野大学英语 — 课堂辅导

读写教程 (第三册)

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# 前 言

《新视野大学英语》是外语教学与研究出版社根据教育部“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划而开发的一套全新的大学英语教材。该套教材同步提供课本(Textbook)、光盘(CD-Rom)与网络课程(Online course)。它结束了传统的以课本为中心的教学模式,为广大英语学习者多元化、全方位地提供了理想的学习内容和学习手段。

为帮助广大学习者尽快熟悉适应该套教材并学有所得,我们精心创意并以严谨的态度编写了这套《新视野大学英语——课堂辅导》。我们的宗旨是致力于帮助学习者提高《大学英语教学大纲》所要求的“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。大学英语教学应帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础,掌握良好的语言学习方法,提高文化素养,以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。”(《大学英语教学大纲·大学英语教学目的 1999》)。

比照市场上各类大学英语辅导教材,《课堂辅导》有以下特点:

## 1. 以学习者为中心

《课堂辅导》在设计、编写和制作过程中,十分注意把认知学习理论揉合于教学实践,以学生的认知性学习过程为主要模块,注意研究学生获得、保持和运用英语知识的过程。

同时《课堂辅导》把“语篇分析理论”纳入编写框架,首次突破了以词或句型为中心的助学分析,按课文中难词难句的出现先后顺序进行讲解,使学习者一目了然,从容有序地进行学习。

## 2. 以培养学习者语言能力为目的

在中国高等教育日新月异的形势下,越来越多英语基础薄弱者迈进了大学校门,他们极度渴望能得到名师名家的点拨以迅速弥补以往在学习上的欠账,从而在大学英语学习中一日千里。为此我们在“课文难句、考点词汇解析”这个栏目的语言点讲解中,精心设计了“搭配”,“超链接”等内容,以便使学习者在学习中能融汇贯通、触类旁通并在短期内充实和完善基础英语。

## 3. 兼顾测试

测试是教学的重要检测和验收手段。在《课堂辅导》中,我们以培养学习者的英语能力为主线,引导学习者在教材学习上多下功夫。同时,为配合全国大学英语四、六级考试,我们提供了“四、六级历届真题点解”,旨在指导有条件的学习者根据学习情况,选择某一个或某几个经典题型作为测试内容,考察自己的习得情况,并为将来参加大学英语四、六级考试扫清障碍。

可以说,有《课堂辅导》在手,学习《新视野大学英语》无忧!

编 者

2003年7月

# 编写及使用说明

《课堂辅导》——读写教程(第三册)每个单元均由2大模块6个栏目构成。现分别对阅读和使用加以说明:

## Part A 全真课堂

### ► 课文内容提要(Abstract of Text)

根据每单元 Section A 和 Section B 课文进行总结归纳,采用中英文交叉,但不一定是一一对照让学习者对将要学习的内容先有个大致的了解。

### ► 课文文化背景(Background Information)

内容均围绕本单元主题,篇幅在200词左右,英文为主,轻松自然地点出主题,学习者可作为预习热身之用。

### ► 课文难句、考点词汇解析(Focus on Text)

针对每单元 Section A 和 Section B 课文中的难点按照其在文中出现的先后顺序进行深入浅出的讲解,进而充分全面地掌握课文内容。

### ► 课文参考译文(Text Translation)

给出 Section A、Section B 和 Section C 三篇课文的汉语译文,旨在帮助学习者体味英汉两种语言的差异和互补之处,更好地领略英文的美妙。

### ► 教材练习答案与讲解(Key to Exercises)

为学习者提供了每个单元后习题的准确而又详细的答案,供其参考。

## Part B 测试平台

### ► 四、六级历年真题点解(Test Yourself)

这是《课堂辅导》编者在多年的大学英语教学及测试实践中,把历年大学英语四、六级考试中的真题加以归纳整理,在每个单元中每次以20个经典考题来测验那些不满足于课本学习、想要尽快提高自己语言能力和考试能力的学习者,并在考题后加以简单评析,使被测试者知晓自己的实际水平。

《课堂辅导》是从事大学英语教学多年的中青年骨干教师以学生为中心精心编写的一套教学辅导手册,我们衷心希望它确实能对广大学习者在学习《新视野大学英语》这套优秀教材的过程中起到助学导航的作用,其中的谬误、不妥之处恳请广大教师和学生指正。

编者

2003年7月

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“新视野”魔力单词速记卡



## Part A 全真课堂

### 一、课文内容提要 (Abstract of Text)

#### • Section A

Mr. Anthony Williams, deputy director of finance in Scotland Yard, poured 5 million pounds of his stolen money into a small village and gave jobs to 43 people there. At first, a few villagers suspected this soft-spoken, wealthy noble who said that he inherited a large sum of money from his rich uncle and was willing to inject much of his money into this beautifully viewed village. But no one has possibly guessed that the so-called "Lord Williams" was nothing but a government employee living out a fantasy that he was a Scottish noble. According to the court, Mr. Williams stole more than 8 million pounds over eight years, most of which came from a secret fund that had been placed under his sole authority. Mr. Williams said that he went from the need to pay off a few debts to what can only be described as greed after he discovered the huge amount of money.

安东尼·威廉斯先生是苏格兰场的一名财务部副主管。他将盗来的赃款中的 500 万英镑注入一个小村庄,为 43 人提供了就业机会。起初,少数几个村民对这位说话和气的有钱贵族产生了怀疑。威廉斯说他从一个有钱的叔叔那里继承了一大笔遗产,并十分愿意将许多钱投入这个风景优美的村庄。但是,谁也没有料到这个事实:这个所谓的“威廉斯勋爵”只不过是一名幻想自己是位苏格兰贵族的政府公务员。依据法庭调查,威廉斯八年中共窃取了 800 多万英镑。其中大部分钱来自一项由他单独管辖的秘密基金。威廉斯先生说发现这笔钱后,起初他是需要用它来还一些债务,后来的行为就只能用“贪婪”二字来解释。

#### • Section B

At first, Charles was disappointed because Albert was far from the descriptions of any secret agent described in mysterious novels. He was fat and never lost his American accent he had brought to Paris twenty years ago. Later that night, when Charles followed Albert back to his room, he had his first thrill of the day. Max, a slender and fox-looking man, with a gun in his hand, ordered Albert to give him a very important report which might affect the course of history in the near future. At last, the calm-minded Albert defeated Max in an intelligent way.

起初,查尔斯很失望,因为艾伯特与惊险小说中描述的密探大相径庭。他很胖,从来没有完全改掉他 20 年前来到巴黎时的美国口音。那天晚上,当查尔斯跟随艾伯特回到他的房间时,感到了当天的第一次惊悸。迈克思,一个长相似狐狸的瘦男人,手拿一把枪,命令艾伯特将那个在不久的将来可能会影响到历史进程的报告交给他。最后,头脑冷静的艾伯特以聪明的方式打败了迈克思。

## 二、课文文化背景 (Background Information)

### Scotland Yard (Headquarters of London Metropolitan Police)

#### 苏格兰场 (伦敦警察总署)

As London expanded during the 18th and 19th centuries the whole question of maintaining law and order had become a matter of public concern. It was not until 1828 when Sir Robert Peel set up his committee that the findings paved the way for his police Bill, which led to the setting up of an organized police service in London. By 1839 all the separate police establishments had been absorbed by the Metropolitan Police Force. The City of London Police, which was set up in 1839, remains an independent force to this day.

The task of organizing and designing the "New Police" was placed in the hands of Colonel Charles Rowan and Richard Mayne (later Sir Richard Mayne). These two Commissioners occupied a private house at 4, Whitehall Place, the back of which opened on to a courtyard. The back premises of 4, Whitehall Place were used as a police station. It was this address that led to the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police being known as Scotland Yard. The exact origin of the name is not clear. These headquarters were removed in 1890 to premises on the Victoria Embankment designed by Richard Norman Shaw and became known as "New Scotland Yard". In 1967, because of the need for a larger and more modern headquarters, a further move took place to the present site at Broadway, S. W. 1, which is also known as "New Scotland Yard".

## 三、课文难句、考点词汇解析 (Focus on Text)

### • Section A

1. 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*. (Para. 1) 苏格兰托明陶尔——周六晚,在“牢骚酒吧”,村民们依旧乐意向“威廉斯勋爵”祝酒,尽管这个头衔现在只能引来阵阵笑声。

*raise a glass to*

express good wishes to 向……祝贺;为……干杯 ▲ I propose that we raise a glass to our honoured guest. 我提议我们举杯向尊贵的客人致敬。

*prompt*

v. be the cause of 引起;促使 ▲ The man confessed that poverty prompted him to steal. 这个男子承认是贫穷促使他偷窃的。

a. acting or done quickly or at the right time 敏捷的;迅速的 ▲ This mechanic is always prompt in his duties. 这个机修工人做工作一向是迅速爽快的。

【构词】~ly ad. ~ness n.

2. And there are others who say their *suspensions were aroused over time*,... (Para. 3) 还有一些人说,他们对安东尼·威廉斯先生一直就有些怀疑,……

*suspicion*

n. an act of suspecting or the state of being suspected 怀疑;疑心 ▲ I noticed a suspicion of anger in his reply. 我注意到在他的答复中有点愤怒的情绪。

【构词】suspect v. suspicious a.

【搭配】a~of 一点儿 above/beyond~ 无可怀疑的 be looked upon with~ 被人怀疑 have a~ of/that 怀疑…… on~of 因……受到嫌疑 under~ 被怀疑 without a~of 毫无嫌疑

arouse

v. make active 激起 ▲The odd sight aroused our curiosity. 奇怪的景象激起我们的好奇。

### 3. ... Mr. Williams, who appeared on weekends turned out in fine suits, ... (Para. 3)

……55岁的威廉斯先生总是西装革履地在周末出现,……

turn out

1) dress (someone or oneself) well 打扮得好 ▲The lady always looks well turned out. 这位女士总是看上去漂漂亮亮的。

2) produce 生产 ▲We are to turn out 100,000 586 computers next year to meet the market requirements. 我们计划明年生产十万台 586 计算机以满足市场需要。

3) prove to be/that; come to be known that 结果是; 竟然 ▲Things turned out to be exactly as the professor had foreseen. 事情正如教授所预见的那样。

4) be present at an event; appear; assemble or attend 在场; 露面; 出席 ▲A vast crowd turned out to watch the match. 成群的观众到场观看比赛。

【超链接】与 turn 相关的搭配还有: turn down 减弱, 降低; 拒绝 turn in 上交 turn on (= turn upon) 打开; 袭击 turn over 翻身; 翻转 turn to 向……求助 turn up 找到; 把声音开大

### 4. ... providing such a large injection of cash into the village that he single-handedly brought the community back to life. (Para. 3) ... 给小村注入大量现金, 独自一人便使这个小村庄的经济起死回生。

【注释】这句话中的 providing such a large injection of cash... 为动词的现在分词做伴随状语。

injection

n. 1) (figurative) the act of providing more money or resources (比喻) 投入资金 ▲The company is hoping to get a \$3 million cash injection from the government. 公司希望政府投入 3 百万的资金。

2) the act of putting a medicine into the body using a needle 注射 ▲The doctor suggested that I should take an injection to help me calm down. 为了帮我冷静下来, 医生建议我打一针。

【构词】inject v.

bring... to life

give... liveliness to 使……恢复活力; 使苏醒 ▲A good actor can bring a fictional character to life. 一个好演员能把一个虚构的人物演活。

【超链接】bring bring forth 生(孩子) bring forward (= put forward) 把……提前; 提出 bring in 获利 bring off 办成功 bring on 导致 bring out 制造 bring round (= bring around, bring to) 使苏醒 bring under 镇压 bring up 教育; 养育; 提出

### 5. ... but a government employee living out a fantasy that he was a Scottish noble and paying for it by stealing funds from Scotland Yard. (Para. 4) ... 而是一名政府公务员, 他幻想自己是位苏格兰贵族, 并从苏格兰场盗用钱财买来这个贵族头衔。

【注释】这句话中, that 引导的从句做 fantasy 的同位语。

live out

do or experience 实践 ▲I began to live out my dream of becoming a teacher during my last year in teacher's school. 我在师范学校的最后一年里开始实践我的教师梦。

fantasy

n. (sth. made through) imagination 幻想 ▲The young man lives in a world of fantasy. 这个年青人生活在幻想中。

【构词】fantastic a. fantastically ad.

### 6. And now that he has fallen upon dark days at least some villagers are sticking by him. (Para. 6)

如今他落难入狱, 至少有部分村民仍然支持他。

### fall on/upon dark days

experience a difficult period; be unlucky or unsuccessful 处境艰难 ▲We are in bad mood when we heard the news that the famous artist has fallen on/upon dark days. 当我们听说那个著名的画家处境艰难的消息时,都感到心里很不是滋味。

【超链接】与 fall on/upon dark days 相似的短语还有: fall on/upon hard times 和 fall on/upon evil days。

### stick by

continue to give help or support; be loyal to someone 继续支持;忠诚于 ▲They vowed to stick by one another no matter what happened. 他们发誓不管发生什么事,都要互相照顾。

【超链接】与 stick 相关的搭配还有: stick around 逗留;等待 stick out 突出;使伸出;坚持到底;忍耐到最后 stick out for 坚持索要 stick together 彼此忠诚 stick with 忠于

## 7. I found him a very charming man, very friendly, considerate... (Para. 7)

我觉得这个人非常可爱,非常友好,非常体贴,……

### considerate

a. thoughtful of the rights or feelings of others 体贴的;考虑周全的 ▲It is very considerate of you to send the report in person to me. 您亲自将报告送交给我,真是考虑周到。

【超链接】considerate 的同义词是 thoughtful。considerable 一词是 considerate 的形近词,但 considerable 的含义是“颇多的;可观的”。

【构词】~ly ad. in~ a. 不够体贴的;考虑不周全的

## 8. A lot of the properties were beautifully restored. (Para. 7) 许多房产都修缮得很漂亮。

### restore

v. bring back to a former or normal condition 修复;恢复 ▲The emperor was restored to the throne. 皇帝重登王位。

【构词】restorable a. restoration n.

## 9. Mr. Williams bought an estate with a fine brick house in England. (Para. 11)

威廉斯在英格兰买了一幢高级的砖结构庄园。

### estate

n. a large piece of land, esp. in the country, with one owner 庄园;房产 ▲His country estate includes a large forest. 他乡下的产业包括一大片树林。

【搭配】~of inheritance 继承的遗产,世袭财产 joint~ 共有财产 life~ 终身产权 movable~ 动产 real~ 房地产;不动产

## 10. He bought noble titles at auctions, ... and then adding on 10 more Scottish titles. (Para. 11) 他在拍卖会上买了多个贵族头衔,……接着又增加了十多个苏格兰贵族头衔。

### auction

n. a public sale of goods to the person who offers the most money 拍卖 ▲She bought the valuable picture at the auction in New York last year. 她去年在纽约的拍卖会上买下这幅珍贵的画。

v. to sell at or by an auction 拍卖 ▲The army is auctioning off a lot of old equipment. 军队正在把大量旧装备拍卖掉。

【构词】~eer n. 拍卖人;拍卖员

### add on

add (sth.), usually at the end of a calculation or list 附加 ▲We have added on the 15 percent service charge. 我们已经附加了 15% 的服务费。

【超链接】与 add 相关的词组搭配还有: add in 包括 add to 增加,加到 add up 加起来,总计 add up to 总计共达;(总起来看)等于说;意味着

11. But most of all, he *sunk his dishonest gains into this village that captured his heart with its fine stone cottages,...* (Para. 12) 但是最主要的是他将不法收入投进了这座山村……

【注释】在这句话中, that 引导定语从句修饰 village。

sink... into

1) put money, labour, etc., into; invest 投资; 投入 ▲ Nowadays, most parents in China are willing to sink most of their income into their children's education. 现在, 中国的多数家长愿意将大部分收入投资于孩子的教育。

2) put, force, or go into 陷入; 插入 ▲ I sank the chopstick into the meat to see if it was well cooked. 我将筷子插入肉中, 看看是否煮熟了。

capture one's heart with sth.

fascinate someone with sth. 使……着迷于 ▲ The novel captured his heart with its mysterious plot. 他着迷于这部小说的惊险情节。

12. ...like the men of an ancient army marching over the horizon. (Para. 12)

……像古代行进的士兵渐渐消失于远方的地平线上。

horizon

n. 1) the line in the far distance where the sky seems to meet the land or the sea 地平线 ▲ I saw the ship disappearing beyond the horizon. 我看到那艘船消失在地平线之外。

2) limit of a person's knowledge, experience, interest, etc. (知识、兴趣等的) 见识, 眼界 ▲ It is agreed that travel can broaden a person's horizon. 人们普遍认为旅行可以开阔人的视野。

【搭配】on the ~ 即将发生的; 临近的

【构词】~al a.

13. He purchased the pub and made it into a fine place... (Para. 13)

他还买下了酒吧, 将它改建成一个……的好去处……

make... into

change... into 改造成为 ▲ The waste land in the past has been made into fertile field by these industrious farmers. 勤劳的农民将昔日的荒地变为良田。

【超链接】与 make 相关的词组搭配还有: make for (=make at) 走向; 攻击 make of 懂得; 了解 make off 匆匆逃走 make out 开出, 写(支票、账目等) make over 修改; [法] 转让财产 make up 和解; 化装; 捏造, 虚构(故事、诗等); 补足 make up for 补偿 make it up to sb. 报答; 回报

14. ...handsomely furnished rooms... (Para. 13)

……装修豪华的房间……

furnish

v. supply with furniture 装备有; 配有家具 ▲ The room was furnished with the simplest essentials, a bed, a chair, and a table. 房间里配备了最简单的必需品, 一张床、一把椅子和一张桌子。

【搭配】be ~ed with 备有, 安装有, 陈设有 ~out 补充; 使(房屋的设备)完备 ~sb. with sth. 供给某人某物 ~sth. to sb. 供给某人某物

15. Mr. Williams deceived everyone... telling them that he inherited the money from a rich uncle. (Para. 15) 威廉斯先生欺骗了所有的人, ……他对他们说自己从一个富有的叔叔那里继承了这笔钱。

deceive

v. cause someone to accept as true or good what is false or bad; mislead 欺骗 ▲ He deceived her with fair words. 他用花言巧语哄骗她。

【搭配】~sb. into doing 欺骗某人去做某事

【构词】~er n. 欺诈者; 欺骗者

inherit

*v.* receive (property, a title, etc.) from an ancestor by legal succession or will 继承 ▲She inherited all her mother's beauty. 她继承了她母亲的全部美貌。

【构词】~ed *a.* 通过继承得到的, 遗传的 ~or *n.* 继承人, 后继者 ~ress *n.* 女继承人

16. He was caught because his bank deposits were so large that they were noticed by the bank's management. (Para. 15) 他是因为他的银行存款太大, 引起了银行管理层的注意。

deposit

*n.* 1) money put into a bank 存款 ▲He has a large deposit in his savings account. 他的储蓄账户上有一大笔存款。

2) a part payment of money, which is made so that the seller will not sell the goods to anyone else 押金 ▲He left a \$100 deposit toward the purchase of a stereo system. 他留下了100美元的订金欲买一套立体声音响。

*v.* put in a bank to be safe 存款 ▲She deposited her money in the bank. 她把钱存在银行里。

【构词】~or *n.* 存款人

【搭配】bank~ 银行存款 demand~ 活期存款 petty current~ 小额(零存)活期存款 on~ 储存; 存于银行 time~ 定期存款 ~sth. in 把某物存放在……

17. The bank notified the police, who discovered, to their terrible embarrassment, that the criminal was one of their own. (Para. 15) 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。

notify

*v.* tell someone, especially formally 通知 ▲I notified him that the meeting had been postponed. 我通知他会议已经延期。

【构词】notification *n.*

【搭配】notify sb. of sth. 通知某人某事

【辨析】notify, inform 和 apprise 的区别是: 三个词都含“通知”、“告诉”、“使……知道”的意思。notify 指“用正式信件通知”。inform 是一般用语, 侧重“直接地使人知道事实或情况”。apprise 是文学用语, 侧重“告之有特殊利害关系之事”。

18. The London police commissioner publicly apologized for poorly supervising his department. (Para. 16) 伦敦警署长官因为对本部门管理不妥而公开道歉。

supervise

*v.* keep watching over (work and workers) as the person in charge 监督; 管理 ▲The teacher supervised our drawing class. 老师负责我们的图画课。

【构词】supervision *n.* supervisor *n.* 监督者; 督学; 管理人

19. Under a hastily made arrangement, the police will sell the properties, but at a substantial financial loss. (Para. 16) 匆匆安排之后, 警方将出售这些房产, 但却要蒙受巨大的经济损失。

sell sth. at a loss

sell sth. at less than it costs 亏本卖出 ▲The company sold its summer stock at a loss to be ready for the winter goods. 这家公司亏本出售夏季存货, 以便为冬季新品上市做准备。

substantial

*a.* sizable, very large 很多的; 大量的; (相当)大的 ▲There is a very substantial improvement in the present situation. 目前情况大有改善。

20. 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. . . (Para. 17) 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……

arrest

*n.* the act of taking or being taken to jail or court 逮捕; 拘留 ▲The police made three arrests yesterday. 警察昨天执行了三项逮捕行动。

*v.* seize by the power of law 逮捕; 拘留 ▲When she was arrested, the detective found out that

the shop-assistant was her daughter. 当她被捕时, 侦探才发现这个店员就是她的女儿。

【搭配】be under~ 被拘留

motive

*n.* a cause or reason for action 动机 ▲I have to warn you that his motives have lain hidden. 我不得不提醒你他的动机还不明确。

*a.* 发动的, 运动的 ▲The motive power of trains is usually steam or electricity. 火车的动力通常是蒸汽或电。

【辨析】motive 和 motivation: 两个词都有“动机”之意。motive 强调“做事的动机和原因”, 而 motivation 强调“被激发触动的状态”。

21. I went from the need to pay off a few debts to what can only be described as greed. (Para. 17) 起初是需要用它来还一些债务, 后来的行为就只能用“贪婪”二字来解释。

pay off

1) pay the whole of (a debt); settle accounts with someone 偿还 ▲Once we have paid off the store, we shall owe money to no one. 一旦偿还了商店债务, 我们就不欠任何人的钱了。

2) succeed 成功 ▲Our plan certainly paid off; it was a great idea. 我们的计划当然成功了, 那是个很好的主意。

【构词】payoff *n.* 发工资; 付清; 赢利

【超链接】与 pay 相关的词组搭配还有: pay back 报复; 偿付 pay out 花费; 支出 pay up (不情愿地) 付清; 还清 (债务)

22. There is no way to justify it. (Para. 17)

我无法为自己的所作所为辩护。

justify

*v.* give or be a good reason for 证明……是正确的 ▲The course of events fully justifies our views. 事情的发展完全证明我们的意见是正确的。

【构词】justifiable *a.* 有理由的 justification *n.* 认为有理, 辩护

【搭配】be justified in doing sth. 有理由做某事

## • Section B

1. Albert did not fit the description of any secret agent Charles had ever read about. (Para. 1) 艾伯特一点也不像查尔斯读过的书里所描写的特工。

agent

*n.* 1) a person who works for a country's secret service 特工 ▲He was convinced he was surrounded by secret agents. 他相信自己被秘密特务包围了。

2) person who acts for, or manages the affairs of other people in business, politics, etc. 代理人; 经纪人 ▲My agent has power to sign my name. 我的代理人有权代我签字。

3) a means by which sth. is done or caused 媒介, 中介; 手段, 工具 ▲Rain and sun are the agents that help plants to grow. 雨水和太阳是促使植物成长的因素。

【构词】agency *n.* 代理处, 行销处; 代理, 中介

【搭配】a general~ 总代理 enemy~s 奸细, 敌特 travel~ 旅行代理商

2. Albert was, for one thing, fat. (Para. 2)

一则, 艾伯特很胖。

for one thing

one reason is... 一则; 原因之一 ▲For one thing, people now enjoy a higher standard of living. 一则, 现在人们的生活水平提高了。

【超链接】for one thing 意为“原因之一”时, “原因之二”用 for another (thing) 表示。

- 3... dealing in secrets and danger. (Para. 3)

……总是做秘密情报和危险的买卖。

deal in

trade in; buy and sell 经营 ▲Many Australian shops *deal in* fine woolen goods. 许多澳大利亚的商店经营优质的羊毛制品。

【超链接】与 deal 相关的词组搭配还有: deal out 分配; 给予; 执行 deal well by with sb. 待某人好 deal with 与……交往(有生意往来); 应付; 处理; 涉及; 研究

4. You imagined mysterious figures in the night, the crack of guns, clever disguises, secret exploits. (Para. 3) 你想象的是在黑夜中出现的神秘人物、枪声、巧妙的化妆、神秘的使命。

disguise

n. the use of clothes, actions, or other artificial means to hide or deceive 掩饰; 托词 ▲His repeated references to his dangerous hobbies were only a disguise to cover up his insecurity. 他不时地提起他危险的嗜好只是掩饰他没有安全感的托词。

v. change the appearance of; hide or deceive 乔装; 掩饰 ▲The soldiers disguised themselves by wearing white garments in the snow. 在雪地里战士们穿着白色服装把自己伪装起来。

【搭配】in~ 乔扮的; 伪装的; 掩盖着的 in/under the~of 伪装成, 在……伪装下 make no~of 不掩饰 throw off one's~ 摘下假面具; 露出真面目

【构词】~dly ad. 假装地; 匿名地 ~ment n. 伪装; 乔装 ~r n. 伪装者, 假装者

exploit

n. a brave, bold, and successful deed 英勇事迹 ▲Their heroic exploits will go down in history. 他们的英雄业绩将被载入史册。

v. use people unfairly or things fully for profit 利用 ▲Critics claim he exploited black musicians for personal gain. 批评家称他利用黑人音乐家为自己谋私利。

5. 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. (Para. 4) 然而, 你却在歌剧院里陪着个胖子打发了一个极度无聊的夜晚。根本没有什么黑眸美女偷偷将情报塞到他的手里。他只是接了一个普通的电话, 约定在他住的房间见面。

【注释】这句话中, who 引导了一个定语从句, 并在从句中充当主语, 从句的谓语是 gets, 宾语是 a telephone call, 主语和谓语之间的 instead of having messages... 为状语, slipped into his hand by dark-eyed beauties 做宾语 messages 的补足语; making an appointment in his room 为动词的分词结构做定语修饰名词 telephone call。

exceedingly

ad. very; to an unusual degree 极度地; 非常地 ▲Michael drove exceedingly fast. 迈克尔开车开得过快。

【构词】exceeding a.

【辨析】exceedingly 和 excessively: exceedingly 意为“极度地; 非常地”, 而 excessively 意为“过分地; 过度地”。

6. ... and stood aside to let his frustrated guest enter. (Para. 4)

……站在一侧让他沮丧的客人先进屋。

aside

ad. to the side 到一边 ▲He stepped aside to let her pass. 他往旁边站, 好让她过去。

【搭配】~from 除了……以外 push~ 推开; 推到一边 set~ 储蓄; 储存 stand~ 站开, 站在一边 speak~ 独语, 旁白

7. ... Charles had his first thrill of the day. (Para. 6)

……查尔斯就感到了当天的第一次惊悸。

thrill

n. a sudden strong feeling of excitement, fear, etc. 激动; 胆战心惊; 欢乐 ▲It gave me a thrill to know I had passed the examination. 我得知考试及格后很兴奋。



*v.* give a shivering, exciting feeling to 使激动;使胆战心惊;使吓得浑身发抖 ▲The traveller thrilled us with his stories. 这位旅行者的经历使我们惊骇不已。

【构词】~ed *a.* ~ing *a.*

8. ... you gave me quite a start. (Para. 7)

你真吓了我一跳。

start

*n.* a sudden uncontrolled movement, as of surprise 惊吓 ▲He gave a start when I tapped him on the shoulder. 我拍了拍他的肩膀,他吓了一跳。

*v.* surprise suddenly 惊吓 ▲We started two birds as we walked in the wood. 我们在树林里散步时惊起了两只鸟。

9. I swear I'm going to raise the devil with the management this time;... (Para. 10) 我发誓,这一次我一定要找管理部门好好说道说道……

swear

*v.* make solemn promise 宣誓;发誓 ▲I swear I won't tell anyone your secret. 我发誓不把你的秘密告诉任何人。

【搭配】~at 诅咒 ~by 以……起誓 ~in 使……作法律或就职宣誓

【构词】~ing *n.* 发誓 ~word *n.* 咒骂,骂人的话

10. It was an ordinary window; outside was utter blackness. (Para. 11)

窗户很普通;窗外一片漆黑。

utter

*a.* complete 彻底的;完全的;绝对的 ▲What he is doing is utter stupidity! 他正在做的是完全愚蠢的事。

*v.* make a sound or produce words 说出 ▲He looked at me without uttering a word. 他看着我,没说一句话。

【构词】~ance *n.* 意见,说话,发表 ~ly *ad.* 完全地,绝对地,彻底地

11. It might have simplified things had I known about it. (Para. 12) 我不知道有阳台。否则的话,事情就更简单了。

simplify

*v.* make simpler, easier, plainer, or less difficult 简化;单一化 ▲The English in this story has been simplified to make it easier to understand. 这个故事里的英语被简写了,更容易理解。

【构词】simple *a.* 简单的 simplified *a.* 简化的 simplification *n.*

12. Anyhow, no harm has been done. (Para. 16)

不过也没关系。

anyhow

*ad.* 1) in spite of everything; in any case 不管怎样;无论如何 ▲I think they're asleep; anyhow, they're quiet. 我想他们睡着了;不管怎样他们很安静。

2) through any way 通过任何方法 ▲They came anyhow they could by boat, train, or plane. 他们是以各种方式来的。乘船、乘火车或乘飞机。

【搭配】all~ [美口]草率,马虎,潦草

【超链接】anyhow 的同义词是 anyway。

13. I told them to check on me to make sure everything was all right. (Para. 17) 我叫他们过来检查一下,以保万无一失。

check on

make sure that sb./sth. is correct, safe, etc., by examination 检查;核实 ▲It is advisable that you check on the possibility of rain before planning the garden party. 在花园里开晚会之前,你应先查看一下是否会下雨。