

# 新视野

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北京前景培训学校英语教研室 编写

# 大学英语

## 辅导讲义

NEW  
COLLEGE  
ENGLISH  
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4



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# 新视野

中国人民大学 杨彩霞 主编

钟玲 刘汉杰 副主编

# 大学英语

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## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新视野大学英语辅导讲义. 四级/杨彩霞主编.

- 北京: 外文出版社, 2005

ISBN 7-119-03862-1

I. 新... II. 杨... III. 英语-高等学校-教学参考资料

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 125548 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

[info@flp.com.cn](mailto:info@flp.com.cn)

[sales@flp.com.cn](mailto:sales@flp.com.cn)

## 新视野大学英语辅导讲义 (四级)

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责任编辑 杨春燕

封面设计 一加一设计室

印刷监制 冯 浩

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010) 68320579 (总编室)

(010) 68329514 / 68327211 (推广发行部)

印 刷 北京蓝空印刷厂

经 销 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本 16 开

字 数 350 千字

印 张 17.5

版 次 2005 年 2 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

装 别 平

书 号 ISBN 7-119-03862-1

定 价 17.00 元

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## 编写说明

### 本书特色

一、学习目标和重点:用简明扼要的表格形式提纲挈领地总结本单元应该重点掌握的知识 and 技能。读者应该在学习一个单元之前,对本单元的内容、重点有一个整体的认识和把握。

二、水平自测——与本课相关的四六级、考研真题:整理了最近十多年所有考查本课的四六级、考研题,目的是让同学们在正式进入本单元学习之前,先对自己进行一个自测,分析自己的进步程度和薄弱环节。

三、文化背景:该部分内容几乎所有同类书都有,本书与其他书的不同之处在于:①只选择普通学生不太熟悉但是应该了解的有关英语国家的文化背景知识。②附有相关图片,以增强趣味性。

四、课文结构分析:该部分内容主要对每单元的课文进行整体上的结构分析,探究作者的写作思路,其目的在于提高读者的阅读理解能力,并指导读者借鉴其写作技巧。编写该部分的指导思想是:学习一篇文章,不仅要扩大词汇量,掌握其中出现的语法现象,还要注意提高阅读和写作能力。

五、难句与语法结构分析:这部分内容是所有同类书中都有的,但我们的讲解更加注重和考试的结合,重点讲解各类英语考试的考查点,采用的例句、例题几乎全部出自历年四六级、考研、托福真题。

六、全真考场:收录并分析讲解了最新的四六级、考研真题。其目的还是为了帮助读者提高应试能力。

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另外,对本书的一些符号做如下说明:①“水平自测”题及“难句与语法结构分析”例句、例题后括号内的数字表示该题的出处,例如:“CET4:00-1-61”表示该题为2000年1月四级考试61题。②“学习目标”之“语法和结构”中括号内数字表示该语法现象在课文“难句与语法结构分析”的出处,例如“(A-1)”表示Section A的“难句与语法结构分析”注释1。

杨彩霞

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# Unit 1

A good beginning is half the battle.

良好的开端就是成功的一半。

## 一、学习目标

### 词汇和短语

#### 四级核心词汇

temptation idle penetrate nuisance merry nonsense wit sheer observation gaze keen yawn upright hono(u)rable  
deserve relevant irrelevant transmission guarantee worship interpret elastic scheme procession pursue passion sustain

#### 六级核心词汇

gamble continuity

#### 重要短语

count on/upon run down object to drink in yied to subject to come opont in conjunction with  
by virtue of go off result in take on

### 语法和结构

①“情态动词 + 完成时”结构

②“So Subject V”和“So V Subject”结构

### 写作技巧

段落的展开方法:因果关系法(Cause-and-effect structure)

### 阅读技巧

理解文章的隐含意思(Reading Between the Lines)

二、水平自测——  
与本课相关的四六级、考研真题

1. When people become unemployed, it is \_\_\_\_ which is often worse than lack of wages. [ CET - 4:1999. 6]  
A) laziness                      B) poverty                      C) idleness                      D) inability
2. A lot of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough \_\_\_\_\_. [ CET - 4:2000. 1]  
A) nuisance                      B) worry                      C) trouble                      D) anxiety
3. Out of \_\_\_\_ revenge, he did his worst to blacken her character and ruin her reputation. [ CET - 6:1998. 6]  
A) perfect                      B) total                      C) sheer                      D) integral
4. Being somewhat short-sighted, she had the habit of \_\_\_\_ at people. [ CET - 6:1997. 1]  
A) glancing                      B) peering                      C) gazing                      D) scanning
5. He failed to supply the facts relevant \_\_\_\_ the case in question. [ CET - 6:1993. 6]  
A) for                      B) with                      C) to                      D) of
6. Cultural \_\_\_\_ indicates that human beings hand their languages down from one generation to another. [ CET - 6:2000. 12]  
A) translation                      B) transition                      C) transmission                      D) transaction
7. The branches could hardly \_\_\_\_ the weight of the fruit. [ CET - 6:1991. 6]  
A) retain                      B) sustain                      C) maintain                      D) remain
8. In many cultures people who were thought to have the ability to \_\_\_\_ dreams were likely to be highly respected. [ CET - 6:1995. 6]  
A) interpret                      B) intervene                      C) inherit                      D) impart
9. Dozens of scientific groups all over the world have been \_\_\_\_ the goal of a practical and economic way to use sunlight to split water molecules. [ 考研:1996]  
A) pursuing                      B) chasing                      C) reaching                      D) winning
10. The Car Club couldn't \_\_\_\_ to meet the demands of all its members. [ CET - 4:2001. 6]  
A) assume                      B) ensure                      C) guarantee                      D) confirm

参考答案:

I. C 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. C

三、文化背景

1. Changes in modern family (现代家庭的变化):

Families have undergone a major transformation in the past generation and are poised to change even more in the

coming century. Households will move further away from the family-structure model of a stay-at-home mother, working father, and children, according to a new report from the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago. Because of divorce, cohabitation and single parenthood, a majority of families rearing children in the next century will probably not include the children's two original parents. Moreover, most households will not include children. Marriage has declined as people marry older and divorce and cohabit more. A growing proportion of children has been born outside of marriage. Even within marriage the changes have been profound as more and more women have entered the labor force and gender roles have become more homogenous between husbands and wives. Those changes are having an impact on how people think about family life, and as a result, the concept of family tends to be more elastic.

现代家庭在过去的一代里已经经历了重要的转变,并将在新世纪中经历更大的改变。芝加哥大学国家民意研究中心的一份报告指出,家庭将更加偏离这种模式:居家的母亲,工作的父亲和孩子。由于离婚,同居和单亲等现象,新世纪里养育后代的家庭大部分都不可能同时包括亲生父母。此外,大部分家庭将不会有孩子。随着人们结婚年龄的增长以及更多的人选择同居,结婚率降低了。婚姻外出生的孩子所占的比例正不断增大。即使在婚姻中,变化也是深远的,这是因为越来越多的女性开始有工作,而且夫妻间不同性别的作用日趋相同。这些变化影响着人们关于家庭生活的看法。结果是家庭的概念变得更加有弹性了。

## 2. Meanings of love(爱的意义):

Though love is a variety of feelings and involves a variety of things, the varieties themselves can be meaningfully explained and described, and they can be explained and described simply in terms of everyday experience rather than in scientific jargon or theory. The following show people's understanding of true love: love is a feeling or kind of attraction; love represents a magnetic attraction between two people; love is a feeling of high emotional affiliation ... which sends a person's ego to dizzying heights. Besides, love has more to do with companionship and compatibility; love is the physical and mental compatibility of two people; love is the end result of a mature union of two compatible personalities; love is helping the other person whenever he needs it ... being his companion. Love is having common goals, dreams, and ambitions; love is doing things together and liking it; love concerns "giving", it is giving time, understanding and trust ...



虽然爱情包括不同的情感,牵涉到不同的方面,但是这种不同是可以有着富有意义的解释和描述。这些不同只需要用到平日的经验来解释和描述,而不需要用科学名词和理论。下面一些句子表达了人们对真爱的理解:爱情是一种感觉或是种吸引;爱情代表着两个人之间的具有磁性的吸引;爱情是一种高尚的情感联系……这使得一个人的自我上升到令人眩晕的高度。此外,爱情还涉及到陪伴和相容:爱情是两个人精神上 and 肉体上的相容;爱情是两个可相容的人的成熟结合的最终结果;爱情是在另一个人需要时总能提供帮助……作他的伴侣。爱情是有着共同的目标,梦想和抱负;爱情是一起做事情并乐此不疲;爱情要求“给予”,给予时间、理解和信任……

四、课文精读

Section A

The Temptation of a Respectable Woman

预习(Pre-reading Activities)



听力原文

Initially Mrs. Baroda found her husband's friend's silence both puzzling and boring. Her husband, Gaston, had informed her that his friend, Gouvernail, would be staying at the plantation for a few weeks and that he had a great wit. But she found his solemn silence lacking in any interest. The truth was, however, that he was a run-down, exhausted man merely seeking a short rest from overwork. Once he opened up and revealed his true personality, Mrs. Baroda was surprised and shocked by the temptation and desire he created in her, a respectable married woman. She felt it best to depart from the plantation as soon as possible.

(Words: 108)

课文结构分析

在记叙文的写作中,作者通常会按照时间顺序将事情一一描述。这种方法也经常用于讲述故事、写作简短的传记体和自传体文章中。本文作者按照时间顺序依次描述了一系列事件,同时也运用了一些其它的写作技巧——譬如运用因果关系展开情节。

文章的第一部分即第一段描述了故事的开端。巴罗达太太对于她丈夫的朋友古韦内尔将来庄园住一两周有些不快。文章的第二部分由九段组成,从第二段到第十段,描述了发生的事情和巴罗达太太对于她的客人古韦内尔的印象。描述是按照时间顺序进行的,此间运用了一些表示时间的词和短语作为连接,如: after a few days, then, one day, in the morning, until 等等。文章的第三部分是从第十一段到第十九段之间的九个段落,作者运用了一系列的动词和副词着重描写了“那天晚上”发生的事情。在这个部分,作者也描写了巴罗达太太的某种感情的变化。第四部分只包含第二十段,讲述了“那天晚上”之后的一天发生的事情,巴罗达太太没有道别就离开了家,直到古韦内尔离开她才返回家中。第五部分就是第二十一段,描述了在那之后的事情,巴罗达先生很希望古韦内尔再来拜访他们,但遭到了巴罗达太太的强烈反对。

第六部分由第二十二段至第二十四段组成,仍然是按照时间顺序进行了描述。在快到年底时,巴罗达太太主动提出邀请古韦内尔再来,因为她一切都已经克服了。

重点词汇与短语

New Words

temptation [temp'teɪʃən] n. 诱惑, 引诱

【例句】Don't yield to temptation. 不要对诱惑屈服。

【助记】挡不住的“诱惑” allure 诱惑力,魅力

glamour 魅力,诱惑力 invitation ①邀请②吸引,诱惑

attraction 吸引,吸引力,诱惑力

bait ①饵,诱饵②诱惑物,引诱物

lure ①吸引力,诱惑物②诱饵,鱼饵

idle ['aɪdl] a. ①懒散的,无所事事的②空闲的,闲着的③无用的,无效的

vi. 懒散,无所事事 vt. (away) 虚度(光阴)

【例句】An *idle* person may be interested in idling away the hours surfing the net.

无所事事的人可能会喜欢把时间耗费在网络冲浪上。

【辨析】idle, lazy

idle 不一定是坏的意味,而 lazy 则常用于“懒惰的”之坏的意味。

penetrate ['penɪtreɪt] v. ①透入,渗入,进入②刺入,刺穿③洞察,了解

【例句】Rain *penetrated* my coat. 雨水渗进我的外套。

nuisance ['nju:səns] n. 令人讨厌的东西(或状况、行为),讨厌的人

merry ['meri] a. 欢乐的,愉快的,快乐的



nonsense ['nɒnsəns] n. ①胡说,废话②冒失(或轻浮)的行动

【构词】sent, sens = feel 感觉, non-无, “无意义”的话

wit [wɪt] n. ①风趣,妙语②[常 pl.] 智力,才智

sheer [ʃɪə] a. ①完全的,十足的②陡峭的,垂直的③极薄的,透明的 ad. 垂直地,陡峭地 vi. (off) 急转向,偏离

【例句】“Mentholum” *sheer* color lip balm is a new product loved by young girls. “曼秀雷敦”薄色润唇膏是新推出的产品,受到女孩子们的喜爱。

observation [ˌɒbzə'veɪʃən] n. ①注意,观察②言论,评论③观察力④[常 pl.] 观察资料,观察数据

【例句】This experiment requires careful *observation*. 这实验需要仔细的观察。

【辨析】observance, observation

observation 指“观察”这一行为或者指“观察力”。observance 指对法律、习俗、节目等的“遵守,奉行”。

gaze [geɪz] v. /n. 凝视,注视

【辨析】gaze, glance, glare, peer, stare

gaze 意为“凝视,注视”,指由于感叹、好奇、感兴趣而长时间目不转睛地看。glance 意为“瞥”,指由于专心于某事而在匆忙中迅速地看一眼。glare 意为“怒目而视”,强调怀有敌意或在气愤的情绪下注视某人(物)。peer 指半闭着眼或眯着眼“盯着看,窥视”,强调透过某物或从某物后面看,暗含好奇和看不清楚的意味。stare 意为“盯,凝视”,指出于好奇、惊讶、赞叹等原因而瞪大眼睛长时间地、直接地注视,常含粗鲁无礼的意味。

keen [ki:n] a. ①(on) 热心的,渴望的②敏锐的,敏捷的③激烈的,强烈的④锋利的,刺人的

【例句】The commercial banks are *keen* to adapt themselves to international standards for bank management.

商业银行善于调整自己以便符合银行管理的国际标准。

【例句】The leaders of the village and township enterprises in Huaxi known as grass root industry are no longer tradi-

tional peasants. *Keenly* aware of the importance of knowledge economy and information economy, they are looking forward to more opportunities. 素有“草根工业”之称的华西乡镇企业领导,不再是传统概念上的农民,他们深谙知识经济和信息经济的重要性,把眼光放得更远。

【辨析】anxious, eager, keen

anxious 意为“忧虑的,焦急的,担心的,渴望的,急切的”,含有担心、顾虑重重、不安的意味,后常接 about、for 或 to do sth 或 that 从句。eager 意为“热切的,渴望的”,有热情、迫切、进取的含义,后常接 for sth 或 to do sth。keen 意为“热心的,渴望的”,含有对某事有极大的兴趣、想积极参加之意,常与介词 on 连用。

【考题】Mary is \_\_\_\_ playing table tennis.

[A][题库]

A) keen on B) keen in C) fond on D) fond to

【题解】be keen on (about) 喜爱,对……着迷;be fond of 喜欢

upright [ˈʌpraɪt] a. ①直立的,竖立的,垂直的②正直的,诚实的

ad. 挺直着,竖立着

hono(u)rable [ˈɒnərəbl̩] a. ①光荣的,荣誉的②可敬的,高尚的

deserve [dɪˈzɜːv] vt. 应受,应得,值得

【考题】Good work \_\_\_\_ good pay.

[A][题库]

A) deserves B) requests C) deserts D) awards

【题解】deserve 应得,值得;request 请求,要求;desert 离开,放弃,抛弃;award 授予,奖给

## Phrases & Expressions

count on/upon:

depend on; rely on; trust 依靠,指望

【例句】I think we can count on the organization to support us. 我认为我们可以依靠组织支持我们。

【考点】同义比较:

depend on 依靠,依赖

cling to 依附,附靠,坚持

fall back on 依靠,退守

lean upon 依靠

rely on 依赖,依靠

tie to 依靠,依赖

run down:

(1) defame; speak badly of (sth or sb) 说……坏话,贬低

【例句】A gentleman will never speak well for a friend to his face, and then run down behind his back. 君子对朋友决不能当面奉承,背后诋毁。

(2) gradually stop working; lose power 停止运转,耗尽

【例句】Don't leave the car lights on for a long time, they will quickly run the battery down. 不要让汽车灯开的时间太长,它们很快会把电瓶里的电耗尽的。

(3) diminish or cause to diminish in number, quantity, size etc. 减少,缩减

【例句】The farm labor force has run down greatly in recent years. 近年来农业劳动力已经大大减少。

(4) knock down 撞倒

【例句】While he was walking along the street at Folkestone, Kipps was run down by a cyclist. 吉普斯在沿着福克斯顿的街道行走时,被一个骑自行车的人撞倒了。

(5) find eventually after a long search; trace the source of 查找出,搜索到

【例句】After hunting for him for over a week, the police ran the escaped prisoner down in a public house. 在追捕了一个多星期后,警察终于在一家酒店里捉住了逃犯。



**object to:**

oppose; express opposition to 反对, 不赞成

【例句】We *object to* this plan. 我们反对这项计划。

【考点】同义比较:

be against 反对

argue against 反对

opposed to 反对, 抗议

相关短语:

achieve one's object 达到目的

with that object in view 以那个为目的, 带着那个目的

**drink in:**

(1) take in; absorb 吸入, 吸收

【例句】The thirsty plants *drank in* the welcome rain. 干渴的植物吸收了及时的甘霖。

(2) listen with attention to 倾听, 陶醉于

【例句】The pupils sat around their teacher, *drinking in* her words. 小学生们围坐在老师旁, 倾听着老师的话语。**yield to:**

surrender to 屈服, 顺从

【例句】After a fierce fight, the enemy *yielded to* us. 经过一场激烈的战斗, 敌人向我们投降了。

【考点】同义比较:

give in 投降, 屈服, 让步, 交上, 宣布

knuckle under 屈服

submit to 使服从, 使受到, 服从, 忍受, 顺从

相关短语:

yield up 放弃

**难句与语法结构分析**

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. (L. 1)——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。  
本句主干为: 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”是一个不定式结构作状语, 该不定式结构较为复杂: 其中, “that her husband expected his friend, Gouvernail, up to spend a week or two on the plantation”是一个宾语从句, 作 learn 的宾语; 这个宾语从句的结构为: 主语 her husband, 谓语 expected...up, 宾语 his friend, 同位语 Gouvernail, 不定式结构 to spend a week or two on the plantation 作宾语补足语。
2. Then she imposed her company upon him, accompanying him in his idle walks to the mill to press her attempt to penetrate the silence in which he had unconsciously covered himself. (L. 5)——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。  
“accompanying him in his idle walks to the mill to press her attempt to penetrate the silence in which he had unconsciously covered himself”是分词结构作状语; 该分词结构比较复杂: 注意, to the mill 不是不定式, 而是一个介词短语作表示方向的地点状语, to press her attempt...是不定式结构作目的状语, to penetrate...则是不定式结构作 attempt 的后置定语; in which he had unconsciously covered himself 是 the silence 的定语从句。
3. Here you are...taking poor Gouvernail seriously and making a fuss about him, the last thing he would desire or expect. (L. 19)——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。  
注意 last 的这种用法: last 表示“最不适的”, 又如: He is the *last* man to steal. 他是最不可能偷东西的一个人。  
This is the *last* thing I want. 这是我最不想要的东西。

4. So he is. But the poor fellow is run down by too much work now. (L. 24)——他是聪明。但工作太多,这可怜的家伙累垮了。

先看以下经典考题:

- ① Parking is a great problem and so is the traffic in and around cities. 停放车辆是一个大难题,城市内部和周围交通也是个大难题。(CEF6:1991.6)
- ② Just as the soil is a part of the earth, so is the atmosphere. 正如土壤是地球的一部分,大气也是地球的一部分。(考研:1995)
- ③ California relies heavily on income from fruit, and so does Florida. 加利福尼亚州在很大程度上依靠水果的收入,佛罗里达州也是这样。(托福:1983)
- ④ As inevitably as human culture has changed with the passing of time, so has the environment. 文化不可避免地随着时间的推移发生了变化,环境也同样如此。(托福:1990)

提示:

- 1) so(作“也”解)位于句首所引起的倒装句为部分倒装形式(即句子中的第一个助动词或情态动词位于主语之前),如果谓语动词为 be 的一般现在时或一般过去时,则为全部倒装形式(即谓语动词全部位于主语之前)。
  - 2) 值得注意的是,当 so 用于表示肯定对方所陈述内容(作“是真的”解)时,句子须用自然语序,如:  
“Did Tom tell you to water the flowers?” “He did. And so I did.” (原题选择答案的干扰项之一为 so did I) “汤姆告诉你浇花儿了吗?” “他告诉了我。我也浇了。” (托福:1970)
5. “You used to say he was a man of wit”, she said, still annoyed. (L. 26)——“你常说他是个风趣的人,”太太仍在生气。

注意区分 used to do 和 be / become / get used to. be / become / get used to 相当于 be accustomed to 意为“习惯于”,是习惯用法, to 在此处是介词,后面须跟名词性成份。例如: I'm not used to being spoken to in that rude way (我不习惯别人用那样粗暴的态度对我讲话)。要注意 use 的另一个习惯用法: used + 不定式,表示“(过去)常常,惯常”,且隐含着“现在已停止”这样一种意思。例如: There used to be a lot of snow here in winter, but in recent years we scarcely had any (过去这里冬天常常下大雪,但近年来我们却很少遇到下雪)。参见以下考题:

- ① The Browns \_\_\_\_\_ here, but not any more. (CET4:94 - 1 - 59)  
A) were used to living                      B) had lived  
C) used to live                              D) had been living (C)
- ② Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used \_\_\_\_\_ late for his lecture. (CET4:98 - 1 - 31)  
A) to have students                      C) for students to be  
B) for students' being                      D) to students' being (D)

考题①句意为:布朗一家过去常住在这里,但现在不了。考题②句意为:尽管这位教授自己很守时,但他已经习惯了学生上课迟到。

6. She could gather nothing from them but the feeling of a distinct necessity to leave her home in the next morning. (L. 31)——她理不出丝毫头绪,只感到有一点很明确:她必须第二天一早就离开这里。

but 在这里是介词,表示“除了”。区分以下表示例外的介词: but, except, excepting, except for, besides 和 apart from;

- 1) 这些介词当中, except 和 but 较常用,都表示“除……之外”, but 不能用于句首,且不与不定代词 some, many 等连用,而多与 nobody, nothing, none, nowhere 等否定代词或 who/what 等疑问词连用。但如果在句首或是分开了放在句末,则用 except:

例如: Nobody *but* John knew the answer.

Nobody knew the way *except* John.

*Except* his salary, he has nothing to live on.

- 2) 在 all, every, everybody, everyone thing, where 之后, 比较常用 *except*, 但也可用 *but*。

例如: I've read *all* his novels *except* one.

*Everybody* went to see the film *except* Jack.

- 3) *excepting* 与 *except* 同义, 但多用于 *not* 和 *always* 之后, 偶尔也放在句首。

例如: All his sons are married, *not excepting* the youngest.

All his sons are married, *except* for the youngest.

*Excepting* his son, they are all right.

- 4) 当在句中说明前后两个相等成分的关系时用 *except*, 否则就用 *except for*。“*except for* + 名词”的句子可以改写成“*except* + 从句”。

例如: He gets up early everyday *except* Sunday.

We had no trouble at all on the journey, *except for* a flat tyre.

- 5) *besides* 虽然也作“除……之外”解, 但与 *but* 和 *except* 意义很不相同, 其作用是在叙述除了已知者之外, 再加上新资料, 即“除……之外还有”(in addition to, apart from, as well as)。例如

They were all there *except* me.

除我之外他们都在那儿。(我不在那儿)

They were all there *besides* me.

除我之外他们也在哪儿。(我在那儿)

The older New England villages have changed relatively little \_\_\_\_\_ a gas station or two in recent decades.  
(CET4:01-6-51)

A) *except for*    B) *in addition to*    C) *except*    D) *besides* (A)

题解: 本句意为: 在最近几十年里, 除了一两个加油站, 这个古老的英格兰村庄几乎没什么变化。

7. He seated himself upon the bench beside her, without a suspicion that she might object to his presence. (L. 34)——  
他在地身旁的长凳上坐下, 丝毫不曾想到她可能会反对他坐在那儿。

注意 *seat* 通常用作及物动词, 表示“使坐下使或帮助……坐下; 给安排座位提供一个特别的座位”, 后面要有宾语, 例如:

The ushers will seat the members of the bride's family. 引座员会引导新娘的家人就座。

The usher seated me in the back row. 引座员给我提供后排的一个座位。

8. She wanted to reach out her hand in the darkness and touch him — which she might have done if she had not been a respectable woman. (L. 52)—— 她想在夜色里伸出手去触摸他——要不是个正派女子, 她真会这么做。

注意区分以下几个形容词: *respective*“各自的”, *respectful*“对……尊敬的”, *respectable*“可敬的, 令人尊敬的”, *respected*“被尊敬的”。《六级词汇分频巧记》(艾秋, 世图电子音像出版社)一书用图生动形象地对 *respectable* 和 *respectful* 作了区分。

respect  
受人尊敬



respectable(值得尊敬)



respect  
表示尊敬

respectful(很有礼貌)

例如: The old gentleman was a very \_\_\_\_\_ looking person, with grey hair and gold spectacle. (CET6:00-1-