# 新视野人学英语等

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# 新视野语为学师

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# 前言

《新视野大学英语导学》是外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新视野大学英语读写教程》(1—4册)的学生自主学习指导用书,是根据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》以及学生自主学习的需求编写的,体现了外语学习的规律和策略,反映了大学英语四、六级考试的改革与发展。

本书是《新视野大学英语读写教程 4》的自学指导用书,共十单元,每单元的基本构成是:背景知识、Section A(词汇强记、略读自测、课文讨论、难句精解、结构分析、课文译文、练习答案)、Section B(词汇强记、阅读理解、难句精解、结构分析、课文译文、练习答案)、Section C(词汇、阅读理解、难句精解、课文译文、练习答案)、单元测验和大学英语四级考试阅读理解真题选编或快速阅读模拟题。

### 本书使用方法:

- 一、第一次使用本书时,应首先测试自己学习课文的能力。测试方法:略读课文,做"略读自测",如能答对 60% 以上的测试题,则可进入下个环节学习,即:研读课文,准备"课文讨论"。否则,课前应先学习"背景知识"、"词汇强记"。
- 二、"词汇强记"的词条一般都有例句和搭配,有的还配有辨异。有的单词提供了构词、扩展、联想、同义词和反义词,可以帮助学生记忆单词。强记词汇时,应结合其他记忆法,如循环记忆法等。
- 三、学完每单元,应及时做"单元测试"和"大学英语四级考试阅读理解真题选编"或"快速阅读理解模拟题"。"单元测试"测试学生对本单元的学习情况,侧重译和写能力的训练,旨在以译促写,以写促读。第一、三、五、七、九单元的"大学英语四级考试阅读理解真题选编"以及第二、四、六、八、十单元的"快速阅读理解模拟题"是为训练学生对大学英语四级考试的阅读能力设计的。

编者 2007年12月

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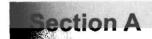


### 1. Sense and Sensibility (Section A)

There are many temptations facing today's marriage. How can we solve it? The answer is: we should find a workable middle ground between passion and reason and we should know that a truly happy marriage exists only where sense and sensibility meet and mix in proper measure.

### 2. Changes in Modern Family (Section B)

Families have undergone a major transformation in the past generation. Households will move further away from the family-structure model of a stay-at-home mother, working father, and children. The biggest change has been caused by divorce which leads to a situation where many children live with one parent and only see the other at weekends or holidays. There has also been a huge rise in the number of women with children who work and a sharp increase of single mothers, particularly among teenagers. DINK (double income no kid) families have also been growing steadily in number.



### The Temptation of a Respectable Woman

### 一、词汇强记

### **New Words**

temptation $n$ . 诱
--------------------

【构词】 tempt (吸引,引起兴趣)+ation (名词后缀)

【例句】 Don't put temptation in his way by offering him a cigarette. 别递烟来引诱他。

She couldn't resist the temptation to open the letter. 她抵制不住好奇心把信打开了。

I finally gave in to the temptation and had a cigarette. 我终于经不住诱惑,抽了一支烟。
【搭配】 put temptation in sb.'s way 诱惑某人 resist (the) temptation 抗拒诱惑,抵制诱惑

give in to (the) temptation 经不住诱惑

【扩展】 tempt vt. 引诱,诱惑 temptable a. 易被引诱的 tempting a. 诱人的

tempter n. 引诱者,诱惑者

【同义词】 attraction



idle a. 无目的的;闲散的,懒散的,无所事事的;空闲的,闲着的

【例句】 She doesn't like the idle fellow. 她不喜欢那个游手好闲的人。

It would be idle to argue further. 再辩论下去也不会有什么结果。

【搭配】 lie/stand idle 不工作的,空闲的

【扩展】 idler n. 无所事事的人 idly ad. 无理由地,闲散地 idleness n. 游手好闲,懒散

【联想】 idol n. 受到热爱和崇拜的人(或物)

【同义词】 indolent

penetrate v. 穿透, 渗入, 进入

【例句】 Explorers penetrated into unknown regions. 探险者深入了未知区域。

【搭配】 penetrate into/to/through 进入;渗入;深入

【扩展】 penetration n. 渗透(力) penetrating a. 渗透的, 敏锐的 penetrative a. 思想敏锐的, 有洞察力的

【联想】 perpetuate v. 使永久存在

【同义词】 enter

【辨异】 penetrate 主要指比较艰难地进入或深入某地,也指光线、声音等自然地透过物体; pierce 主要意思为用尖利的东西刺入、刺穿或刺破。

nuisance n. 恼人的人或事物

【例句】 What a nuisance! I've forgotten my dictionary. 真讨厌! 我忘了带词典了。
Stop making a nuisance of yourself. 别那样惹人讨厌。

【搭配】 what a nuisance 真讨厌 make a nuisance of yourself 惹人讨厌

merry a. 快乐的,愉快的,兴高采烈的

【例句】 Signs of merry life could be seen everywhere after the bumper harvest. 丰收以后到处可以看到一片欢乐景象。

"Can I bring a friend to your party?" "Sure—the more the merrier!" "我能带个朋友来你的聚会吗?" "当然——人越多越热闹么!"

【扩展】 merrily ad. 快乐地,愉快地,兴高采烈地 merriness n. 欢乐,快乐,愉快

wit n. 机敏风趣; 机敏风趣的人

【例句】 We are at our wits' end with this problem. 我们对这个问题束手无策。
The child was out of his wits with fright. 那孩子吓呆了。

【搭配】 at one's wits' end 智穷计尽,全然不知所措 out of one's wits 不知所措,发疯 live by one's wits 靠耍小聪明过日子

【扩展】 witty a. 机智的, 诙谐的 witted a. 有智慧的 witticism n. 妙语

【联想】 wig n. 假发

【辨异】 wit 作可数名词时,可指机智、聪明的"头脑"; intelligence 意思为"智力",主要指学习、思考及理解的能力; wisdom 意思为"智慧,睿智"。

presence n. 出席, 在场

【例句】 He often speaks in the presence of a large audience. 他经常在许多听众面前讲话。
They lost their presence of mind. 他们心慌意乱。

【搭配】 in the presence of 在……面前 presence of mind 镇定

【扩展】 present a. 出席的, 在场的

【联想】 prescience n. 预知, 先见

【同义词】 appearance

【辨异】 presence 作不可数名词时意为"出席,到场,存在"; attendance 为可数名词时意为"出席人数,出席率,到场次数"。

observation n. 评论;观察;观察记录

【构词】 observ(e)(观察)+ation(名词后缀)

【例句】 The article is Darwin's observations on the habits of certain birds. 这文章是达尔文对某些鸟类习性的评述。

Li Ming is in hospital under observation. 李鸣在医院接受观察。

【搭配】 keep... under (close) observation 对…… (密切) 监视 an observation on/upon 关于……的评论

be/come under observation 被观察中,被看到

【扩展】 observe vt. 观察, 评论 observer n. 观察者 observatory n. 天文台 observational a. 观察的 observable a. 看得见的

breeze n. 微风, 轻风

【例句】 A gentle breeze was blowing. 微风轻吹。

There's not much breeze today. 今天没有什么风。 【搭配】 in a breeze 很容易地,毫不费力地

【搭配】 in a breeze 很容易地,毫不费力 【扩展】 breezy a. 有微风的,通风好的

【联想】 breathe v. 呼吸

gaze n. & v. 注视, 凝视

【例句】 The little boy gazed at the toys in the shop window. 那小男孩盯着橱窗里的玩具。 She was the most beautiful girl he had ever gazed upon. 她是他所见过得最美丽的女孩。

【搭配】 gaze at 凝视, 注视 gaze on/upon 看

【扩展】 gazer n. 凝视者

【联想】 gear n. 齿轮 geese n. 鹅

【同义词】 stare

【辨异】 gaze 表示久久地凝视、注视,常与介词 at, on, upon 等搭配使用; stare 表示由于惊奇、恐惧等而对某人(某物)睁大眼睛凝视,含有目不转睛的意思; 该词既可用作及物动词又可用作不及物动词,常与介词 at 搭配使用。



melt v. 慢慢消失; (使)融化

【例句】 The crowd melted away. 人群散去了。

When we heard the story, we all melted into tears. 听到这故事,我们都感动得流泪了。

【搭配】 melt away 融掉,消失

melt into 化为,因心软而……,感动得……

【扩展】 melting a. 融化的, 温柔的

meltingly ad. 熔化地,逐渐消失地 meltability n. 可熔性

【联想】 smelt v. (smell 的过去式、过去分词)闻,嗅

【同义词】 dissolve

【反义词】 freeze

keen a. 强烈的,激烈的,敏锐的;热衷的,热心的,渴望的

【例句】 I am keen on seeing him earlier. 我渴望着早点见到他。 He is really keen about the trip. 他渴望着这次旅行。

【搭配】 be keen on 喜爱, 渴望

be keen about 对……着迷

【扩展】 keenly ad. 敏锐地, 强烈地

keenness n. 渴望, 敏锐, 强烈

【联想】 keel n. 龙骨

【同义词】 sensitive, strong, eager

【辨异】 keen 强调有极大的兴趣或欲望的驱使而作出行动;该词后常跟不定式、从句或介词 on, about 短语;eager 强调因想得到某物或做某事而急不可耐;该词后常接不定式,不定式复合结构或 that 从句;anxious 着重用于失望或不能获得所希望的东西而产生的渴望心情,表示急切想要某物;该词后常接不定式、不定式复合结构或从句。

yawn v. 打哈欠 n. 哈欠

【例句】 The dull speech made us yawn. 那枯燥无味的演讲使我们想睡觉。

【扩展】 yawnful a. 使人无聊得打哈欠的 yawning a. 打着哈欠的,裂着大口子的 yawningly ad. 打哈欠地

**upright** a. 正直的, 诚实的 a. & ad. 挺直的(地), 竖立的(地), 垂直的(地)

【例句】 He held himself upright in front of me. 他笔直地站立在我面前。

【搭配】 hold oneself upright 笔直地站立

【扩展】 uprightly ad. 笔直地,诚实地,正直地 uprightness n. 垂直,正直

【联想】 uptight a. 拮据的,紧张的

【同义词】 honest

【反义词】 dishonest

【辨异】 honest 主要指可靠的品德,比如诚实、公正、守信及尊重人等,该词可修饰各种 层次的人; upright 主要指作风正派、办事公道,多用于修饰有修养和有头脑的人。

hono(u)rable a. 可敬的, 光荣的

【构词】 hono(u)r (荣誉) + able (形容词后缀)

【例句】 With a few hono(u)rable exceptions, the other people were found to be incompetent. 除了几个优秀的人以外,其他人都不能胜任工作。

【扩展】 hono(u)r n. 光荣, 尊敬, 信誉, 荣幸 hono(u)rably ad. 值得尊敬地, 体面地

【联想】 horrible a. 可怕的 【反义词】 dishono(u)rable

propose v. 提议,建议,提出;打算,计划

【例句】 I propose Li Ming for the chairman of the Student Union. 我推荐李明任学生会主席。

I proposed the health of all the people present. 我举杯祝所有在座的人健康。

【搭配】 propose sb. for sth. 提名 / 推荐某人做某事

propose a toast to a person's health 举杯祝某人健康

【扩展】 proposal n. 提议, 建议, 求婚

proposition n. 论点, 提案

proposer n. 提案人, 申请人

【联想】 oppose v. 反对

【同义词】 suggest

【辨异】 propose 表示在正式场合提出建议时,经常接 that 从句,从句需要用虚拟语气 "(should)+动词原形";一般情况下,该词后接动名词,但有时也接不定式; suggest 不如 propose 正式,后接名词或动名词,也可接 that 从句,that 从句需要用"(should)+动词原形"。

overcome v. 战胜,克服;被(烟、气、感情等)压倒,使受不了

【例句】 He has overcome the bad habit of smoking. 他已改掉了吸烟的坏习惯。

【搭配】 overcome a bad habit of 改掉……坏习惯

dislike n. & v. 不喜欢, 讨厌

【构词】 dis(不,反对)+like(喜欢)

【例句】 Tom has a dislike for studying and would rather play football. 汤姆不喜欢读书,而喜欢踢足球。

We have taken a strong dislike to him. 我们极不喜欢他。

【搭配】 have a dislike of/for 不喜欢

take a dislike to sb. 开始厌恶某人

likes and dislikes 喜爱和厌恶之物

【扩展】 like vt. 喜欢 prep. 像, 跟……一样 dislikable a. 不喜欢的, 厌恶的

【辨异】 dislike 可作动词和名词,作动词时意思为"不喜欢,讨厌",作名词时意思为"不喜欢,反感,令人反感的事物";disgust 可作及物动词和不及物动词,意思为"使反感,使人厌恶"。

deserve v. 应得, 应受, 值得

【例句】 She has deserved well of her country. 她有功于国家。

He deserves to be promoted. 他应该获得提升。

【搭配】 deserve well of 有功于

deserve a reward/punishment 应受奖赏 / 处分

【扩展】 deserved a. 理所应得的, 当然的

deservedly ad. 应得地, 理所当然地

deserving a. 值得的, 应得的

【联想】 desert /dɪ'zɜɪt/ v. 抛弃 n. /'dezət/ 沙漠



tender a. 温柔的; 嫩的; 疼痛的, 一触即痛的

【例句】 My arm is still tender where I bruised it. 我手臂碰伤的地方仍然很痛。

【搭配】 at a/the tender age of... 在少不更事的……岁月;在不谙世故的……岁数

【扩展】 tenderly ad. 温柔地,和善地 tenderness n. 温柔,亲切,慈爱

tenderer n. 投标人, 偿还人

【联想】 tend vi. 倾向 vt. 照料

【同义词】 gentle

### Phrases and Expressions

for the most part 多半,就大多数而言,通常

【例句】 The team, for the most part, was confident of success. 这个队的大多数队员有获胜的信心。

impose one's company/oneself upon sb. 硬缠着某人

【例句】 Don't impose your company on people who don't want you. 不要缠着不愿和你在一起的人。

for my part 就我而言,至于我

【例句】 You can go with them if you like, but for my part, I prefer to save my money by staying at home. 你若高兴可同他们一起去,但就我来说,我宁肯待在家里省些钱。

count upon/on 料想;依靠;指望

【例句】 If I got into trouble I could always count on Chen Lin. 如果我有麻烦,我总是可以依靠陈琳。

make a fuss about 对……小题大做,对……大惊小怪

【例句】 They always make a fuss about this sort of thing. 他们总是对这种事大惊小怪的。

run down (使)筋疲力尽;(使)衰退

【例句】 The manufacturing industry of this city has been running down for years. 这个城市的制造业多年来一直在萎缩。

object to 不赞成, 反对

【例句】 We really object to being charged for parking. 我们极力反对收停车费。

now and then 不时地, 经常

【例句】 She doesn't do this very often, just every now and then. 她不常做这事,仅仅偶尔做一下。

a succession of 一系列,一连串

【例句】 He has been hit by a succession of injuries since he joined the football team. 自人足球队以来他一再受伤。



drink in 陶醉于;如饥似渴地倾听

【例句】 My elder sister and I just stood there drinking in the scenery. 我姐姐和我就站在那儿尽情欣赏景色。

yield to 让步于, 屈服于

【例句】 We'll never yield to terrorism. 我们决不会向恐怖行为屈服。

### 二、略读自测

- 1. What is the relationship between Mr. Baroda and Gouvernail?
- 2. What kind of person did Mrs. Baroda expect Gouvernail to be?
- 3. Where did Mrs. Baroda go to avoid staying with Gouvernail?
- 4. Did Mrs. Baroda want to invite Gouvernail to their plantation again?

### 参考答案

- 1. They had been good friends since college time. (Il. 1-2, Il. 46-47)
- 2. She thought he was an interesting man of wit. (ll. 26-27)
- 3. She went to the city. (1.27)
- 4. Yes. Before the year ended, she proposed to have Gouvernail visit them again. (ll. 65-66)

### 三、课文讨论

- 1. Why did Mrs. Baroda feel annoyed at Gouvernail?
- 2. What did Mr. Gaston feel about his wife's attitude toward Gouvernail?
- 3. Why did Mr. Baroda invite Gouvernail to the plantation?
- 4. How did Mrs. Baroda feel when she sat alone on the bench the night before she left?
- 5. Why must Mrs. Baroda leave her home?
- 6. Did Mrs. Baroda want to talk with Mr. Gouvernail that night?
- 7. What do we know about Gouvernail from Paragraphs 14 and 15?
- 8. What do we know about Gouvernail's view of life?
- 9. Was Mrs. Baroda concentrated on his talk?
- 10. What do we know about Mrs. Baroda's true feelings toward Gouvernail?
- 11. Why didn't Mrs. Baroda tell her husband about her feelings?
- 12. When did Mrs. Baroda return home?





- 1. Because she doesn't like his quiet personality, and she hated to be neglected by him. (ll. 3-5)
- 2. He felt surprised. He thought she was making a fuss. (ll. 16-21)
- 3. He felt that Gouvernail was run down by too much work so he invited him to the plantation to have a rest. (ll. 24-25)
- 4. She felt confused. (1.30)
- 5. She did not know the exact reason, but she felt the necessity to leave. (11. 31-32)
- 6. No. (1.34)
- 7. He was rather talkative. He didn't talk much just because of his bad mood. He was quite relaxed when he was talking to Mrs. Baroda.
- 8. He wanted to lead a simple and genuine life. (ll. 47-49)
- 9. No. (ll. 50-54)
- 10. She was strongly attracted by him. (ll. 53-54)
- 11. She was sensible enough not to endanger her marriage. (ll. 57-59)
- 12. After Gouvernail left. (1. 62)

### 四、难句精解

- 1. Mrs. Baroda was a little annoyed to learn that her husband expected his friend, Gouvernail, up to spend a week or two on the plantation. (ll. 1-2) 得知丈夫请了他的 朋友古韦内尔来种植园小住一两周,巴罗达太太有点不快。
  - 【精解】 本句主干结构为 Mrs. Baroda was a little annoyed, 其后的动词不定式 to learn 引导动词不定式短语作句子的原因状语, 其中的 that 引导宾语从句作 to learn 的宾语。从句中的 up 是一个副词, 意为"接近(讲话的人); 前往(话题中的场所)"。
  - 【例句】 A man sidled up to her and asked for money. 一个男子悄悄走过来向她讨钱。
    There's a mailbox ten meters further up. 往前 10 米处有一个邮筒。
- 2. After a few days with him, she could understand him no better than at first. (ll. 3-4) 在一起待了几天,她仍感到对他很陌生。
  - 【精解】 此句是一个主从复合句。than at first 是一个比较状语从句,后面省略了与主句相同的部分 she understood him。no 不仅可以用在名词前面,也可以用在形容词前面表示"并不;没有"。no(也可用 little)...than 的意思是"与……一样",几乎等于该结构 than 的后面通常接令人厌恶的事情。
  - 【例句】 He is no better than a beggar. 他就像乞丐一样。
    She is no fatter than she was before. 她跟以前一样瘦。

- 3. She left her husband and his guest, for the most part, alone together, only to find that Gouvernail hardly noticed her absence. (II. 4-5) 她只得大部分时间让丈夫陪着客人,但发现自己不在场几乎并未引起古韦内尔的注意。
  - 【精解】 此句是一个主从复合句。for the most part 在句中是副词性短语作插入语,该 短语的意思是"大体上是;多半"。动词不定式短语 only to find that Gouvernail hardly noticed her absence 在句中作结果状语,副词 only 常和动词不定式或动词不定式短语连用,表示意想不到的结果。
  - 【例句】 She studied hard only to fail. 她学习很努力,但却没及格。
    He escaped from the battle field only to be killed by the natives. 他从战场上逃跑了,却被土著所杀。
- 4. "No. I should like him better if he did—if he were more like others, and I had to plan somewhat for his comfort and enjoyment." (II. 12-13) "是没有。他要是真能添点麻烦,我倒喜欢他一些了。真希望他能像别人一样,那样我倒可以做点什么使他过得舒心。"
  - 【精解 1】 此句是一个并列句。破折号后面的 if he were more like others 具有补语性质,对第一个分句的条件状语从句 if he did 在内容上作进一步的补充和说明。did 是代动词,相当于上文中的谓语部分,即 (if he) gave me some trouble。为了避免词语重复,动词 do 可以代替上文中的动词或动词加其他成分。
  - 【例句】 "Will Kay come?" "She may do (do=come)." "凯能来吗?" "她或许能来。" "Have you written to her yet?" "Yes, I did yesterday (did=wrote to her)." "你已经给她写信了吗?" "是的,昨天写了。"
  - 【精解 2】 由于 and 后面第二个分句在内容上承接第一个分句,故其条件状语从句 if he did give me some trouble like others 在句中被省略掉了。
- 5. "...Here you are," he went on, "taking poor Gouvernail seriously and making a fuss about him, the last thing he would desire or expect." (II. 19-21) ……他说:"我都说不准你什么时候会怎么做。瞧你对古韦内尔顶真的样子,对他那么大惊小怪,这可是他最不希望的。"
  - 【精解】 此句是一个主从复合句。直接引语中的 the last thing 作同位语,修饰上文提及的 taking poor Gouvernail seriously and making a fuss about him, 其后是一个定语从句。the last...表示"最不可能……的",该短语后面常与动词不定式或关系代词引导的定语从句连用,关系代词通常要省略掉。
  - 【例句】 He is the last man to tell a lie. 他是最不可能说谎的人。
    She's the last person I'd expect to meet in a disco. 我万万没想到会在迪斯科舞厅见到她。
- 6. She had never known her thoughts to be so confused; like the bats now above her, her thoughts quickly flew this way and that. (II. 30-31) 思绪从未这么乱过,就像头顶飞着的蝙蝠一样,忽东忽西。
  - 【精解】 此句是一个由分号连接的并列句。介词短语 like the bats now above her 作方式 状语、修饰第二个分句。

- 7. Mrs. Baroda heard footsteps coming from the direction of the barn; she knew it was Gouvernail. (ll. 33-34) 巴罗达太太听到从谷仓那边传来了脚步声,她知道那是古韦内尔。
  - 【精解】 此句是一个并列句。现在分词短语 coming from the direction of the barn 是第一个分句中 footsteps 的宾语补足语; it was Gouvernail 为第二个分句中 she knew 的宾语从句。代词 it 一般不能指代人,但可以用来指代不知性别的婴幼儿或不知名的从事某个动作或处于某种状态的人。句中的 it 是指 the man coming from the direction of the barn。
  - 【例句】 What will you call it if it's a boy? 要是男孩的话,你想给他取个什么名字? "Who was that at the door?" "It was a man selling house insurance." "门口那个人是谁?" "是一个卖房屋保险的人。"
- **8.** He seated himself upon the bench beside her, without a suspicion that she might object to his presence. (ll. 34-36) 他在她身旁的长凳上坐下,丝毫不曾想到她可能会反对他坐在那儿。
  - 【精解】 without a suspicion 作方式状语,修饰主句,其后 that 引导的名词性从句作同位语,修饰 suspicion。
- 9. Now, all there was left with him was a desire to be permitted to exist, with now and then a little breath of genuine life, such as he was breathing now. (ll. 47-49) 而现在他只求能生存,只是偶尔才体验到一丝真正的生活的气息,就像此刻。
  - 【精解】 此句是一个主从复合句。there was left with him 是一个定语从句,修饰句子的主语 all,其中的过去分词短语 left with him 作定语从句的主语补足语。注意句中引导定语从句并在定语从句中作主语的关系代词 that 被省略掉了。引导定语从句的关系代词作 there be 结构中的主语时常常被省略。
  - 【例句】 She knows the difference (that) there is between good and evil. 她懂得什么是好什么是坏。

    Henry was the only person (who) there was to witness the accident. 亨利是当时唯
- 10. The stronger the desire grew to bring herself near him, the further, in fact, did she move away from him. (ll. 54-55) 她越想靠近他,结果却越往后退。

一目击事故发生的人。

- 【精解】 此句采用的是形容词和副词比较级的一个固定句型。这个句型的结构为"the + 形容词或副词比较,the + 形容词或副词比较级",前者相当于一个程度状语从句,后者为主句,其含义是"越……,就越……"。这种结构的特点是前后可有省略或倒装语序。如此句前部分中的 to bring herself near him 作定语修饰 the desire,其自然语序为 the stronger the desire to bring herself near him grew;后部分中的 did 构成倒装加强语气。
- 【例句】 The more they talked, the more encouraged they felt. 他们越说就越感到欢欣鼓舞。 The quicker you get ready, the sooner we'll be able to leave. 你越快准备好,我们就越能早动身。

- 11. She did not return until Gouvernail was gone from under her roof. (l. 62) 直到古韦内尔离开她家后她才回去。
  - 【精解】 此句是一个主从复合句。from under her roof 是一个具有并列关系。两个介词 连用的介词短语作地点状语,修饰时间状语从句 until Gouvernail was gone。有 时,出于表达内容的需要,充当时间状语或地点状语的介词短语可以由两个并 列的介词来引导。
  - 【例句】 There's a man watching us from behind that fence. 有个人正从篱笆后面看着我们。 She read till into the night. 她读书一直持续到深夜。 The writer wasn't famous until after his death. 那位作家直到去世以后才出了名。

### 五、结构分析

- Part 1 (Para. 1): This part is the general situation of the story and also the starting point of the story. Mrs. Baroda was a little annoyed that her husband's friend, Gouvernail, was to spend a week or two on their plantation.
- Part 2 (Paras. 2-10): Telling us what happened after Gouvernail came and Mrs. Baroda's impression of him.
- Part 3 (Paras. 11-19): In this part, the author tells us what happened "that night" in chronological order, and also describes some sort of emotional changes in Mrs. Baroda.
- Part 4 (Paras. 20-21): This part is about what happened the day after "that night". Mrs. Baroda took an early train without even saying farewell. She did not return until Gouvernail was gone. During the summer that followed, Mr. Baroda greatly desired that his friend should come to visit them again but Mrs. Baroda vigorously opposed this.
- Part 5 (Paras. 22-24): Before the year ended, Mrs. Baroda proposed to have Gouvernail visit them again as she had overcome everything.

### 六、课文译文

### 一个正派女人受到的诱惑

得知丈夫请了他的朋友古韦内尔来种植园小住一两周,巴罗达太太有点不快。

古韦内尔生性沉默,这令巴罗达太太颇为不解。在一起待了几天,她仍感到对他很陌生。她只得大部分时间让丈夫一个人陪着客人,但发现自己不在场几乎并未引起古韦内尔的注意。而后她执意要陪他散步到磨坊去,试图打破他这种并非有意的沉默,但仍不奏效。

- "你的朋友,他什么时候走?"有一天她问丈夫,"我觉得他太讨厌了。"
- "还不到一周呢,亲爱的。我真不明白,他并没给你添麻烦呀。"
- "是没有。他要是真能添点麻烦,我倒喜欢他一些了。真希望他能像别人一样,那样我倒

