

□ 大学英语第二课堂

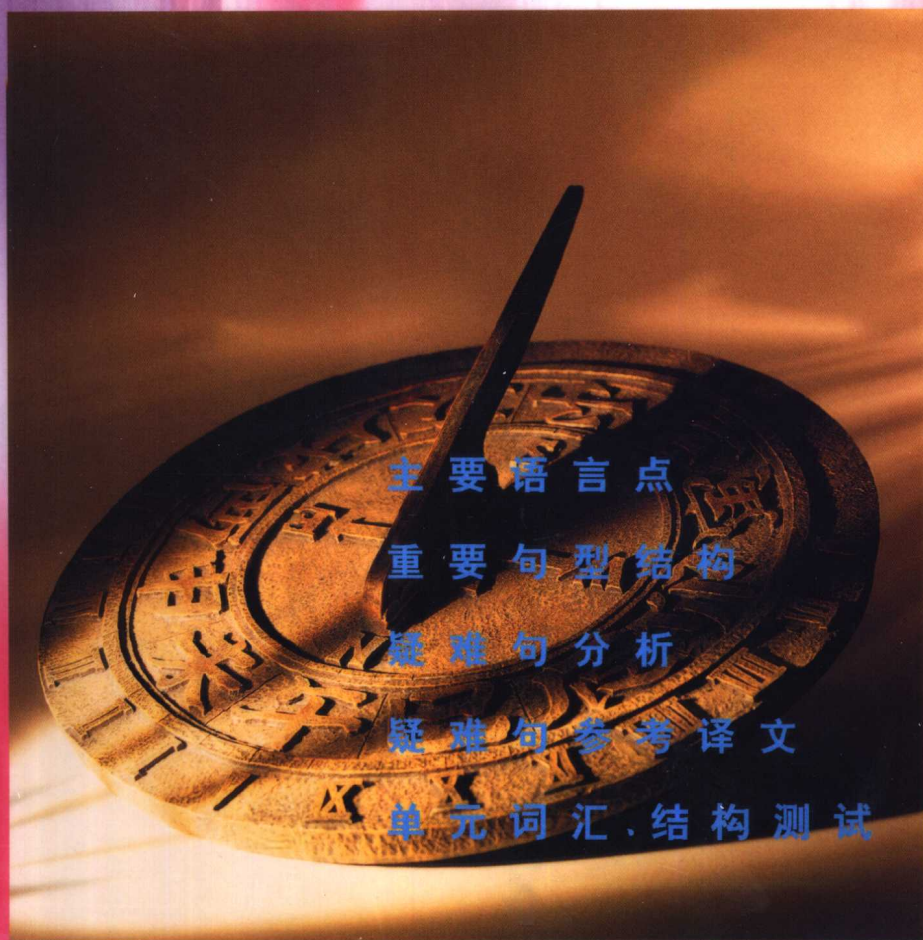
新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

同步辅导与测试

(3~4册合订本)

主编 解放军理工大学



主要语言点

重要句型结构

疑难句分析

疑难句参考译文

单元词汇、结构测试



东南大学出版社

新编大学英语同步 辅导与测试

(第 3、4 册合订本)

主 编 陈东东

副主编 周红红 尚永菁

东南大学出版社

内容提要

本套丛书是外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》的配套辅导教材,分为第1、2册合订本和第3、4册合订本,本书是第3、4册合订本。本套丛书从主要语言点、重要句型结构、疑难句分析、疑难句参考译文等对课文及课后阅读材料进行解释、分析和答疑,以补充教材、教参之不足;本套丛书每一课后都安排了目标测试,以检测学生对每一课文知识的掌握情况,培养学生的语言应用能力。本套丛书既可以为学生们自学提供帮助,也可以作为参考用书供教学使用。

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前言

由浙江大学编写、北京外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》，是新的《大学英语教学大纲》(1999年修订本)颁布后推出的众多大学英语教材之一。该教材充分吸收当代语言教学理论的思想，以新的教学模式、新的教学方法为指导，注重学生自学能力的培养，充分调动学生学习英语的积极性，促使学生能够积极参与课堂交际活动，在循序渐进的语言交际中，学生的语言和文化摄入量不断增加，外语学习能力逐渐得以加强。

解放军理工大学于2000年全面启用该教材，经过一轮教学，取得了良好的教学效果，2000级学生在2002年6月全国CET-4级考试中一次通过率达90.4%。这从一个侧面说明注重英语能力的素质教育与考试成绩并不总是相互矛盾、格格不入的。相反地，只要正确引导，学生语言交际与应用能力的提高完全可以与应试成绩的上升成正比。

当然，在使用该教材的过程中，我们也遇到了一些困难，最突出的就是教学内容多、课时紧，仅凭课内学时难以同时完成打牢语言功底和培养交际能力这两大教学目标。多年的教学实践和经验告诉我们，中国学生在缺乏真实的语言交际环境的情况下学习英语，如果忽视坚实的语言基础的培养，提高学生的交际能力犹如纸上谈兵。换言之，培养学生英语交际能力的前提必须是保证学生学习、掌握并能活用一定量的词汇、短语和语法结构。基于以上考虑并结合教学实践，我们组织富于教学经验的教师将原先的讲稿进行整理、充实，形成了这套《〈新编大学英语〉同步辅导与测试》学习指导用书，作为学生第二课堂的学习辅导材料，它不仅可以培养学生的自主学习能力，而且可以确保广大教师能够拥有更多的时间组织课堂活动，提高学生的语言应用能力。该指导用书由两部分组成。

第一部分为同步辅导，内容包括：

(1)主要语言点。按单元列出课内、课外阅读材料中出现的主要语言点，可有效地帮助学生在茫茫词海中分辨理解性词汇(即只需认识、理解的词汇)和生产性词汇(即不仅需要认识和理解，而且需要学会活用的词汇)，从而帮助学生反复理解、记忆、操练、活用那些使用频率高、组合功能强、富有语用活力的核心词汇。

(2)重要句型结构。按单元列出课内、课外阅读材料中出现的重要句型和语法，可有效帮助学生认识、理解、活用鲜活而地道的英语句型，从而帮助学生从根本上辨别英语句型与汉语句型的异同，以便在语言产出(口语、写作)的过程中，有意识地降低中国式英语(Chinlish)的使用频率。

(3)疑难句分析。精选各单元课内阅读材料中的困难句和重点句，要求学生或以口头英语或以书面英语的形式给予解释，随后学生可将自己的解释方式与教师的解释范例(sample)进行比较，进而可有效地调动学生的理解性词汇，并促使其转化为生产性词汇，从而在实践中真正使学生明白语言产出并非难于上青天，只要持之以恒地学习用英语思维和英语表达，就完全

可以将许多早已认识、理解的词汇用活、用准。

(4)疑难句参考译文。精选各单元课后阅读材料中的困难句和重点句,要求学生或以口头或以书面的形式进行英译汉练习。坚持练习英译汉,可有效防止学生在英语学习中丢失汉语表达能力的现象,即防止“外国人听不懂,中国人听着别扭”的洋泾浜式汉语的出现。

该指导用书的第二部分为测试练习,内容包括每单元重要词汇与结构选择题,尤其突出了学生难以掌握的词汇练习,练习配有答案与解释,一方面学生通过自测可了解对所学课文内容的掌握情况,另一方面各套测试练习还准确地把握了全国历年大学英语四、六级考试中词汇与结构的考查重点和难点,实现与四、六级词汇与结构考试无缝接轨,帮助学生逐渐提高应试能力和应试水平,从长远上将原来相互矛盾的素质教育与应试教育有效地统一起来。

与同类书相比,本套丛书的主要特点是体现“以学生为中心”,主要面向学生,以培养学生自主学习能力和语言综合应用能力为宗旨,同时兼顾方便教师备课,使教师能拥有更多的时间组织课堂各种活动。每个单元所列各项重点、难点突出,所列词汇覆盖面广,结构解析简洁明了,难句解释贴切地道,英汉翻译忠实流畅。词汇与结构练习紧扣课文和四、六级考题,并配有答案精讲,使读者既知其然,又知其所以然。总之,本套丛书可以补充教材、教参之不足,帮助学生打下坚实的语言基本功,提高语言综合应用能力。

参加第3、4册合订本编写的老师(按所编单元排序)有:陈东东(第3册第1、2课,第4册第1、2课),周红红(第3册第3、5课,第4册第3、4课),尚永菁(第3册第4、9课,第4册第5、9课),王德丽(第3册第6、11课,第4册第6、11课),刘洵(第3册第7、8课,第4册第7、8课),张仲(第3册第10课,第4册第10课),张振(第3册第12课,第4册第12课)。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有不当和错误之处,敬请各位同行及使用者批评指正。

编 者

2003年3月于南京

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Unit 1 Myths and Legends

主要语言点

In-Class Reading: Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth?

1. *ungrateful* (L. 18) *adj.* not grateful; not showing gratitude 忘恩负义的, 不领情的
 - a. The **ungrateful** worker refused the generous raise and demanded even more money.
 - b. It will look very **ungrateful** if you don't write and thank him.
2. *set off* (L. 28) *v*-phrase
 - 1) to start to go 出发, 启程
 - a. She had her bags packed, and **set off** on her journey.
 - b. They **set off** in search of the lost child.
 - c. Having said farewell to their friends, they **set off** for home.
 - 2) to cause to explode 点燃, 使……爆炸
 - a. They **set off** the fireworks as soon as it got dark.
 - b. The bomb could be **set off** by the slightest vibration.
 - 3) to cause to begin (无意中) 触发, 引起
 - a. A letter from his wife **set off** in his mind an attack of homesickness.
 - b. She had stopped crying but his shouting **set her off** again.
 - 4) to decorate through contrast 衬托
 - a. The bright colors of the birds were **set off** by the white snow. (白雪的衬托使这些鸟的颜色显得更加鲜艳。)
 - b. A red flower needs to be **set off** by green leaves.
3. *grumble* (L. 55) *vi.*
 - 1) to express discontent or dissatisfaction; complain 抱怨, 发牢骚
 - a. He **grumbled at** the low pay offered to him. (他抱怨给他的工资低。)
 - b. They were all **grumbling about** the company's refusal to increase their pay. (他们全都在为公司拒绝增加工资而发牢骚。)
 - 2) to make a low dull sound; rumble 作隆隆声
 - a. Thunder **grumbled** in the distance. (远处雷声隆隆。)
 - b. The guns **grumbled** in the distance.
4. *fill out* (L. 58) *v*-phrase
 - 1) to complete sth such as blanks, forms, etc. 填写
 - a. Some people find it difficult to **fill out** a form.
 - b. Please **fill out** the answers to the following questions.
 - 2) to grow fatter (使) 长胖

- a. Her face is beginning to **fill out** as she puts on weight.
 b. You have **filled out** a lot since I last saw you.
5. **faithfully** (L. 68) *adv.* in a loyal manner; exactly 忠实可靠地,真心实意地;如实地
 a. You promised **faithfully** that you would come.
 b. The secretary copied the letter **faithfully**. (秘书一字不差地把这封信抄了下来。)
- faith** *n.* firm belief; trust; complete confidence (坚定的)信念;信任;信心
 a. I'm sure she'll do as she promised; I've got great **faith in** her.
 b. He still has great talent, but he has lost **faith in** himself.
- faithful** *adj.* full of or showing loyalty 忠实的,忠诚的,守信的
 a. The dog remained **faithful to** his master.
 b. He is **faithful to** his principle.

After-Class Reading:

Passage I Beauty and the Beast

1. **lay out** (L. 29) *v.-phrase*
 1) to spread out ready for use or so as to be seen easily; display 展开,呈现,陈列
 a. **Lay out** the map on the table and let's have a look.
 b. The scene that was **laid out** before the climbers was magnificent.
 2) to plan, design 设计,计划,布置
 a. The garden is tastefully **laid out**. (花园设计得很优雅。)
 b. The shop-assistants were busy **laying out** their windows for the coming National Day Holiday.
 3) to arrange, organize 安排
 a. He **laid out** the day's work for his students.
 b. The work for tomorrow is all **laid out**.
2. **departure** (L. 46) *n.*
 1) leaving a place 离开,起程,出发
 a. What is the **departure** time of the flight to New York?
 b. It is time to **take our departure**.
 2) a change from a usual or former course of action; divergence 背离,变更
 a. The new policy represents a complete **departure from** their previous position. (新政策表明他们已彻底背离原先的立场。)
 b. This is a new **departure** for the company. (这是公司的新变革。)
3. **consent** (L. 77) *vi.* to give one's permission or agreement 同意,赞同;准许
 a. I cannot **consent to** what you ask.
 b. Will her mother **consent to her marrying** Simon?
 c. He finally **consented to sell** the store.
- consent** *n.* agreement or permission 同意,赞同;准许
 a. He gave his **consent to** this plan.
 b. The car has been taken without the owner's **consent**.

Passage II The Monkey King

1. *fertilize* (L. 1) *vt.*

- 1) to start the development of young in (a female creature or plant) by sexual or other means 使(雌性动物或植物)受孕,受精

Flowers are often **fertilized** by bees as they gather nectar (花蜜).

- 2) to put fertilizer on (land) 使(土地)等肥沃,给……施肥

We **fertilized** the soil **with** chemicals rich in nitrogen (氮).

2. *register* (L. 11) *vi. vt.*

- 1) to put into an official list or record 登记,注册

a. Newly arrived guests must **register** at the hotel's reception desk. (新来的客人必须在旅馆接待处登记。)

b. The car is **registered** in my name.

- 2) to send by registered post 挂号邮寄

a. You'd better **register** this parcel.

b. a **registered** letter

3. *take revenge* (L. 21) *v-phras* to give punishment to someone in return for harm done to oneself 报仇,报复

a. They **took revenge** for the martyr's death on the enemy.

b. They **took revenge on** the noble family by slaughtering as many as they could find and forcing the rest into exile.

4. *hand over ... (to ...)* (L. 29) *v-phras* to pass over or give over 移交,交给

a. The escaped criminal was **handed over to** the police.

b. When Mr Liu gets old, he will **hand over** his business to his son.

5. *protect ... from/against ...* (L. 50) *v-phras* to defend (sb or sth) from 使(某人或某物)不受侵犯

a. Try to **protect** your skin **from** the sun.

b. You need warm clothes to **protect** you **against** the cold.

6. *refrain from* (L. 64) *v-phras* to hold oneself back from; keep oneself from 克制,抑制

a. You must **refrain from** spitting in the street.

b. Kindly **refrain from** smoking.

Passage III The First Beginning

1. *pass ... down (to) ...* (L. 5) *v-phras* to hand or transfer sth (from one generation to another) 把……往下传

a. **Pass** the news **down to** the people at the end of the table.

b. The craft of candlemaking has been **passed down** for many generations.

2. *be rooted in* (L. 7) *v-phras* having as its origin or cause 基于……,以……为根据

a. His opinion **is rooted in** experience.

b. This economic policy **is rooted in** Marxist theory.

3. *attribute ... to ...* (L. 11) *v-phras*

- 1) to believe sth to be the result of 把……归因于

a. Bob **attributed** his latest success **to** hard work and scientific methods.

- b. He **attributes** his good health **to** careful living.
- 2) to believe sth to have been written by sb 认为……为某人所写
- a. These plays have been popularly **attributed to** Shakespeare.
- b. The poem is usually **attributed to** Li Bai.
4. **draw back** (L. 23) *v*-phrase
- 1) to pull aside 拉起
- He **drew back** the curtain; the sun is out.
- 2) to withdraw 退后,撤回
- a. The crowd **drew back** to let the firemen through.
- b. The children **drew back from** the dog when it barked at them.
- 3) to be unwilling to fulfill 不愿履行
- a. He had promised to help me, but at the last moment he **drew back**.
- b. The firm has **drawn back from** its promise.
5. **put out** (L. 41) *v*-phrase to make sth stop burning 扑灭,熄灭
- a. The fire brigade soon **put out** the fire.
- b. She **put out** the light and closed the door.

重要句型结构

In-Class Reading: Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth?

1. **It was Ekwefi's turn** to tell a story. (L. 3)
- “**It is one's turn to do ...**”是固定句型,意为“该轮到某人做某事了”。例如:
- a. **It's my turn** to pay the bill.
- b. **It's his turn** to make a speech at the meeting.
2. They **painted** their bodies **deep red** and drew beautiful patterns on them with dye. (L. 6-7)
- 本句 **deep red** 作动词 **paint** 的宾语补足语。例如:
- a. They **painted** the door **red**.
- b. They **painted** the fire engine **red**.
3. As soon as he heard of the great feast in the sky his throat began to itch at the **very** thought. (L. 10-11)
- 本句 **very** 系形容词,表示强调,意为“正是……的”。例如:
- a. He is the **very** man that I am looking for.
- b. At that **very** moment, the door opened.
4. **On the contrary**, I am thoughtful and well-meaning. (L. 21)
- on the contrary** 意为“相反地”,一般作插入语。例如:
- a. He is not selfish, **on the contrary**, he is very noble and generous.
- b. The teacher thought that the children went to the zoo, **on the contrary**, they went to the bakery.
5. ..., so that he was full of food and drink and his body grew **fat enough to fill out** his shell. (L. 57-58)
- “**adj. + enough + to do**”为固定句型,意为“足够……去做”。例如:
- a. He is not **old enough to join** the army.
- b. Would you be **kind enough to open** the window?

6. They **chose to fly** home on an empty stomach. (L. 60-61)

choose 后跟动词不定式,意为“选定,决定;偏要,执意”。例如:

- a. He **chose not to run** for a second term.
- b. If he **chooses to resign**, let him do so.

7. Parrot promised faithfully to deliver the message, and then flew away **smiling to himself**.
(L. 68-69)

smiling to himself 是现在分词短语作状语,表示伴随。例如:

- a. He sat there **smoking and wondering** what to do.
- b. They came into the classroom, **talking and laughing**.

After-Class Reading:

Passage I Beauty and the Beast

1. Suddenly, he saw a huge mansion **with** all the lights **on**. (L. 24)

本句“**with + n. + adv.**”表示独立结构。例如:

- a. **With** nothing **on** tonight, we can play the bridge.
- b. **With** no coat **on**, he was trembling in the snow.

2. The next morning he was astonished to **find** a brand new suit of clothes **laid out** for him and a fresh breakfast awaiting him. (L. 28-30)

本句动词 **find** 后跟的是复合结构。若宾语是宾语补足语动作的实施者,则用现在分词;若宾语是宾语补足语动作的承受者,则用过去分词。例如:

- a. He **found** a number of people already **working** there.
- b. He **found** his hometown much **changed**.

3. However you will not **depart empty-handed**. (L. 39)

不及物动词后面的形容词作主语补足语。例如:

- a. The valley **lay quiet and peaceful** in the sun.
- b. He **fell** off the tree, **unconscious**.

4. Return home, and if she **will** not come then you must return. (L. 38-39)

本句中 **will** 是情态动词,表示意愿。例如:

- a. I shall be glad if you **will** help me.
- b. She can stay at home if she **will**.

5. **Return** to your room **and** you will find a chest of gold, ... (L. 39-40)

这是 **and** 的一种习惯用法。祈使句加由 **and** 连接的句子,意思相当于由 **if** 引导的条件从句。例如:

- a. **Come** early **and** you'll see him. (= If you come early, you will see him.)
- b. Five minutes earlier **and** you would have caught the train. (= If you had arrived five minutes earlier, you would have caught the train.)

6. **Little do** you know how that rose will cost your unhappy father his life. (L. 43-44)

否定副词 **little** 放在句首作状语时,句子要用部分倒装结构。例如:

- a. **Never** in all my life **have** I heard such nonsense!
- b. **Little did** they realize they had made an important discovery in science.

Passage II The Monkey King

1. While he was asleep, he was seized by the servants of the king of Hell, who **had** him **chained** in the infernal regions. (L. 9-11)

have sb/sth done 表示宾语是宾语补足语动作的承受者。例如:

- a. The police **had** the thief **arrested**.
b. I am going to **have** my watch **repaired** this afternoon.
2. **Much to his anger**, he was not invited to the Peach Festival and decided to take revenge. (L. 20-21)

“**to + one's + 表示感情**的名词”(例如:amazement, annoyance, astonishment, delight, disappointment, disgust, dismay, horror, joy, relief, satisfaction, sorrow, surprise等)是一种惯用结构,前面可用 much 修饰,意为“使某人大大为……的是”。例如:

- a. **Much to my anger**, he was late for class again.
b. **Much to our disappointment**, our team was defeated again.
3. The Buddha **doubted whether** Monkey could even jump out of his palm, but agreed that if Monkey was successful, then he would be entitled to rule Heaven. (L. 37-39)

动词 **doubt** 如果用肯定形式,后跟连接词 **whether/if**;如果 **doubt** 用否定形式,后跟连接词 **that**。例如:

- a. **I doubt whether/if** this is what he wants.
b. **I don't doubt that** this is what he wants.
4. He **would have remained** there forever **had** the Bodhisattva Guan Yin **not obtained** his release so that he could accompany Tang Seng on his great pilgrimage to the Western Paradise to fetch the authentic versions of the Buddha's teachings. (L. 47-49)

本句为省略了 **if** 的虚拟语气句,表示对过去的虚拟。虚拟语气句中若连词 **if** 省略,需将助动词提到主语前面。例如:

- a. **Had** the doctor **been** available, the child **would have been saved**.
b. **Were** I to go to the moon some day, I **could see** the surface of the moon with my own eyes.
5. On their return a last hazard awaited them when a turtle—who was conveying them and the scriptures across a flooded river—discovered that Tang Seng had not yet fulfilled a vow he had made to him, swam away and **left** them **to drown**. (L. 52-55)

leave sb to do sth 意为“让某人去做某事(而不管)”。**leave sb doing sth** 意为“任/让……(继续处于某种状态)”。例如:

- a. I'll **leave** you **to choose** which film we see.
b. Don't **leave** her **waiting** outside in the rain.
c. The papers **were left lying** around.

Passage III The First Beginning

1. Because they are oral, **rather than** written, it is impossible to tell the stories with the same reality they had for ancient people. (L. 8-9)

rather than 引导并列结构,意为“是……而不是;与其说是……不如说是……”。例如:

- a. Young adults **rather than** older people are more likely to prefer pop songs.
b. Evans is a historian **rather than** a writer.

2. Thus we have come to you **in order that** you may go out standing up into the daylight of your Father Sun.

(L. 48-49)

in order that 在本句引导目的状语从句,意为“以便”。例如:

- a. We left early **in order that** we could catch the first train.
b. He came in quietly **in order that** he wouldn't wake up his wife.

疑 难 句 分 析

In-Class Reading: Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth?

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)

Okonkwo heard his wives telling folk stories to their children in the distant huts, which was interrupted now and then by someone's singing.

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)

As soon as he heard that there was a great meal in the sky, he began to have a strong desire to have it there the moment he thought of it.

3. I am a changed man. (L. 20)

I have become very different from what I was before.

4. 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)

None of the birds had heard of this strange custom, but one thing they knew well was that though Tortoise didn't behave well in other aspects, he had traveled many places and did know many customs of different people and places.

5. 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. (L. 39-41)

Tortoise made such a persuasive speech that all the birds thought it lucky to bring him with them and showed their agreement to whatever he said.

6. Parrot promised faithfully to deliver the message, and then flew away smiling to himself.

(L. 68-69)

Parrot seemed faithful to take the message for him, and then flew away laughing secretly.

疑 难 句 参 考 译 文

After-Class Reading:

Passage I Beauty and the Beast

1. She was as beautiful as she was sweet, and her two sisters were consumed with jealousy. (L. 3-4)

她长得既恬静又美丽,她的两个姐姐为此心存嫉妒。

2. A year later, the father received a letter that one of his lost ships had been found and had arrived filled with merchandise for him. (L. 13-14)
一年以后,父亲收到了一封信,告知他一艘失踪的船已被找到了,并已满载货物而归。
3. He entered only to find a large fire burning in the fireplace and a table set with delicious food. (L. 25-26)
他走进豪宅,却发现壁炉旺旺地烧着火,一张桌子上摆满了美味佳肴。
4. She was surprised to find "Beauty's Apartment" engraved on a gold plate over the door of her bedroom. (L. 56-57)
因此当她发现镶嵌在她卧室门上方的金盘子上刻着“美女的房间”时很是惊讶。
5. On the tenth night Beauty had a dream in which she saw the Beast lying in his garden, dying. (L. 90-91)
在第十天晚上美女做了一个梦,她梦见野兽躺在花园里,奄奄一息。
6. After dinner, when he still hadn't appeared, she remembered the dream and ran to the garden, where she found him lying on the ground, almost dead. (L. 95-97)
晚饭过后,野兽仍然没有出现,她记起自己做的梦,急忙跑到花园里,发现野兽躺在地上,就要死了。
7. He thanked her for putting an end to the horrible spell that had been cast over him by a wicked witch. (L. 100-101)
他感谢她为他解除了邪恶的女巫给他设的一个可怕的咒语。

Passage II The Monkey King

1. Finally, after Monkey had declared himself Governor of Heaven and Great Saint, terms were arranged and he agreed to conform to the divine laws as Superintendent in Chief of the Heavenly Peach Garden, the source of Immortality. (L. 17-20)
最后,在猴王自封为齐天大圣之后,双方达成协议,他同意作为天府蟠桃园总管遵守天上的律法。蟠桃是一种吃了能长生不老的仙果。
2. So Monkey leaped into the air and sprang prodigiously across Heaven to the furthest confines of the earth, where he came to rest at the base of a great mountain. Here he pissed as animals do when they wish to mark out a territory as their own. (L. 39-42)
因此,猴子跃向空中,纵身跃过天国,到达大地的边界。他在那里的一座大山脚下休息,并像其他动物一样以撒尿界定自己的领地。
3. But the Buddha laughed at his claim to have crossed the whole universe in one bound and showed him that the mountain where he had pissed was but the base of one of the Buddha's fingers and that he had not even escaped from the palm of the Buddha's hand. (L. 42-46)
然而如来佛嘲笑他声称自己只一个跟头就翻越了整个宇宙,并给他看他撒尿的那座山只不过是如来佛一只手指的指根,向他表明他甚至没能跳出如来佛的手心。
4. He would have remained there forever had the Bodhisattva Guan Yin not obtained his release so that he could accompany Tang Seng on his great pilgrimage to the Western Paradise to fetch the authentic versions of the Buddha's teachings. (L. 47-49)
如果不是观音菩萨放他出来陪唐僧去西天取得佛陀真经,他将永远被关在五指山里面。

Passage III The First Beginning

1. Attributed to the Zuni Tribe, from the ancient Hohokam Indians in Central and South Arizona. (L. 11-12)

(这个故事)被认为是由居住在亚利桑那州中南部古代荷荷开姆印第安人的祖尼部落流传下来的。

2. They thought and thought, and placing their arrow of lightning from the sky across the bow of the rainbow, they drew the string back, bent the bow, and shot the arrow down so that it entered Mother Earth, and they followed the arrow into the fourth womb of Mother Earth. (L. 22-25)

他们想啊想啊,最终以划过空中的闪电做箭,以彩虹做弓,他们弯弓将箭射入地球母亲,随后,他们跟随着箭进入了地球母亲第四子宫。

3. To all directions Father Sun stretched out his arms, as far as the horizon. (L. 76-77)
太阳父亲向四面八方伸出双臂普照他们,直到地极。

Vocabulary & Structure Test 1

1. Dogs are often praised for their ____; they almost never abandon their masters.
a. faith b. loyalty c. trust d. truthfulness
2. During the nineteen years of his career, France Battiato has won the ____ of a wide audience outside Italy.
a. enjoyment b. appreciation c. evaluation d. reputation
3. He believed that the greatest of his ____ was that he'd never had a college education.
a. griefs b. misfortunes c. disasters d. sorrows
4. Some women ____ a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.
a. must make b. should have made c. would make d. could have made
5. If you want to set up a company, you must ____ with the regulations laid down by the authorities.
a. comply b. adhere c. confirm d. accord
6. What the correspondent sent us is an ____ news report. We can depend on it.
a. evident b. authentic c. ultimate d. immediate
7. Now a paper in Science argues that organic chemicals in the rock come mostly from ____ on earth rather than bacteria on Mars.
a. configuration b. constitution c. condemnation d. contamination
8. This kind of material can ____ heat and moisture.
a. delete b. compel c. constrain d. repel
9. The student found the novel _____. It provided him with so much information about the subject.
a. enlightening b. confusing c. perplexing d. delighting
10. Franklin D. Roosevelt argued that the depression stemmed from the American economy's ____ flaws.
a. underlining b. vulnerable c. vulgar d. underlying
11. He was ____ to steal the money when he saw it lying on the table.
a. dragged b. tempted c. elicited d. attracted
12. The vast majority of people in any given culture will ____ to the established standards of that culture.
a. confine b. conform c. confront d. confirm
13. Advanced computer technology has ____ an answer to accurate weather forecasting.
a. set up b. come up with c. filled in d. faced up to
14. When they had finished playing, the children were made to ____ all the toys they had taken out.

- a. put off b. put out c. put up d. put away
15. There have been three accidents in this _____ same place.
a. actual b. much c. certain d. very
16. Mail is _____ to our office twice a day.
a. delivered b. deposited c. conveyed d. reached
17. When I applied for a loan, I had to _____ dozens of forms.
a. reach out b. hand out c. write out d. fill out
18. Leave this house now, or I will _____ the police.
a. send out b. send away c. send for d. send in
19. Never before that night _____ the extent of my own power.
a. had I felt b. I felt c. was I feeling d. I had felt
20. The grown-ups had coffee but the children wanted milk _____ coffee.
a. in return b. in place c. in place of d. in return for
21. So small _____ that the most powerful microscope cannot detect them.
a. these particles are b. these are particles c. are these particles d. are particles these
22. I have little doubt _____ the attack will succeed.
a. that b. if c. whether d. what
23. They were _____ to spend the best years of their lives in prison for a crime they hadn't even committed.
a. confirmed b. condemned c. conformed d. confined
24. The vaccine (疫苗) was used to _____ the whole population _____ infection.
a. argue ... against b. protect ... against c. attribute ... to d. root ... in
25. The captain was unwilling to _____ the command of the ship.
a. hand over b. hand in c. hand out d. hand down
26. Don't leave (it to) me _____ it to him.
a. explain b. explaining c. being explaining d. to explain
27. The doctor has _____ the illness to an unknown virus.
a. contributed b. acknowledged c. attributed d. identified
28. I can't have you _____ idle (无所事事的) all day long.
a. stay b. staying c. to stay d. stayed
29. This failure _____ him from any obligation to take any further exams.
a. relieved b. released c. refrained d. registered
30. Katherine was _____ all night because of excitement.
a. awakened b. awake c. woken d. awaking

答案与解释

1. (b) faith 意为“信任,信念”。loyalty 意为“忠诚,忠心”。trust 意为“信任,信赖”。truthfulness 意为“真实,正当,坦率”。
2. (b) enjoyment 意为“乐趣,乐事”。appreciation 意为“赞赏,理解;感激”。evaluation 意为“评价,评估”。reputation 意为“声望,名望”。