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测试1答案

关键句型练习答案

- A. 1. My hotel room overlooked a courtyard *in which* there was a fountain *and* several trees.
2. *Though* Uncle Charles looked everywhere for his glasses, he could not find them.
3. During Christmas, there was *so much* extra work at the post office *that* a great number of students were employed to help.
4. I don't want to see that film *because* it had poor reviews.
5. *Now that* wages have gone up, prices will rise *and* the cost of living will be higher than ever.
6. *Although* the police searched everywhere, *neither* the missing boy *nor* his dog could be found.
7. James Sullivan, *whose* book on the Antarctic was published recently, will give a lecture at the local library next week.
8. *In spite of the fact that* fares have increased, the railway company is still losing money *because* the employees have demanded higher wages.
9. He gave me *such* a fright *that* I knocked the teapot over.
10. The climbers *not only* reached the top of the mountain *but* they spent the night there *as well*.
- B. We watched the circus act. A man was walking on a tightrope, and then he rode one-wheel bicycle across,

carrying two others on his shoulders. When he got to the other side, the crowd clapped his performance.

He returned to give a repeat performance and rode out onto the tightrope again. He looked very confident, as he had done the first time, but he was doing a hand-stand on the one-wheel bicycle when he lost his balance. The crowd gasped as he grabbed the tightrope. He seemed to hang there for ever, holding on to the bicycle. Then slowly he managed to climb on again and ride to the other side. There was a silence that you could almost hear (if you know what I mean) before the audience burst out clapping and cheering.

(140 words)

- C. a. died, has just had, were, have been trying, died, was, lasted, proved, removed, sent, found, did not show, have not decided, died, feared, cut, has not happened, survived
- b. used to travel, was, used to live *or* lived, used to fly *or* would fly, used to take *or* would take, had, were flying, gaining, turned, flew, were waiting, told
- c. will last, will continue, is reached/has been reached, will last, have offered/will offer/are offering, will relieve, lasts, drive, will have to
- d. will be retiring, will be sending, will sign, will be sent, will all remember, will be attending, will have been teaching, retires, will devote, will be
- e. waved, had been water skiing, had, were thrown, struck, continued, had just begun, noticed, came, had roared
- f. 1. found, had reached 2. have just moved, are

3. met, told, had just returned 4. will be set up
 5. went or used to go 6. will have been studying
 7. were arguing, stole

g. is now known, are sighted, are washed, are rarely caught, was caught, was carried, was eventually brought, was found, has since been sent, has been examined, is called, are rarely seen

h. The man told the court that at the time the murder was committed he was travelling on the 8 o'clock train to London.

When the inspector asked him if he always caught such an early train, the man answered that of course he did. He said he had to be at work at 10 o'clock and added that his employer would confirm that he was there on time.

When the inspector asked him if a later train would get him to work on time, he said that he supposed it would, but that he never caught a later train.

When the inspector asked him what time he arrived at the station, he said he had arrived at ten to eight, that he had bought a paper and waited for the train.

And when the inspector asked if he had noticed anything unusual, he said that he hadn't.

i. 1. are not brought 2. will cause 3. would have completed

j. ringing, climbing or to climb, cleaning, answering, cleaning, interrupting, to interrupt, working, coming, to stay

D. a. 1. had to go 2. should have gone 3. should begin

- b. 1. 'I *shall have* the parcel *delivered*,' said the shop assistant.
 2. Are you going to *have* this suit *cleaned*?
 3. When will you *have* this jacket *dyed*?
- c. 1. *Can* you show me the way to the station, please?
 2. I gave him a few lessons and he *was soon able to* swim.
 3. They *were able to* jump into the sea before the boat sank.
 4. You *cannot* leave this room until you get permission.
- E. an, —, a, —, —, a, the, —, a, an, —, —, a, —
- F. most, from, in, biggest, of, lot, different, many, range/
 variety
- G. 1. at 2. in, in 3. to / from, on 4. on, on 5. at
 6. in(to), to 7. in 8. of 9. in 10. in 11. in
 12. on 13. with 14. at/on 15. to

难点练习答案

- A. 1. between 2. usual 3. headmaster 4. clothing
 5. clothes 6. clear 7. clear 8. wash 9. mood
 10. temper 11. too 12. fairly 13. old enough
 14. petrol
- B. 1. I always *get up* at 7 o'clock.
 She is slowly *getting over* her illness.
 The prisoners couldn't *get away*. The walls were too high.
Get out! You're annoying me.
2. Please *keep off* the grass.
 They built the wall round the house to *keep* people *out*.

The teacher *kept* all the children *in* after school for misbehaving.

John found it difficult to *keep up*. The others were running too fast for him.

3. He has deceived a lot of people, but he can't *take me in*.

I think you should *take up* a new hobby.

The plane *took off* at 4 yesterday afternoon.

The girl's mother *took* her doll *away*.

4. I *ran into* a very old friend last weekend.

We have *run out of* bread. Can you get some?

Don't *run away*; I want to talk to you.

She *ran after* him as he cycled off down the road.

5. She didn't want to tell the truth, so she *made up* a silly story.

As soon as we reach the top of the hill, we'll turn round and *make for* home.

From this distance, I can't *make out* what they're doing.

In order to *make up for* what he had done before, he took them all out for a good meal.

- C. 1. The leaves of many trees *turn yellow* in autumn.
2. If you leave milk out in the heat, it will *go sour*.
3. In winter here it *grows dark* by 5 o'clock.
4. If you *fall ill* while you're here, you must see a doctor.
5. If all my dreams *come true*, I shall be a very happy man.
6. Don't *get angry* with me; it wasn't my fault.
- D. 1. ... so do I.

2. . . . neither should I.

3. . . . so am I.

4. . . . so will I.

5. . . . so did I.

6. . . . neither have I.

Lesson 1

A puma at large

逃遁的美洲狮

1 写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Reports—London Zoo—puma spotted—45 miles south of London
2. Similar in nature
3. Woman picking blackberries saw it first
4. Puma moved from place to place
5. Left trail of dead deer—small animals
6. Paw prints—puma fur found as well
7. 'Cat-like noises'—heard at night
8. Animal seen up a tree
9. Now experts convinced—really was a puma

摘要写作参考答案

The reports received by London Zoo that a puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London were similar in nature. A woman picking blackberries saw it first, but the puma moved from place to place, leaving a trail of dead deer and small animals. Paw prints and puma fur were found as well. 'Cat-like noises' were heard at night and the animal was seen up a tree. Now experts were convinced that the animal really

was a puma.

(79 words)

作文参考答案

Mrs. Stone had spent the whole morning *picking blackberries in the countryside near her home*. It was nearly lunch time, so she decided to *return home for lunch*. She was just *picking up her basket* when she heard a noise in *the bushes*. Then she saw an animal which *looked like a cat*. She knew it was not a cat because *it was so large*. The animal suddenly *turned round to look at her* and she thought it was going to *come towards her and perhaps attack her*. She dropped her basket and *screamed loudly*. Hearing the sound, the animal *disappeared into the bushes*, after which Mrs. Stone *picked up her basket* and ran all the way home. She told her neighbours that *she had seen a puma in the countryside*, but they did not believe her. She also telephoned the police but they *didn't believe her either*.

(148 words)

书信写作参考答案

<i>address:</i>	_____

<i>date:</i>	
<i>beginning of letter (Dear...)</i>	
<i>Introduction</i>	
<i>Purpose</i>	
<i>Conclusion</i>	
<i>ending (Yours...,)</i>	
<i>signature</i>	
<i>Postscript (PS...)</i>	

2

语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

spotted (1.2):

seen

accumulate (1.4):

pile up

obliged to (1.5):

bound to

claimed (1.6):

stated

extraordinarily similar (1.6):

surprisingly alike

immediately (1.8):

at once

convinced (1.14);

sure

难点练习答案

A. 1. at 2. to 3. to 4. in 5. on

B. 1. He is the man we have heard so much about.

2. The shelf you put those books on has collapsed.

3. Who(m) did you receive a letter from?

4. This is the road we came by.

5. Where is the pencil you were playing with?

3 多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (d)

根据课文第1段最后一句中的并列连词 for(说明原因)引导的句子内容“for the description given by people ... were extraordinarily similar (因为凡是……的人们所描述的情况是出奇地相似)”,可以判断(d) because people's descriptions of the puma had a lot in common (因为人们对这只美洲狮的描述有许多共同点)为正确选项;(a) because they did not believe that pumas existed in England (因为他们不相信英格兰有美洲狮)并非最终使专家“决定调查”的原因;而(b) because they wanted a puma for the London Zoo (因为他们想为伦敦动物园找只美洲狮)与课文内容不符;(c) when a woman saw a puma in a small village (当一位妇女在一个小村子里看到一只美洲狮时)也并非专家“决定调查”的时间条件。

2. (a)

根据课文第2段第1句所述内容,可以判断(a) The puma

had not attacked the woman(美洲狮没有攻击这位妇女)为使专家们相信“a puma had been seen in the village(在村庄里发现了一只美洲狮)”的证据,即“... where a woman ... saw ‘a large cat’ only five yards away from her(……一位妇女……看见一只‘大猫’离她只有5码远)”,故为正确选项;由于“a large cat”和“had behaved like a cat”均为美洲狮的一般性特征以及“A puma had come very close to a human being(一只美洲狮离人很近)”这一事实均不足以使专家们相信“在那个村庄”见到了美洲狮,因此(b)、(c)和(d)均为错误选项。

3. (c)

从课文第15~16行“this one (指所述 puma) must have been in the possession of a private collector ... (那只美洲狮一定是某位私人收藏家豢养的……)”可以看出(c) Whom the puma had belonged to (那只美洲狮属于谁)为正确选项。句中“must have been”结构为对过去一件事情的肯定推测;根据课文内容,专家们想要解答但又无法解答的问题是美洲狮的来源(即“Where had it come from?”),而不是美洲狮“had managed to cover such great distances within a day(在一天里尽量走很长的路途)”、“had escaped from a zoo(从一动物园里逃出来的)”或“had climbed a tree(爬上了一棵树)”的方式,故(a)、(b)和(d)均为错误选项。

Structure 结构

4. (c)

用动词“make”表达“使某人做某事”这一概念时,需使用“to make somebody do something”结构,即在动词 make 的宾语后使用“不带 to 的动词不定式”作宾语补足语,因此只有(c)为正确选项。

5. (d)

在动词“say(说)”后陈述所发生的一件事时,其后通常使用连词引导的宾语从句。宾语从句为陈述句时,引导该宾语从句的连词“that”可以省略。当该宾语从句中的谓语动词“see”的动作在主句谓语动词之前发生,而主句谓语动词动作又为过去时态时,需将从句中的谓语动词构成过去完成时形式。根据课文第5~6行“... by people who claimed to have seen the puma ... (……凡是声称见到过美洲狮的人们……)”,动词see的动作明显发生于主句动词“said”(过去式)之前,因此(d) they had seen 为正确选项;而(c) they saw 所用时态有误;只有在表示“让做某事”和将动词say用于复合结构时,其后方能使用动词不定式,如: She says to meet him at the station. (她说去车站接他。)An egg is said to be the equivalent of a pound of meat. (据说1个鸡蛋的营养相当于1磅肉。)由于本句“said”并非用于表示“让做某事”的含义,且本句中“said”并非用于复合结构中,因此(a)和(b)均为错误选项。

6. (b)

分词短语可用于表达时间状语,而且可用于 after、before、since、when、while、whenever、once、until、on 等词之后,但是该分词所示动作需由句子的主语做出,即句子中的主语既做出主要谓语动词表示的动作,又做出该分词表示的动作。就本题中的“observed”而言,它并非“it”(puma)做出的动作,而是被动语态形式。此外,在使用“on + 分词短语”结构时,可以表示出“一……就……”的含义,这与句子“immediately ran away”的关系相一致,因此(b) On being observed 为正确选项。而(a) Observing her 所用语态与人称有误;而在(c) Having been observed 中,“observe”所用时态表示与“ran away”有较长的时间间隔。

隔,而与修饰“ran away”的副词“immediately(马上,立刻)”相矛盾;(d) On her being observed 中的 her 使用也有误(应为 its)。因此,(a)、(c)和(d)均为错误选项。

7. (d)

根据课文第 9 行“... a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered(……美洲狮除非逼得走投无路,是决不会伤人的)”中的“it is cornered (它被逼得走投无路)”,并非美洲狮做出“attack”动作的条件,而只有 except when they are cornered 可以用来表示这种条件;“except”表示“除……之外”,而“除……之外”的部分不包含在主体之内,因此(a)、(b)和(c)均为错误选项。

8. (d)

“could have done”即“could + 动词完成式”结构,除可如本题那样,用来表示“过去曾有能力或有可能去做某件事,但并未去做”外,还可以用来表示“对过去行为的肯定推测”,如:She could have gone off with some friends.(她可能同几个朋友出去了。)因此,本题的正确选项应为(d) could only have been。而(a) must be 和(c) can only be 只能用来表示“对现在行为的肯定推测”,因此为错误选项;“should have done”即“should + 动词现在完成式”,除可用来表示“过去的动作本应发生而实际却未发生”外,还可用来表示“对过去动作发生的可能性推测”。(b) should have been 选项所含的这一意义与本题中“were now fully convinced (此刻已完全证实)”相矛盾,因此是错误选项。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (c)

(c) no more than (或 not any more than)可用来表示“只不过,仅仅”之意,如:There are no more than ten tickets

left. (只剩下 10 张票。)He is no more than a boy. (他只不过是小孩。)因此能确切地表达文中含义;而(a) at least (至少)、(b) four or (四或)和(d) within (在……之内)均不能准确表达文中含义。

10. (b)

文中“unless it is cornered”为“除非它被逼得走投无路”之意。这里的“corner”不用于表示具体所处的方位,因此只有选项(b) in a trap (落入陷阱)能大致表达出该意义;而选项(a) in a corner (在角落里)、(c) at an angle (在交叉点)和(d) under cover (在隐蔽处)均指所处位置,不能表示出文中含义,故均为错误选项。

11. (b)

本题“A business man on a fishing trip ...”中的“on a fishing trip”为介词短语,作定语修饰“man”。此介词短语中的“fishing”为动名词,作定语修饰“trip”,整个短语意为“一位在去钓鱼途中的商人”,因此(b) fishes for pleasure (以钓鱼为乐的)为正确选项;而(a) sells fish (卖鱼的)、(c) nets fish (网鱼的)和(d) earns his living as a fisherman(以打鱼为生的)均为错误选项。

12. (a)

本题中“private collector (私人收藏家)”意即由于某类物品的稀少、漂亮或由于某人对某类物品的偏爱等而收藏该类物品的人,因此(a) on one's own benefit(为自己的利益)为正确选项;而(b) on one's own (自己、独自)不能确切表达“a private collector”的含义;此外(c) in private (秘密地)和(d) unknown to the public(非公开的)也均为错误选项。

Lesson 2

Thirteen equals one

十三等于一

1

写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Church clock—striking hours woke vicar up
2. One o'clock
3. Clock struck thirteen times
4. Vicar—clock tower
5. Took torch with him
6. Saw Bill Wilkins—local grocer
7. Bill—trying to repair the bell
8. Had succeeded—repairing it—but one o'clock—
thirteen times
9. Vicar—pleased
10. Offered grocer cup of tea

摘要写作参考答案

At one o'clock in the morning, the church clock striking the hours woke the vicar up as it struck thirteen times. The vicar went into the clock tower, *taking* a torch with him. He saw Bill Wilkins, the local grocer there *and* Bill explained he was trying to repair the clock *but* hadn't succeeded *because* at one o'clock it struck thirteen times. However, the vicar was

pleased the bell was working *and* offered the grocer a cup of tea.

(79 words)

作文参考答案

A sticky business

We were used to hearing our church bell striking the hours in our small village. For as long as anyone could remember, the bell had struck the hours day and night. However, one night the church bell remained silent and the next morning we saw that the clock had stopped at exactly one a.m. Our clock was clearly damaged, but no one could explain how this had happened.

Armed with a torch, our vicar climbed into the church tower to see what was going on. He heard a loud buzz as he went towards the clock and in the torchlight he found it had been invaded by bees. He was lucky they didn't sting him! He shone his torch into the great bell and saw that it was full of wax and honey. No wonder it wasn't working!

A bee keeper was called in to deal with the situation. He immediately removed the queen bee to one of his bee hives and the other bees followed. The clock was cleaned and was soon working again. We not only enjoyed hearing it strike the hours day and night, but we enjoyed eating the honey as well.

(195 words)

书信写作参考答案

1. It was very nice to hear from you.
2. It's been a long time since I heard from you.

3. Forgive me for not answering your letter before now.
4. I am sorry you've been ill and hope you're feeling better now.
5. I have not written before as I had lost your address.
6. I hope you received my last letter.

2

语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

vicar (1.1):	priest, pastor
repaired (1.3):	fixed
damaged (1.4):	broken
silent (1.4):	quiet
with a start (1.5):	in surprise
caught sight of (11.8-9):	saw

关键句型练习答案

1. Whatever *are you doing* up here, Bill? (l. 10)
2. I'm *trying to repair the bell*. (l. 11)
3. I'm glad *the bell is working* again. (l. 14)
4. *It's working* all right. (l. 15)

难点练习答案

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. in a hurry | 2. in the end | 3. in sight |
| 4. in ink, in pencil | 5. in common | 6. in tears |

3 多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (d)

从课文第3~4行“The big clock ... was damaged many years ago and has been silent ever since (这个大钟……在很多年前遭到毁坏,从此便无声无息了)”可以看出(d) the bell had been out of order for many years (那口钟已坏多年)为正确选项;而其他3个选项(a) it was too expensive to repair (修理它花费太大)、(b) it disturbed the vicar's sleep (它打搅了牧师的睡眠)和(c) Bill Wilkins only worked at night (比尔·威尔金斯只在夜里工作)均与课文意义不符。

2. (b)

从“‘Whatever are you doing up here Bill?’ asked the vicar in surprise(‘你究竟在这上面干什么,比尔?’牧师惊讶地问)”,可以看出(b) it was an unusual time and place to find him (在一个很不寻常的时间和地点发现他)为正确选项;而(a) Bill Wilkins had been hoping to surprise him (比尔·威尔金斯一直想使他吃惊)和(c) he had expected to find a figure (他料想会发现个人影)均与课文意义不符;(d) the clock had struck thirteen times (钟敲了13下)也不是使牧师感到惊奇的原因,钟的敲响只是惊醒了牧师,因此(a)、(c)和(d)均为错误选项。

3. (c)

从牧师的回答“Thirteen is not as good as one, but it's better than nothing”中可以看出,(c) he was grateful for the trouble Bill Wilkins had taken (他对比尔·威尔金斯所费的力气很感激)为正确选项;而(a) he thought that Bill

Wilkins was thirsty (他以为比尔·威尔金斯渴了)、(b) thanks to him, the clock would now strike once an hour (多亏了他,钟现在每小时能敲响一次了)和(d) he was pleased to have been woken up for nothing (他很高兴无缘无故地被吵醒了)都与课文所表达的意义不符,故均为错误选项。

Structure 结构

4. (b)

(b) always struck 为正确选项;(a) struck always 中的副词“always”的位置有误。在“主语+系动词+主语补语”的结构中,副词“always”通常应放在“be”动词之后修饰“be”动词,而在“主语+行为动词+宾语”等结构中,副词“always”应放在行为动词前修饰该行为动词;(c) was always striking 和(d) has always been striking 选项中所用时态有误。(c)中使用的过去正在进行时应表明过去正在进行的动作;(d)中使用的现在完成进行时应表明动作发生在过去,一直延续到现在,而且还在发生。

5. (d)

全句为“it is/was ... that ...”构成的强调句式结构。由否定句“The bell didn't stop until the thirteen stroke”变化而成。“it is/was”后为被强调部分,连词“that”后为非强调部分;用于引导时间状语从句的 before (在……之前)、when (在……时候)和用于引导结果状语从句的 so that (因而,结果)不能在此结构中作连词连接非强调部分,故(a)、(b)和(c)均为错误选项。

6. (b)

在由 wh-(即由关系代词或关系副词 what、whatever、when、where、how 等)引导的宾语从句中需使用陈述语序,因此(b) what he was 为正确选项;而(a) what was

he 和 (d) whatever was he 为疑问语序, 因此是错误选项; (c) what he is 虽为陈述语序, 但是时态使用有误。应注意本句主句动词为过去式“asked”。

7. (c)

虽然根据语义, 动词“mend”这一动作发生在过去, 但是“but I'm afraid...”说明了发生在过去的这一动作对说话人当时的影响, 因此 (c) have mended 为正确选项; 而 (a) shall mend、(b) am mending 和 (d) mended 所用时态均有误: (a) shall mend 为将来时, 说明“mend”这一动作还未做出, 因而不会产生现在的“担心”; (b) am mending 为现在正在进行时, 表明 mend 这一动作正在进行, 与表示状态的“all right”不符; (d) mended 只说明过去做出过“mend”这一动作, 而不强调对现在的影响, 因而同随后表明对现在影响的“担心 (afraid)”在时态搭配上不相符合。

8. (a)

“to get used to (doing) something”用来表示“习惯于(做)某事”。“to”为介词, 其后应使用名词、代词或动名词, 因此 (a) hearing 是正确选项; 其后不能直接使用原形动词, 因此 (b) hear 是错误选项; (c) the sound 与原句中的 that 搭配有误; (d) having heard 时态有误。动名词的完成时态表示已完成的动作, 与“We'll get used to”中所用将来时在时态上相矛盾。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (b)

选项 (b) a fund (基金) 为正确选项, 而 (a) cash (现金)、(c) a scholarship (奖学金) 和 (d) an investment (投资) 均不能作该类钱的解释, 因此都是错误选项。

10. (a)

(a) runs a shop (开商店的) 为正确选项, 是对“grocer (杂

货店老板)”的正确解释;而 (b) eats a lot (饭量很大的)、(c) sells bread (卖面包的) 和 (d) surprises people (使人惊奇的) 均与“grocer”一词的意义不符。

11. (a)

文中“night after night”表示“每天夜里”之意,因此 (a) every night (每天夜里) 为正确选项;而 (b) all night (整个晚上)、(c) the following night (第2天夜里) 和 (d) several nights (几个晚上) 除不能准确表达出文中“night after night”之意外,还存在动词与时间状语的搭配问题,如 (b) 和 (d),或时态的使用问题,如(c)。

12. (c)

选项 (c) Just the same(依然)为正确选项,可以准确表达出文中“still”的含义;而 (a) Yet(然而,可是)、(b) Good (好的) 和 (d) Even now (即使此刻) 均不能表达出文中“still”的含义,因此为错误选项。

Lesson 3

An unknown goddess

无名女神

1

写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Archaeologists found clay fragments—most sacred room—ancient temple ☐
2. Represented fifteen statues—goddesses ☐
3. Had once been painted ☐
4. Body of one statue found—remains—15th c. B.C. ☐
5. Head found—remains—5th c. B.C. ☐
6. Fragments reconstructed ☐
7. Turned out to be statue—goddess—three feet high ☐
8. Hands on hips ☐
9. Full-length skirt ☐
10. Identity not known ☐

摘要写作参考答案

Archaeologists found clay fragments in an ancient temple. These represented the fifteen statues of goddesses which had once been painted. The body of one statue was found among remains from the fifteenth century B.C. while its head was found among remains from the fifth century B.C. When the fragments were reconstructed, they turned out to be a goddess

which stood three feet high. Her hands rested on her hips and she was wearing a full-length skirt. Her identity is unknown.

(80 words)

作文参考答案

After walking round the ancient city, the archaeologists discovered an ancient temple. This temple had obviously been a place of worship because it contained a sacred room. On entering the sacred room, the archaeologists found the clay fragments of fifteen statues, each of which was a goddess which had once been painted. After this, workmen began digging and soon discovered the head of a statue among remains dating from the fifth century B.C. They also found the body of this statue among remains from the fifteenth century B.C. The archaeologists carefully put the fragments together. They were astonished to find that the figure was a goddess. The goddess was a modern-looking woman. She had her hands on her hips and she was wearing a full-length skirt. Although the archaeologists tried very hard to identify her, they were unable to find out her name.

(143 words)

书信写作参考答案

1. I shall be looking forward to seeing you next week.
2. I am very sorry for any inconvenience I have caused you.
3. I hope you will accept my apologies.
4. I wish you every success in your new job.
5. Please give my regards to your parents.
6. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

词汇练习参考答案

explored (1.2):	examined
ancient (1.3):	very old
prosperous (1.4):	wealthy
storeys (1.5):	floors
beneath (1.7):	under
fragments (1.10):	pieces
remains (1.12):	surviving pieces

关键句型练习答案

Yesterday I ...

left home early, *laid* the table for breakfast, *lay* in bed till 10 a.m., *chose* to stay at home, *raised* an important question, *rose* at dawn, *beat* Tom at chess, *bit* my tongue, *caught* a cold, *heard* the sad news, *sang* in a concert, *thought* I would see you, *showed* Tom my stamp collection, *ran* a mile, *lost* my wallet, *began* my new job, *fell* down and hurt myself, *felt* really ill

难点练习答案

- A. 1. She happened *to mention that it is your birthday today*.
 2. It happened *that I was abroad when I heard the news*.
 3. Tell me what *happened*.
 4. If you happen *to see Maggie*, please ask her to phone me.

- B. 1. Some hotels are more than thirty *storeys* high.
 2. Children love hearing *stories* from their parents.
 3. A church or a temple is a place of *worship*.
 4. Many *warships* were sunk in World War II.

3

多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (d)

就本文的题目 “An unknown goddess (无名女神)” 而言, 文章第 1 段的主题句, 即 “Some time ago, an interesting discovery was made by archaeologists on the Aegean island of Kea (不久之前, 在爱琴海的基亚岛上, 考古工作者有一项有趣的发现)” 中所述 “an interesting discovery (有趣的发现)” 应与该女神的情况相关, 而有关该女神身首异处的情况, 而且其脑袋更在他们发现之前已被人发现这一事实, 才使得他们的发现 “有趣”, 因此 (d) that they were not the first to have found the head of the goddess (他们并不是最早发现女神脑袋的人) 应为正确选项; 而 (a) that the city had once been prosperous (该城市曾一度很繁荣)、(b) that the temple had been used as a place of worship (这座庙宇一直是祭祀祈祷的场所) 和 (c) they found the fifteen statues had been painted (他们发现这 15 尊雕像一度上过色) 虽为文中所表达的事实, 但与该 “interesting discovery” 无直接关系, 因此是错误选项。

2. (d)

文中第 6 ~ 8 行中 “... large rooms with beautifully decorated walls (……里面房间很大, 墙壁装饰华丽)” 和 “The city was even equipped with a drainage system ...

(城里甚至还敷设了排水系统……)”,清楚地表明 (d) advanced techniques had been employed in building and decorating (在建筑与装饰中已使用了先进的技术) 为正确选项;而 (a) some of the houses were built only one storey high (其中一些房子只建了一层高)、(b) a great number of fragments were found in the temple (在庙宇中发现了大量的碎片) 和 (c) the city had been built on clay (这座城市建在陶土上) 均与文中所述意义不符,而且构成不了“a high level of civilization (高度的文明)”。

3. (a)

题中“to establish the identity ...”作目的状语,为“为确定身份”之意,因此 (a) tried to determine which goddess it represented (试图确定它代表哪一位女神) 为正确选项;而 (b) pieced together the fragments they found (将他们发现的碎片拼凑起来)、(c) discovered that it was more modern than any of the other statues (发现它比其他雕像更摩登) 和 (d) wondered whether it belonged to the fifth or the fifteenth century (搞不清楚它属于第 5 世纪还是属于第 15 世纪) 均不能用于作为“确定被修复雕像的身份”的目的。

Structure 结构

4. (d)

题中“know”用来表示“经历,体验”之意。名词 prosperity 一词为不可数名词,表示“繁荣”。文中并未特指哪一种繁荣,故 (d) prosperity 为正确选项;而 (a) a prosperity 错将“prosperity”一词作为可数名词;(b) the prosperous 中的“prosperous”为形容词,同其前的定冠词“the”搭配有误;(c) the prosperity 前使用了定冠词,通常用于特指某一种繁荣,而文中并未表明“特指”含义。

5. (b)

“since Roman times (自罗马时代起)”确定了本题应使用现在完成时结构,因此 (b) has not been 为正确选项;而 (a) was、(c) had been 和 (d) was not 均为使用时态有误。

6. (c)

文中第 14~15 行“... they were amazed to find that ... (……他们惊奇地发现……)”中的“amazed (惊奇的)”表示结果,即“发现……”后而产生的“amazed”这一结果。由于 (c) to their surprise, 即“to one's + 感情名词”结构,在句中作表示感情的结果状语,因此为正确选项;而 (a) surprisingly (使人惊奇地,而非 they 惊奇地) 用词有误; (b) with surprise 中用词搭配有误,应为 in surprise; (d) a surprise (令人惊奇的事物)与文中所表达的意义不符。

7. (b)

选项 (b) In spite of (尽管),为介词短语,其后可使用名词、代词或如文中的动名词结构,因此为正确选项;而 (a) Although 和 (d) Even though 均为连词,其后均应使用完整的句子,构成让步状语,不能使用动名词结构; (c) even (甚至,即使)为副词,仅用于语气强调,表示进一层的含义,其后所表达的语气强于同类的比较语气。

8. (b)

课文第 17 行“have been unable to”相当于“have not been able to (一直不能)”之意,因此 (b) have not been able 为正确选项。而在 (a) have been impossible 中,在使用形容词“impossible”时,句子主语通常为事物,指人时往往指其是“很难对付的”、“让人无法忍受的”; (c) cannot have

been 结构表示对现在事情的否定推测,直接同其后的动词不定式“to discover her identity”搭配构成的“主语 + 系动词 + 主语补语”结构在逻辑上讲不通;(d) could not 除所用时态有误外,全句缺少谓语动词。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (a)

只有 (a) holy (神圣的) 可表示文中“sacred”的含义;而 (b) religious (宗教的)、(c) frightening (使人恐惧的) 和 (d) colourful (多彩的) 与“sacred”所表达的含义不同。

10. (d)

只有选项 (d) in good condition (完好) 与题干中的“was carefully preserved” (被精心地保护) 在语义上能衔接上,由于精心保护它才完好无损;而 (a) well done 指“某件事或工作干得好”、(b) conserved (节省,节约) 和 (c) maintained (保养,维护) 等都不能表达出所需含义,故均为错误选项。

11. (b)

(b) proved to be ... 结构 (证明是……) 可用以表达“turned out to be ...”的意义,因此为正确选项。虽然 (a) appeared 后也为“to be ...”这样的结构,但表达“看起来像……,似乎……”的含义,缺少考古学家经过反复考证才证实的“过程”,与文中所要表达的意义不符,而 (c) resolved 和 (d) changed 作及物动词使用时含有“使变成……”的意义,虽然有了“变化过程”的含义,但是语态使用不当。

12. (b)

文中“so far”表示“至今,到现在为止”的含义,因此 (b) until now (至今,直到现在) 为正确选项;而

(a) beforehand (事先)、(c) for a long time (在很长时间里) 和 (d) at this distance (在此距离)均不能表达出文中“so far”的含义,因此为错误选项。

Lesson 4

The double life of Alfred Bloggs

阿尔弗雷德·布洛格斯的双重生活

1 写作练习

摘要写作要点

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Married—Alfred Bloggs—told wife—Corporation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Dressed—smart black suit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Changed—overalls | |
| 4. Spent day—dustman | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Shower—changed back into suit at night | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Lasted two years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Fellow dustmen—secret | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Wife—never learn truth | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Husband—office—future | <input type="checkbox"/> |

摘要写作参考答案

When he got married, Alfred Bloggs told his wife he worked for the Corporation. *Though* he dressed in a smart black suit every morning, he changed into overalls at work *and* spent the day working as a dustman. Then he took a shower and changed back into his suit at night. This lasted for two years *and* his fellow dustmen kept his secret. His wife will never learn the truth *because* her husband will be an office worker in future.

(80 words)

作文参考答案

Nearly caught

One morning Alf and three other dustmen were collecting rubbish in Merton Street and they stopped outside Mrs. Frost's house.

Though Alf didn't know it, his wife was visiting Mrs. Frost at the time. She and Mrs. Frost were old friends, though Mrs. Frost had never met Alf. Alf was just getting out of the dustcart to go into Mrs. Frost's backyard, when he saw his wife leaving Mrs. Frost's house. He quickly returned to the dustcart and hid in the driving cabin. While he was hiding, his fellow dustmen helped him by collecting Mrs. Frost's rubbish. Meanwhile, Alf's wife and Mrs. Frost talked on the doorstep. It looked as though their conversation would never end!

At last Mrs. Bloggs said goodbye to Mrs. Frost. She waved to one of the dustmen whom she recognized and she went towards the dustcart to greet him. The dustman waved back and gave her a big smile as the dustcart drove off. Mrs. Bloggs stood on the pavement and watched the dustcart disappear down the street. Then she began to walk home. 'It's all right, Alf,' his friend said. 'She can't see you now.'

'Thanks, Jim,' Alf said. 'That was a lucky escape!'

(200 words)

书信写作参考答案

address

date

Dear Mrs. Frost,

It was nice to meet you at Selena's party last week.

You mentioned you had a copy of *Who's Who*. I am writing to ask if I could borrow it for a couple of days. I'm doing some research on politicians and this book contains a lot of information. I promise I will take good care of it and return it to you as quickly as possible.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

signature

(80 words)

2

语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

receive (1.1):	get
sacrifice (1.5):	give up
privilege (1.6):	special advantage, honour
curious (1.7):	strange
embarrassed (1.9):	shy
discovered (1.13):	found out
status (1.12):	social position

关键句型练习答案

A. 1. Alf's wife has never discovered ... (1. 13)

2. Alf has just found another job. (l. 13-14)
- B. 1. I've been living in this flat *since last April*.
2. How many postcards have you sent *up till now*?
3. Your mother has *just* phoned. Do you want to call her back?
4. Have you *ever* visited Xi'an?
5. I haven't been there *yet*, but I intend to go one of these days.

难点练习参考答案

- A. 1. John *described the film to his aunt*.
2. He *said nothing to her*.
3. She *explained the position to me*.
4. They *proposed the idea to us*.
- B. 1. *Is it worth five pounds?*
2. *Is it worth buying?*
3. Your car *is not worth* £ 5,000.
4. I don't think it's worth *going to all that trouble*.

3

多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (a)

文中第 4~6 行, 即 "Such is human nature, that a great many people are often willing to sacrifice higher pay for the privilege of becoming white-collar workers(许多人常常情愿放弃较高的薪水以换取做白领工人的殊荣, 此乃人之常情)", 正是作者想借 Alfred Bloggs 事例予以说明的事实, 即 "人们经常比关心工资更关注工作的地位"。因此

(a) That people often care more about the status of a job than the salary 为正确选项;而 (b) That 'white-collar workers' usually wear a suit to go to work (“白领工人们”通常穿着西服去上班)、(c) That manual workers prefer to keep their job a secret (体力工人不喜欢让其他人知道他们的工作) 和 (d) That office workers usually earn less than manual workers (办公室人员通常比体力工人挣钱少) 仅为列出的一些社会现象, 因此均为错误选项。

2. (c)

文中第 12 行 “Alf did this for over two years ... (两年多以来, 艾尔弗一直这样……)” 说明 (c) He led a double life (他过着双重生活) 为正确选项。该句中的指示代词 this 指前文中所述的 Alfred 的双重生活方式 “Every morning, he left home dressed in a smart black suit. He then changed into overalls and spent the next eight hours as a dustman. Before returning home at eight, he took a shower and changed back into his suit (每天早晨, 他穿上一身漂亮的黑色西装离家上班, 然后换上工作服, 当 8 个小时清洁工)”; 而 (a) He told his wife he worked for the Corporation, when in fact he did not (当他实际并未为那家公司工作时, 他告诉他妻子他在为那家公司干活)、(b) He disguised himself as a dustman (他扮作清洁工) 和 (d) He earned twice as much as he used to (他挣得比过去多一倍) 均与文中所表达的意思不符。

3. (d)

从文中第 15~16 行 “From now on, he will wear a suit all day and others will call him ‘Mr. Bloggs’, not ‘Alf’ (从此, 艾尔弗可以一天到晚穿西服了。别人将称呼他为‘布洛格斯先生’, 而不再叫他‘艾尔弗’了)”, 可以看出

(d) He feels that other people will respect him more (他觉得别人会更尊重他)为正确选项;而(a) His new job is worth more than his previous one in every respect (他的新工作在各方面都比他过去的工作更划算)、(b) He will no longer need a shower before returning home from work (他下班回家前再不用冲淋浴了)和(c) He can now tell his wife about his previous job without embarrassment (现在他可以毫不尴尬地向他的妻子说起他从前的工作)则与文中所述意义不符。

Structure 结构

4. (b)

(b) to work 为正确选项。“to”为介词,表示方位,work 为名词,to work 表示“去工作”之意,与“... they usually wear a collar and tie to go to work(……他们通常穿着硬领白衬衫、系着领带去上班)”意思相同,故为正确选项。而(a) as they work (在他们工作时)和(d) in order to work (为了工作)虽然语法上讲得通但与文中所表达的意义不符;(c) going to work (去工作)结构不对。

5. (d)

就语言结构而言,不定代词“anything”应用于否定句或疑问句中,这样使用了肯定句形式的(a) so embarrassed he said、(b) very embarrassed and said 和(c) very embarrassed, so he said 均为错误选项;而(d) so embarrassed he did not say 为正确选项。此外,在使用“so ... that ...”表示的“太……以至于……”结构中,连词 that 可以省略,(d) 就为省略了连词 that 的结构。在“so ... that ...”结构中,只能使用副词 so 来修饰其后的形容词/分词/副词,不能用 very 来修饰。

6. (c)

文中第 9~10 行“*He simply told her that he worked for the Corporation*(他只说在埃尔斯米尔公司上班)”中的副词“*simply*”为“*just, merely*(仅仅)”之意,因此 (c) *and no more* (再没告诉她别的) 为正确选项;而 (a) *simply* (简单地)、(b) *in a simply way* (以简单的方式,简单地)和 (d) *only* (只,仅)用来修饰从句中的动词 *worked* 大意都是表示“他告诉她他只为那家公司工作”之意,显然与文中句子的“他只告诉她他为那家公司工作”的意义不符。

7. (b)

在时间连词后通常使用一般时态(即一般现在时或一般过去时)表示将来,因此 (b) *returned* 为正确选项;而 (a) *was returning*、(c) *had returned* 和 (d) *will return* 均在时态使用上有误。

8. (c)

“*used to do something*”用来表示过去存在的某种状态或某种经常性、习惯性的行为或动作,且这种情况目前已不复存在。“*used to*”后只能使用动词不定式。文中“*He will be earning only half as much as he used to*”的主句谓语动词为“*earn*”,由于上下文明确从句在“*only half*”之后的比较状语“*as much as he used to* (只有他从前挣得一半那样多)”之后省略了“*earn*”。在“*as ... as ...*”引导的从句中经常使用省略结构。当被修饰词为表示倍数(如 *twice, three times* 等)或数量(如 *half, a quarter* 等)的词时,其后通常使用“*as ... as ...*”结构,如: *You're not half as clever as you think you are.* (你还不如你所自认为的一半那样聪明。)因此 (a) *as they used to* 为错误选项;就结构而言, (b) *they used to*、(c) *they used to be* 和 (d) *they were used to*, 均作为其前省略了关系代词“*that*”的定语从句来使用。当“*used to*”后为 *be* 动词时,该 *be* 动

词通常不能省略,因此 (b) they used to 和 (d) they were used to 是错误选项。(d) 选项中使用的是“be used to”句型,该句型中的“used”为形容词,“to”为介词,其后只能使用名词、代词或动名词。这样本题的正确选项为 (c)。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (d)

(d) wages (工钱) 为正确选项。“wage”通常用来指每周以现金方式付给体力工人的工资;而“gains”通常是“收益,获取的利益”;“fees”通常指“费用,酬金”,如为某种专业性服务付出的酬金;“payment”作为“为工作所付款项”解时通常作为不可数名词使用,而其复数形式“payments”通常用来指“偿付的钱”之意。

10. (b)

(b) workmates (同事,工友) 为正确选项,与文中 fellow dustmen 意义相符;而 (a) brothers (兄弟)、(c) companions (同伴,同伙——常用来指陪某人一同去某处或整日在一起消磨时间的人) 和 (d) comrades (同志,同事——尤指能同甘共苦的人),均不能准确表达文中“fellow dustmen”的含义。

11. (c)

(c) compensates for (补偿) 为正确选项,能够准确表达出文中“is well worth”的含义;而 (a) pays back (偿还,报答)、(b) rewards (报答,酬谢) 和 (d) values (评价,估价) 均不能用来表达文中“is well worth”的含义。

12. (a)

(a) addressed as (被称为),与文中所用动词“call”表达的意义相同,故为正确选项;而 (b) named (命名为)、(c) cried out (大声叫喊) 和 (d) shouted (叫喊) 均与文中意义不符,因而是错误选项。

Lesson 5

The facts

确切数字

1

写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Journalist immediately set out to get facts—
instructions, editor
2. Did not send them at once
3. Editor getting impatient
4. Sent three faxes
5. Threatened to fire journalist
6. Last fax not answered
7. Article published—original form
8. Journalist—fax—week later
9. Imprisoned—counting steps—measuring height of
wall

摘要写作参考答案

Though the journalist immediately set out to get the facts after receiving instructions from his editor, he did not send them at once. *Meanwhile*, the editor was getting impatient, so he sent three faxes, finally *threatening* to fire the journalist. *When* the last fax was unanswered, the article was published in its original form. The journalist sent the editor a fax a week

later *explaining* he had been imprisoned *after counting* the steps *and measuring* the height of the wall.

(80 words)

作文参考答案

The journalist counted the number of steps as he *wearily climbed up to the high wall surrounding the president's palace*. On arriving at the main gate, he *sat down to get his breath back*. He then *produced a tape measure* in order to measure the wall. While he was busy measuring the wall, a policeman *approached him and asked him what he was doing*. Though the journalist *explained he was a reporter and his editor had asked him to find out the exact height of the wall*, the policeman refused to believe him. He was arrested and sent to prison because the police thought that *he might be a spy or might even want to assassinate the president*. When the journalist *insisted he was innocent*, he made things worse for himself. This proved to the police that *the man certainly was guilty and deserved to stay in prison indefinitely*.

(149 words)

书信写作参考答案

address

date

Dear Jack,

Many congratulations on your recent marriage!

Quite by chance I happened to read about your wedding in our local newspaper and I was thrilled with the news. Your wife sounds really charming. I gather that you will both be

moving to our area, so we'll soon be neighbours. I hope you'll be very happy and I'll be able to see you soon.

I look forward to seeing you again and meeting your wife.
My kindest regards to you both.

Yours sincerely,

signature

(79 words)

2

语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

journalist (1.3):	reporter
instructed (1.3):	ordered, commissioned
well-known (1.3):	famous
publish (1.6):	print, issue
surrounds (1.7):	encircles
fired (1.12):	sacked, dismissed
reluctantly (1.12):	unwillingly

关键句型练习答案

1. What's the name of the person who first sailed up *the Hudson River*?
2. I wonder if you could give me *some information* about train times.
3. Why don't we go to *the cinema* this evening?
4. Film-making in Hong Kong is an important *industry*.
5. I need *flour and milk* to make cakes.
6. When you're out, please get me *a newspaper*.

难点练习答案

1. Not only has he made this mistake before but he will make it again.
2. Only then did I realize what was happening.
3. Never will I trust him again.
4. Seldom do you find traffic wardens who are kind and helpful.

3 多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (c)

文章第 1 段的最后一句 “The editor at once sent the journalist a fax instructing him to find out the exact number of steps and the height of the wall (编辑立即给那位记者发去传真, 要求他核实一下台阶的确切数字和围墙的高度)”, 说明了该编辑是由于不满意该记者所发稿件的内容, 而让他去做具体的数字核实工作。因此 (c) he was dissatisfied with the factual content of the article (他对文章的事实性内容不满意) 为正确选项; 而 (a) he wanted an excuse to fire the journalist (他想找个理由解雇这个记者)、(b) he had not read the article beyond the first sentence (除头一句外, 他并未读那篇文章) 和 (d) he wanted to please the president of the new African republic (他想取悦那个新的非洲共和国的总统) 均与文中内容意义不符。

2. (b)

根据文中第 2 段最后一句 “However, he had at last been allowed to send a fax in which he ... (不过, 他终于获准发

回了一份传真……)”可以看出,该记者之所以很长时间之后才能发回所需详情的传真,是因为不允许他用传真将所获得的信息发送回来,因此 (b) he had not been allowed to fax the information he had obtained (他未被允许传真回他所获信息) 是正确选项;而 (a) it took him a long time to count all the steps (数台阶用了他很长时间)、(c) he did not realize how soon the magazine would go to press (他并不知道该杂志多久就要付印) 和 (d) he had been arrested before he had time to obtain the facts (他还未来得及搞到具体数字就被逮捕了) 均与文中内容不符。这里应注意 (d) 之所以与文中内容不符,是因为该记者在遭逮捕之前已获得了确切数字。

3. (a)

选项 (a) 中的“must + 完成时结构”表达出对过去事件的肯定推测,用以说明该记者被逮捕的原因,故 (a) Because his activities must have appeared suspicious (因为他的举动肯定看起来很可疑) 为正确选项;而 (b) For having gone to extremes to provide unimportant facts (由于为提供不重要的事实而做得太过分了)、(c) For climbing the palace wall in order to measure its height (由于为了量总统府围墙的高度爬了总统府的围墙) 和 (d) Because the article was published in its original form (由于该文章以其初稿的形式发表了) 均与文中内容不符。此外,对 why 引导的问句通常以作为句子的主要信息内容的“because”来回答。

Structure 结构

4. (b)

分词短语可用于表示句中的时间状语。一般式的分词短语常用来表示该分词动作与主句动词动作同时或几乎同

时发生;当分词动作与主句动词动作有明显的先后顺序时,通常需将该分词用完成式来表示,如文中“... the editor read the first sentence and then refused to publish it”中的“then”明确了两个动作的先后顺序,因此用分词短语表示时间状语时,应用其完成式。所以(b) Having read 为正确选项;而(a) Reading 是错误选项。就句子结构而言,(c) He read 为错误选项,该选项构成了两个完整的简单句形式,除标点、人称代词使用有误外,也不能准确说明文中所表明的主语动作“refused”发生的时间;(d) Being read 选项的语态使用有误。在用分词短语作时间状语时,该分词的动作与主句谓语动词的动作应为同一主语做出的动作,而在该选项中,分词短语“Being read”中“read”这一动作并非主语“editor”做出的动作。

5. (c)

只有(c) was about to go (to press) 这一选项能够表达出文中“(the magazine) would soon go to press(这本杂志即将付印)”这一含义,故为正确选项。“to be about to do ...”用来表示“即将或就要发生,而非长久的将来要发生的动作”,因此(c)为正确选项;而(a) was (to press) 中所用结构“to be to do ...”,虽可用于表示“按计划或安排而将要做的或打算要做的可近可远的事情”这一概念,但后面缺少表示“付印”的固定词组 go to press; (b) had gone (to press) 所用时态有误。用过去完成时态只能表示出“过去的过去”这一概念,即“在过去某一时刻或动作之前发生的动作”这一概念;(d) was due (to press) 中所用“to be due to do ...”可用来表示“按计划或到期应做……”之意,但与(a)一样,缺少了 go to press 这个词组,因此也不是正确的选项。

6. (d)

文中第 10 ~ 11 行中 “He sent the journalist two more faxes, but received no reply (他给记者先后发去两份传真, 但对方毫无反应)” 中的 “no reply” 相当于 “not any reply”, 是一种非限定用法, 即非特指的 “reply”, 因此 (d) a reply 为正确选项; 正因为如此, (a) the replies 和 (b) the reply 含特指意义的选项是错误的; 如文中那样 (c) no reply 这种否定形式应用于肯定句式之中表达否定内容, 而第 6 题中的 “... but did not receive ...” 结构本身已为否定句形式。

7. (b)

第 7 题中的连词 “unless (除非)” 引导一个条件状语从句, 其本身即含否定的含义, 相当于 “if not” (但语气要强), 因此 (b) replied 这一肯定形式为正确选项; 而 (a) was replied 的语态使用有误, 即 “reply” 是主语 “he” 做出的动作, 因此要使用主动语态形式; (c) would reply 的时态有误: 在条件状语从句中, 需使用一般时态, 即根据上下文, 使用一般现在时或一般过去时表示将来时; (d) did not reply 之所以有误, 如前所述, “unless” 连词本身含有否定意义, 使用双重否定而形成的肯定语义与文中所述意义不符。

8. (c)

本题涉及动词 “inform” 的使用方法。用动词 “inform” 表示 “通知, 告诉” 时, 需构成 “to inform somebody of something” 结构, 因此 (c) the editor of his arrest 为正确选项; 使用该动词不能像使用 “give” 动词那样, 构成诸如 “to give somebody something” 或 “to give something to somebody” 这样的双宾语结构, 因此 (a) his arrest to the editor 和 (b) the editor his arrest 是错误选项; 此外, 虽然

动词“inform”可以用于“to inform somebody that 从句”结构中（如文中那样），但在（d）the editor that his arrest had been 这一答案中，that 从句所表达的内容不成立。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (c)

（c）public（公众，大众，读者）为正确选项；而（a）audience 虽然在非严谨使用中也可作“读者”解，但多用来指“听众、观众”；（b）lectures（演讲，讲课）显然与文中所用“readers”的意义不符；（d）common（普通，共同；公地）作名词使用时，通常不用来指人。

10. (b)

（b）printed（被印刷/印制）为正确选项；而（a）pressing 用词有误。虽然“to go to press”为“付印，开印，出版”，但是短语中的 press 为名词，“press”作动词使用时无上述含义；在构成“主语 + 系动词 + 补语”结构时即把“pressing”视为形容词时，其含义为“紧迫的；热切的”；（c）typed（用打字机打出）表达不出“go to press”的含义；（d）impressed（被压印、盖印邮戳于；给……留下印象）用词不当。

11. (d)

本题中“The poor man...”中的“poor”作定语时，如文中那样，可表达“可怜的，倒霉的”之意，因此选项（d）unfortunate（不幸的，倒霉的）可以表达出题中“poor”的含义；而（a）poor 作主语补语时，通常表示“贫穷的，穷苦的”；（b）stupid（愚蠢的，笨的）和（c）innocent（清白的，无辜的）均不能用来表达出文中“poor”的含义。

12. (d)

文章第 14~15 行“However, he had at last been allowed to send a fax...”（不过，他终于获准发回了一份传真

……)”中使用的“to be allowed to do …”表达出“被允许做 ……”之意,因此可以表达出此意的 (d) given permission (to send a fax) 为正确选项;而 (a) admitted虽然可以被用来表达“被允许……”之意,但是其后需使用动词的-ing 形式;(b) let 虽然也可以用来表达此意,但是该词通常不用于被动语态结构中;(c) left 这里只能表达出“被留下来”之意,显然与句中意义不符。

Lesson 6

Smash-and-grab

砸橱窗抢劫

1

写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Large car—entered—arcade—Piccadilly
2. Stopped outside jeweller's
3. Two thieves—out of car
4. Smashed windows—iron bars
5. Owner of shop—upstairs
6. Threw furniture—thieves
7. Hit one of thieves—heavy statue
8. Raid—three minutes
9. Thieves drove away
10. Owner ran after car
11. Threw ashtrays, vases
12. Thieves got away
13. Thousands of pounds—diamonds

摘要写作参考答案

A large car entered an arcade near Piccadilly *and* stopped outside a jeweller's. Two thieves got out *and* smashed the shop window. The owner of the shop was upstairs at the time, *so* he threw furniture at the thieves *hitting* one of them with a heavy

statue. The raid lasted only three minutes *and* the thieves drove away. *Running* after them, the owner threw ashtrays and vases, *but* the thieves got away, *stealing* thousands of pounds worth of diamonds.

(79 words)

作文参考答案

They got away

Seeing the thieves' car join the traffic on Piccadilly, Mr. Taylor took a taxi and followed them. The taxi driver drove at full speed when Mr. Taylor told him what had happened.

There wasn't too much traffic at this time of the morning so there was a mad chase through the streets of London. For a short time, the thieves' car was on the wrong side of the road and hit another car, but it did not stop. Two policemen in a police car watched in amazement as the two vehicles went past, both breaking the speed limit. Lights on and horn blaring, the police car chased both the speeding cars. Mr. Taylor's taxi stopped when the traffic lights turned red. The thieves ignored the traffic lights and got away. Meanwhile, the police caught up with the taxi at the traffic lights and the taxi driver was charged with speeding. They refused to let the driver off, even though Mr. Taylor carefully explained the situation.

However, the police informed another police car of the chase and ten minutes later the thieves' car was found abandoned in a side street. The thieves had escaped on foot and disappeared among the crowd.

(200 words)

书信写作参考答案

You won't believe what happened to me on Tuesday morning!

I was walking down a busy street near Piccadilly when I saw a man smash the window of an antique shop and run off with an expensive vase. Other passers-by saw him, too, and we all chased the man down the street, shouting 'Stop! Thief! Stop! Thief!' We managed to catch the man, but unfortunately the vase got broken.

I'll tell you the full story when we meet next week.

(80 words)

2

语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

expensive (1.1):	dear
almost (1.2):	nearly
assistants (1.4):	helpers (in a shop)
gazing (1.7):	looking
several (1.7):	a few, a number of
stayed (1.10):	remained
smashed (1.11):	broke to pieces

关键句型练习答案

A. See text.

B. 1. *Just as* Mr. Taylor was opening the door of his shop, two men appeared and asked for money.

2. Mr. Taylor *used to* own a shop in Hatton Gardens before

he moved to Piccadilly.

3. *While* I was waiting for a bus yesterday, a friend saw me and offered me a lift in his car.

难点练习参考答案

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. impolite | 2. disagree | 3. illegible |
| 4. inaccurate | 5. unlocked | 6. irregular |

3 多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (b)

文中第 4~5 行 “Two of his assistants had been working busily since eight o'clock and had only just finished (他手下两名店员从早上 8 点就开始忙碌, 这时刚刚布置完毕)” 说明, 泰勒先生的店员 “刚布置完” 橱窗, 因此选项 (a) his two assistants were arranging jewellery in the window (他的两个店员正在陈列橱窗里的珠宝) 表明的时态是错误的; 文中第 7~8 行 “After gazing at the display for several minutes, Mr. Taylor went back into his shop (泰勒先生站在橱窗外凝神欣赏了几分钟就回到店里)” 说明, 当 “Mr. Taylor was admiring the new window display” 时, 他是在店外, 因此 (c) he was standing inside his shop (他正站在店内) 是错误的; 根据文中第 4~5 行所述, 表明泰勒的店员刚完成了他们的布置工作, 而非全天的工作, 因此 (d) his staff were finishing their work for the day (他的店员刚完成他们那天的工作) 是错误的; 根据文中 “for several minutes” 和 “suddenly” 等表明时间的副词 (短语) 的使用, 可以判断 (b) some thieves were on

their way to raid his shop (几个窃贼正在去偷袭泰勒先生商店的路上) 为正确选项。

2. (a)

选项 (a) as the thieves wanted to warn people out of their way (由于窃贼们想警告人们让开路) 为正确选项。连词 as 引导一个原因状语从句, 从逻辑上说明“那辆大轿车亮着前灯, 响着喇叭”的原因; 而在 (b) as a special signal to the assistant (作为向店员发出的信号) 中“as”为介词, 引导一个介词短语, 作方式状语, 从逻辑上讲不通; 在 (c) so the thieves could see where they were going (这样窃贼们就可以看清要去的地方) 中, 连词“so”引导一个目的状语, 根据上下文意义, 同样在逻辑上讲不通; (d) to break the early morning silence (以打破清晨的宁静) 为动词不定式短语, 作目的状语, 不能说明“大轿车亮着前灯, 响着喇叭”的目的。

3. (c)

根据文中所述, (c) it usually had a great deal of valuable jewellery on display (它通常总陈列着许多贵重的珠宝) 为正确选项; (a) it was early in the morning and not many shops were open (那正是清晨, 没有多少家商店开始营业)、(b) they did not expect Mr. Taylor and his staff to try and stop them (他们没有料到泰勒先生和他的店员会试图阻止他们) 和 (d) they had a very fast car to get away in (他们有一辆跑得很快的车, 可供逃跑时乘坐) 均不能从逻辑上说明 “The thieves chose to raid Mr. Taylor's shop (这些窃贼选择偷袭泰勒先生的珠宝店)” 的原因。

Structure 结构

4. (c)

本题有关形容词的词序和冠词的使用问题。就文中第

1~2 行 “The expensive shops in a famous arcade near Piccadilly were just opening(皮卡迪利大街附近的一条著名拱廊街上,几家高档商店刚刚开始营业)”,“arcade”为文中第一次提到,且为可数名词,需用不定冠词对其进行修饰。这样在本题选项中,(a) Piccadilly’s famous arcade 缺少不定冠词;(d) the famous arcade off Piccadilly 的定冠词使用不当,且介词“off”表示“离开”之意,与文中意义不符。当名词词组中既有形容词(如 famous),又有作定语使用的名词(如 Piccadilly)时,形容词应放在该作定语使用的名词之前,据此(a) Piccadilly’s famous arcade 和(b) a Piccadilly famous arcade 的形容词词序有误。因此,本题(c) a famous Piccadilly arcade 为正确选项。

5. (b)

本题主要涉及时态的使用问题。在 “After gazing at the display for several minutes, Mr. Taylor went back into his shop” 中,动名词“gazing at”形式为动名词的一般式,通常表示一般性动作。此外,在表述两个紧接着发生的动作时,发生在另一个过去动作之前的动作通常用一般过去式表达即可,尤其在含有已明确表示出时间顺序的连词或介词 before 和 after 的句子之中,因此本题(b) gazed at 为正确选项;而(a) was gazing at (表示过去正在进行的动作)、(c) had gazed at (表示在过去某一时刻或某一动作发生之前已在做的动作)和(d) had been gazing at (表示在过去某一时刻或某一动作发生之前已在做但仍持续在做的动作),就上述分析来看均不妥。

6. (a)

(a) of 为正确选项。文中第 11 行 “... smashed the window of the shop with iron bars (……用铁棒把商店橱窗玻璃砸碎)” 中的“iron bars (铁棒)”能看出制成该棒的

原材料,因此应使用“(to be) made of ...”这一结构形式表达;而(b) from 所构成的“(to be) made from ...”结构,虽然也表示出“由……原材料制成”的含义,但通常当制成品看不出所使用的原材料时才使用;(c) by 所构成的“(to be) made by ...”为被动语态结构,介词后应为做出“made”这一动作的执行者;(d) with 构成的“(to be) made with ...”往往含有“和……材料一起制成的”这一含义。因此(b)、(c)和(d)均为错误选项。

7. (a)

本题有关动词“begin”的使用方法问题。当表示“开始做……”时,“begin”通常可用于两种结构形式之中。一种如文中第12行那样,构成“to begin doing ...”结构,而另一种为“to begin to do ...”结构。就语义而言,两者没有太大的差别。据此,(a) to throw 为正确选项;而(b) by throwing、(c) and threw 和(d) the throwing of,虽然就语义而言看似成立,但是不符合动词“begin”的使用方法。

8. (d)

本题是“had”引出的非真实性条件状语从句,以过去一件事为假定条件,其主句部分的谓语动词需使用“would + 动词现在完成时形式”,因此(d) would have felt 为正确选项;而(a) would feel 这一结构用于对现在一件事情的非真实性条件句中,而(b) had been feeling (过去完成进行时)和(c) had felt (过去完成时)均未将本句视为过去非真实性条件状语从句,因此(a)、(b)和(c)均为错误选项。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (a)

题中“To make the car ‘roar down the arcade’ (要使那辆轿车‘呼啸冲进拱廊’)”使用了动词不定式短语作目的状

语,其后的“must have + 动词的过去分词”形式,用以表示对过去一件事情的肯定推测。(a) accelerated (加速)为正确选项,即“该司机肯定要给轿车加速”;而(b) sped (飞快前进,飞奔)作不及物动词使用,即“该司机肯定飞快前进”,与前提“要使那辆轿车‘呼啸冲进拱廊’”在逻辑上不符,用“speed”一词表示“加速”意义时,需构成“speed up”;(c) run (快速前进)作不及物动词使用,就语义而言,与所给前提在逻辑上不符;(d) reversed (倒退),语义讲不通。

10. (a)

(a) covered with 为正确选项,同其上下文构成独立主格结构。“to cover with ...”为“用……蒙着,用……遮盖着”之意;(b) overdressed with 表示“过多或过于讲究地穿着”之意;(c) overlooked by (被……所忽略/宽容);(c) made up in(穿……改变相貌)。就语义而言,(b)、(c)和(d)均为错误选项。

11. (b)

文中第 11~12 行“While this was going on, Mr. Taylor ... (这一切发生时,泰勒先生……)”中,“while”引导一个时间状语从句,表示“这一切发生时,泰勒先生……”,能够准确表达出此意义的是选项 (b) Meanwhile (与此同时),故为正确选项。而 (a) For the time being (眼下,暂时)、(c) As it happened (碰巧,偶然) 和 (d) For a while (一会儿) 均不能用来表达文中所要表达的含义。

12. (c)

文中第 12~13 行“Chairs and tables went flying into the arcade (椅子、桌子飞落到拱廊街上)”,根据上下文可以清楚看出桌椅是被扔出。因此,用被动语态形式表示出的 (c) hurled (掷,扔) 为正确选项;而用被动语态形式表

示出的 (a) flown (乘运)、(b) emptied (搬, 移) 和 (d) projected (发射, 喷射) 等所表达的基本词义均不能用来表示出文中所表达的含义, 因此为错误选项。

Lesson 7

Mutilated ladies

残钞鉴别组

1

写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. John Butlin—successful furniture business
2. After very good day—put wallet—£ 3,000 into microwave oven
3. He and fiancée Jane—horse-riding
4. Got home—Jane cooked dinner—microwave oven
5. Dismayed—find—money destroyed
6. John—bank manager
7. Bank manager—remains to—Mutilated Ladies
8. Identified remains—returned the money

摘要写作参考答案

John Butlin runs a successful furniture business *and* after a very good day, he put his wallet containing £ 3,000 into the microwave oven for safekeeping. *Then* he and his fiancée, Jane, went horseriding, *after which* Jane cooked their dinner in the microwave oven *only to* find to their dismay that the money had been destroyed. John went to see his bank manager *who* sent the remains to the Mutilated Ladies department *who* identified the remains and returned the money.

(79 words)

作文参考答案

Jane opened the oven door and saw that her meal was *ready to serve*. She took the food out of the oven and *in doing so, noticed something strange inside the oven which she couldn't recognize*. So she went to find John and told him about it. In dismay, John quickly explained that he had put his wallet containing the day's takings into the oven for safekeeping. They both rushed to the oven and saw that the money had been destroyed. At first, they didn't know what to do. John wanted to *throw the money away*, but Jane wouldn't let him. 'It's best not to *disturb the wallet*,' Jane said. 'You can see all the money is there, even if it has been destroyed.' Jane told John to go and see his bank manager for advice, so the next day John took the wallet and the ashes to the bank.

(150 words)

书信写作参考答案

Thank you again for your wonderful hospitality!

It was a real pleasure to see you again after such a long time. I'll never forget your kindness during my stay. I particularly enjoyed our visit to the local market and our long walks in the countryside. I also enjoyed your company and the excellent food and wine. You're a perfect host!

I hope you will be able to visit me before long and look forward to seeing you soon.

(78 words)

2 语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

happened (1.1):	occurred
remembered (1.2):	recalled
fortunately (1.6):	luckily
concerns (1.9):	is about
dismay (1.12):	sadness
the remains (1.13):	what was left
department (1.14):	section

关键句型练习答案

A. See text.

- B. 1. Firemen *rescued* the little boy who had climbed a tree and couldn't get down.
2. Jane *went* to find John and told him what had happened.
3. Jane *cooked* the next meal in an ordinary oven after her experience with the microwave.
4. The bank manager *sent* the remains of John's wallet to Newcastle.
5. The ladies at the bank *examined* the remains and found they could be identified.
6. The bank *paid* John all his money, so he was very pleased.

难点练习答案

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. painless | 2. beautiful | 3. daily |
| 4. childish | 5. athletic | |

3 多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (b)

文中第 6~8 行 "... the bank of England has a team called Mutilated Ladies which deals with claims from people who fed their money to a machine or to their dog (……值得庆幸的是英国银行有一个残钞鉴别组, 负责处理那些把钱塞进机器或塞给狗的人提出的索赔要求)" 清楚说明被称之为 "Mutilated Ladies" 组的工作。因此 (b) their job is to identify pictures of the Queen on mutilated bank notes (他们的工作是鉴别残钞上的女王头像), 为正确选项; 而 (a) their job involves mutilating bank notes (他们的工作是有关弄残纸币) 与文中表达的意义不符、(c) ladies are always mutilating bank notes by accident in the wash (妇女们总是在洗衣时不小心弄残纸币) 和 (d) only ladies have the patience for this difficult job (只有妇女们才有耐心做这种难差使), 均将该组名称 "Mutilated Ladies" 误解为做某事的具体人, 故为错误选项。

2. (d)

根据对文章题目的注释及第 15~16 行 "So long as there's something to identify, we will give people their money back (只要有东西可供识别, 我们会把钱还给人家的)", 可以确定 (d) have damaged but identifiable bank notes (毁坏了但仍可辨识的纸币) 为正确选项; 而 (a) feed their money to the dog (把他们的钱喂了狗)、(b) try to wash large bank notes (想洗大额纸币) 和 (c) mutilate bank notes on purpose (有意想毁坏纸币) 均与文中所表

示的意义不符。

3. (b)

根据文中第 15 ~ 16 “So long as there's something to identify, we will give people their money back (只要有东西可供识别, 我们会把钱还给人家的)”可以看出, (b) there is enough evidence to prove your claim (有足够的证据证明你的索赔要求)为正确选项, 即只要有可识别的东西 (作为证据), 即可拿回你的钱。因此能否取回钱的条件是提供足够可用来识别的证据; 而就文中所述, (a) you go to Newcastle and see the Mutilated Ladies (你去纽卡斯尔见残钞鉴别组)、(c) your bank manager agrees to help you (银行经理同意帮助你) 和 (d) you have done this sort of thing before (你以前曾干过这类事情) 均不可能作为取回钱的基本条件。

Structure 结构

4. (a)

本题有关可数名词单复数的使用问题。在非特指情况下, 单数可数名词前通常需使用不定冠词 a 或 an, 而用复数时其后需加 “-s” 构成。题中 “note” 为可数名词, 据此, 本题 (a) a large note 为正确选项; 而 (b) large bank note 前少了不定冠词 “a”; (c) any large bank note 的 “note” 一词应为 “notes”; (d) some large bank note 同 (c)。此外, 就句子结构而言, 由于句子为疑问句, 表示 “一些” 概念的词 “some” 多用 “any” 形式。

5. (c)

本题有关一般现在时态的使用问题。文中第 4 ~ 5 行 “People who live in Britain needn't despair ... (在英国犯这种错误时, 不必感到绝望……)” 表示 “经常和习惯性动作”, 并无强调含义。因此, 本题 (c) live 为正确选项; 而

(a) do live 为强调式用法,语气使用有误;(b) are living 为现在正在进行时,只有在表示“现在正在进行的动作”概念时使用;(d) were living 为过去正在进行时,只有在表示“过去正在进行的动作”概念时使用,因此 (c)、(b) 和 (d) 均为错误选项。

6. (b)

本题有关名词所属格结构的使用问题。当该名词为人时,其所属格的构成通常为在该名词后加“-’s”构成,如:the teacher’s notebooks (老师的笔记本);当该名词为物时,其所属格形式通常为“被修饰词 + of + 该名词”形式,如:the desks and chairs of the classroom (教室的桌椅)。因此,(b) Jane Butlin’s fiancé 为正确选项;而 (a) fiancé of Jane Butlin 使用不当。此外,在使用“... of ...”这一结构时,被修饰词(即介词 of 前的词)前通常需使用冠词;(c) Jane Butlin who’s fiancé 和 (d) Jane Butlin whose fiancé 的语义和结构均有误。就语义而言,John 并非 Jane Butlin;就结构而言,Jane Butlin 后所用的定语从句的指代关系有误或所用定语从句缺少成分(如 whose fiancé 中无谓语动词),故均为错误选项。

7. (c)

本题有关句子的主语和谓语动词“contain”的使用问题。就本题结构而言,全句缺少谓语动词。(a) containing 用于该句时,只能作为现在分词,同其后内容构成分词短语,作定语来修饰主语“The wallet”,全句仍无谓语动词;(b) was containing 为过去正在进行时结构,虽然使全句有了谓语动词,但“contain”一词通常不能用于进行时态,因此本选项所用时态有误;(d) content (使满意) 无论用词和时态均有误。因此,本题 (c) contained 为正确选项。

8. (a)

本题有关作目的状语的动词不定式短语和动词“keep (保存, 保留)”的使用方法。(a) to keep it safe 为正确选项。此动词不定式在句中作目的状语。此外, 动词“keep”作“保管, 保存”使用时为及物动词, 用其表示文中之意时, 需使用“to keep + 宾语 + 宾语补语”结构;(b) for keeping safe 中的“keeping”为动名词, 但仍保留其原动词的特征, 所以这样使用时, “keeping”后仍需使用宾语“it”。不使用宾语 it, 只能表达出“约翰把钱夹放进微波炉中以保证(自己)安全”之意;(c) for the safety 含类似(b)的含义, 可以构成“for its safety”或“for the safety of it”; (d) to be safe keeping 结构错误。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (a)

本题有关“charge”的使用问题。用其表示“主管, 负责”之意时, 通常构成“in charge of ...”结构; 介词 of 后常使用表示某个单位、部门或某项工作等的名词, 因此 (a) is in charge of 为正确选项; 构成(b) in the charge of ... (即在 charge 前使用定冠词 the) 后, 含有被动含义, 即表示“由……主管/负责”之意, 其主语通常为表示某个单位、部门或某项工作等的名词, 本题主语为“He”, 因此是错误选项;(c) charges 是将 charge 作动词用, 但只能将其作及物动词, 表示“使承担责任/任务”等, 即只有在其后需跟随表明人的名词或表示人的反身代词时才能这样使用, 因此, 本选项是错误的;(d) bears the charge of ... 表示“承担……的费用”之意, 与原意不符。

10. (d)

文中“... when they found a beautifully-cooked wallet and notes turned to ash!”所用的“turn to/into”为短语动词, 多

用来表示“变成”，即“become”的意思，并且通常作为系动词词组看待，因此(d) become 为正确选项；仅使用(a) turned不能表示此意义，或如文中那样，将其用在“turned to/into”或构成“had been turned to/into”才可成立；在(b) grown 中，“grow”一词作不及物动词和系动词使用时，通常表示出“体积……的增长”和用来表示“生物的成长/长大”之意，因此与文中意义不符；(c) made语态与结构有误。用动词“make”表示时，应构成被动语态的“been made into”这一结构形式。

11. (b)

(b) dispatched 为正确选项。“dispatch”一词通常用于正式场合，“to dispatch something to some place/somebody”含“(为一特定目的)将某物送至某地或某人”之意；在(a) conveyed中，动词“convey”通常也用于较正式的场合，“to convey something to some place”含“(用某种运载工具或手段)将某物送至某地”之意。如“to convey something to somebody”时，通常含“将某件事转述/传达给某人”之意；在(c) carried 中，动词“carry”通常含“随身携带”之意，且不说明固定方向。在表达“把某物带给某人”时，通常不使用“to carry something to somebody”这样的表达形式，而用其他动词如“take”来表示；在(d) fetched 中，动词“fetch”含“(到它处将某物)取来”之意，因此在表达“给某人取回某物”这一概念时，通常表达为“to fetch something for somebody”这一表达形式。

12. (b)

由于本句后半部分，即“there is something to identify”为一个句子，因此其前所用的这一个词应为能起到连词作用的词。在本题的4个选项中，只有(b) provided可以直接作连词，表示“除非，如果”之意，因此为正确选项；而在

(a) depending 中, “depend”需同介词“on/upon”连用后再加名词、动名词、代词等, 其后为句子时, 还需根据句子的意义, 在“depend on”后使用相应的关系代词、副词, 如: What kind of a house we can offer you depends on what you are willing to pay. (我们能提供什么样的房子要看你愿意出什么样的价钱。)将“depend”变为“depending”形式时, 其后的搭配方式不变; “suppose”和“supposing”形式均可作连词, 但 (c) supposed 本身不能这样使用; (d) allowing不能作连词使用, 其后为一个句子时可以构成“to allow that ...”结构, 表示“承认 (某件事情为事实)”之意。

Lesson 8

A famous monastery

著名的修道院

1

写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. St. Bernard's Pass—visited—thousands of people—
summer
2. People cross Pass in cars
3. Dogs—special enclosure—so many people about
4. Temperature in winter -30°
5. Few visitors
6. Monks prefer winter season
7. Dogs free to wander—outside enclosure
8. Young skiers regularly visit monastery in winter
9. Christmas and Easter
10. Warmly welcomed

摘要写作参考答案

The St. Bernard's Pass is visited by thousands of people in summer, *who* cross the Pass in cars. *Because* there are so many people about, the dogs are kept in a special enclosure. As the temperature in winter falls to -30° , there are few visitors, so the monks prefer this season. The dogs are *also* free to wander outside their enclosure. Parties of young skiers

regularly visit the monastery in winter, *during* Christmas and Easter *when* they are warmly welcomed.

(80 words)

作文参考答案

Rescue

One very cold morning, a monk took two St. Bernard's dogs out for exercise. He immediately noticed that the dogs were very restless. Suspecting a traveller might be in difficulty, the monk returned to the monastery to organize a search party.

The two dogs led four monks through the snow. Two of the monks pulled a sledge behind them, in case they needed it. There had been very high winds the previous night, but now everything was still and visibility was bad because there was a heavy fog. Moreover, the temperature had fallen to -20° . The dogs led the monks towards the Pass and as the monks got near, they heard cries in the distance. The dogs soon found a man who was trapped under the snow and immediately dragged him out. The man was alive, but frozen stiff. The monks strapped him to the sledge and took him back to the monastery.

The man was unconscious, but he soon recovered in the warm atmosphere of the monastery where he was given plenty of hot drinks and food. When the traveller was able to speak, the monks listened with interest as he told them what had happened the previous night.

(200 words)

书信写作参考答案

I hear you'll be taking a holiday in the Alps, which I'm

sure you'll enjoy!

I went there last year and stayed in the Berg Hotel high in the mountains not far from Zermatt. The hotel has fine views across the valley and I warmly recommend it. You'll love the healthy mountain air and enjoy every comfort at moderate prices. I'm going there again this year.

I look forward to hearing all about your holiday when you get back.

(79 words)

2

语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

famous (1.2):

well-known

founded (1.3):

established

lies (1.4):

is

now that (1.7):

since, because

rashly attempt (11.9-10):

unthinkingly try

quite (1.13):

entirely

drops (1.13):

falls

关键句型练习答案

A. See text.

B. 1. I first met Harry fourteen years ago.

2. I once stayed in Zurich *for six months* when I was a student.

3. *When* I got home, I found an urgent message on my answering machine.

4. I haven't seen Harry *since* 1988.

难点练习答案

1. *whatever* 2. *Whenever* 3. *Whoever*

3

多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (c)

文中相关的论述均与 St. Bernard dogs 有关。“St. Bernard dogs have saved the lives of travellers crossing the dangerous Pass (圣伯纳德修道院驯养的狗拯救了许多翻越这道山口的旅游者的生命)”和“... but each year, the dogs are still sent out into the snow whenever a traveller is in difficulty (……但每年, 还要派狗到雪地里去帮助那些遇到困难旅游者)”, 说明选项 (c) being able to search people out who have been trapped in the snow (能够发现被陷在雪中的人们) 为正确选项; 从文中第 12 行中 “As there are so many people about, the dogs have to be kept in a special enclosure (由于来人太多, 狗被关在专门的围栏里)”, 可以看出 (a) being a great summer tourist attraction (是夏季极吸引游客的景致) 是错误选项; (b) having saved people's lives before the new tunnel was built (在建成这条新隧道前已救过人的生命) 虽然是事实, 但是论述得并不完全, 因为 “... but each year, the dogs are still sent out into the snow whenever a traveller is in difficulty” 则说明了 “the new tunnel has been built” 之后的事实。根据文中所述, 这两个论述放在一起才能表述完全。虽然第 14~15 行 “The dogs have greater freedom,

too, for they are allowed to wander outside their enclosure (狗也比较自由, 被放出围栏, 四处溜达)”有关于选项 (d) 的论述, 但那并非 “St. Bernard dogs are best known” 的原因。

2. (c)

文中第 7~8 行 “Now that a tunnel has been built through the mountains, the Pass is less dangerous (尽管修通了隧道, 但仍有一些人想冒险徒步跨越圣伯纳德山口)”, 说明 (c) It provides a fast and safe communication across the Swiss-Italian border (它为穿越瑞士和意大利边境提供了快捷和安全的交通方式) 为正确选项; 而 (a) It prevents people from endangering their lives by climbing the Pass (它避免了人们冒着生命危险攀越山口) 对新修通隧道的 “advantage” 的论述不完全, 未论及所带来的 “便捷”; 作者仅就该 monastery 作一客观的描述, 而并未对新修通隧道的 “advantage” 作主观上的评价, 而 (b) It brings thousands of tourists to the monastery each summer (它每年夏季为这一修道院吸引来成千上万的游客) 和 (d) It brings the St. Bernard monks into greater contact with the world (它使圣伯纳德的修道士们同世界有了更广泛的联系) 则含有主观评价意义, 如就 St. Bernard monks 而言, 或许他们并不将 (b) 和 (d) 视为 advantage, 文中第 14 行 “The monks prefer winter to summer for they have more privacy (修道士们喜欢冬天, 而不太喜欢夏天, 因为冬天他们可以更多地过上无人打扰的生活)” 即为证明。

3. (d)

文中第 14 行 “The monks prefer winter to summer for they have more privacy (修道士们喜欢冬天, 而不太喜欢夏天, 因为冬天, 他们可以更多地过上无人打扰的生

活)”,说明 (d) The monks can pursue their occupation relatively undisturbed (修道士们能够在相对不受打搅的情况下干自己的事情) 为正确选项;而 (a) The great number of visitors must come to the monastery on skis (大量的来访者们肯定来修道院滑雪)、(b) The dogs are free to save the lives of people lost in the snow (这些狗可以随时拯救陷进雪里的人们) 和 (c) The monks are more welcoming to their visitors (修道士们更受来访者的欢迎) 均与文中第 2 段所述内容不符。

Structure 结构

4. (d)

形容词同表示度量的词连用时,需将该形容词置于表示度量的名词之后,因此 (d) 2,473 metres high 为正确选项;在 be 动词后使用“of + 名词”结构时,通常该名词需为表示“特征”的名词,如: The meeting is of great importance (= very important). (这个会议极为重要。) 因为 (a) of 2,473 metres 中的“2,473 metres”并非表示特征的名词,因此为错误选项;在表达某物的高度、长度等时,通常将表示该具体高度或长度的词用于 be 动词之后即可,其前不用介词,因此 (b) at 2,473 metres high 为错误选项;如上文对 (d) 正确选项的解释, (c) high 2,473 metres high 的位置使用有误。

5. (a)

通常“形容词 + enough + 动词不定式”结构表示“太……以至于……”概念,因此 (a) rash enough 为正确选项;“so + 形容词 + as to ...”或“so + 形容词 + that 从句”结构形式可用来表达“太……以至于……”概念,因此 (b) so rash 为错误选项;“too + 形容词 + 动词不定式”结构形式用来表达“太……以至于不能……”概念,显然与文中第

9~10行所表达的意义不符;不能使用“very + 形容词 + 动词不定式”结构表达上述意义,因此(d) very rash 为错误选项。

6. (a)

(a) With 为正确选项。由介词“with”引导的短语在句子中起到原因状语的作用,表示“由于,因为”之意;
(b) Being和(d) Having 均为分词。虽然分词短语可被用来作表示原因的状语,但该分词的逻辑主语需与句中的主语相一致,即为同一主语。显而易见,在本题中,无论是使用(b) Being 还是使用(d) Having 构成的原因状语,其逻辑主语均与句子中的主语“the dogs”不一致,不能说明是指主语“the dogs”所处的状态或所做出的动作;
(c) Because为连词,用来引导原因状语从句,即其后必须为一完整的句子形式,而“Because so many people about”并非完整的从句形式,从句中缺少动词,因此为错误选项。

7. (c)

本题有关动词“let”的使用方法。用动词“let”表示“让某人做某事”这一概念时,用“to let somebody do something”形式,即在其宾语后需使用“不带to的动词不定式”作宾语补语。因此,本题(c) them wander 为正确选项,而其他3项均为错误选项。

8. (c)

本题是有关时态和动词“visit”的使用。首先,就文中第15~16行而言,全句为一般现在时的句子。这样,就时态而言,可以不考虑(b) are visiting at 和(d) are visiting 这两个现在进行时的结构形式;其次,动词“visit”为及物动词,其后应直接跟随宾语,因此(c) visit 为正确选项;而(a) visit to 混淆了“visit”作为动词和名词的用法。“visit”

为名词时,其后通常需用介词 to 来表示,如:He paid a visit to that country last year.(去年他访问了那个国家。)

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (b)

本题有关介词的用法。就文中第 1 句“The Great St. Bernard Pass connects Switzerland to Italy (圣伯纳德大山口连接着瑞士与意大利)”中的“to connect ... to ...”表示“把……同……连接在一起”之意。因此,就此而言,(b) between (在……两者之间)为正确选项;而(a) within(在……之内)、(c) about (在……周围)和 along (沿着)这 3 个选项均不能正确表达出文中所表述的圣伯纳德山口的地理位置。

10. (a)

本题有关连词的使用。进行本题选项时,必须考虑到对文中有关句子的理解。文中“... the dogs are still sent out into the snow whenever a traveller is in difficulty (……还要派狗到雪地里去帮助那些遇到困难的旅游者)”,以连词 whenever 连接主句与从句。在此 4 个选项中,能够最准确表达出连词“whenever”含义的(a) if ever (只要,一旦)为正确选项,这里用来表示一般发生的情况。“if ever”为 if 的强调形式,用于指发生事情的结果或后果;而(b) in case (如果,万一)这一连词通常用来指将来可能出现的条件、情况或应预防的事情,比较:You should insure your house in case there's a fire.(你应当给房子保险,以防发生火灾。)You should telephone 999 if there's a fire.(如果失火,你应当拨打 999。)在上述比较中,用“in case”表达出“在失火前给房子上保险”;而用“if”则表达出“在失火后挂电话”之意;(c) all the time (经常,始终)为副词短语,不能作连词使用,因此为错误选项;

(d) while用于引导时间状语,表示主句与从句中两个动作同时进行,而句子中的 whenever 则用来引导条件状语从句,表示所给定的条件。

11. (d)

就文中 "... for it is visited by thousands of people who cross the Pass in cars (……因为有成千上万的人驾车通过山口)",表明为“驾车通过山口”,因此 (d) drive (驾车) 为正确选项;而 (a) trip 作不及物动词使用时可以表示“(较近距离)旅行”之意,其后跟宾语时通常需与 to 连用,而“to trip over”常用来表示“绊倒;犯错误”之意;(b) voyage 用来指“航海;航空旅行”; (c) conduct 可用来表示“通至……”之意,与句中意义完全不符。

12. (c)

文中 "... for they are allowed to wander outside their enclosure (……被放出围栏,四处溜达)”的“wander”一词为“漫步,溜达”之意,因此 (c) roam (漫步,游逛) 为正确选项;而 (a) graze (吃草)、(b) drift (漂流) 和 (d) wonder (感到惊异) 均为错误选项。

Lesson 9

Flying cats

飞猫

1 写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. New York Animal Medical Centre—132 cats ☐
2. All fallen off high buildings ☐
3. Eight died—shock or injuries ☐
4. Sabrina—32 storeys—broken tooth ☐
5. When falling at speeds—60 miles—stretch—legs ☐
6. Increases—air-resistance—reduces shock of impact—
ground ☐

摘要写作参考答案

The New York Animal Medical Centre recently made a study of 132 cats. All these cats had one thing in common: they had fallen off high buildings, *yet* only eight of them had died from shock or injuries. One cat, Sabrina, had fallen 32 storeys *but* only suffered from a broken tooth. *When* falling at speeds up to 60 miles per hour, cats stretch their legs *which* increases their air-resistance and reduces the shock of impact on hitting the ground.

(80 words)

作文参考答案

Human beings like to keep dogs and *cats*. Dogs are *submissive and faithful to their masters*, but cats like to *be independent*. Cats are especially lovable when they are still kittens. As kittens they *like to play by chasing anything that moves*. That's how they learn to *hunt mice, birds, insects and other small creatures*. A lot of people keep cats so they *can have a pet*. As kittens grow into cats, they like to *stay indoors*. They like regular meals and enjoy *sleeping in front of a nice fire*. However, they also *like going out*. During the day time and at night they like to *go hunting*. Sometimes during the night *they have fights with other cats*. Cats are very clean animals. You often see them *washing themselves*. Human beings are *fascinated by their behaviour because cats are domestic animals*, while at the same time they enjoy their *independence*.

(150 words)

书信写作参考答案

I'm afraid I have to report a little accident; my baby tore some of the pages from the book you kindly lent me.

I am very sorry that this happened. I had left the book on a low table, but the baby got hold of it and tore several pages. However, I was able to buy another copy and I'm sending it to you by separate post. Please let me know when it arrives.

My kindest regards to you all.

(80 words)

2

语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

affectionate (1.2):

loving

as a result (1.4):

consequently

remain (1.5):

continue to be

there is not shortage of (11.11-12):

there are plenty of

behave (1.13):

act

injure (1.14):

harm

increases (1.16):

raises

reduces (1.16):

cuts down

关键句型练习答案

A. See text.

B. See text.

难点练习答案

1. so

2. such

3. such an

4. so

5. such a

3

多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (a)

就文中“endlessly (总能, 不断地)”一词的使用和文中第2~3行“... but they lead mysterious lives of their own ... (……它们又有自己神秘的生活方式……)”, 说明猫在多方面引起人们的兴趣, 而原因是“它们有其自己神秘的生活方式”, 即由于人们缺少对其的认识所产生的“神秘感”, 引起人们对其的兴趣, 这样 (a) we feel there is

a good deal we do not know about their lives (我们感到我们对其生活知之甚少) 是 “We find cats endlessly fascinating (我们发现猫总能引起人们兴趣)” 的原因, 因此为正确选项; 而 (b) we believe that cats have nine lives (我们相信猫有 9 条命), 仅是引起人们对猫感兴趣的许多原因中的一个原因, 作为 “猫总引起人们兴趣” 的原因是不全面的; (c) they are different from dogs and horses (它们与狗、马不同)。就文中意义而言, 其不同表现在对人 “顺从” 与否这一点上, 可视为猫的特征之一, 但并非引起人们兴趣的原因; (d) they can reach a speed of 60 miles an hour while falling (跌落中, 它们可达到每小时 60 英里的速度), 所陈述的是一个事实, 并不能作为引起人们兴趣的原因。

2. (d)

文中第 10~11 行 “... they had fallen off high buildings, yet only eight of them died from shock or injuries (……它们都曾从高层建筑上摔下来过, 但只有其中的 8 只猫死于震荡或跌伤)”, 表明了 “最近在纽约对 132 只猫进行研究” 后得出的结论是 (就比例而言) (d) that cats falling from great heights are seldom killed (从高处跌落下的猫极少死亡), 因此为正确选项; 而 (a) that it is true that cats have nine lives (猫真的有 9 条命)、(b) that cats are related to flying squirrels (猫与飞行中的松鼠有亲缘关系) 和 (c) they are different from dogs and horses (它们与狗、马不同) 并非最近对 132 只猫研究之后的结论, 因此均为错误选项。

3. (a)

文中第 13~14 行告诉我们猫从高处跌落而不死主要是因为 (a) the further they fall, the less likely they are to

injure themselves (它们跌落的距离越长,就越不会伤害自己)。而 (b) a cat's ability to survive is based on fact (猫的逃生能力建立在事实的基础上),此点并不能作为“猫从高处跌落而不死”的原因。(c) a falling cat relaxes its legs and so increased its air-resistance (正在跌落的猫放松四肢并以此增加其空气阻力)并不完全。文中第 15 行 "... falling cats have time to relax (……猫有时间放松自己)",这里指全身的放松,而非仅仅指“四肢的放松”。(d) they are unlikely to exceed a speed of about 60 miles an hour (它们不可能超过每小时大约 60 英里的速度)与文中意义不符:文中第 14~15 行 "In a long drop, they reach speeds of 60 miles an hour and more (在长长的跌落过程中,它们可以达到每小时 60 英里甚至更快的速度)",因此不能作为正确选项。

Structure 结构

4. (c)

(c) for 为正确选项。用“fascination”表达“对……有吸引力”这一概念时,通常构成“to have a fascination for ...”这一结构,故 (a) with、(b) to 和 (c) at 均为错误选项。

5. (b)

文中第 3 行 "They never become submissive like dogs and horses (它们从不像狗和马一样变得那么顺从)" 中的 "like" 为介词,表示“像……一样”之意。这样,在 (b) in the way that dogs and horses do 中,"in the way that ..." 表示“以……方式,像……那样”之意,因此为正确选项;而在 (a) as dogs and horses 中,"as" 作“像……一样”解时只能作连词,其后应为一个句子;在 (c) as far as dogs and horses 中,"as far as" 也为连词,用来引导限制性状语从句,表示“就……而论”; (d) as for dogs and horses 中的 "as

for”虽为短语介词,但表示“就……而论”之意,故均为错误选项。

6. (d)

本题有关先行词“it”作形式主语的使用方法。(d) It is 为正确选项。题中“that cats have nine lives”作句子的主语,即本句可构成“That cats have nine lives is popularly believed”这样的句子结构形式。为避免句子显得头重尾轻,通常将此类句子的主语置于句尾,以作形式主语的先行词“it”取代它的位置,因而构成“It is popularly believed that ...”这样的结构形式。这样,(a) There is、(b) Is 和 (c) That is 均为错误选项。

7. (b)

“because of ”短语介词表示“因为,由于”之意,“the number of ...”为“……的数量”之意,因此(b) of the number of 为正确选项;由于“high-rise buildings”为复数,这样应使用“there are plenty of”而非(a) there is plenty of。(c) it has plenty 后缺少介词 of。用 plenty 表达“许多,大量的”意义时,应构成“plenty of”结构形式;(d) the number 之所以为错误选项是因为在单独使用“because”时,它为连词,引导原因状语从句,此外用“number”表示“……的数量”时,应构成“the number of”这样的结构形式。

8. (a)

(a) a study (一项/次研究) 为正确选项。在“there was”结构的句子中作主语。(b) studied 和 (d) studying 均为错误选项,无论使用(b) 还是 (d),句中均无主语 (there 为副词,在句中不能作主语);(c) some studies 为“a study”的复数形式,虽可作句子的主语,但“there be”结构需用复数形式“there were”。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (b)

文中“Most cats remain suspicious of humans all their lives (在它们的一生中,大多数猫都对人类存有戒心)”中的“all their lives”表示“在它们的一生中”之意。用(b) throughout构成的“throughout their lives (在它们整个一生中)”,可以完整地表达出文中“all their lives”的含义,因此(b)为正确选项;用(c) through不能完全表达出句中“all their lives”的语气,需使用其他词共同表达出句中的语气(如 through the whole of their lives);同样,选项(a) during 也没有表达出这种强调的意思;而(d) while为连词,用于引导时间状语从句。

10. (c)

句中第7行中的“apparently”为“显然”之意。用(c) It would seem 可表明其意义,故为正确选项;而(b) As matter of fact (事实上)、(b) In the event (结果)和(d) Surprisingly enough (令人十分吃惊地)均与句中“apparently”所要表达的意义不符,因此均为错误选项。

11. (c)

文中第7~8行“A cat's ability to survive falls is based on fact (猫在跌落时能够大难不死是有事实作为依据的)”中的“to be based on ...”为“以……为基础/依据”之意,可用“to be supported by ... (以……来支持)”表达出此含义,因此(c) supported 为正确选项;而(a) explained (被说明)、(b) tested (被检验)和(d) born (经受)均不能表达出“to be based on ...”的含义,因此均为错误选项。

12. (a)

(a) Even so (尽管如此)为正确选项,可以较好地表达出

文中“yet only”的含义。(b) Although (虽然, 尽管) 为连词, 用来引导让步状语从句。除该句无主语外, 它只能用于表达出让步语义, 而不能用来表达结果语义。(c) Moreover (此外) 应为对前面所述意义的进一步阐述或强调。(d) In spite of (尽管), 短语介词, 其后只能使用名词、代词等词类, 不能用来引导一个句子。此外, 同(b) 一样, 只能用来表达让步语义, 而不能用来表达结果。

Lesson 10

The loss of the *Titanic*

“泰坦尼克”号的沉没

1 写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. *Titanic*—sailing icy water, N. Atlantic
2. Iceberg—lookout
3. Alarm given—ship turned sharply
4. Sailed alongside iceberg
5. Faint noise—heard from below
6. Captain—down to investigate
7. Found five of sixteen compartments flooded
8. Order—abandon ship—people overboard
9. 1,500 people drowned—not enough lifeboats

摘要写作参考答案

The *Titanic* was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic *when* an iceberg was spotted by a lookout. *After* the alarm was given, the ship turned sharply *and* sailed alongside it. Suddenly, a faint noise was heard from below, *so* the captain went down to investigate, *only to* find that five of the sixteen compartments had been flooded. *On hearing* the order to abandon ship, people jumped overboard, *but* 1,500 drowned because there were not enough lifeboats.

(79 words)

作文参考答案

Abandon ship

The *Titanic* began to sink, slowly at first. The order to abandon ship was unexpected, so passengers and crew were completely unprepared. It was the middle of the night. Some people were asleep in their cabins. Others were on deck admiring the brilliant night sky and the giant icebergs rising above them. Others were eating and dancing in the wonderful ballrooms on the ship.

The immediate effect was panic and confusion. People began rushing in all directions, wondering what to do next. The cold was indescribable and many passengers were still in their night clothes. Members of the crew came up from below and began to lower the lifeboats. It was a case of women and children first, but it soon became obvious that there weren't enough lifeboats for everyone, so people jumped overboard into the freezing water in order to save their lives. Some of those swimming in the water struggled to get into the lifeboats, but most of them were already full.

The *Titanic* sank rapidly, carrying many people down with it. There were cries of despair from people in the water as they watched the lifeboats moving away and were left to drown in the icy ocean.

(200 words)

书信写作参考答案

The middle address is correct.

2 语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

colossal (1.4):	immense, huge
regarded (1.5):	considered, thought to be
compartments (1.6):	sections, divisions
flooded (1.7):	filled with water
float (1.7):	stay on the surface of the water
avoid (1.11):	escape, miss
narrowly (1.11):	only just

关键句型练习答案

A. See text.

B. 1. At that time, she was the largest ship that *had ever been built*.

2. After the alarm *had been given*, the great ship *turned sharply* to avoid a direct collision.

难点练习答案

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. physicist | 2. miner | 3. humanity |
| 4. impression | 5. originality | |

3 多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (d)

(d) She was sailing on her maiden voyage (它在进行其首航) 为正确选项。此点在文中第 7 ~ 8 行 “The tragic

sinking of this great liner will always be remembered, for she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life”中已清楚说明;而(a) she was carrying a very large cargo (它正载着大批货物)和(b) she was making a voyage which is only attempted by very large ships (它正在进行只有巨轮才进行尝试的航行)这两个意义在文中并未交代,因此为错误选项;(c) only two of her watertight compartments were flooded (它的密封舱中只有两个进了水),与文中意义不符。文中第6~7行“Even if two of these were flooded, she would still be able to float (即使有两个密封舱进水,它仍可漂浮在水面上)”为虚拟语气,并非事实,因此(c)也为错误选项。

2. (c)

根据文中第10~11行“After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a direct collision (警报响过不久,巨轮急转弯,以免与冰山正面相撞)”,可以看出(c) *The Titanic* quickly changed her course (“泰坦尼克”号立即改变了航向)为正确选项;而(a) *The Titanic* got lost in the icy waters of the North Atlantic (“泰坦尼克”号在北大西洋冰冷的海面上迷失了航向),显然与文中意义不符;(b) The alarm was given that there was a collision ahead (警告前面发生了相撞的警报响起)。根据第2段前两句内容可以看出,警报响起是因为看到了冰山,以使巨轮避免与之相撞;(d) *The Titanic* turned just as the iceberg rose steeply out of water (“泰坦尼克”号转弯时冰山正直冲出水面)这一意义明显在时间上与本题所提问题意义不符。

3. (a)

(a) she had been badly damaged by an iceberg (它被冰山

严重毁坏)是“泰坦尼克”号沉没的原因,因此为正确选项;(b) the captain was slow to realize the true nature of the damage (船长很长时间后才意识到毁坏的真实程度)对此文中并未提及,而且意识到毁坏的真实程度的早晚并非“泰坦尼克”号沉没的原因;(c) no more than five of her watertight compartments had been flooded (它的密封舱中只有5个进了水)与文中“... for five of her sixteen watertight compartments had already been flooded! (……它的16个密封舱已有5个进了水!)”的意义不符;(d) instead of trying to save her, people plunged into the water (人们没尽力去拯救它,而是跳进了海水中)与文中表达意义不符,且“泰坦尼克”号的沉没非人力所能挽救。

Structure 结构

4. (b)

本题有关“on board”的使用方法。“on board”泛指“在船上”,指船的名词、代词或指船的名称、型号等的词需置于其后,如 on board the Dongfeng (在东风号上)、on board a liner (在油轮上)等,因此(b) On board her 为正确选项;而(a) On her board 据上所述词序有误;(c) Boarding her 和(d) On boarding her 中所用的均为动词“board”的-ing形式,在句中只能起到时间状语的作用,这样其后的词序有误或句子缺少主语。此外,用正确选项构成的句子为倒装语序,正常语序为:“1,316 passengers and a crew of 891 were on board her.”

5. (d)

文中第5行“... but was regarded as unsinkable (……而且也认为是不会沉没的)”表达出一种可能性。(d) could possibly 可用来表达这种可能性,因此为正确选项;就结

构而言,在使用形容词“possible”时,通常需使用“it is / was possible for + 逻辑主语 + 动词不定式”结构,因此(a) would be possible to 是错误选项;在(b) would be able to 中,形容词“able”后需使用动词不定式表示“能/有能力”之意,因此在此句中不能这样使用;(c) should 表示“应该”之意,此外还常用于表示“命令、建议、要求”等含虚拟语气概念的宾语从句中,在本句中使用“should”显然是错误的。

6. (d)

本题有关时态的使用。文中第9~10行“Four days after setting out, while the *Titanic* was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic, a huge... (‘泰坦尼克’起航后的第4天,它正行驶在北大西洋冰冷的海面上……)”中的“while”表示发现一座冰山时,“泰坦尼克”号正在行驶,即表明发生在4天前的“sail”这一动作,在发现冰山时仍在进行,因此应使用过去完成进行时态,即(d) had been sailing 为正确选项;而(a) sailed、(b) was sailing 和(c) has sailed 在时态使用上均有误。

7. (b)

本题有关“so ... that ...”结构的倒装使用。文中第13~14行“The noise had been so faint that ...”为正常语序结构。在想进一步强调“so”后的形容词时,可将“so”提至句首,但需构成“so + 形容词 + be 动词(或助动词、情态助动词) + 主语”这样的倒装语序结构,因此(b) had been the noise 为正确选项;而(a) the noise was、(c) it was the noise 和(d) it had been the noise 均未构成倒装语序,因而是错误选项。但这种将“so + 形容词”置于句首构成的倒装语序形式,通常只用于书面或广播之中,而在谈话中一般不这样使用。

8. (d)

由于“lifeboats”为可数名词,因此不能用 little 来修饰它表示“少”的含义,故 (a) as little 和 (b) so little 均为错误选项;文中第 16 ~ 17 行中 “As there were not enough lifeboats for everybody. . . (由于没有足够的救生艇运载所有乘客……)”中的“not enough lifeboats”的强调点为不够,因此 (d) too few 为正确选项。“too few”含有“太少而不够”的含义;(c) very few 用于表达基本否定的含义,即“几乎根本没有什么”之意,因此与文中所表达意义不符。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (a)

文中第 10 ~ 11 行 “... the great ship turned sharply to ... (……巨轮急转弯……)”中的“turned”一词表示“转弯,改变航行”之意,因此 (a) veered 为正确选项;而 (b) changed (改变,多用来表示自身的变化)、(c) went back (返回) 和 (d) cornered (转弯,通常用来指拐弯性能) 与文中意义不符,故均为错误选项。

10. (c)

文中第 11 行 “The *Titanic* turned just in time ... (‘泰坦尼克’号拐弯及时……)”中的“just in time”表示“刚好,及时”之意。(c) with no time to spare 可用来表示此意,因此为正确选项;而 (a) in next to no time (几乎无时间)、(b) on a sudden impulse (凭一时冲动地) 和 (d) nearly on time (几乎正好) 不能用来表达文中 “just in time”之意,故均为错误选项。

11. (b)

(b) investigate (查看) 可用来表达文中第 13 行 “to see what had happened” 之意,因此为正确选项;而 (a) explore (勘察,探测)、(c) examine (检查) 和

(d) inquire (打听, 查问) 均与句中表达的意义不符, 因此为错误选项。

12. (a)

(a) room (地方, 空间) 为正确选项, 用“room”表达此义时为不可数名词; (b) place (地方) 为可数名词, 此处应用其复数形式 places; (c) volume (体积, 容量) 表达此义时为单数名词, 语义不符; (d) area (地区, 面积; 室内等特定区域) 与文中所表达意义不符。

Lesson 11

Not guilty

无罪

1 写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Writer—nothing to declare]
2. Customs Officer made him—unlock his case]
3. Searched the case carefully]
4. Found a small bottle]
5. Thought it was perfume]
6. Writer told him—hair gel]
7. Writer had made it]
8. Customs Officer did not believe him]
9. Writer encouraged—try it]
10. Unpleasant smell—convinced Officer—truth]
11. Let writer pass through Customs]

摘要写作参考答案

Though the writer had nothing to declare, the Customs Officer made him unlock his case. *Searching* the case carefully, the Officer found a small bottle, *which* he thought was perfume. The writer told the Customs Officer that it was hair gel, *which* he had made himself. As the Officer did not believe this, the writer encouraged him to try it. The

unpleasant smell convinced him the writer was telling the truth, so he let him pass through Customs.

(78 words)

作文参考答案

When the Customs Officer *asked the traveller if he was carrying anything valuable*, the man said that he had nothing to declare. The Officer asked the man to *open his suitcase*. Although the case contained only *a suit and some dirty clothes*, it was very heavy. This made the Customs Officer suspicious, so he *removed all the clothes from the case*. The case was soon empty and when the Officer *lifted it*, he found that *it was still very heavy*. The Officer examined the case carefully and saw that *the bottom was very shallow*. He *pressed the base hard* and removed the bottom part of the case which contained *a quantity of emeralds and other precious stones*. While the Officer was looking at *an emerald*, the man tried to *escape*. For a moment the man disappeared among *the passing holiday travellers*, but he was soon *caught* and placed under arrest.

(150 words)

书信写作参考答案

Thank you for your letter asking me to lend you some money to start a new business.

I'm very sorry that I can't help you at the moment. I not only have a great many expenses of my own, but I'm in debt myself. Why don't you ask our friend Jim Clark? I know Jim is keen to invest in business and might be able to lend you some money.

I wish you every success in your new business venture.

(80 words)

2 语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

troubled (1.5):	upset, concerned
clearly (1.7):	obviously
packed (1.13):	put in
dreadful (1.14):	terrible
cap (1.22):	top
nostrils (1.22):	nose
convinced (1.23):	persuaded

关键句型练习答案

ll. 16-17: The Customs Officer told the writer he should have declared the perfume because it was not exempt from import duty.

ll. 18-19: The writer told the Customs Officer that it wasn't perfume, but it was hair gel. He said it was a strange mixture he made himself.

ll. 21: He told the Customs Officer to try it.

难点练习答案

Because Tim Jones cannot speak French or German, he never enjoys travelling abroad. Last March, however, he went to Denmark and stayed in Copenhagen. He said he spent most of his time at the Tivoli, which is one of the biggest funfairs in

the world. At the Tivoli, you can enjoy yourself very much, even if you don't speak Danish.

3 多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (c)

文中第 1~4 行 "... but they can still stop you when you are going through the Green Channel and have nothing to declare. Even really honest people are often made to feel guilty (……但是,当你通过绿色通道,没有任何东西需要申报时,他们仍可以拦住你)",说明 (c) The fact that they are treated as potential smugglers(他们被视为可能的走私犯这一事实)为正确选项;而 (a) Having five hundred gold watches hidden in their suitcases (手提箱里藏着 500 只金表)、(b) The particularly officious way Customs Officers always ask questions (海关官员一个劲儿提各类问题时的那种方式)和 (d) Carrying things which are not exempt from import duty (携带要上进口税的物品)显然与本题所提问题不符。

2. (c)

文中第 14~16 行 "Suddenly, I saw the Officer's face light up ... and he pounced on it with delight. 'Perfume, eh?' he asked sarcastically (突然,我看到官员脸上露出了得意的神色……高兴地一把抓了起来。‘香水,嗯?’他讥讽地说道)",说明 (c) The idea of having found something which should have been declared (以为发现了应该申报物品的想法)为正确选项;而 (a) Knowing how difficult it would be for the writer to close his case (知道这位作者要

关上他的手提箱会有多难)与文中要表达的意思相差甚远;(b) Seeing the bottle of hair gel which he could charge duty on (看到了那瓶他能够征税的发胶)问题是就文中表述而言发胶是不用上税的;(d) Discovering an unopened bottle of perfume at the bottom of the case (在手提箱底部发现了一瓶没打开的香水)此选项不完全,并非“发现一瓶未打开的香水”使这位海关官员“露出得意的神情”,这里表述的应是“发现了应上税而未上税的物品”。

3. (a)

本题中的连词“because”引导原因状语从句,说明作者“匆匆离去”的原因。显而易见,(a) he had grown impatient at having taken so long to get through Customs (过海关花费了那么长时间使他不耐烦)为正确选项;而(b) he was anxious to get away from the unpleasant smell (他急切地想摆脱那股怪味)、(c) he was afraid he might still be stopped for smuggling (他担心还会因为走私物品而被拦住)和(d) he was trying to escape with precious chalk marks (他试图带着宝贵的粉笔记号逃逸)显然不能作为“该作者匆匆离去”的原因。

Structure 结构

4. (d)

文中第9行“‘Have you anything to declare?’ he asked...”为直接引语的一般疑问句形式,将其变为间接引语时,在主句与从句间需使用连词“whether”说明其关系,因此(d) whether为正确选项;当直接引语为陈述句时,使用连词“that”说明主句与从句间的关系;当直接引语为以疑问代词“what”引导的特殊疑问句时,在主句与从句间使用该疑问代词说明其关系;“for”为并列连词,用

来引导两个并列句,可用以说明原因。因此,(a) that、(b) what 和 (c) for 均为错误选项。

5. (c)

文中第 9 行 "... looking me in the eye" 中的 "to look somebody in the eye" 为固定搭配形式 (注意该表达形式中的动词 look 后没有介词 at), 用来表示 "直直地盯着某人的眼睛" 之意。通常用动词 "look" 表示 "盯视, 注视" 之意时, 其后需使用介词 "at", 因此 (c) (looking) directly at me (直直地〈盯〉着我) 为正确选项; 而在 (a) (looking) direct to me 中, 需用副词 "directly" 修饰现在分词 "looking", 而且介词需使用 "at"; 在 (b) (looking) me directly 中, 需在现在分词 "looking" 和代词 "me" 之间使用介词 "at"; (d) (looking) in my direction (〈注视着〉我这边) 与文中意义不符。

6. (b)

本题是有关表示方式的副词 (kindly) 在句子中的位置问题。一般说来, 用于句中的副词应置于除 "be" 动词 (如 is、am、are 等) 以外的动词之前, 不用于动词和宾语之间。为能起到强调动词动作的作用, 这类动词一般也不用于句末。因此, 本题 (b) kindly unlock this suitcase 为正确选项; 而 (a) unlock kindly this suitcase 和 (c) unlock this suitcase kindly 中的副词 "kindly" 的位置均使用不当; "kindly" 一词在句中用来修饰动词 "unlock", 但在 (d) be kind to unlock this suitcase 中, 形容词 "kind" 则用来修饰主语 "you", 此外用形容词 "kind" 表达 "请……做某事行吗?" 这一概念时, 通常用 "Will somebody be kind enough to do something?" 这样的句式结构。

7. (a)

文中第 16 行 "You should have declared that. ..." 中的

“should + 现在完成时”结构表示出“本来应该做但实际未做”这一概念,因此 (a) ought to have declared 为正确选项。而 (b) must have declared 中的 “must + 现在完成时”结构则表明肯定推测的概念,即表示出“肯定已做”的含义;(c) had to declare 中的 “to have to do something”表示出“不得不/必须做某事”的概念;(d) needed to declare 中的 “to need to do something”表示出“需要/应该做某事”的概念。

8. (a)

本题有关分词短语作时间状语的使用方法。分词短语可用来表示时间状语。当分词所表示的动作明显先于谓语动词所表示的动作时,需用 “having + 动词的过去分词”形式,且该分词所表示的动作与谓语动词所表示的动作均为同一主语做出的动作。因此, (a) Having unscrewed 为正确选项。而在 (b) Unscrewed 为过去分词,只能用来表示被动概念;(c) Being unscrewed 为分词 “unscrew” 的被动语态形式;(d) With unscrewed 中的 with 为介词,其后只能使用名词或代词,这样 “unscrewed” 只能被视为形容词,表示“被打开的”含义,而介词 “with” 则表示“带着”的含义。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (c)

本题有关对形容词 “tolerant (容忍的, 宽容的)” 词义的理解。(c) easy-going (心平气和的, 脾气随和的) 为正确选项;而 (a) tolerable (可忍受的, 可容忍的)、(b) placid (宁静的, 平和的) 和 (d) negligent (疏忽的, 粗心大意的) 均不能用来表达出 “tolerant” 的含义。

10. (a)

文中第 4~5 行 “The hardened professional smuggler, on

the other hand, is never troubled by such feelings ... (而老练的职业走私犯却从来不为这样的感觉所困扰……)”中, “to be never troubled by ...”为“从不为……所困扰”之意。(a) (feels) unashamed of 可用来表示“对……感到泰然”之意, 因此为正确选项; 而 (b) (feels) unwronged by 可用来表示“感到未被……不公正地对待/冤枉”之意; (c) (feels) unshocked by 可用来表示“感到未受……震动/震惊”之意; (d) (feels) guiltless of 可用来表示“对……感到无罪”之意, 均与文中所要表达的意义不符, 因此为错误选项。

11. (d)

本题就文中 “As I expected, he did not believe me (果不出所料, 他并不相信我)” 测试对 4 个选项中所给词汇的认知能力。(d) sceptical (〈充满怀疑而〉不相信的) 为正确选项; 而 (a) incomprehensible (不可理解的, 难于领悟的)、(b) incredible (不能相信的, 不可信的) 和 (c) incredulous (〈由于太令人惊奇、震惊等而〉不能相信的) 均为错误选项。

12. (b)

(b) luggage (行李) 可用来替换文中最后一个单词 “baggage”, 故为正确选项; 而 (a) handbags (手提包)、(c) casement (窗扉) 和 (d) equipment (设备) 均与文中所要表达的意义不符。

Lesson 12

Life on a desert island

荒岛生活

1 写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Two men's boat damaged
2. Taking it to Miami
3. On the way—began to sink
4. Men loaded food, matches, beer—rubber dinghy
5. Rowed—few miles—Caribbean
6. Arrived—tiny coral island
7. Collected rainwater—rubber dinghy
8. Caught fish and lobster—spear gun
9. 'Ate like kings'—five days
10. Rescued—passing tanker

摘要写作参考答案

As the two men's boat was damaged, they were taking it to Miami *when* on the way it began to sink. *After loading* a rubber dinghy with food, matches and beer, the two men rowed a few miles across the Caribbean *until* they arrived at a tiny coral island. *There* they collected rainwater in the dinghy *and* caught fish and lobster with a spear gun. For five days, they 'ate like kings' *until* they were rescued by a passing

tanker.

(80 words)

作文参考答案

Shipwrecked

The ship went down and everyone was drowned. I was the only one who managed to jump into the sea. I clung to a plank in the water for several hours till I was washed up on a desert island.

I slept on the beach for a very long time—I can't remember how long. When I woke up, I was hungry and thirsty, so I decided to explore the island. It was uninhabited, but I found plenty of fruit which had fallen from the trees. I lived on coconuts and pineapples and there was plenty of fresh spring water. I tried to hunt wild animals with my bare hands (small pigs and other creatures), but I failed to catch anything. So I spent my days swimming in the warm clear water and lying in the sun.

One afternoon while I was lying on the beach as usual, I saw a boat on the horizon. I signalled with my white shirt and shouted as loudly as I could. Fortunately, someone on the boat saw me and I was rescued. Of course, I was pleased to get back to civilization, but I was very sorry to leave this island paradise.

(200 words)

书信写作参考答案

We have a wonderful view from our hotel window. Just below us is a beach which stretches for a couple of miles and

beyond its clear blue water. We can be sure of brilliant sunshine every day. We look forward to spending our holiday swimming, eating and sleeping!

We all keep thinking of you and wish you were with us.

(60 words)

2 语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

picture (1.1):	image
wretched (1.6):	miserable
starve to death (1.6):	die of hunger
opportunity (1.8):	chance
repaired (1.10):	fixed, mended
loaded (1.11):	filled, stacked
dinghy (1.11):	small boat

关键句型练习答案

- A. 1. *If you had told me earlier, I would have telephoned you.*
2. *If I were you, I wouldn't do that.*
3. *You will be disappointed if it rains tomorrow.*
4. *You would change your mind if you could speak to him.*

难点练习答案

- | | | |
|--------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. had | 2. wouldn't | 3. weren't/wasn't |
| 4. did | 5. had | 6. hadn't |

3 多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (c)

文中第 2~7 行 “We sometimes imagine a desert to be a sort of paradise where the sun always shines. Life there is simple and good. Ripe fruit falls from the trees and you never have to work. The other side of the picture is quite the opposite. Life on a desert island is wretched. You either starve to death or live like Robison Crusoe, waiting for a boat which never comes (我们有时想像荒岛是阳光终日普照的天堂。在那里, 生活简单又美好。成熟的水果从树上掉下来, 人们根本无需劳动。另一种想法恰恰相反, 认为荒岛生活很可怕, 要么饿死, 要么像鲁滨逊那样, 天天盼船来, 却总不见船影)”, 给出了对荒岛生活的两种不切实际即过分乐观和过分悲观的想法。因此, (c) They are either unduly optimistic or unduly pessimistic (它们不是过分地乐观就是过分地悲观) 为正确选项; 而其他 3 个选项或是不全面, 如 (a) They fail to present the wretchedness of such a situation (他们不能描述出这种条件下的可怕情景) 和 (b) We forget that we would be too weak to work and only imagine the pleasure of idleness (我们忘记了我们会过分地软弱而无法劳动, 并且只想像到无所事事时的欢乐), 或是与作者所要表达的意义不符, 如 (d) They lack any truth at all as most of us have never visited one (由于我们中的大多数人从未去过这样的一个荒岛, 因此根本不能用事实来说明)。

2. (d)

就本题所提问题而言, 它所问及的是“他们所带的证明对

他们的生存至关重要的是什么设备?”, 因此就“设备 (equipment)”来说, (d) A spear gun and a rubber dinghy (一支捕鱼枪和一条橡胶救生筏) 为正确选项; 而 (a) Tools with which they had been going to repair their boat (他们准备用来修理小船的工具) 在文中并未论及; (b) Food, matches and tins of beer (食物、火柴和罐装啤酒) 和 (c) Rainwater, lobster and fish (雨水、龙虾和鱼) 均不属于设备范畴。

3. (a)

就文中第2段后半部分所述, 本题 “What made the men wish to stay on the desert island (什么使这两个人想呆在这座荒岛上)?” 的正确选项为 (a) Discovering how pleasant life can be fending for oneself (发现能为自己谋取到极为愉快的生活); 而 (b) Having seen very few trees and not rainwater on the coral island (在珊瑚岛上看不到多少树, 并且没有雨水), 并不能作为他们想呆在荒岛上的理由; 文中第15行 “... and, as one of them put it ‘ate like kings’ (……并且正如其中一位所说, 吃得‘像国王一样好’)”, 为一种夸张的说法, 并非事实, 因此 (c) The fact that they were able to eat the same food as kings eat (他们能够吃到与国王所吃到的同样的食物这一事实) 为错误选项; 文中并没有对 (d) Knowing they no longer needed to take their boat to Miami for repair (知道他们再无需驾船去迈阿密修理) 这一点的说明, 因此为错误选项。

Structure 结构

4. (b)

本题有关动词“think”在使用中的结构问题。在表达“认为, 以为”这一概念时, 通常使用下述几种形式: to think

+ 宾语 + 宾语补语; to think + 宾语 + to be + 补语; to think of + 宾语 + as + 介词 + 介词宾语。由于本题使用了“to think of + 宾语”结构,因此其后应使用“as + 介词宾语”形式。这样,本题(b) as being 为正确选项,而(a) to be、(c) is 和(d) be 均为错误选项。

5. (d)

本题有关“few”和“many”、主语单复数与动词的搭配问题和可数名词的修饰问题。few = not many, 虽然“few”在句子中可作代词,但通常不能如(a) we few 那样作同位语,而应将其如文中那样用于“few of”结构之中;(b) hardly anybody 中的“anybody”为单数形式,作主语时动词需用单数形式,而题中的动词“have”为复数动词,因此搭配有误;(c) little people 中的“little”为形容词,只能用于修饰不可数名词,而“people”则为复数名词;因而本题(d) not many 为正确选项,也可将其视为 not many of us 的省略结构。

6. (c)

本题有关动词“-ing”形式的使用问题。由于文中第11~12行 “They ... rowed for a few miles across the Caribbean until they arrived at a tiny coral island (他们……在加勒比海划行了几英里,到了一座珊瑚岛上)”中使用的是叙事结构,因此按动词“row”和“arrive”动作发生顺序的先后,分别使用了它们的过去式“rowed”和“arrived”。当使用题中 “After ...”来表达文中语义时,由于“after”明确表明其后的动词动作发生在主句谓语动词动作“arrived”之前,应将其构成过去完成时,即“had rowed”结构形式,因此(a) they rowed 所用时态不当;此外,在“after”后使用动词时,只能使用动词的“-ing”形式,而且该“-ing”形式动词的逻辑主语应同主句谓语动词的

主语相一致,这样,(c) rowing 为正确选项;而 (b) rowed (过去式或过去分词) 和 (c) to row (动词不定式) 则均为错误选项。

7. (b)

本题有关定冠词及形容词“scarce”在句中的使用问题。文中第 12~13 行 “There were hardly any trees on the island and ... (在岛上几乎没有一棵树……)” 中的 “hardly any” 为 “几乎没有” 之意,用来表示基本的否定,而 “trees” 在句中作泛指名词,即对该名词未作任何限定。这样,(b) Trees 为正确选项。本题中 “scarce (难得的,罕见的)” 表示出基本否定的含义,本选项中的 “trees” 表示泛指;(a) The trees 中的 “trees” 前使用了定冠词,即含有 “特指” 意义,因此为错误选项;当用 “any” 修饰某一作主语的名词时,其后不能使用否定语。由于 “scarce” 表示基本否定的含义,因此 (c) Any trees 为错误选项,如前所述,文中 “trees” 一词表示泛指,而在 (d) Trees on the island 中,虽然在 “trees” 前未使用定冠词或其他限定词,但介词短语 “on the island (在这个岛上的)” 为后置定语,同样起到对 “trees” 一词的限定作用,从而产生语义上的差异。文中表明 “任何种类的树”,而题中表明 “岛上的任何种类的树” 之意。

8. (c)

本题有关动词 “regret” 的使用方法。通常在动词 “regret” 之后可以使用名词、动名词、动词不定式或 that 从句结构形式,即构成 to regret something、to regret doing something、to regret to do something 或 to regret + that 从句这样的结构形式。文中第 16 行 “... both men were genuinely sorry that they had to leave (……这两人对不得不离开那个荒岛还真都感到非常遗憾)” 用 “to be sorry +

that 从句”表示“对……感到遗憾”。在本题中用动词“regret”取代文中的形容词“sorry”表达同一概念。虽然在动词“regret”后可以使用上述的 4 种形式,但其语义略有不同。如 (a) their leave 中使用了“to regret something”,表示“对某事感到后悔、遗憾”。就语义而言,并未表达出“to have to do something (不得不做某事)”的含义,因此为错误选项;(b) to have to leave 中虽然表达出了“不得不做”这一概念,但“to regret to do something”用来表达“遗憾地去做某事”,即对一件“还未做但得要去做的事情感到遗憾”这一概念,这与文中所表达的意义有所不同,因此也为错误选项;(d) they must have left 中使用了“must + 完成式”结构,表示对“过去所做某事的肯定推测”,显然与文中所表达的意义不符;(c) having to leave 中使用的“to regret doing something”表达出“对做了某事而感到遗憾、后悔”之意,为本题的正确选项。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (b)

本题有关对“desert”(形容词)一词的理解。(b) an uninhabited (无人居住的,杳无人迹的)为正确选项;而(a) an unpopular (不流行的,不得人心的)、(c) a deserted (被遗弃的)和(d) a barren (贫瘠的,荒芜的)均非该词所表达的含义。

10. (d)

本题有关对文中第 5 行“quite the opposite (完全相反)”的语义理解。(d) entirely (完全地,整个地)为正确选项;而(a) naturally (自然地)、(b) rather (相当地,特别地)和(c) really (真正地,确实地)同“different”连用后均非该短语的含义。

11. (d)

文中第 13 行 “..., but this did not prove to be a problem (……但这也不算什么问题)” 中的 “prove” 直译为 “被见到, 发现是”, 因此 (d) found 为正确选项; 而 (a) demonstrated (被证明/说明)、(b) thought (被认为) 和 (c) shown (被展示/显示为), 均不能确切表达文中含义, 因此为错误选项。

12. (a)

文中第 15 行 “..., as one of them put it ...” 中的 “put” 为 “说, 表达” 之意, 因此 (a) expressed (表达) 为正确选项; (b) placed (放, 置) 不能用来表达此意; (c) told (说, 告诉) 一词后通常使用人称代词作其宾语, 而且除个别情况其后可使用单宾语 (如 to tell the truth / a lie / a story 等) 外, 其后通常需使用双宾语结构; (d) said (说) 一词后虽然可以作及物动词, 但其后通常接所说的内容或诸如 “something”、“anything” 这类的不定代词, 而不能使用人称代词直接作其宾语。

Lesson 13

'It's only me'

“是我，别害怕”

1 写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Mrs. Richards—dressed as ghost]
2. Going to dining room—knock on the door]
3. Thought it was—baker]
4. Hid in storeroom under the stairs]
5. Heard footsteps in hall]
6. Man from Electricity Board—opened storeroom door]
7. Said—‘It's only me’]
8. He got a bad fright]
9. She walked towards him]
10. Fled]
11. Slammed front door]

摘要写作参考答案

Mrs. Richards had dressed up as a ghost *and* was just going into the dining room *when* there was a knock on the door. *Thinking* it was the baker, she hid in the storeroom under the stairs. She heard footsteps in the hall *and then* the man from the Electricity Board opened the storeroom door. *Though* she said ‘It's only me’, he got a bad fright. *When*

she walked towards him, he fled, *slamming* the front door behind him.

(79 words)

作文参考答案

Mrs. Richards immediately went upstairs and *took off her costume*. She felt sorry for the poor man from *the Electricity Board*, but at the same time *she was rather amused*. Suddenly, there was a knock at the front door and Mrs. Richards *opened it at once*. The electricity man had returned, accompanied *by a policeman*, so she *invited both in*. The man told Mrs. Richards that *he had tried to read her metre* and that *there was a ghost in the storeroom*. Though Mrs. Richards explained that *she had dressed up as a ghost*, he refused to believe her. She told him to open the storeroom door, but he *was too frightened*, so she *opened it herself*. While the electricity man and the policeman *were looking for the ghost in the storeroom*, Mrs. Richards fetched *her costume*. She showed it to *both men* and *only then did they believe her*.

(150 words)

书信写作参考答案

You can't imagine what happened to me the other day when I was checking the electricity metres in Ormond Road!

I went to check the metre of one of our customers and got a terrible shock. I'm convinced the house is haunted because a ghost lives in the storeroom. As soon as it saw me, it came towards me and I fled!

This is really a true story and I'll tell you all about it when

we meet.

(78 words)

2 语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

intended (1.4):	planned
impatient (1.6):	eager
try it on (1.6):	put it on to see what it was like
whether (1.8):	if
failed to (1.10):	didn't (do something you were normally expected to do)
fled (1.16):	ran away
slamming (1.16):	banging

关键句型练习答案

A. See text.

B. 1. I'm late already so I *must go* now. I *must be* at the office by nine. (necessity)

Compare: John is late. He *must be* in a traffic jam. (deduction)

2. You *mustn't speak* to your father like that.

I've written to you but you *needn't answer* my letter.

3. I was late for work because I *had to go* to the bank.

I *ought to have told you*, but I forgot.

难点练习答案

A. 1. glad to hear 2. sorry to have 3. sad to hear

- B. 1. I'm *pleased to* tell you that you have been promoted.
 2. We're *proud to* announce that we've just have a son.
 3. I'm *delighted to* be here again.
 4. I was *shocked to* learn that she is in hospital.

3 多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (d)

文中第4~6行 “She intended to dress up as a ghost and as she had made her costume the night before, she was impatient to try it on (她打算装扮成鬼的模样。头天晚上她已把化装服做好,这时她急于想试试)” 和第7~8行 “After putting it on, Mrs. Richards went downstairs (理查兹夫人穿上化装服后下了楼)”, 不仅说明了理查兹夫人要试试化装服的原因,而且说明了她试化装服的地点。因此 (d) (because) she wanted to change into her fancy-dress costume (〈因为〉她想试试化装服) 为正确选项; 文中第2~3行 “She was too excited to do any housework that morning ... (那天上午,她兴奋得什么家务活都不想做……)”, 说明 (a) (because) she did not need to do any housework (〈因为〉她不用做什么家务活) 与文中意义不符; 文中第5行 “... as she had made her costume the night before ... (……前一天晚上她已把化装服做好……)”, 说明 (b) (because) she still had to finish the costume she was going to wear (〈因为〉她还得做完她准备穿的化装服) 与文中意义不符; 而文中第2~3行所述也说明 (c) (because) she wanted to change her clothes before doing the housework (〈因为〉她想在于家务活之前

换衣服)为错误选项。

2. (c)

如文中第 11~12 所述 “Not wanting to frighten the poor man, Mrs. Richards quickly hid in the small storeroom under the stairs (理查兹夫人不想吓唬这个可怜的人, 便赶紧躲到了楼梯下的小储藏室里)”, 表明本题 (c) she thought the baker might be taken in by her disguise (她想那个面包师会被她的伪装所蒙蔽) 为正确选项; 而 (a) she was upstairs changing her clothes (她正在楼上换衣服)、(b) she did not want to make a bad impression on the baker (她不想给面包师留下坏印象) 和 (d) the baker had already left the bread on the kitchen table (那个面包师已把面包放在了厨房的桌上) 显然与文中所述意义不符, 因此均为错误选项。

3. (c)

通过文中第 2 段所述, 可以看出本题 (c) the man would recognise her (那个人会认出她来) 为正确选项; 而 (a) the man would realize she was alone (那个人会意识到只有她独自一人)、(b) to persuade the man he was seeing a ghost (使那个人相信他见到的是个鬼) 和 (d) the man would not close the door of the storeroom (那个人不会把储藏室的门关上) 均非文中所述含义。

Structure 结构

4. (c)

本题有关时态和语态的使用问题。因为从句中的动词动作明显发生在用过去时态表示的主句谓语动词动作之前, 因此本题应用过去完成时态。其实, 从句的前半部分 her husband had gone to work 已对时态作了提示。就她的孩子而言, 是“被送去”上学, 因此本题应使用被动语

态。这样, (c) had been sent 为正确选项。而 (a) had sent 所用语态不当; (b) were sent 所用时态不当和 (d) were sending 所用语态和时态均不当。

5. (b)

本题有关时态和连接副词“how”的使用方法。由于宾语从句中的动词 (wear) 动作发生在用过去时态表达的主句动词 (wanted to find out) 动作之后, 因此宾语从句中需用过去将来时态表示。连接副词“how”可用于强调程度, 如 (a) 和 (b) 中那样, 表示“多么”含义, 也可用于强调方式, 如 (c) 和 (d) 中那样, 表示“如何”含义。就文中第 1 段最后一句的意义而言, 使用强调程度的“how”能够表达出该句的含义, 因此用过去将来时表达的 (b) comfortable it would be 为正确选项, 而其他均为错误选项。

6. (b)

本题有关形容词“anxious”在否定结构中的使用。可以使用“to be anxious to do something”表达“急切/渴望做某事”之意, 但要表达“急切/渴望不去做某事”时, 需使用“to be anxious not to do something”这样的结构, 即将否定词 not 置于其后的动词不定式之前。在表达原因状语从句时, 如果该从句的主语与主句的主语相一致, 并且从句中为“be 动词 + 形容词 + 补语”的形式, 可以省略该从句的连词和“be”动词, 直接用形容词引导出这一原因状语从句。因此, 本题 (b) Anxious not 为正确选项; 在使用分词短语作原因状语表达本句意义时, 应构成“being anxious not to do something”这样的形式。同样, 否定词 not 需置于动词不定式之前, 因此 (c) Being not anxious 和 (d) Not being anxious for 均为错误选项。

7. (b)

本题有关时态的使用。题中的分词短语“Trying to explain the situation ...”作原因状语,该分词表示的动作发生在主句谓语动词“say”动作之前,而动词“say”动作发生在过去,因此应使用(b) said,即“say”的一般过去时形式;而(a) was saying 用于过去正在进行时;(c) had said 用于过去完成时,即当该动词动作发生在一个表示过去时间的状语或过去的动作之前时使用;(d) has been saying 用于现在完成进行时,即当该动词动作发生在过去而一直持续到现在仍在进行时使用。

8. (c)

本题有关使用动词“see”时的句子结构问题。当表达“看到某人做某事”这一概念时,通常使用“to see somebody do something”或“to see somebody doing something”这样的结构形式。据此,可以看出(c) walk 为正确选项;而(a) to walk、(b) having walked 和(d) walked均与上述用法不符,因此为错误选项。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (a)

文中第9行“Just as Mrs. Richards was entering the dining room ... (理查兹夫人刚刚走进餐厅……)”中的短语“just as”为“刚刚,正当,就在”之意,因此只有(a) At the very moment (正当,就在那一刻)可作为正确选项;而(b) So long as (只要)、(c) Only when (只有当,在……时)和(d) During the time(在……期间)均不能表达出原句中“just as”的含义,因此为错误选项。

10. (d)

文中第10~11行“... if ever she failed to open the door ... (……如果她不去开门……)”中的“to fail to do

something”表示“(可能由于客观原因而)不或未能做某事”的含义,并不含有“由于做了某件事而不或未能做某事”的含义,因此(d) happened not to open (刚巧未能去开)为正确选项;而(a) missed opening (错过了打开)、(b) forgot to open (忘记了打开)和(c) did not succeed in opening (未能成功地打开)均为错误选项。

11. (a)

文中第13~14行“... it must be the man from the Electricity Board who had come to read the metre (……一定是供电局来人查电表了)”中的“read the metre”为“查电表”之意,题中使用了复合名词“metre-reading”,同动词“take”搭配使用,表达出与“to read the metre”相同的意义,因此,(a)为正确选项;而(b) measurement (测量)、(c) regulation (管理,调节)和(d) study (调查)均与文中表达意义不符。

12. (b)

“to give a cry”为“大喊,大叫一声”之意,与文中第15行“The man let out a cry ...”意义相同,因此(b)为正确选项;而(a) escaped (由……发出)使用时其主语应为事物,如:A cry escaped him. (他不由地喊叫一声。)(c) left (留下)和(d) shouted (喊叫)与其后的“a cry”语义重叠,故均为错误选项。

Lesson 14

A noble gangster

贵族歹徒

1 写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Sir John Hawkwood—settled near Florence—600 years ago
2. Hired soldiers to princes—city-states—in times of war
3. Threaten to destroy a city-state—times of peace
4. Protection money paid
5. Italians regarded him—sort of hero
6. Eighty—when died
7. Florentines—state funeral
8. Had picture painted
9. Dedicated—memory

摘要写作参考答案

After Sir John Hawkwood settled near Florence six hundred years ago, he hired soldiers to the princes of city-states in times of war. In times of peace he threatened to destroy a city-state *unless* protection money was paid. In spite of this, the Italians regarded him as a sort of hero. Sir John was eighty when he died *and* the Florentines *not only* gave him a state funeral *but* had a picture painted of him, *dedicated* to his

memory.

(79 words)

作文参考答案

Hawkwood defeated

News that Hawkwood and his men were approaching caused panic among villagers who prepared to defend their farms. Hawkwood had a bad reputation among farmers because they knew he would not hesitate to kill them and to burn their farms.

The farmers fought very hard, even though they were poorly armed. With their sticks and spades, they were no match for Hawkwood's well-armed soldiers who had horses, swords and bows and arrows. During the battle, a great many farmers were killed. After Hawkwood destroyed their farms, he sent a message to the prince of the city-state demanding a large amount of protection money. He said that if this money was paid, he would go away and cause no more trouble. However, if it wasn't paid, he would invade the city. To Hawkwood's amazement, this demand was refused, so he and his men invaded the city. As a result, many buildings were destroyed and thousands of people were killed, including quite a few of Hawkwood's soldiers.

The city people fought very hard until Hawkwood and his men were finally driven off. Because the city people defended themselves so well, Hawkwood never attacked them again. He and the prince even became friends.

(200 words)

书信写作参考答案

I am writing to you about the talk I agreed to give at the local library in two weeks' time.

I regret I have to cancel this talk. I apologize for the inconvenience, but I am being sent abroad by my firm and will be away for three weeks. I'll be back on June 24th. I will be happy to give my talk on a later occasion.

I look forward to hearing from you and to arranging a new date.

(80 words)

2 语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

sums (1.2):	amounts
promptly (1.3):	immediately, without delay
obtaining (1.5):	getting, acquiring
remarkable (1.7):	notable, amazing
settled (1.9):	went to live
hire (1.11):	make them available in return for money, rent
demanded (1.12):	asked for

关键句型练习答案

A. See text.

B. 1. He leaves the room any time he wants to *have a smoke*.

2. If you *have got a headache* (you *have a headache*), you should take an aspirin.

3. I had some damage to my car, but I *have* now *had* it repaired.

难点练习答案

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. go | 2. left | 3. didn't speak |
| 4. not speak | 5. settled | 6. didn't tell |

3 多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (b)

就文中第 3~4 行 “If the money was not paid promptly, the gangsters would quickly put a man out of business by destroying his shop (如果交款不及时, 歹徒们就会很快捣毁他的商店, 让他破产)” 可以看出, 本题 (b) They left those people's business premises unharmed (他们完好无损地保留下那些人的产业) 为正确选项; 而 (a) They saved those people's businesses from destruction (他们保护那些人的商行免遭破坏)、(c) They protected those people against criminals like Sir John Hawkwood (他们保护那些人不受像约翰·霍克伍德那样的罪犯的侵犯) 和 (d) They did not take those people's lives (他们不杀掉那些人) 均与文中所述意义不符, 因此为错误选项。

2. (b)

文中第 11~14 行 “Whenever the Italian city-states were ... made large sums of money in this way” 可视为对其前一句 “He soon made a name for himself and came to be known to Italians as Giovanni Acuto (他很快就出了名, 意大利人叫他乔凡尼·阿库托)” 的说明, 因此本题 (b) he

earned through his sharp practice of selling his “protection” (他通过推行其严厉的‘保护’而得到的〈名字〉), 为正确选项; 而 (a) he gave himself in order to become better known to the Italians (他为了在意大利人中更有名气而给自己起的〈名字〉)、(c) he needed in order to hire his soldiers to Italian princes (他为了能把他的士兵雇给意大利的君主们而需要〈这样一个名字〉) 和 (d) was given him in recognition of his services to the Italian states (给予他〈这个名字〉以认可他向意大利诸国提供的服务) 均与文中意义不符, 因此为错误选项。

3. (a)

从文中最后一句 “When he died at the age of eighty, the Florentines gave him a state funeral and had a picture painted which was dedicated to the memory of the most valiant soldier and most notable leader, Signor Giovanni Haukodue (他 80 岁那年死去时, 佛罗伦萨人为他举行了国葬, 并为他画像以纪念这位‘骁勇无比的战士、杰出的领袖乔凡尼·阿库托先生’)”, 可以视为对其前一句 “In spite of this, the Italians regarded him as a sort of hero (尽管如此, 意大利人还是把他视作某种英雄)” 的说明, 因此本题 (a) in that they could not help admiring his boldness and bravery (因为他们不能不钦佩他的勇敢和无畏精神) 为正确选项; 而 (b) as he helped the citizens in peacetime when business was bad for them (由于在和平时期生意萧条时他帮助老百姓)、(c) despite the protection money he offered to those whose farms he burnt (尽管他提供给那些被他烧毁农场的人们保护金) 和 (d) for he lived so long and was given a state funeral by the Florentines (因为他活得岁数很大, 并且佛罗伦萨人为他

举行了国葬) 均与文中意义不符, 因此为错误选项。

Structure 结构

4. (a)

本题有关时态的使用。本题为一般现在时, 并且定语从句中使用了表示有延续性时间概念的时间状语 “for a long time”, 因此 (a) has been 为正确选项; 而 (b) is、(c) was 和 (d) is being 的时态均使用有误。

5. (c)

本题有关动词 “prefer” 的使用结构问题。在用 “prefer” 表达 “喜欢……而不喜欢……” 这一概念时, 通常使用 “to prefer something to something” 这一结构形式; 在用其表达 “宁愿做……而不愿做……” 这一概念时, 通常使用 “to prefer doing something to doing something” 这一结构形式, 因此本题 (c) to having 为正确选项; 而 (a) than have、(b) to have 和 (d) than they have 均为错误选项。这里需注意两点: 首先, 不要将动词 “prefer” 表达的 “宁愿做……也不愿意做……” 结构同短语 “would rather ... than ...” 结构混淆; 其次, 在 “to prefer (doing) something to (doing) something” 结构中, 中间的 “to” 为介词, 因此其后的动词需构成 “-ing” 形式。

6. (b)

本题有关动词 “hire (租出, 雇给)” 的使用方法。在表达 “把……租给某人” 这一概念时, 应如文中那样, 使用 “to hire ... to somebody” 结构形式; 在表达 “向某人租用……” 这一概念时, 使用 “to hire ... from somebody” 结构形式, 因此本题 (b) soldiers from 为正确选项; 而 (a) his soldiers from, 虽然使用了上述结构, 但物主代词 “his” 使用有误; (c) soldiers of 和 (d) some soldiers of 均为错误选项。

7. (a)

文中第 13 ~ 14 行 “... would offer to go away if protection money was paid to them (……如向他们缴纳保护金, 他们便主动撤离)” 中的 “would offer to go away” 使用了表示肯定意义的动词 “offer”, 同用连词 “if” 引导的条件状语从句一起构成文中含义。但本题中 “would refuse to go away (便拒绝撤离)” 中的动词 “refuse” 则含有否定意义, 因此需使用含有否定意义的连词方能表达出文中所要表达的意义。(a) unless (除非) 相当于 “if ... not”, 这样同主动词 “refuse” 一起构成双重否定的句子结构形式, 表达出文中所表达的含义, 因此为正确选项; (b) provided that (如果, 只要) 在从句中规定一个主句必须倚恃的 “条件”, 语气较 “if” 强, 但用法大体相同, 本身并不含有否定意义; (c) except that (除去, 除了) 为复合连词, 所引导的从句主要用来对主句所表述内容进行理由或细节上的修正, 因此语义与文中不符; (d) without (没有, 不) 为介词, 虽然含有否定意义, 但其后不能使用从句。

8. (c)

文中第 15 行 “When he died at the age of eighty ... (他 80 岁那年死去时……)” 所用动词 “die” 为短暂时间概念动词。本题 (c) On his death (在他死去时) 为正确选项。而 (a) On dying 中所用 “die” 的 “-ing” 形式, 则表示出 “正在死去” 的概念, 因此表示出的含义与文中意义不符。(b) Having died 中使用的完成时态表达出延续的时间概念, 与其后所使用的表示短暂时间概念的时间状语 “at the age of eighty” 搭配有误。(d) dead 为动词 “die” 的形容词形式, 表状态。形容词短语构成的状语多用来表示原因状语或方式状语, 通常不用来表示时间状语。可以

将这里的“dead”视为“being dead”的省略形式,这样就更清楚地看出其语义上的不妥之处。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (b)

本题的从句部分是由连词“since”引导的时间状语从句,主句应使用完成时态。(b) passed (过去) 为正确选项,全句直译为“自……,已过去了 600 年”表达出了文中“600 年前,……”这一句子的含义。(a) past (过去) 可作名词、副词、形容词或介词,但如前所述,本题的主句应为完成时态,即其谓语部分应由动词“have + 动词的过去分词”构成,而“past”并非动词。(c) been, 这样构成的主句缺少主语补语,不完整,因此为错误选项。但如在其后使用形容词“past”作补语,即构成“(have) been past”,也可以表达出文中的语义。(d) departed (离开) 虽为动词但语义不符,而且使用该动词时其主语通常为具有生命的名词或表示动态含义的名词。

10. (d)

文中第 11~12 行 “... princes who were willing to pay the high price he demanded (……愿意给他出高价的君主)” 中的 “to be willing to do something” 表示 “愿意做某事”。(d) prepared 为正确选项,所构成的 “to be prepared to do something” 表示 “准备好做某事” 可以表达出文中意义;而 (a) agreeable (同意的)、(b) accepting (接受) 和 (c) desirable (值得向往的,可取的) 均不能用来表达出文中的含义,故为错误选项。

11. (d)

文中第 14 行 “Hawkwood made large sums of money in this way (霍克伍德用这种方法挣了大笔钱)” 中的 “in this way” 为 “用这种方法/方式” 之意。根据文中上下文

含义, (d) like this (像这样, 就这样) 为正确选项; 而 (a) by the way (在路旁, 顺便说说)、(b) with such manners (以这样的举止) 和 (c) on this road (在这条路上) 均不能用来表达出文中的含义。

12. (c)

文中第 16~17 行 "... the most valiant soldier and most notable leader ..." (……骁勇无比的战士、杰出的领袖……)" 中的 valiant 表示“英勇的”, 因此 (c) brave (英勇的, 勇敢的) 为正确选项; 而 (a) valuable (有价值的)、(b) worthy (值得的) 和 (d) hardy (坚强的, 强壮的) 均不能表达出文中“valiant”一词的含义, 因此为错误选项。

Lesson 15

Fifty pence worth of trouble

五十便士的麻烦

1 写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. George—going—sweet shop]
2. Lost fifty pence—drain]
3. Took off his jacket]
4. Arm through drain cover]
5. Failed to find fifty pence]
6. Could not get his arm out]
7. Crowd of people gathered round him]
8. Lady—rubbed arm—soap and butter]
9. Failed to free George]
10. Firemen—freed George—special type of grease]
11. Owner of sweet shop—presented him—large box of chocolates]

摘要写作参考答案

George was going to the sweet shop *when* he lost fifty pence down a drain. *After* removing his jacket, he put his arm through the drain cover. He *couldn't* find his money *and* *couldn't* get his arm out. A crowd of people gathered round him *and* a lady rubbed his arm with soap and butter. She failed to

free him, but two firemen succeeded with a special type of grease. The sweet shop owner presented George with a large box of chocolates.

(80 words)

作文参考答案

I was walking along the street when *I saw a crowd ahead of me*. I could hear people shouting and *making a noise*. On arriving at the scene, I *saw a small boy on the pavement with his arm in a drain cover*. A lady carrying a large bar of soap and a saucepan of water *knelt down beside the boy*. She asked the boy if *he was in pain and he said he wasn't*. Then she rubbed his arm with butter, but *he couldn't get it free*. Meanwhile, someone had telephoned *the fire brigade*. The boy had begun to cry, but when *he saw the firemen, he cheered up*. At first, the firemen decided to *cut through the drain cover*, but they changed their minds and *rubbed the boy's arm with a special type of grease*. The boy was soon free and though his arm hurt, *he was smiling*.

(150 words)

书信写作参考答案

I know you're going to be eight years old in ten days' time!

I'm not quite sure any more what boys of your age like these days. I'd like to get you something you really like. For example, perhaps you'd like a computer game, or a model car, or a pair of rollerblades, or something else. Let me know what you like best and I'll post it to you so it arrives on your

birthday.

Write to me soon.

(79 words)

2 语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

appreciate (1.1):	are pleased with
gifts (1.1):	presents
extra income (1.3):	additional money
rattle (1.5):	make a noise
price (1.7):	sum, amount
gathered (1.13):	collected
was firmly stuck (1.14):	could not be moved

关键句型练习答案

A. See text.

B. 1. John is very busy, but I *was able* to speak to him on the phone yesterday.

2. *Could* you help me with this suitcase please?

3. I got a taxi and just *managed to* catch the last train home.

难点练习答案

1. save	2. sailed	3. buttoned/did	4. Eat
5. went	6. wrapped	7. wind	8. do

Comprehension 理解

1. (c)

文中第 1 段的最后两句 “Only very thrifty children manage to fill up a money box. For most of them, fifty pence is a small price to pay for a nice big bar of chocolate (但是能把储蓄罐装满的只有屈指可数的几个特别节俭的孩子。对大部分孩子来说, 用 50 便士来买一大块好的巧克力, 是算不了什么的)”, 清楚说明 (c) They go straight to a sweet shop and spend it (他们直接去糖果店花掉它) 为正确选项; 而 (a) They put it in their pockets (他们把钱放进他们的口袋里)、(b) They wait until their money boxes are full before spending it (待储钱罐放满后他们再花掉它) 和 (d) They spend a little of it on chocolate (他们花掉其中一小部分去买巧克力) 均与文中所表达意义不符, 因此为错误选项。

2. (d)

文中第 10~11 行 “Instead he bought himself fifty pence worth of trouble. On his way to the sweet shop, he dropped his fifty pence and it bounced along the pavement and then disappeared down a drain (他却拿这钱给自己买了 50 便士的麻烦。在他去糖果店的路上, 50 便士掉在地上, 在人行道上跳了几下, 掉进了阴沟里)”, 清楚说明 (d) set out for the sweet shop, but lost it on his way (想去糖果店, 但在路上把钱丢掉了) 为正确选项; 而 (a) did not hear the writer's advice (并没有听作者的劝告)、(b) decided that saving it was more trouble than it was worth (认为把钱存起来太麻烦, 不值得) 和 (c) waited

until the next day before deciding to spend it on sweets (等到第 2 天再决定用它去买糖果) 均与文中所表达意义不符, 因此为错误选项。

3. (a)

文中第 14 ~ 15 行 “The fire brigade was called and two fire fighters freed George using a special type of grease (有人打电话叫来消防队, 两位消防队员使用了一种特殊的润滑剂才使乔治得以解脱)”, 清楚说明 (a) George had his arm greased and was able to get it out of the drain (乔治的胳膊上被抹上润滑剂后, 他才能把胳膊从阴沟中抽出来) 为正确选项; 而 (b) George took his fire fighters and got some chocolate at the sweet shop (乔治领着消防队员, 在糖果店买了些巧克力)、(c) the lady who had failed to rescue George gave him a box of chocolate (未能救助乔治的那位太太给了他一盒巧克力) 和 (d) George was rewarded by the owner of the sweet shop for his trouble (由于乔治遇到的麻烦, 糖果店的老板娘奖赏了他) 均与文中意义不符, 因此为错误选项。

Structure 结构

4. (b)

文中第 6 ~ 7 行 “For most of them, fifty pence is a small price to pay for a nice big bar of chocolate (对大部分孩子来说, 用 50 便士来买一大块好的巧克力, 是算不了什么的)” 中的 “a small price” 为 “不多的钱”, 即表达出 “很划算, 算不了什么” 之意。本题 “not” 后表达出 “钱” 的概念, 而 “钱 (money)” 为不可数名词, 因此本题 (b) much 在此作代词, 为正确选项, 可视为其后省略了 “money” 一词; 而 (a) many 虽然也可作代词, 但只能用来修饰可数名词; (c) plenty 在此作形容词, 同其上下文所构成的 “is not

plenty to pay ...”表达出“不足以去买……”之意,显然与文中意义不符;(d) big 为形容词,其后缺少必要成分,如 (a big) amount of money 或 (big) enough,不足以表达出文中意义,因此为错误选项。

5. (b)

本题有关动词“advise”的使用。在“to advise (somebody) + that 从句”结构中,“that 从句”里通常需使用虚拟语气结构形式,即“(should) + 动词原形”形式,因此本题 (b) should save 为正确选项;由此 (a) saves、(c) would save 和 (d) was saving 均为错误选项。

6. (d)

文中第 10 ~ 11 行“On his way to the sweet shop, he dropped his fifty pence and ... (在他去糖果店的路上, 50 便士掉在地上……)”中的“on one's way to some place”表达“在某人去某地的路上”之意。本题中的连词“when”可视倒装使用,即按正常的句子结构形式应将“when”用于本题主句“He _____ to the sweet shop ...”之前,这样可以清楚地看出 (d) was going 可用来表达出文中该句意义,因此为正确选项;而 (a) had gone 为过去完成时,用于表达过去某一时间或动作之前已完成的动作,本选项的时态使用有误;(b) was going to go 表示“本打算,准备做”之意,与文中该句意义不符;(c) went 为一般过去时,通常用来表示过去发生过的动作,不能表达出文中该句所表达出的“在,正在”的含义,因此为错误选项。

7. (a)

本题有关使用“nor (也不)”和“neither (也不)”时的句子结构问题。使用“nor”和“neither”时,其后需使用倒装形式,因此本题 (a) nor could he 为正确选项;而 (b) nor he could、(c) neither he could 和 (d) either he could not 均为

错误选项。

8. (c)

文中第 14 行 “... and a lady rubbed his arm with soap and butter ... (……一位女士在乔治胳膊上抹了肥皂、黄油……)” 中的 “to rub ... with ...” 表示 “用……涂抹……” 之意。用动词 “put” 表达此意时, 通常将其构成 “to put ... on ... (把……放在……上)” 的结构形式, 因此本题 (c) soap and butter on his arm 为正确选项; 这样, (a) on his arm soap and butter、(b) his arm on soap and butter 和 (d) on his arm with soap and butter 有误, 故均为错误选项。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (a)

文中第 3~4 行 “With some children, small sums go a long way (对于有些孩子来说, 少量的钱可以花很长一段时间)” 中的 “to go a long way” 为 “可以花很长一段时间” 之意, 因此 (a) last a long time (延续很长一段时间) 为正确选项; 而 (b) are very durable (非常经久耐用) 通常用来表示 “某物由于非常结实而经久耐用” 之意, (c) have far to go 表示 “还有很长的路要走”, (d) gain in value 表示 “增值”, 均不能用于表达文中该句意义, 因此为错误选项。

10. (c)

文中第 13~14 行 “A crowd of people gathered round him ... (在他周围围上了许多人……)” 中的 “to gather round ...” 意为 “在……周围聚集”, 因此本题 (c) in a circle (环绕一周地) 为正确选项; 而 (a) on a tour (在旅行中)、(b) in turn (轮流地, 反过来地) 和 (d) in a cycle (以一个周期地) 均不能表达出文中该句的含义, 因此为

错误选项。

11. (b)

据文中第 14 行 "... but George was firmly stuck(……但乔治的胳膊仍然卡得紧紧的)", (b) well and truly (的确, 真的) 为正确选项; 而 (a) strictly (严格地, 严厉地)、(c) hardly (几乎不, 不十分) 和 (d) by no means (根本不, 决不) 显然均不能用来表达文中该句含义, 因此为错误选项。

12. (b)

就文中第 15 ~ 16 行 "George was not too upset by his experience ... (此事并没使乔治过于伤心……)" 中 "upset (使伤心)" 这一意义而言, (b) distressed (伤心的) 为正确选项; 而 (a) moved (感动的)、(c) excited (激动的) 和 (d) embarrassed (困惑的, 尴尬的) 均不能用来表达文中该句含义, 因此为错误选项。

Lesson 16

Mary had a little lamb

玛丽有一头小羔羊

1

写作练习

摘要写作要点

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Mary told Dimitri—came home—lamb stolen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Dimitri learned, neighbour Aleko—a new lamb | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Dimitri—to Aleko's house | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Accused Aleko—stealing lamb | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Aleko showed Dimitri new lamb | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Black | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Dimitri—apologized | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Stayed in Aleko's house—rain | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Surprise—went outside—lamb almost white | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Lamb—dyed black | <input type="checkbox"/> |

摘要写作参考答案

When Dimitri came home, Mary told him that her white lamb had been stolen. On learning that his neighbour, Aleko, had acquired a lamb, Dimitri went to Aleko's house and accused him of stealing it. When Aleko showed his lamb, Dimitri saw it was black, so he apologized. After staying in Aleko's house for a while because it had begun to rain, Dimitri got a surprise outside when he found the lamb was almost

white. It had been dyed black!

(80 words)

作文参考答案

Not so black

Dimitri was surprised to find that the lamb had turned white. He took a close look at it and recognized it as his own.

This discovery immediately led to an angry scene between Dimitri and Aleko. Dimitri repeated his accusation that Aleko had stolen the lamb, but Aleko still denied any theft. During the violent argument, Dimitri said the rain had proved that the lamb had been dyed black and he recognized it immediately as the one he had given to his wife. When Aleko finally admitted he had stolen the lamb, Dimitri called the police. Aleko was arrested and Dimitri took his lamb home.

The story caused a lot of excitement in the village. The villagers didn't often have the opportunity to talk about such an important event and they were greatly amused by what had happened. Some thought Aleko had been very clever. Others thought he had been extremely stupid. Others said God had sent the rain to punish Aleko for his crime and to prove he was a thief. They discussed the event at great length for a long time, as there wasn't much else to talk about in a village where nothing much ever happened.

(199 words)

书信写作参考答案

1. *A prize you have won* : You know I entered a competition some time ago and I'm sure you will be really pleased to

share my good news.

(22 words)

2. *An examination you have passed*: Yesterday the postman delivered a large brown envelope containing my exam results and I was very nervous when I opened it. The agony is over!

(25 words)

2

词汇练习参考答案

tiny (1.1):	very small
fetch (1.4):	get
missing (1.5):	gone
acquired (1.10):	got, obtained
denied (1.11):	said it wasn't true
apologized (1.13):	said he was sorry
dyed (1.16):	coloured

关键句型练习答案

A. See text.

- B. 1. *We continued asking/We continued to ask questions about what had happened.*
2. *Let's go swimming this afternoon.*
3. *This shirt needs ironing.*
4. *Excuse my asking, but how much did you pay for those shoes?*

难点练习答案

1. We'd better have lunch.
2. She'd better renew her passport.
3. You'd better not ask so many questions.
4. We'd better not stay any longer.
5. The children had better get an early night.
6. I'd better consult my solicitor.

8

多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (c)

文中第3~4行 “She kept it tied to a tree in a field during the day and went to fetch it every evening (白天, 玛丽把羔羊拴在地里的一棵树上, 每天晚上把它牵回来)”, 表明本题 (c) bring her lamb back home for the night (把羔羊牵回家过夜) 为正确选项; 而 (a) cut the lamb from the rope it had been tied on (剪断捆绑羔羊的绳子上而放开羔羊)、(b) untie the lamb so it could wander in the field at night (解下羔羊, 这样它晚上就可以在地里四处溜达) 和 (d) make sure that her lamb was not missing (查看她的羔羊是不是丢了) 均与文中所述意义不符, 因此为错误选项。

2. (b)

文中第8~9行 “He knew it would not prove difficult in such a small village (他知道在这样一个小村庄里抓住小偷并不困难)”, 表明 (b) news travels fast in a small village (消息很快就会在一个小村子里传开) 可以作为 “抓住小偷并不难 (It would not be difficult to find the

thief)”的原因,因此可视为本题的正确选项;而 (a) the lamb had been one of Mary's prize possessions (这只羔羊一直是玛丽最珍贵的财产之一) 并不能视为“抓住小偷并不难”的原因;而对 (c) Dimitri had a lot of friends in the village (迪米特里在村子里有许多朋友) 文中并没有说明;因为在丢失羔羊后,迪米特里并不知道要下雨,因此 (d) the rain would soon wash the black dye off the lamb (这场雨很快就会冲去羔羊身上的黑颜色) 也不能视为“抓住小偷并不难”的原因。

3. (b)

文中第 13 行 “Ashamed of having acted so rashly, Dimitri apologized to Aleko for having accused him (迪米特里为自己的卤莽而感到不好意思,向阿列科道了歉,说是错怪了他)”,说明本题 (b) Dimitri admitted that the lamb could not be his wife's (迪米特里承认那只羔羊不会是他妻子的) 为正确选项;而 (a) he was truthful about how he had acquired the lamb but not about its colour (他对如何搞到那只羔羊讲了实话,但对它的颜色说了谎)、(c) it was clear that the lamb had been dyed black (显然那只羔羊被染上了颜色) 和 (d) it started to rain before Dimitri had time to identify the lamb as his (迪米特里还没认出那只羔羊是他的羊时就开始下起了雨) 均非“最初阿列科让迪米特里在他的院子里看到那只羔羊时 (When Aleko first showed Dimitri the lamb in his backyard)”所发生的情况。

Structure 结构

4. (d)

本题有关同位语的使用方法问题。就本题而言,即对表示地点的名词“Perachora (波拉考拉)”作进一步的说明。

由于该词在文中第一次提到,因此需使用非限定性冠词“a”,即本题的(d) a 为正确选项;同位语是用一个名词或名词性短语对另一个名词或名词性短语作出的进一步说明,因此用介词短语表达的(a) in a 和(c) in the 均为错误选项;表示限定意义的定冠词“the”通常用于说话人与受话人均明了的名词前,在文中通常用于再一次提到的名词之前,因此(b) the 也为错误选项。

5. (d)

本题有关动词同介词的搭配使用以及定语从句与先行词之间的关系问题。(a) present 为形容词,用来表示“出席的,在场的”之意;(b) presented 在题中作过去分词的被动语态,其后应使用介词“by”;(c) presenting 在题中作现在分词的主动语态,即表示出该动词“present”动作由表示“a little white lamb”的“which”做出,因此(a)、(b)和(c)均为错误选项。(d) a present 中的“present”作名词用表示“礼物”之意,“a present from somebody”表示“由某人送的礼物”,因此本题(d)为正确选项。

6. (c)

本题有关形容词性物主代词在相关句子结构中的使用问题。在使用此类代词时需有具体所指,表示出“某人的”含义。一般情况下,当给予一个人的具体名称之后,如在下文表达“该人的……”这一含义时,应使用形容词性物主代词,即 my (我的)、your (你的,你们的)、his (他的)、her (她的)等来表示。但在本题这样的句子结构中,应注意这样的形容词性物主代词需用于所指的具体人名之前,因此本题(c) Mary told him 为正确选项,而不能说 On Mary's husband's return, she told him what had happened;而(a) his wife told him、(b) she told Dimitri 和(d) Dimitri was told 中主语同介词短语中的形容词性物

主代词“her”间的关系指代不明。

7. (d)

本题有关副词与形容词和形容词与名词的结构搭配问题。“such”为形容词词性,用其修饰前面附有形容词修饰的可数名词时,需构成“such a + 形容词 + 名词”这样的结构,因此 (a) a such small 的结构有误;本题中的“size”为可数名词,使用时需在其前加不定冠词, (b) so small 选项中缺少不定冠词,因此为错误选项; (c) the smallest (size) 最(小),与文中语义不符;“so”为副词词性,用其修饰后面附有可数名词的形容词时,需构成“so + 形容词 + a + 名词”结构,因此 (d) so small a 为正确选项。

8. (b)

本题有关条件状语从句中的时态的使用问题。题中的“if”为从属连词,引导条件状语从句,其前省略了引导宾语从句的连词“that”,勿将此“if”视为引导间接引语、表示“是否”意义的连词。在条件状语从句中,通常使用一般时态表达将来时含义,即在表达一般将来时态时,使用一般现在时;在表达过去将来时态时,使用一般过去时,因此本题 (b) did not return 为正确选项;而 (a) was not returning、(c) has not returned 和 (d) had not returned 均在时态使用上有误。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (a)

文中第2行“One of Mary’s prize possessions was ... (玛丽最珍贵的财产之一……)”中的“prize”作形容词,表示“珍贵的,宝贵的”之意,因此本题 (a) valued (珍贵的) 为正确选项;而 (b) worthwhile (值得的)、(c) worthy (可

钦佩的,高尚的)和(d) expensive (昂贵的)均不能确切表达出文中“prize”的含义。

10. (b)

文中第9行“After telling several of his friends about the theft ... (他把失窃的事告诉几个朋友后……)”用动词“tell”表达“告诉某人某事”之意时,通常使用“to tell somebody about something”这样的结构。此外,在动词“tell”后,通常需接所告诉的人,因此(a) telling为错误选项;用动词“express”时,其后的宾语通常不能使用表示具体事物/行为的名词,如所告之的内容为具体事物/行为,则通常需使用“to express oneself to somebody on something”这样的结构形式,因此(c) expressing为错误选项;动词“count”多用来表达“数,计算;认为”等含义,与文中意义不符,因此(d) counting为错误选项;用动词“report”表达上述意义时,使用“to report something/somebody to somebody”这一结构形式,因此本题(b) reporting为正确选项。

11. (c)

文中第13~14行“While they were talking ...”为“就在他俩说话的时候……”之意。除(c) conversation (谈话)能表达出该含义外,(a) chat (聊天,闲谈)、(b) argument (争论,辩论)和(d) speech (演讲,演说)均不能用来确切表达文中所述意义,故(a)、(b)和(d)均为错误选项。

12. (a)

文中第14~15行“When he went outside half an hour later ...”为“半小时后,当他从屋里出来时……”之意。本题只有(a) (went) out of doors (〈走〉出去)能用来表

达文中意义;而 (b) (went) into the open (〈走〉到户外)、
(c) (went) in the open air (在户外〈走动〉) 和 (d) inside
out (里面朝外地, 翻面地) 均不能用来表达文中意义, 故
均为错误选项。

Lesson 17

The longest suspension bridge in the world

世界上最长的吊桥

1

写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Verrazano Bridge—Brooklyn—Staten Island
2. 4,260 feet span
3. Two great towers
4. Support four huge cables
5. Built on platforms—steel and concrete
6. Over 100 feet under the sea
7. Nearly 700 feet above surface
8. Bridge—suspended from—four cables
9. Each cable—26,108 lengths of wire
10. Very strong
11. Simple and elegant

摘要写作参考答案

The Verrazano Bridge, *which* joins Brooklyn to Staten Island, has a span of 4,260 feet. *Its* two great towers support four huge cables. The towers are built on platforms made of steel and concrete, *extending* over 100 feet under the sea *and* *rising* nearly 700 feet above the surface of the water. The

bridge is suspended from four huge cables, *each of which* contains 26,108 lengths of wire. It is *not only* very strong, *but* simple and elegant *as well*.

(80 words)

作文参考答案

The bridge I know best is called the *Sydney Harbour Bridge*. It joins *either side of Sydney Harbour*. From far away it looks like *a great arch*, but when you get near, *you can see a great deck under the arch*. It is made of steel and supported by *two towers*. If you stand on the bridge early in the morning, you can see *the Parramatta River to the west and the open sea to the east*. At this time everything is quiet. During the day, however, *the harbour becomes busy with small boats and large ships moving in all directions*. I enjoy standing on the bridge at night when *you see the magnificent Opera House looking like a great sailing ship*. In the darkness you can see *the city lights*. In the stillness *the traffic and the movement of the sea* are the only sounds that can be heard.

(150 words)

书信写作参考答案

Here are a few directions ahead of your visit next week.

To be here for lunch, take the 12.15 train from the main station and get off at West Hill. From there you can get a 27 bus just outside the station and get off at Park Avenue. When you come out of the station, take the first road on your left. My house is number 36 which is clearly marked.

I look forward to seeing you next week.

(79 words)

词汇练习参考答案

agreeable situation (1.3):	nice location
in the midst (11.3-4):	in the middle of, between which
considered (1.5):	thought
remain immortal (1.6):	never die
span (1.9):	extent, arch
taken into account (1.9):	taken into consideration, con- sidered
support (1.10):	hold

关键句型练习答案

See text.

难点练习答案

1. He is believed to have owned...
2. The Minister declared the treaty to be...
3. I know him to be...
4. I guess him to be...
5. We estimated this picture to be...

Comprehension 理解

1. (d)

就文中第 4~7 行 “Though Verrazano is by no means considered to be a great explorer, his name will probably

remain immortal, for on November 21st, 1964, the longest suspension bridge in the world was named after him (虽然维拉萨诺绝对算不上一个伟大的探险家,但他的名字将流芳百世,因为1964年11月21日建成的一座世界上最长的吊桥是以他的名字命名的)”,清楚说明本题(d) it has been given to the world's longest suspension bridge (世界上最长的吊桥以其命名)为正确选项;而(a) it was after he discovered New York Harbour that a bridge was built (在他发现了纽约港之后才建成一座大桥)、(b) he named the river that the new bridge crosses (他为这座新大桥所跨越的河流命了名)和(c) he was an explorer of considerable means (他是一个非常富有的探险家)均与文中意义不符,并且不能作为本题“Verrazano's name will probably remain immortal (维拉萨诺的名字很可能将流芳百世)”的原因,因此均为错误选项。

2. (a)

(a) it had to cover a wide stretch of water (它必须得横跨过宽宽的河水)为本题“The Verrazano Bridge was built with so wide a span (维拉萨诺大桥的跨度非常大)”的原因,因此为正确选项;而(b) of the unusual shape of the earth around Brooklyn and Staten Island (〈因为〉布鲁克林与斯塔顿岛周围异常的地表形状)、(c) the water that lies between Brooklyn and Staten Island is very deep (布鲁克林与斯塔顿岛间的河水非常深)和(d) the number of wires in each cable is so great (每一根钢缆的钢绳数量非常多)均不能作为该桥跨度之大的原因,因此为错误选项。

3. (a)

文中第9~10行“The bridge is so long that the shape of

the earth had to be taken into account by its designer (由于桥身太长,设计者不得不考虑地表的形状)”,清楚说明 (a) had to account for the curvature of the earth's surface (不得不考虑地表的曲度) 为本题的正确选项;而 (b) spent over a year building the platforms that form the bridge's base (用了一年多的时间修建构成桥基的平台)、(c) had to consider the number of vehicles that might cross the bridge at any one time (不得不考虑每一刻可能穿过大桥的汽车数量) 和 (d) wished to reduce the size of the bridge as much as possible (希望尽可能使大桥小一些) 均与文中所表述的意义不符,因此为错误选项。

Structure 结构

4. (a)

如文中第 2~3 行 “He described it as ‘a very agreeable situation located ...’ (他对该港作了这样的描述:‘地理位置十分适宜……’)” 中的动词 “describe” 一词的使用方法那样,在用该词表达 “把……形容为/说成是……” 这一概念时,需构成 “to describe ... as ...” 这一形式。由于 “as” 为介词,因此其后的动词需构成该动词的 “-ing” 形式。这样,本题 (a) as being very agreeably 为正确选项;而 (b) was very agreeable to be、(c) very agreeably having been 和 (d) very agreeably as being 结构均使用不当,因此为错误选项。

5. (a)

文中第 8 行 “The Verrazano Bridge, which was designed by Othmar Ammann ... (维拉萨诺大桥由奥斯马·阿曼设计……)” 中的 “was designed” 为对过去一个动作的描述,因此使用了一般过去时。但本题为陈述一个事实,因此需使用一般现在时来表达。这样, (a) is 为正确选项;

而 (b) was、(c) were 和 (d) has been 的时态以及选项 (c) 的单复数形式均使用有误。

6. (b)

本题 (b) such that 为正确选项。文中第 9~10 行 “The bridge is so long that the shape of the earth had to be taken into account by its designer (由于桥身太长, 设计者不得不考虑地表的形状)” 中的 “so ... that ...” 结构同本题中的 “such ... that ...” 结构含有 “太……以至于……” 这样的含义。用 “such ... that ...” 结构表达文中意义时, 可将该句变为 “It is such a long bridge that the shape of the earth ...”。表达此意义的 “such ... that ...” 多用于较正式的文体中; (a) so that 中的副词 “so” 后缺少必须的被修饰成分, 即句子的主语补语部分, 将其构成如 “so great that” 后方完整; (c) that which 构成的定语从句, 不能表达出文中 “太……以至于……” 这样的含义; (d) thus 一词为副词, 不能用来引导一个完整的句子。

7. (d)

本题有关若干个形容词置于一名词前使用时的顺序问题。由于本题中使用的两个形容词 “immense (巨大的)” 和 “ferro-concrete (钢筋混凝土的)” 分别说明被修饰名词的 “制作原料” 和 “大小”, 按一般形容词排列顺序, (d) immense ferro-concrete platforms 为正确选项。而 (a) ferro-concrete immense platforms 中的两个形容词的排列顺序有误。(b) immense made of ferro-concrete platforms 和 (c) and made of ferro-concrete immense platforms 则是基本的句子构成有误, 如在本题 “built on” 之后只能使用名词或名词性短语, 而 (b) 中的 “immense” 为形容词, (c) 中的 “and” 则为连词。这两个选项的正确

排列形式均为:immense platforms made of ferro-concrete。

8. (d)

文中第 14~15 行 “It has been estimated that if the bridge were packed with cars, it would still only be carrying a third of its total capacity (据估计,若桥上摆满了汽车,也只不过是〈在承载〉桥的总承载力的 1/3)” 中的主语从句为虚拟条件状语从句,“were packed with”和“would be carrying”为该虚拟从句所使用的动词结构形式。本题的连词“even if (即使)”用来引导让步状语从句。虽然从句中的“were packed”和主句中的“could + 动词形式”也可用来构成虚拟结构,但是本题中的“could”用来表示“能够”含义,其后不能如 (a) be carrying 那样,使用动词的进行时结构形式;由于“can (could)”不能与“be able to”一起使用,因此 (b) be able to carry 为错误选项;就语义而言,(c) only carry 中的副词“only (仅仅)”与连词“even if (即使)”相矛盾,因此也为错误选项;这样,只有用选项 (d) carry 构成的句子结构形式能够用来表达出文中该句的意义,因此为正确选项。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (a)

文中第 3~4 行为 “a very agreeable situation located within two small hills (地理位置十分适宜,位于两座小山的中间)”,这样 (a) on either side (在每一边有一座小山) 能够确切表达出文中该句所要表达的意义,因此为正确选项;而 (b) on every side 表达出在每一边有两座小山”的含义,显然与文中所要表达的意义不符,因此为错误选项;(c) besides (而且,此外) 和 (d) side by side (肩并肩,一起) 均属于用词、短语不当,故也为错误选项。

10. (c)

本题有关若干动词的使用问题。文中第 8 行 “The Verrazano Bridge, which was designed by Othmar Ammann, joins Brooklyn to Staten Island (维拉萨诺大桥由奥斯马·阿曼设计, 连接着布鲁克林与斯塔顿岛)” 中的 “to join ... to ...” 表示 “将……同……相连接” 之意。本题 (c) links 为正确选项。使用动词 “link” 表达上述含义时, 如题中那样, 需构成 “to link ... with ...” 这样的结构形式; 使用选项 (a) 中的动词 “attaches” 也可以表达出上述含义, 但需构成 “to attach ... to ...” 这样的结构形式; (b) unifies (把……合为一体), 使用该动词时, 通常用有生命的名词作主语, 其后直接连接被合为一体的人或物; (d) relates (使……联系在一起), 通常构成 “to relate ... to ...” 这样的结构形式。将此动词同介词 “with” 搭配使用时, 通常表示 “符合, 相一致” 之意。

11. (c)

本题 (c) suspension 为正确选项。虽然就语义而言, (a) 中的 “suspended (垂悬的, 被吊起的)” 能够讲通, 但不符合习惯用法。 “suspension bridge” 专用来表示 “悬索桥, 吊桥” 之意; (b) 中的 “suspense” 作形容词时表示 “令人担心的, 产生悬念的”, 因此为错误选项; (d) 中的 “suspender” 用来修饰名词时, 通常表示 “吊袜带的”。

12. (d)

文中第 14 行 “It has been estimated that if the bridge were packed with cars ...” 中的 “to be packed with cars” 表示 “摆满汽车” 之意。本题 (d) take 为正确选项。 “take” 在这里表示 “容纳” 之意, 即 (直译) “如果这座大桥尽其所能地承载汽车”; 而 (a) sustain (支撑, 承受) 所表达出的 “所能承受的最大的汽车数量” 之意, 显然与文中要表达

的“摆满汽车”之意不符;(b) endure (忍耐,忍受)和(c) receive (接收)所表达的语义明显有误,故均为错误选项。

Lesson 18

Electric currents in modern art

现代艺术中的电流

1

写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Writer entered art gallery—saw notice]
2. Forbade—people touch exhibits—dangerous]
3. Exhibition—consisted—moving sculpture]
4. Writer saw—long thin wires—metal spheres against wall]
5. Spheres attracted—repelled each other]
6. Tall structures—centre of hall—contained coloured lights]
7. On and off]
8. Sparks emitted—black boxes]
9. Red lamps—on and off]

摘要写作参考答案

On entering the art gallery, the writer saw a notice *which* forbade people to touch the exhibits *because* they were dangerous. The exhibition consisted of pieces of moving sculpture. Against a wall, the writer saw long thin wires attached to metal spheres *which* attracted and repelled each other. In the centre of the hall were tall structures *containing*

coloured lights *which* went on and off. Sparks were emitted from small black boxes *and* red lamps flashed on and off.

(79 words)

作文参考答案

An interesting exhibition

Recently I went to the Royal Academy in London to see the summer exhibition. The work of many artists was on display and the exhibition aroused a lot of public interest. Crowds of people filled the galleries.

The pictures were, with a few exceptions, mainly by relatively unknown artists. Many of them were traditional pictures of landscapes and portraits. I particularly liked a picture of an old farmhouse by a stream with a few sheep in a field. The strangest picture I saw was an untitled abstract painting by a well-known modern artist. It consisted of swirls of different colours which had been rubbed into the canvas with the artist's fingers. The picture looked a mess, but was also very effective, attracting a lot of comment.

I couldn't help overhearing what people said, things like 'I could paint a picture like that with my eyes shut' or 'Look how perfect the sunset is in that painting. I'd love to own a picture like that', and so on. There is no doubt it was an excellent exhibition because there were so many different styles on display. There was something to suit everyone, but only if you could afford the high prices!

(200 words)

书信写作参考答案

Thank you so much for your kind invitation to the exhibition, 'Ancient Xi'an and the Terracotta Army', now on at the British Museum in London. I'd love to join you and look forward to seeing you again. I'm particularly interested in this exhibition because it has been so well received and I've heard so much about it. It's a unique opportunity to see it. I'll meet you at the entrance to the exhibition at 2.15 on Thursday, 24th.

(78 words)

2

词汇练习参考答案

on display (1.4):	exhibited, on view
oddly (1.10):	peculiarly, strangely
suspended (1.11):	hung
response (1.11):	answer
familiar (1.11):	well-known
attached (1.12):	connected to
flickered continuously (1.15):	shone unsteadily all the time

关键句型练习答案

See text.

难点练习答案

ladies, supplies, valleys, qualifies, stories, days, says, replies, marries, ways, chimneys, hurries, stays, enjoys, buys, bodies, buries, fries

Comprehension 理解

1. (d)

文中第 6~7 行 “Some so-called ‘modern’ pieces have been on display for nearly eighty years (有些所谓的 ‘现代’ 艺术品在那里已经陈列了近八十年了)”, 清楚说明本题 (d) museums have been exhibiting it for nearly eighty years (博物馆展出现代雕塑已近八十年了) 为正确选项, 即正是由于其年代的久远而几乎不再使我们感到惊讶; 而 (a) even if not in museums, we see it in and around other public places (即使不在博物馆, 我们也可以在其他公共场所里及其周围见到现代雕塑)、(b) despite people’s lack of interest in art, it is put on display (即便人们对艺术不感兴趣, 现代雕塑仍向人们展出) 和 (c) people not only display it in their houses but in their gardens also (人们不仅在他们的住所里而且在他们的花园中展示现代雕塑), 均为错误的或不完全的选项, 未能完全、准确地说明作者想要说明的现代雕塑几乎不再使我们感到惊讶的原因。

2. (c)

本题有关对文中所述内容的综合性理解和概述。

(c) The way in which electrical energy was used to produce mobile effects (电能被用来产生移动效果的方式) 为正确选项。而 (a) The fact that people were forbidden to touch the exhibits (人们被禁止触摸展品这一事实) 和 (b) The oddly shaped forms that were suspended from the ceiling (悬挂在天花板上的奇特造型), 仅是使作者感到惊奇的个别细节, 不全面。(d) The prehistoric electronic

equipment used to activate the exhibits (被用来启动展品的古老的电子设备)与文中意义完全不符。文中第16行 “It was rather like an exhibition of prehistoric electronic equipment (这儿倒像是在展览古老的电子设备)” 中所使用的明喻手法说明 “prehistoric electronic equipment (古老的电子设备)” 并非事实。

3. (d)

如上一题那样, 本题也是有关对文中所述内容的综合性理解和概述。(d) such that one could not pass them unnoticed though it seemed wiser to pass them untouched (那些虽然经过它们时最好不要触摸但又使人在经过时不能不注意到的雕塑品) 为正确选项; 而 (a) noticed because they were dangerous (为人所注意, 因为它们很危险)、(b) either hung on wires or built into the middle of the hall (不是挂在电线上就是建在大厅的中央) 和 (c) flickering continuously with different coloured lights (装着彩色的灯泡, 在不停地闪烁) 均表述得不全面。

Structure 结构

4. (c)

本题有关时态的使用。题中 “ago (以前)” 的使用确定了本题需使用一般过去时态, 因此 (c) were first 为正确选项; 而 (a) have been、(b) are first 和 (d) had been 分别为现在完成时、一般现在时和过去完成时所应使用的结构形式, 因此均为错误选项。

5. (c)

本题有关名词 “arrival (到达)” 和 “entrance (门口, 入口处)”、动词 “enter (进入)” 和 “arrive (到达)” 与介词的搭配使用问题。(c) at the entrance 为正确选项。在用 “entrance” 表达 “门口, 入口处” 意义时, 通常需构成 “at

the entrance to ...”这样的结构形式；在用“arrival”表达“在某人到达……”意义时，通常需根据所到达处的大小等，构成“on one's arrival at/in/on ...”这样的结构形式；在用动词“enter”表达“进入”意义时，它为及物动词，其后需直接跟随名词，而不使用任何介词；在用动词“arrive”表达“到达”意义时，通常需根据所到达处的大小等，构成“to arrive at/in ...”这样的结构形式。由于本题（a）中的名词“arrival”、（b）中的动词“enter”和（d）中的动词“arrive”的搭配有误，因此均为错误选项。

6. (b)

本题有关动词“prohibit（禁止）”的使用方法。在用“prohibit”表达“禁止某人做某事”这一意义时，通常需构成“to prohibit somebody from doing something”这样的结构形式，因此（b）from touching 为正确选项；表达此概念时，其后不能使用诸如（a）to touch 和（d）not to touch 这样的动词不定式的肯定和否定形式；而其后直接使用动词的“-ing”形式如（c）中的“touching”时，动词“prohibit”则表示“妨碍”之意。

7. (a)

文中第 13 行“The spheres had been magnetized and attracted or repelled each other all the time（金属球经过磁化，互相之间不停地相互吸引或相互排斥）”中，虽然使用了并列连词“and”对句中的动词“magnetize”和“attract/repel”进行连接，但就语义而言，“and”之后的部分表达出结果含义。因此，使用引导结果状语从句的复合连词“so that”的（a）so that they 为正确选项；（b）so they were 中的连词“so”虽然也用来引导结果状语从句，但其后所用的语态有误，而使其语义与文中所表达的语义出现极大差异；（c）so as they had 中所使用的复合连词“so as”多用

表示出“由……送/放出”之意；(c) gave over 为“交出”之意；(d) throw off 虽然可用来表达“发,放射出”之意,但应使用过去时态“threw off”来表示。因此 (b)、(c) 和 (d) 均为错误选项。

11. (b)

本题 (b) illuminated (照亮) 为正确选项,过去分词,在句中作定语。而 (a) enlightened 为“启迪,启发”之意,语义与文中意义不符。(c) alighted 一词的词性有误。在表达上述意义时,“alight”只能作形容词使用,表示“燃烧着的,点亮着的”之意。(d) burning 中的“burning”为现在分词,表示“正在燃烧的”之意,也为错误选项。

12. (c)

文中第 17 行 “These peculiar forms not only seemed designed to shock people emotionally ... (这些奇形怪状的展品不仅是为了给人感情上的强烈刺激……)” 中的 “designed” 一词作形容词使用,不含有被动意义,表示“故意的,蓄意的”之意,因此具有同样用法和意义的 (c) intended 为正确选项;而 (a) drawn 和 (d) created 除词义与文中用词的语义有所不同外,由于它们为过去分词,还含有被动意义;虽然 (b) planned 可如 “designed” 和 “intended” 那样作为形容词来使用,但其语义“有计划的,预定的”与文中所表达意义不符,因此也为错误选项。

Lesson 19

A very dear cat

一只贵重的宝贝猫

1

写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Mrs. Ramsay—anonymous letter—three days after cat's disappearance ☐
2. Demanded £ 1,000—return of cat ☐
3. Never see cat again—if—went to the police ☐
4. Money—cardboard box ☐
5. Leave—outside door ☐
6. Drew—£ 1,000 from bank ☐
7. Acted on kidnapper's instructions ☐
8. Money disappeared following morning ☐
9. Rastus returned—7 that evening ☐

摘要写作参考答案

Mrs. Ramsay received an anonymous letter three days after her cat's disappearance. The writer of the letter demanded £ 1,000 for the return of the cat, *and* warned she would never see him again if she went to the police. She had to put the money in a cardboard box *and* leave it outside her door. *After* drawing £ 1,000 from her bank, she acted on the kidnapper's instructions. The money disappeared the following morning.

and Rastus returned at seven o'clock that evening.

(80 words)

作文参考答案

In a bar one night, Mr. X was talking to a workman who told him that *he often worked in Mrs. Ramsay's flat*. The workman added that *Mrs. Ramsay was wealthy and she lived alone with her cat*. Every day, Mr. X stood outside *Mrs. Ramsay's block of flats*. As the cat *took a short walk every evening*, he saw that it had regular habits. He found out as much as he could about Mrs. Ramsay and learnt that she *loved this cat very much*. One evening, as the cat was leaving the block of flats, *he kidnapped it*. He took the cat to a *secret address*. During the next three days, he walked past Mrs. Ramsay's flat on several occasions and noticed that *no other cat ever appeared*. Now he was sure *he had the right cat*, so he wrote a letter in which he *stated his demands*.

(150 words)

书信写作参考答案

I haven't been in touch since I left school.

After passing my exams, I did a two-year course in business studies. At the end of it, I applied for a job with a local building firm and got a job immediately. I like it very much because I work in an office, but get out and about a lot as well. I hope to be promoted soon.

Thank you for all your help and advice while I was at school.

(80 words)

词汇练习参考答案

rarely (1.1):	seldom
considerable (1.2):	a great deal of
wealthy (1.3):	rich
worried (1.7):	concerned
stated (1.9):	said
changed her mind (1.13):	altered her opinion
word (1.15):	promise

关键句型练习答案

See text.

难点练习答案

Before going home, I went to the grocer's. Bill Smith, the man who always serves me, was very busy. This, however, did not worry me. On the contrary, it gave me the opportunity to look round for several things I wanted. By the time my turn came, I had already filled a basket with packets of biscuits, cans of fruit, bars of soap and two large bags of flour.

Comprehension 理解

1. (a)

本题 (a) Mrs. Ramsay could and would pay a lot to her

only companion back (拉姆齐太太能够并且会为她惟一的同伴回来支付一大笔钱) 为本题“一些绑架者盯上了她的猫”的原因, 因此为本题的正确选项; 而就文中所述, (b) Mrs. Ramsay clearly loved her cat to have kept him so long (显然, 由于这只猫拉姆齐太太已养了很长时间, 她很爱它)、(c) Rastus was an orderly cat and would be easy to look after if kidnapped (拉斯特斯生活很有规律, 如果把它绑架, 照料它会很容易) 和 (d) Mrs. Ramsay missed her cat whenever he was not back home on time (每当它未能按时回家, 拉姆齐太太都要想它) 均非“一些绑架者盯上了她的猫”的原因。

2. (b)

文中第 11~13 行 “Mrs. Ramsay was instructed to place the money in a cardboard box and to leave it outside her door. At first she decided to go to the police, but fearing that she would never see Rastus again—the letter had made that quite clear—she changed her mind (他让拉姆齐太太把钱放在一个纸盒里, 然后将纸盒放在门口。一开始拉姆齐太太打算报告警察, 但又害怕再也见不到拉斯特斯了——这点, 信上说得十分明白——于是便改变了主意)”, 清楚表明本题 (b) Mrs. Ramsay was not to inform the police and had to pay £ 1,000 (拉姆齐太太不得向警方报告, 并且得付 1,000 英镑) 为正确选项; 而 (a) His name was not to be revealed and he wanted a ransom of £ 1,000 (不得公开他的姓名, 并且他要获取 1,000 英镑的赎金)、(c) Mrs. Ramsay had to leave her flat until the box with the money had gone (拉姆齐太太得在装钱的纸盒被取走后才能离开她的寓所) 和 (d) Mrs. Ramsay was to withdraw £ 1,000 from her bank and follow his

instructions (拉姆齐太太得从银行取出1,000英镑,并且按他的指令行事)均与文中所述意义不符或表述得不完全。

3. (a)

文中第17~18行 “She explained that Rastus was very dear to her. Considering the amount she paid, he was dear in more ways than one! (拉姆齐太太解释说她心疼她的猫拉斯特斯。想到她所花的那笔钱,她的心疼就具有双重意义了!)”清楚表明,本题(a) She was very fond of him and it had cost her a lot to get him back (她非常喜欢它,而且赎它回来花去了她一大笔钱)为正确选项;而(b) Besides the high ransom paid on his behalf, he drank a lot of milk (除了赎它花了一大笔赎金外,它还喝了很多牛奶)、(c) He was so dear that she had not dared to tell the police of the kidnapping (她太疼爱它了,使她不敢告诉警察有关绑架的事)和(d) He was very valuable and she valued him greatly (它非常珍贵,她也极为珍视它)均与文中表述意义不符。

Structure 结构

4. (b)

本题有关时态的使用问题。本题所用时态为现在时,表明所述为现在的情况,在“who”引导的定语从句中,介词短语“for a great many years”表明动词“share”为一直延续到现在的动作,应使用现在完成时态,因此本题(b) has shared 为正确选项;而(a) shares、(c) shared 和(d) had shared 所用时态均有误。

5. (d)

本题有关 no-、some-、every-和 any-构成的合成词在句中的使用问题。no- 和 some-构成的合成词多用于肯定句

中;no-合成词用来表达否定意义, some-合成词用来表达肯定意义。every-合成词多用于肯定句中, 虽然也可用于否定句中, 但这样使用时则并不能表达出全部否定的含义;any-合成词多用于疑问句和否定句中。在否定句中使用时, 通常表示出全部否定的含义。本题中使用了否定句 could not 的结构形式, 表达全部否定的意义, 因此 (d) anywhere 为正确选项。

6. (a)

文中第 11~12 行 “At first, she decided to go to the police ... (一开始她打算报告警察……)” 中的 “to decide to do something” 表示 “打算/决定做某事”, 而只有 (a) was to call 使用动词不定式短语作主语补语的这一结构形式才能够表达出上述含义, 因此为正确选项; (b) was calling 选项中所用的 “calling (the police)” 为动名词短语形式。虽然动名词 (短语) 在句中可作主语补语, 但多用于表示比较抽象的一般性行为, 而如本题中表示具体某次动作, 特别是将要做的动作时, 多用动词不定式 (短语) 形式; (c) she would call 中所用的从句形式和 (d) being to call 中所用的分词短语形式均不能用来完整地构成本题中的句子。

7. (b)

本题有关形容词 “afraid” 的使用方法。本题中 “afraid” 构成的短语形式, 在句中作原因状语, 作用相当于其前省略了 “being” 的分词短语。通常在形容词 “afraid” 后使用名词或名词性短语时, 需构成 “to be afraid of ...” 这样的结构形式; 其后使用从句时, 需构成 “to be afraid that ...” 这样的结构形式。由于题中 never seeing Rastus again 为动名词短语, 因此 (b) afraid of 为正确选项; 根据形容词

“afraid”的上述用法, (a) afraid 和 (d) afraid for 均为错误选项; 用 (c) for fear 表达本题意义时通常需将其构成“for fear that ...”这样的结构形式, “that”后应使用从句。

8. (d)

本题中的“considering”作介词使用。本题 (d) what a lot of 为正确选项。“what a lot of (money she paid)”为一名词性从句, 作介词宾语。使用 (a) the great 时, 应在其后跟随诸如“sum of”或“amount of”这样的结构形式; 由于“money”一词为不可数名词, 因此不能使用 (b) how many 中的“many”进行修饰; 在 (c) how much of 中, “how”为副词, 它所修饰的“much”为形容词, 其后应直接修饰名词“money”。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (d)

文中第 4 行 “Rastus leads an orderly life (拉斯特斯生活很有规律)”中的形容词“orderly”意为“有规律的”。只有选项 (d) disciplined 可用来表达此意; 而 (a) correct (正确的)、(b) measured (从容不迫的, 有节奏的) 和 (c) regular (一般的, 普通的) 在本题中均不能表达出文中“orderly”一词的含义。

10. (b)

文中第 4 ~ 5 行 “He usually takes a short walk in the evenings and ... (它傍晚常常出去溜达一会儿, 并且……)”中的 “to take a short walk”意为“散会儿步”。本题选项中只有 (b) (goes) for a stroll 可用来表达此意, 因此为正确选项; 而 (a) (goes) on a trek (〈乘牛车〉旅行)、(c) (goes) for a trot (骑马小跑) 和 (d) (goes) on foot

(步行)均与文中所述意义不符,因此为错误选项。

11. (c)

文中第 15 行 “Sure enough, Rastus arrived punctually at seven o'clock that evening (果然,当天晚上 7 点整,拉斯特斯准时回来了)”中的“sure enough”意为“果然,正如所料”,因此本题 (c) As expected (正如所料) 为正确选项;而 (a) Certainly (当然,肯定无疑)、(b) Without a doubt (毫无疑问) 和 (d) As a matter of fact (事实上,实际上) 均为错误选项。

12. (a)

文中第 15 ~ 16 行 “He looked very well, though he was rather thirsty ... (它看上去一切正常,只是口渴得很……)”中的“to look very well”意为“看上去很好,看上去很健康”,因此本题 (a) healthy (健康的) 为正确选项;而 (b) satisfied (满足的,满意的)、(c) good-looking (好看的,漂亮的) 和 (d) sane (心智健全的) 均为错误选项。

Lesson 20

Pioneer pilots

飞行员的先驱

1

听力练习

摘要写作要点

1. Bleriot and Latham arrived Calais—July 21st, 1909 ☐
2. Looked as if—race ☐
3. Take place—July 25th ☐
4. Latham—not take part—failed to get up early enough ☐
5. Bleriot—short test flight first ☐
6. Thirty-seven minutes—across Channel ☐
7. Policeman greeted him—arrived Dover ☐
8. Latham—half a mile—Dover—following week ☐
9. Landed on sea—second time—engine failed ☐

摘要写作参考答案

Bleriot and Latham arrived in Calais on July 21st, 1909. *Though* it looked as if there would be a race on July 25th, Latham didn't take part, *because* he didn't get up early enough. *After* making a short test flight, Bleriot crossed the Channel in thirty-seven minutes. A policeman greeted him *when* he arrived in Dover. Latham got within half a mile of Dover the following week, *having* to land on the sea a second time *because* his engine failed.

(80 words)

作文参考答案

My flight across the Channel

It was early morning. I looked around, but there was no sign of Latham, so I decided to go on a test flight first. At 4.15, I took off and flew over Calais for fifteen minutes. When I landed there was still no sign of Latham.

At 4.45 I took off again. This time I was determined to fly across the Channel. When I looked down there was no sign of the ship below, which was supposed to be following me. I suddenly felt alone and was worried whether I was flying in the right direction. All I could see was sea and sky. I could feel the high winds against the plane and the engine got very hot. Fortunately, it began to rain and the rain cooled my engine. Suddenly, I could see land ahead. Dover!

I flew over Dover, looking for somewhere to land. I saw a field below and brought the plane down. I was still sitting in the cockpit, hardly able to believe the flight was so successful—just thirty-seven minutes to cross from Calais—when a British policeman arrived. He smiled broadly at me and said, ‘Good morning!’ I smiled back and said, ‘Bonjour!’

(200 words)

书信写作参考答案

I just thought I'd tell you about my first flight!

At this moment, we are flying at 30,000 feet and at five hundred miles an hour. Below I can see a few clouds and miles of countryside. I couldn't imagine it would be so beautiful! I was nervous when the plane took off, but I'm all right now. We'll be arriving at our destination in three hours and forty

minutes.

I'll tell you all about the flight when I see you.

(80 words)

2

词汇练习参考答案

forced to land (1.6);	obliged to come down
picked up (1.7);	rescued
completed (1.9);	finished, undertaken
covered (1.10);	completed, flown
test (1.13);	trial
set off (1.13);	started out, began his journey
failed (1.15);	didn't work, stopped

关键句型练习答案

- A. 1. What are you looking at?
2. We have received fifty applications *in all*.
3. I happened to *meet your friend Tom this morning*.
4. It happened *that we were both travelling on the same train*.
5. I suppose *you've travelled by plane lots of times*.
6. He is supposed *to arrive here by 9*.
7. I wish you *had told me you were going to be late*.
8. I'd rather he *pretended he didn't know anything about it*.
9. If I can save up enough money, *I'm going to buy a car*.

10. You had better *leave now if you want to catch the next train*.

11. I find him to *be highly intelligent*.

B. 1. John explained the position to me.

2. I described the film to my aunt.

C. 1. *Not only* has he made this mistake before, but he will make it again.

2. *Only then* did I realize what was happening.

D. 1. impolite 2. disagree 3. illegible

4. inaccurate 5. unlocked 6. irregular

3

Comprehension 理解

1. (c)

本题 “In Hubert Latham's first attempt to fly the English Channel(在休伯特·莱瑟姆初次尝试飞跃英吉利海峡的过程中)”, 就文中第 1 段所述意义, 只有 (c) his plane developed engine trouble only seven miles after take-off (他的飞机在起飞后仅飞行了 7 英里发动机就出了故障) 为正确选项; 而 (a) Lord Northcliffe offered a prize of £ 1,000 (诺斯克利夫勋爵拿出 1,000 英镑作为奖励, 时间与文中所述不符)、(b) his engine failed with only seven miles to go before reaching Dover (在只差 7 英里到达多佛时, 他的发动机出了故障, 出故障时的距离与文中所述不符) 和 (d) both Latham and his plane were rescued by a passing ship (莱瑟姆和他的飞机都被一只经过的船救起, 文中只说明了莱瑟姆获救的情况) 均为错误选项。

2. (b)

文中第 9~10 行 “A week before, he had completed a successful overland flight during which he covered twenty-six miles (一周以前,他曾成功地进行了一次 26 英里的陆上飞行)”, 清楚说明本题 (b) he had already flown overland the distance across the English Channel (他已在陆上飞行了飞跃英吉利海峡所需的路程) 为正确选项; 而 (a) he was flying a plane he had made in 1905 (他正驾驶着他 1905 年制作的飞机)、(c) he set out for Dover half an hour before Latham did (他在莱瑟姆出发去多佛前半个小时出发) 和 (d) he was arrested as soon as he landed in England (他刚降落在英格兰就被逮捕) 均与文中所述意义不符。

3. (b)

文中第 14~16 行 “Latham made another attempt ... for the second time (莱瑟姆也作了一次尝试……第 2 次降落在海面上)” 所述, 清楚表明本题 (b) he had to make another forced landing (他不得不又一次迫降) 应作为 “Latham failed at his second attempt (莱瑟姆第 2 次尝试又未能成功)” 的原因; 而 (a) he did not get up early enough (他起晚了)、(c) he only got within half a mile of Dover (他只飞到了离多佛不到半英里的地方) 和 (d) his plane had not been repaired properly (他的飞机未能很好地修复) 均不能作为 “莱瑟姆第 2 次尝试又未能成功” 的原因。

Structure 结构

4. (c)

文中第 1~2 行 “... the first man who would fly across the English Channel (……第一个飞越英吉利海峡的人)”

中的定语从句“who would fly across the English Channel”所使用的是过去将来时态,表示动词“fly”为过去将要发生的动作。据此,用动词不定式作定语而表示将要发生的动作的(c) to fly 为正确选项;(a) who was going to fly 中所使用的“to be going to do something”表示“打算/准备做某事”之意,与文中所述意义不符;(b) flying 中的“flying”所构成的现在分词短语,表示正在进行的动作,也与文中所述意义不同;(d) having flown 中“having + 动词的过去分词”形式表示动作已完成,因此所表达出的语义也与文中该句语义不同。

5. (a)

本题是有关介词“till/until”的用法。介词“till/until (直到)”含有延续性时间概念,当与表示短暂时间概念的动词一同使用时,需将该动词构成否定形式,但仍表达肯定含义。本题中的动词“make”即为表达短暂时间概念的动词,因此(a) was not made till 为正确选项;而使用了表达延续性时间状语的(b) was made in、(c) was made after 和(d) was made until 均为错误选项。

6. (c)

本题有关副词“just”与其相关时态的使用问题。本书以英国英语为模式,因此无论在文字拼写方面,还是在语言运用方面,均以英国英语为参照模式。有关本题中的副词“just”的使用正体现出这一特征。英国人在使用“just”时,通常将其与完成时态一同使用;而美国人在使用它时,通常仅将其与一般过去时态一同使用。正因为如此,本题(c) had just arrived 为正确选项;而(a) just arrived、(b) was just arriving 和(d) arrived just 均不符合英国人使用“just”时的习惯用法,因此被视为错误选项。此外,(d) arrived just 除在时态运用上不符合英国人的语言习

惯外,由于“just”所置位置的不同,使句子中被强调的新的语句信息有所不同,还产生语义上的差异。

7. (d)

文中第 11 ~ 12 行 “It looked as if there would be an exciting race across the Channel (看来会有一场激烈的飞越英吉利海峡的竞争)” 中的 “to look as if (看起来像)” 所表达出的含义可以用 “to promise + 动词不定式 (流露出……迹象, 很可能会)” 的结构形式表达出。用其表达此意义时, 通常需使用 “promise” 的一般时态。因此本题 (d) promised 为正确选项; 而 (a) would promise、(b) would have promised 和 (c) was promising 均为错误选项。

8. (a)

本题 (a) This time 为正确选项。“this time (这一次)” 通常用来表示正在陈述的某一事情; 而 (b) That time (那一次) 通常用来表示正在陈述的某一事情之前已陈述说明过的另一事情; (c) When (在……时候) 为连词, 在此只能用来引导一时间状语从句; (d) Then (随后, 后来) 用来表明两个相继做出的动作的连贯性, 即用来表明先做出某一动作之后随之而做出的另一动作。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (c)

文中第 5 ~ 6 行 “He had travelled only seven miles across the Channel when his engine failed ... (他只在海峡上空飞行了 7 英里, 引擎就发生了故障……)” 中的 “only” 一词的含义只能用本题 (c) no further than 来表示; 而 (a) farther than 和 (d) a space of 所表达的语义显然与文中所要表达的语义不符; (b) no longer than 中所用的结构形式虽然与 “no further than” 相同, 但 “long” 一词通常

用来指长度,表达距离时需使用“far”。

10. (d)

文中第 7 行 “The ‘Antoinette’ floated on the water until Latham was picked up ... (‘安特瓦奈特’号飞机在海上漂浮,直到……莱瑟姆方才获救) 中的 “to float on” 表示 “在……上漂浮” 之意,因此本题 (d) rode the waves (随浪移动) 为正确选项;而 (a) held water (吃水,盛得住水)、(b) was watertight (是密封的) 和 (c) stayed at sea (停留在海面上) 均与文中意义不符,故为错误选项。

11. (a)

就文中第 12 ~ 13 行 “After making a short test flight at 4.15 a.m., Bleriot set off half an hour later (布莱里奥凌晨 4 点 15 分做了一次短距离试飞,半小时后便正式出发了)”,表明 (a) to 所表示的 “差 1 刻 5 点” 为正确选项。用英语表达时刻时,用介词 “... to + 将到的钟点” 表达 “差……到几点” 的含义;用 “... past + 过去的钟点” 表达 “几点过……” 的含义。因此 (b) of、(c) before 和 (d) past 均为错误选项。

12. (d)

文中第 13 ~ 14 行 “His great flight lasted thirty-seven minutes(他这次伟大的飞行持续了 37 分钟)” 中的形容词 “great (伟大的)” 可用本题 (d) 中的 “remarkable (非凡的,卓越的)” 来表达,故为正确选项;而 (a) immense (巨大的)、(b) long (长距离的) 和 (c) grand (壮丽的,首要的) 均不能用来表达文中 “great” 的含义。

测试2答案

作文参考答案

a. After an absence of forty years, the man returned to the town where he had been born. Now, as the train drew into the station, he remembered how, as a boy, he *had spent many days there watching the trains*. The station itself had not changed, but when *he walked outside*, he got a shock. The old church which used to *stand alone* was now surrounded by *lots of buildings*. He noticed with dismay that new blocks of flats had *grown up all round the church*. After, he went to his old neighbourhood. He was pleased to find that *little had changed*. Everything was exactly *as he remembered it*. Even the little shop where he *used to buy his sweets*. He smiled with pleasure when he saw that *the old school was still there, too*. When *he had spent enough time there*, he rapidly made his way to the house where he *had been born and brought up*.

(158 words)

b. When the prisoner saw that the soldiers were coming, he climbed up and hid on the roof of the house. From his hiding place behind a large chimney, he saw the soldiers arrive and watched as they surrounded the village. The first thing they did was to take the villager outside the house into the square and question him. It was obvious to the prisoner, from the way that the villager shook his head, that he pretended not to understand what the soldiers were saying. Fortunately, then, the soldiers just left him, and did not

beat him, as the prisoner thought they might have done.

While some of the soldiers then searched the house and the fields around the house, three or four others fetched a ladder and climbed on to the roof. They were on the other side of the house, but the moment the prisoner saw this, he climbed down a drain pipe on his side, and managed to get back into the house through an open window. As he found himself in a bedroom, he hid in a large wardrobe, closed the door and waited. After about half an hour, he heard the sergeant shouting orders down in the square, and the soldiers left.

(207 words)

关键句型练习答案

- a. going, seemed, had (no sooner) gone, rang, was, spending, got, dressed, was, got, were, hurried, had been walking, decided, was just opening *or* had just opened, discovered, was, had set
- b. have been discovered, used, drew, was made, was walking *or* had walked, stopped, did, saw, have been found, are being hunted, are shooting, are running, are trying, thinks, are learning *or* have learned
- c. will supply, will take, will change *or* will be changed, are employed, is completed *or* has been completed, will cost *or* will have cost, has/have built *or* is/are building, will improve, will produce, will be built, will have
- d. After the crash, two angry drivers got out of their cars.

'Do you always *sleep* when you're driving?' asked the

first driver sarcastically. 'You *were* on the wrong side of the road.'

'Do you *mean* to tell me,' *shouted* the second driver, 'that you *didn't notice* that this road *was being repaired*? Of course I *was driving* on the wrong side of the road when you *hit* me. The other side *is* full of holes.'

'*Didn't* you *see* the traffic sign?'

'Listen,' *said* the first driver. 'Have you ever *driven* a car before? I've *been driving* a car for twenty years. There *are* good driving schools for people like you. There they *teach* you lots of things—how to drive a car, for instance.'

'Now you're really *telling* me something,' *answered* the second man angrily, 'I happen to be a driving instructor.'

- e. After the crash, two angry drivers got out of their cars. The first driver asked sarcastically whether the other man always *slept* when he *was driving*. He was on the wrong side of the road. Shouting angrily, the second driver asked the first one whether *he had noticed that the road was being repaired*. He *was driving* on the wrong side of the road when the first man *hit* him because the other side *was* full of holes. He asked him if he *had seen the traffic sign*. The first driver then asked whether he *had ever driven a car before*. He said that he *had been driving a car for twenty years*. There *were*, he added, good driving schools for people like the other driver. There they *taught* you lots of things—how to drive a car, for instance. Grateful for this information, the second man angrily

informed the first one that he *happened* to be a driving instructor.

f. 1. If you *hadn't been more careful*, you might have been knocked down by a car.

2. If *she hears anything*, she will let you know.

3. If you were in my position, what *would you do*?

g. 1. You *mustn't* go into town on your own.

You *needn't* do that if you don't want to.

2. I *had to* pay the man a dollar, so I did.

I *should have* paid the man a dollar, but I didn't.

3. I *have to* be there by 11 o'clock for my appointment.

I *should* be there early if I want to get a good ticket.

4. You *must be* here at 8 every morning.

You *must eat* more vegetables.

5. I *could* swim very well when I was younger.

After trying to pick the lock for ages, she *was finally able to* open the door and escape.

6. My brother *could* solve difficult maths problems even when he was very young.

I finally *managed to* solve the problem.

h. 1. *On receiving the prize*, he smiled with pleasure.

2. I am not looking forward to *getting my exam results*.

3. Instead of *lying in bed*, you should see a doctor.

4. Don't you think this room needs *redecorating*?

5. You should avoid *staying in the sun too long*.

i. —, —, —, —, a, a, an, the, a, the, the, the, The, —, —, a, the, The, the, a, the, —, the, the

j. 1. At, in, at or outside, out, (up) to, on, into or inside

2. of, in, on, out of, to, since, after 3. with, and, in,

in, into, in, in or inside, for, at, at 4. of 5. of, to
6. to, from 7. about, on 8. from, with 9. to, of
10. with, to 11. at, on 12. of, for

难点练习答案

1. If he happens to mention me, give him my regards.
2. It happens that I met him last year.
3. Not only was she first in the test, but she scored 99%.
4. Never have I seen such a messy house.
5. Seldom do we have to do jobs like this.
6. Suppose he gets the job, what then?
7. I suppose you want to go soon.
8. She is supposed to be an expert.
9. They were supposed to be home by 8.
10. Whatever you do, don't tell her what I've told you.
11. You can come whenever you like.
12. Whenever she sees that film, it makes her cry.
13. I now wish (that) I had listened more carefully.
14. I wish (that) I had stayed at home yesterday.
15. I wish (that) they would come back soon.
16. I was delighted to receive your letter.
17. We are proud of our basketball team.
18. I would sooner wait for the rest.
19. He would rather not go alone.
20. I would rather she listened to her parents.
21. You had better start studying for your exams.
22. I find it difficult to know what to say.
23. No one considers him to be very clever.

Lesson 21

Daniel Mendoza

丹尼尔·门多萨

1

写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Two men quarrelled—settle argument by fight
2. Fight at Stilton—an hour—Humphries won
3. They met again—Mendoza lost again
4. 3rd match in 1790—finally beat Humphries—Champion of England
5. Founded successful boxing Academy—earned a lot of money
6. So extravagant—always in debt
7. Finally sent to prison—died in poverty in 1836

摘要写作参考答案

When the two men quarrelled, they settled the argument by a fight. This took place at Stilton. It lasted an hour and Humphries won. When they met again, Mendoza lost again, but in their third match in 1790, Mendoza finally beat Humphries to become Champion of England. He founded a successful boxing Academy and earned a lot of money, but was so extravagant he was always in debt. He was finally sent to prison and died in poverty in 1836.

(80 words)

作文参考答案

The first fight

The first fight between Humphries and his pupil Mendoza, after a quarrel, was held at Stilton and attracted a lot of attention. At the time, Richard Humphries was the most eminent boxer in England and had many supporters. But the young Mendoza had his supporters, too.

The atmosphere before the fight was electric. Half of the people there made bets on Humphries, the other half bet on Mendoza. When the two fighters entered the ring, there was a lot of shouting and cheering.

The referee called both fighters to the middle of the ring, spoke to them and the fight started. At first, both men were very wary. After all, this was a fight between teacher and pupil, so they knew very well what the other could do—and they were fighting with bare fists. Each of the boxers fought well for most of the match, but in the end Humphries was too strong and too experienced for the young Mendoza. He knocked him down once; Mendoza got up. He knocked him down again, and although Mendoza tried to get up, he just couldn't. The referee counted ten and that was the end of the match.

When Mendoza got up, he was very angry, but eventually congratulated Humphries. However, his defeat made him determined to go on and fight his teacher again so that he could finally become champion.

(229 words)

书信写作参考答案

	<i>address</i> : _____ ,
	_____ ,
	_____ ,
	_____ .
	<i>date</i> :
<i>beginning of letter</i> (Dear . . . ,)	
<i>Introduction</i>	
<i>Purpose</i>	
<i>Conclusion</i>	
<i>ending</i> (Yours . . .)	
<i>signature</i>	
<i>postscript</i> (PS . . .)	

2

语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

bare (1.2):	without gloves
injured (1.5):	hurt (physically)
drew up (1.8):	prepared and wrote
crude (1.9):	basic, rough, not very skilful
enjoyed tremendous	was extremely popular
popularity (11.9-10):	
adored (1.10):	loved and respected
alike (1.10):	(rich) and / as well as (poor), both

(rich and poor) in the same way

关键句型和难点练习参考答案

1. I went to the cinema three days *ago*.

I had been to see the same film two days *before* that.

2. We *could* not see the game very well.

We *were able to* see it when we stood on a bench.

3. He did *not* go abroad *until* he was twenty.

4. She was praised *by* the newspapers for her work with poor people.

He was arrested *by* the police.

5. When the actor came on stage, the whole audience *rose* to cheer him.

The girl *raised* her hand to ask a question.

6. We were *pleased to* hear your news.

I was *sorry to* learn that you had been ill.

7. It is *clear* to me that they are not interested in the subject.

When we set off, it was a beautiful *clear day*.

When the road was *clear*, he crossed.

She always keeps the kitchen very *clean*.

8. I am *afraid of* flying.

He did the exercise *without* looking anything up in a dictionary.

I must *apologize for* sending you the wrong book.

They *congratulated* her *on* passing her exam.

Comprehension 理解

1. (b)

从文中第 11 行 “Mendoza rose to fame swiftly after a boxing match when he was only fourteen years old (门多萨在 14 岁时参加了一场拳击赛后一举成名)” 和第 12~13 行 “He offered to train Mendoza and his young pupil was quick to learn (他主动提出教授门多萨, 而年少的门多萨一学就会)”, 表明本题 (b) for one so young, Mendoza had displayed an unusual grasp of the game (作为那样年轻的拳击手, 门多萨对掌握这项运动展示出了非同寻常的灵气) 应为正确选项; 而 (a) he wanted to learn the techniques that Mendoza had introduced to boxing (他想学习门多萨引进拳击运动的技术)、(c) he had attended the boxing match which led to Mendoza's early fame (他已参加了使门多萨早期一举成名的那场拳击比赛) 和 (d) he was anxious to establish himself as a superior boxer to Mendoza (他渴望使自己成为强于门多萨的拳击家) 均与文中所述意义不符。

2. (d)

文中第 15~16 行 “A match was held at Stilton, where ..., but he was defeated (两人在斯蒂尔顿设下赛场, 在那里……, 但是他却输了)”, 说明本题 (d) the argument between the two men was settled in favour of Humphries (这两个人之间的争吵的解决对汉弗莱斯有利) 应为正确选项; 而 (a) Mendoza lost a great deal of money to the public (门多萨把大笔大笔的金钱亏给了大众)、(b) after an hour's fighting Humphries became champion of England

(经过一个小时的厮打, 汉弗莱斯成为全英拳击冠军) 和 (c) Mendoza lost twice to Humphries (在同汉弗莱斯的拳击赛中, 门多萨输掉了两次) 均与文中所述意义不符。

3. (c)

文中第 18 ~ 19 行 “Meanwhile, he founded a highly successful Academy and even Lord Byron became one of his pupils (同时, 他建立了一所拳击学校, 办得很成功, 连拜伦勋爵也成了他的学生)” 不仅说明了门多萨办这所学校的时间, 而且说明了他是靠亲自教授学生来挣钱, 因此本题 (c) greatly supplemented his income by teaching the art of boxing (〈门多萨〉靠教授拳击技艺极大地增加了他的收入) 应为正确选项; 而 (a) earned a lot from the Academy which he founded after becoming Champion (〈门多萨〉从他成为冠军后所建的学校挣了许多钱)、(b) earned so much money that he became a rich man (〈门多萨〉挣了很多钱, 成了一个大富翁) 和 (d) was given enormous sums by Lord Byron (拜伦勋爵给了〈门多萨〉大笔的金钱) 均与文中所述意义不符。

Structure 结构

4. (a)

本题 (a) they called boxers 为正确选项。用动词 “call” 可以构成 “to call somebody ...” 这样的跟随复合宾语的结构形式, 表示 “称某人为……” 之意。“somebody” 为动词 “call” 的宾语, 其后内容为宾语补语。(b) boxers called 的语态使用有误, 应构成被动语态形式 “boxers were called”; (c) boxers being called 使用了分词短语即 “being called” 作定语修饰 “boxers” 的结构形式, 这样仅构成一短语形式, 使全句主句部分不完全; (d) they were called boxers, 同 (b), 也为语态使用有误, 应去掉之中的

“were”,即构成如(a)那样的主动语态结构形式。

5. (a)

本题(a) even be killed 为正确选项。本题“or”之前“could suffer a serious injury”为主动语态,为形成其前后的对比关系,这样将表示强调意义的副词“even”置于“be killed”之前。(b) be even killed 中的副词“even”所用位置有误,不能同连词“or”之前用主动语态表达的“could suffer a serious injury”形成合理的对比关系(应注意的是,文中第4~5行“... a prizefighter could be seriously injured or even killed during ... (……职业拳击手有可能在比赛中受重伤,甚至丧命……)”中的连词“or”之前所用的是被动语态结构,副词“even”之前省略了助动词“be”,这样所构成的“be even killed”同前面的“be seriously injured”形成合理的对比形式)。(c) even killed 的语态使用有误。动词“kill”动作,就本句主语“a prizefighter”而言,应为被动概念。在(d) was even killed 中,除副词“even”所用位置有误外,“was”的使用形式也有误。本句中的连词“or”所连接的是情态助动词“could”后的部分,其后自然应使用动词的原形形式。

6. (b)

文中第8~9“... Mendoza did much to change crude prizefighting into a sport ... (……门多萨在把这种粗野的拳击变成一种体育运动方面做出了重大贡献……)”中的“did much to change ...”同(b) did a great deal to change ... 表达同样的语义概念,因此为正确选项;而(a) was much changed by 所用语态有误,其表达出的被动语态意义自然与文中所表达出的主动意义完全不同;虽然(c) changed a great deal of 使用的是主动语态的结构形式,但所表达出的“(门多萨)把拳击中的许多东西

改变为一种运动”与文中所表达的语义不同；选项 (d) much changed 除与选项 (c) 为同一类错误外，其副词“much”的使用也有错误，通常该副词不能直接用来修饰动词。

7. (b)

本题有关动词“owe”和副词“always”的使用方法。“owe”用来表达“欠（债、钱）”意义时，应作为及物动词使用，将所欠钱数、债款等直接置于该动词之后。在表达“欠某人多少钱”这一概念时，通常使用“to owe money to somebody”，或如本题那样，在其后使用双宾语结构形式，即“to owe somebody money”这样的结构形式。用副词“always”修饰行为动词时，通常将其置于该动词之前，而用其修饰状态动词时，通常需将其置于该状态动词之后。当为“情态动词 + 动词”的结构形式时，通常将其置于第一个情态助动词之后。通过上面所述用法，可以判定选项 (b) always owed 为正确选项；而 (a) always owed to、(c) owed always 和 (d) was always owing to 均为错误选项。

Vocabulary 词汇

8. (b)

文中第 6 行“One of the most colourful figures in boxing history was ... (拳击史上最引人注目的人物之一是……)”中的“the most colourful figures”意为“最引人注目的人物”。根据此意，本题选项 (b) famous people (〈最〉有名望的人物) 应为正确选项；而 (a) vivid personalities (生动的个性)、(c) painted images (彩绘肖像) 和 (d) imaginative characters (想像出的人物) 均与文中所述意义不符。

9. (c)

文中第 11 行 "... after a boxing match when he was only fourteen years old (……在他只有 14 岁时的一场拳击比赛后)" 中的 "only" 表示 "仅仅, 只有" 含义, 因此用本题选项 (c) exceptionally (非常, 特别) 表达出的 "在他 14 岁非常年轻时的一场拳击比赛后" 应为正确选项; 而 (a) marvellously (令人惊奇地, 非凡地)、(b) singly (独一无二地) 和 (d) unequally (不平等地) 均不能用来表达出文中所要表达的含义。

10. (a)

本题中的 "Mendoza's" 为名词所有格, 其后应使用名词形式。选项中除 (b) "rose" 为动词 "rise" 的过去式形式外, 其他 3 个选项所用单词均可作为名词来使用。"one's rise to fame" 可用来表达 "某人的一举成名" 之意, 与文中所要表达的意义相同, 因此为正确选项; 而当选项 (c) 中的 "raise" 作名词时, 它通常被用来指 "数量" 上的增加; 选项 (d) 中的 "claim" 所构成的 "one's claim to ..." 通常用来表达 "某人对……的要求" 之意。

11. (a)

文中第 13~14 行 "... Mendoza soon became so successful that Humphries turned against him (……门多萨不久便名声大振, 致使汉弗莱斯与他反目为仇)", 所讲情况源于汉弗莱斯对门多萨的嫉妒, 因此本题选项 (a) jealous of (对……嫉妒) 为正确选项; 而 (b) disinterested in (对……不感兴趣)、(c) revolted by (由于……而感到厌恶) 和 (d) changed by (被……所改变) 均非 "汉弗莱斯与他 (门多萨) 反目为仇" 的原因, 因此为错误选项。

12. (d)

如文中第 17 行 "... that he finally beat Humphries ...

(……他终于击败了汉弗莱斯……)”所示,本题 (d) beat (打败, 击败) 为正确选项;而 (a) conquered (征服)、(b) gained (赢得, 取得) 和 (c) won (赢得) 均不能用来表达文中 “beat” 一词的含义, 因此均为错误选项。

Lesson 22

By heart

熟记台词

1

摘要写作要点

1. Aristocrat sitting alone—cell—gaoler appeared
2. Entered cell—handed letter to aristocrat—blank sheet
3. Aristocrat looked—squinted—said: 'Light dim—Read letter'
4. Handed paper—gaoler—'Light indeed dim—get glasses'
5. Left stage—returned—glasses—real letter—read to prisoner

摘要写作参考答案

The aristocrat was sitting in his cell when the gaoler entered and handed him the letter—a blank sheet of paper. The aristocrat looked at it, squinted and said: 'The light is dim. Read me the letter.' He handed the letter back to the gaoler, who said: 'The light is indeed dim. I'll get my glasses.' He left the stage and returned with a pair of glasses and the real letter, which he read to the prisoner.

(79 words)

作文参考答案

Six short weeks

A couple of years ago, a new play called *The World Tomorrow* was going to be shown in our local theatre. There was a great deal of advertising for it and there was considerable public interest, mainly, I think, because the cast contained a number of famous actors and actresses.

Most actors and actresses are usually nervous on the first night of any play, and no one really knows what can go wrong or how the audience will react. In the case of *The World Tomorrow*, no one forgot their lines, but the play was not well received. It was a comedy, so it was supposed to be funny, but nobody laughed—not in the right places anyway—and people even walked out before the end. The cast suspected that they would get bad reviews the following day, and they did. One review described it as ‘the saddest comedy I’ve ever seen’; another thought it was ‘the most professionally acted disaster we have ever seen on our local stage’.

In spite of the reviews, however, the play still ran for six weeks. The last performance, on the last Saturday evening, attracted a small audience, and the actors struggled through to the end. At the end of six terrible weeks, however, there was one final moment of relief. When the last line was spoken: ‘Our six short weeks have hastened to their end,’ the audience saw the funny side of it and laughed. Even the actors and actresses laughed.

(248 words)

书信写作参考答案

Used at the beginning of the letter:

1. Thank you very much for your last letter.
2. It has been a long time since I heard from you.
3. I'm sorry it has taken me so long to answer your last letter.
4. It was good to hear from you after such a long time.
5. I'm writing today because I've got some great news.

Used at the end of the letter:

1. Please remember me to your family.
2. I look forward to hearing from you soon.
3. Please give my best regards to your sister.
4. You must let me know how you get on in your exams.
5. Let me know if you need any more information.

2

语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

run (1.1):	are performed regularly
on end (1.1):	without a break, continuously
are required (1.2):	are expected, have to
repeating (1.3):	saying again
falter (1.4):	make a mistake, say in a weak manner, stumble
role (1.7):	part, character
hand (1.8):	give
in full (1.9):	completely

关键句型和难点练习参考答案

1. It was *so* hot *that* we all went swimming.
It was *such* glorious weather *that* we went to the beach.
It was *such a* hot day *that* we all went swimming.
2. We could use *used to* instead of *would* :
My grandfather *would* always read me a story when he came to visit us.
I *used to* enjoy the stories he told me.
3. See text 11.8-9.
4. He *suggested that* we should go for a walk.
He *insisted that* I should stay to lunch.
He *demanding that* we should give him his money back.
5. I *couldn't* swim very well, but I *managed to* swim across the small stream.
She *couldn't* speak English very well, but she *managed to* make herself understood.
6. See text 1.13.
7. The girl *threw* a snowball *at* me.
He *pointed at* the building and said: 'That's the town hall.'
8. We could say *have to* or *have got to* in place of *must*.

3

Comprehension 理解

1. (a)

本题要求在理解全文内容的基础上,熟悉所给予的4个谚语的含义。(a) He laughs best, who laughs last (谁笑到最后,谁笑得最好)为正确选项;而选项(b) Speech is

silver, but silence is golden (雄辩是银, 沉默是金)、(c) Look before you leap (三思而后行) 和 (d) Don't count your chickens before they are hatched (如意算盘不要打得过早) 其寓意均不能正确表达出本文所要表达的含义。

2. (c)

文中第 11~12 行 “The curtain went up on the final act of the play and revealed the aristocrat sitting alone behind bars in his dark cell (大幕拉开, 最后一幕戏开演, 贵族独自一人坐在铁窗后阴暗的牢房里)”, 清楚表明本题 (c) ended with the imprisonment of the aristocrat (以被关押在狱中的那个贵族结束) 为正确选项; 而 (a) had had a highly successful run of twenty years (已极为成功地上演了 20 年)、(b) was about the plight of a nobleman (是有关一位贵族境遇的) 和 (d) had been performed so often that audiences were bored by it (上演的次数太多, 观众已对其感到厌倦) 与文中表达的意义不符, 故均为错误选项。

3. (c)

文中第 15~16 行 “The noble stared at the blank sheet of paper for a few seconds. Then, squinting his eyes, he said: ‘The light is dim. Read the letter to me’ (这个贵族盯着白纸看了几秒钟, 然后, 眼珠一转, 说道: ‘光线太暗, 请给我读一下这封信’)”, 清楚表明选项 (c) he pretended that the light was not good enough for him to read by (他假装光线太暗, 没法读) 为正确选项; 而 (a) he improvised the words which he had forgotten (他即兴编出了他忘掉了的台词)、(b) the gaoler was eagerly waiting to take the aristocrat's part (这个狱卒急切要取代这个贵族的角色) 和 (d) he asked the gaoler to fetch him some glasses (他要

这个狱卒给他取副眼镜来)均与文中所表达的意义不符。

Structure 结构

4. (c)

本题选项 (c) to deliver 为正确选项。这里所用的动词不定式“to deliver”同其后的内容一起作定语修饰“a letter”，用来表示“打算/准备/要”做的动作；而 (a) to be delivering 所用的动词不定式的进行时，则表示“正在”做出的动作。(b) and delivered 所用的动词并列结构形式有误。在题中所用的助动词“would”之后，应使用动词原形。此外，如这样使用，“deliver”需作及物动词，即在其后需跟随一宾语，如“it”，表示前文中所提及的“letter”一词。(d) delivered 所用的作为定语来使用的过去分词短语形式，只能用于表示“完成”的动作，均不能表达出文中第 7~8 行 “In the last act, a gaoler would always come on to the stage with a letter which he would hand to the prisoner (在最后一幕中，狱卒手持一封信上场，然后将信交给狱中那位贵族)”所表达的将来时含义。

5. (a)

本题有关动词“insist”的使用结构问题。一般情况下，“insist”作不及物动词同介词“on”搭配使用，表示“坚持……”之意。其后所用的动词需构成该动词的“-ing”形式；当该动词作及物动词时，其后通常跟随“that 从句”；此外，只有在该动词后跟随直接宾语时，才能在其后使用动词不定式。这样，其用法可以归纳为：to insist on doing something、to insist + that 从句和 to insist somebody to do something 这 3 种结构。文中第 9 行 “... he always insisted that it should be written out in full (……他还是坚持要求将信的全文写在信纸上)”表明“write out”这一动作并非主语“he (那个贵族)”做出的动作。因此，在本题

的选项中, (a) on its being written out 这一动名词的被动语态形式为正确选项; 而 (b) on writing it out 和 (c) to have it written out 分别为语态使用有误和结构使用有误; 在 (d) that it would have to be written out 中, 用 “to have to do something” 表达出的 “不得不做某事” 的含义与文中所表达的意义不符。

6. (c)

文中第 10~11 行 “... to find out if ... he had managed to learn the contents of the letter by heart (……看看他……是否已将信的内容记熟了)” 中所用的 “had managed to learn ...” 表示 “经过以前的努力而达到了 (过去的) learn ... by heart 的能力” 之意, 而 (c) 中的 “knew (... by heart)” 本身即可表达出过去所达到的这一能力, 因此为本题的正确选项。(应注意文中 “manage” 一词使用的是过去完成时形式, 而非动词 “know”。) 因此, 本题 (a) had known、(b) was knowing 的时态使用有误, (d) know 则在时态和人称上均与从句中的主语 he 不相符。

7. (c)

本题有关动词 “give”、定语从句和冠词的使用方法问题。在动词 “give” 之后, 可以使用双宾语结构, 即使用 “to give somebody (间接宾语) something (直接宾语)” 或 “to give something (直接宾语) to somebody (间接宾语)” 这样的结构。在使用限定性定语从句时, 在无其他修辞要求的情况下, 通常应将该从句直接置于被修饰词之后修饰该词。定冠词 “the” 通常具有 “确定” 的含义, 而不定冠词 “a” 通常具有 “不确定” 的含义。在特指的时候, 既可以具有 “确定” 的含义, 也可以具有 “不确定” 的含义。当表达 “确定” 含义时应使用定冠词, 表达 “不确定” 含义时应使用不

定冠词。根据上述用法说明,可以认为本题的 (c) him a copy 为正确选项;而 (a) the copy to him、(b) a copy him 和 (d) him the copy 均为错误选项。应注意的是,文中第 13~14 行的 “But the copy he gave him had not been written out in full as usual (但是,这回狱卒给这个贵族的信没有像往常那样把全文写全)” 所表达的是“确定”含义,因此应使用定冠词“the”,而本题所表达的是“不确定”含义,因此应如 (c) 中所示,使用不定冠词“a”。

8. (a)

本题有关连词“neither”、“nor”和“either”以及副词“also”的使用方法问题。它们均可用来表达汉语中“也”的含义。但一般说来,连词“neither”和“nor”均用于句首,表达否定意义,其后应使用倒装语序。连词“either”可用于否定结构的句子中,但应用于句尾。而可用来表达汉语中“也”的含义的副词,如“also”、“too”等,通常不用于否定结构的句子中。根据上述用法,可以认为本题的 (a) But neither could the gaoler 为正确选项。除上述用法外,本题句首所用的连词“But”也为必不可少,这样可以将上下文的语义连接得更为紧密。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (d)

文中第 10 行 “... the gaoler decided to play a joke on his colleague ... (……狱卒决定与他的同事开个玩笑……)” 中的 “to play a joke on somebody” 表示“开某人的玩笑”之意。在本题所给的 4 个选项中,只有 (d) play a trick on 可用来表达此意,因此为正确选项;而 (a) have a joke with 表达“同某人说笑话”之意;(b) play the fool with 表达“欺骗,诱惑”之意;(c) make fun of 则表达“拿……开玩笑,取笑……”之意。

10. (d)

可以用选项 (d) finally (最后, 最终) 构成本题题意, 表达出文中第 10 ~ 11 行 "... to find out if ... he had managed to learn the contents of the letter by heart (……想看看他……是否已将信的内容记熟了)" 的含义; 而 (a) lastly (最后, 最后一点) 多用于叙述中的项目排列中; (b) in the end (最终, 最后) 虽然通常可以与 "finally" 互换使用, 表达同样的含义, 但如本题中所示, 副词 "finally" 常用于动词之前修饰该动词, 而副词短语 "in the end" 通常用于句首或句尾来修饰该句的动词; (c) conclusively 用于表达 "确定性地, 有说服力地, 结尾地" 之意。

11. (b)

本题 (b) peering (〈为看清楚而〉眯着眼看) 为正确选项; 而 (a) searching (探究地看)、(c) blinking (眨着眼看) 和 (d) staring (凝视, 目不转睛地看) 均不能用来表达出文中的第 16 行 "squinting" 一词的含义。

12. (c)

用本题 (c) said (说) 可表明文中第 18 行 "replied" 一词的含义; 而 (a) 中的 "spoke (说)" 用于表达 "说某种语言" 时才作及物动词, 一般只能作为不及物动词使用, 即在其后不能直接使用名词、代词或从句作其宾语; (b) informed 多用来表达 "通知, 告知" 之意; (d) rejoined 多用来表达 "反驳, 驳斥" 之意。

Lesson 23

One man's meat is another man's poison

各有所爱

1

写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Collected several dozen—paper bag—took to Robert
2. He—delighted—equally pleased
3. Bag in hall—living room—talked couple of hours
4. Forgot snails—Robert invited me to dinner
5. Followed Robert—hall—snails everywhere
6. Escaped—paper bag—crawling all over

摘要写作参考答案

The writer collected several dozen snails, put them in a paper bag and took them to Robert who was delighted to see him, and pleased with the snails. The writer left the bag in the hall and he and Robert went into the living room and talked for a couple of hours. He had forgotten the snails until Robert invited him to dinner, and he followed Robert into the hall to find snails everywhere. They had escaped from the bag.

(80 words)

作文参考答案

Snails, snails, snails!

The snails had escaped from the paper bag and they were everywhere—on the walls, on the ceiling, on the carpet, and even on the large hall mirror. When we began to look carefully, we found that they were even in coat pockets in the clothes hanging on the clothes hooks in the hall. It was disgusting! Snails move slowly, but it's amazing how far they can travel in a couple of hours!

It took Robert and me ages to collect them. He fetched a pair of steps for me and ladders for himself, and we collected them in two buckets. There were snail marks everywhere, too, and it took hours to clear up the mess—remember, there were several dozen of them. Snails may not be fast, but we had been talking for a couple of hours, and they can travel. Even now I am sure we didn't find them all: some are still crawling round Robert's house.

The ones that we did not find were lucky! Robert was amused, but I wasn't. He decided to cook the snails and invited me to stay. I said before that I didn't fancy the idea, so I left him to his meal for one. I just couldn't look at the snails and have never been able to face them since then.

(220 words)

书信写作参考答案

It was really nice to see you last week after such a long time. I was so pleased that you are well and that you have a good job now.

I'm hoping that we can get together again soon, so how

would you like to come and spend a weekend with me and my family here in the country sometime in the next month or two? You've never been to our house before, but I'm sure you would enjoy it.

Please let me know what you think.

I look forward to hearing from you.

(94 words)

2

词汇练习参考答案

illogical (1.1):	unreasonable
instance (1.3):	example
repulsive (1.4):	disgusting
stick (1.7):	stay (with), remain (with)
various (1.10):	different
associate (1.11):	connect
appealed to (1.13):	attracted

关键句型和难点练习参考答案

1. I was *quite* sure that the boy was innocent.
You must keep *quiet* during the concert.
2. *If you had lived* in the Mediterranean, you would have considered octopus a great delicacy.
3. When you are learning to play the piano, you need a lot of *practice*.
You need to *practise* a lot when you are learning to play the piano.

4. *Most* people hated the play.

This is *the most* interesting exhibition I've been to.

5. I've been learning English *since* I was ten.

I've been learning English *for* four years.

I started learning English four years *ago*.

6. *As* here means *because* or *since*;

She often appears on the stage *as* a young girl.

I saw her *as* she was coming out of the bank.

You should do *as* you are told.

7. She *has been asking* me questions all day.

She *has asked* me three questions in the past 5 minutes!

8. *He happens* to be a friend of mine.

It happened that we were in the town on holiday.

Nothing much *happened* at the meeting. It was boring.

3

Comprehension 理解

1. (d)

根据文中第1段有关人们选择食物上的好恶以及文中第2段第一句所述 “No creature has received more praise and abuse than the common garden snail (没有一种生物所受到的赞美和厌恶会超过花园里常见的蜗牛了)”, 可以看出本题的正确选项应为 (d) people to be amazed by anyone who refused to eat them (人们会对不吃蜗牛的人感到非常惊愕); 而 (a) to find a great many snails in people's gardens (会在人们的花园中发现许许多多的蜗牛)、(b) to find that people cooked them in wine (会发现人们用酒将它们煮熟了吃) 和 (c) snails to be so popular

that they are a luxury only the rich can afford (蜗牛深受人们喜爱,它们是只有富人们才能享用的佳肴)均与作者想要表达的意思不符。

2. (a)

从文中第 13 行 “The idea never appealed to me ...” 到第 16 行 “... took them to Robert”, 清楚表明本题 (a) the sight of the snails made him think of Robert (看到蜗牛使他想起罗伯特) 为正确选项; 而 (b) a heavy shower of rain led him to look for them in his garden (一场大雨使他在花园中寻找它们)、(c) a sudden impulse made him decide to visit the country where Robert lived (一时的冲动使他决定拜访罗伯特所在的国家) 和 (d) he felt obliged to remove them from his prize plants (他感到必须从他心爱的花木上把它们弄走) 均不能作为引起作者逮蜗牛的原因。

3. (d)

从文中第 16~17 行 “Robert was delighted to see me and equally pleased with my little gift. I left the bag in the hall ... (罗伯特见到我很高兴, 对我的薄礼也感到满意。我把纸袋放在门厅里……)” 以及第 18~19 行 “Snails would, of course, be the main dish. I did not fancy the idea ... (蜗牛当然是道主菜。我并不喜欢这个主意……)”, 可以看出本题 (d) he gave Robert the snails, little thinking Robert would propose a dinner with snails as the main dish (他把蜗牛给了罗伯特, 几乎想都没想罗伯特会提议让他留下吃用蜗牛作主菜的晚餐) 应为正确选项; 而 (a) Robert welcomed him warmly because of the snails he had brought (因为他带来的蜗牛, 罗伯特热情地欢迎了他)、(b) Robert immediately invited him to dinner

in order to eat the snails (为了吃到蜗牛, 罗伯特立即邀请他吃晚餐) 和 (c) he forgot about giving Robert the snails until two hours later (两个小时后他才想起把蜗牛给罗伯特) 均与文中所述意义不符。

Structure 结构

4. (a)

本题 (a) it comes to 为正确选项。在这里“it comes to”为一种固定搭配的表达方法, 表示“关于, 涉及”之意。在此短语中, “to”为介词, 其后应使用名词、代词, 或如题中那样, 使用动词的“-ing”形式或用其构成的“-ing”短语形式; (b) they come to 中的“to come to”表示“开始, 来”之意, 在这一短语后, 应使用动词不定式形式; (c) they come 之所以错误在于动词“come”为不及物动词, 其后可使用副词或副词短语对其进行修饰, 但不能直接跟随任何形式的宾语; (d) coming to 构成的选项使该题中的从句缺少主语, 因此也为错误选项。

5. (b)

本题有关名词“kind(种类)”和“food(食物)”的使用方法。当使用“kind”表达“某个种类的……”或“某些种类的……”概念时, 通常使用“a kind of ...”和“(some) kinds of ...”这样的结构形式。“food”一词为不可数名词, 其后不能使用“-s”构成复数形式。根据上述“kind”和“food”的用法, 可以确定本题 (b) of food 为正确选项; 而 (a) food、(c) of the foods 和 (d) foods 均不符合上述用法, 因此为错误选项。

6. (c)

本题有关连词“and”和“or”的使用方法问题。一般情况下, 当句子为否定形式或句子中包含否定词时, 使用连词“or”而不用“and”连接两个词条。但是, 当两个动作同时

发生或做出的动作同时具有两个以上的承受者(宾语)时,虽然句子本身为否定形式,或句子本身包含否定词,但还应如文中第9行“No creature has received more praise and abuse than the common garden snail”那样,使用连词“and”。如上所述,本题(c) has been praised or 为正确选项;而(a) is being praised and、(b) is praised nor 和(d) has been praised and 均为错误选项。

7. (a)

本题有关作状语使用的分词或分词短语与主语的一致性问题。当分词短语作状语时,如题中所示,句子的主语应与该分词表示的动作相一致,即句中的主语既为主句谓语动词,又为该分词所表示动作的动词的施动者。根据此用法,可以判断本题(a) I accompanied Robert 为正确选项;从文中有关该句内容的第16~17行“I left the bag in the hall and ... (我把纸袋放在门厅里……)”可以清楚看出,动词“leave”的动作由主语“I”做出,而不是由罗伯特做出或由罗伯特和“I”同时做出的动作。因此,(b) Robert took me、(c) we went 和(d) I and Robert went 均为错误选项。

8. (c)

本题有关时态问题。在动词“see”之后既可接某一动词的“-ing”结构形式也可接动词的原形形式,即构成“to see somebody doing something”和“to see somebody do something”形式,但不能使用带to的动词不定式的形式来表达“看到某人做某事”的含义。句型中“doing”和“do”表示的动作都是与动词“see”同时发生的动作;此外,在动词“see”后还可以使用宾语从句形式,从句中的时态往往视情况而定。根据文中第19~20行“... we saw that there were snails everywhere; they had escaped from the

paper bag ...”可以看出,动词“escape”的动作发生在动词“see”的动作之前,因此使用了过去完成时形式。综上所述,可以断定(c) had escaped 为正确选项;而(a) escaping、(b) escape 和(d) to escape 均为错误选项。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (d)

文中第5行“... your stomach would turn at the idea of ... (……你一想到……就会反胃……)”中的动词“turn”在这里表示“反胃,感到恶心”之意。所给的4个选项中,只有(d) feel sick 可用来表达此含义;而(a) be sick 多用来表达“生病,令人恶心的”含义;(b) sick 一词为形容词,表达“生病的,恶心的”之意;(c) sicken 一词虽为动词,但通常只作及物动词使用,表达“使恶心”的含义,需使用“be sickened”这样的结构形式来表达该句的含义。

10. (d)

文中第18~19行“Snails would, of course, be the main dish”中的“main dish”表示“主菜”之意。所给的4个选项中,只有(d) course 可用来表达此含义。“course”一词在英语中可用来特指“一道菜”;而(a) meal 用来指“餐”; (b) food 用来指“食物”; (c) plate 用来指“盘子”。

11. (b)

文中第17行“... I went into the living room where we talked for a couple of hours (……我与罗伯特一起进了起居室,在那里聊了好几个钟头)”中的“a couple of hours”意为“两个来钟头”,因此所给的4个选项中只有(b) two hours or so 为正确选项;而(a) round the clock 意为“一整天,一昼夜”,(c) a second hour 意为“第2个小时”,(d) some hours 意为“几个小时”,故均为错误选项。

12. (b)

文中第 10 行 “There are countless people who ... (有无计其数的人们……)” 中的 “countless” 一词表示 “数不清的, 不计其数的” 之意。在所给的 4 个选项中, 只有 (b) numerous 可用来表达此含义, 因此为正确选项; 而 (a) numerable 意为 “可数的, 可计数的”; (c) numerical 意为 “数字的, 用数字表示的”; (d) numbered 意为 “计数的, 编号的”。

Lesson 24

A skeleton in the cupboard

“家丑”

1

写作练习

摘要写作要点

1. Started to unpack—shirts and underclothes in drawers—decided to hang suit—cupboard
2. Opened cupboard—stood petrified
3. Skeleton—dangling in front of him—swaying—leap out?
4. Dropped suit—dashed downstairs—tell George
5. George unsympathetic: ‘Sebastian—remember—I was medical student’

摘要写作参考答案

The writer started to unpack and put his shirts and underclothes into drawers and then decided to hang a suit in the cupboard. He opened the cupboard and stood petrified: there, dangling in front of him, was a skeleton. It was swaying and ready to leap out at him. He dropped his suit and dashed downstairs to tell George. George was unsympathetic and told the writer it was Sebastian, a skeleton he had when he was a medical student.

(79 words)

作文参考答案

A weekend with Sebastian

Now that George had explained about the skeleton, I felt better, but I still didn't want to sleep in the room with a skeleton hanging in the cupboard. I asked George to remove him, but he refused. 'There's nowhere else to put him,' said George, 'so he'll have to stay.'

I couldn't disagree of course, but the moment I lay down to sleep, I knew it was going to be an uncomfortable night. In the end, I decided that I would take Sebastian somewhere for the night and bring him back up to my room early in the morning. So I took him out of the cupboard and walked around the house with him trying to find somewhere to put him.

George's maid was just going to bed as I walked along the landing. She saw Sebastian apparently walking around, screamed and fainted. She had obviously woken Carlton who appeared from his bedroom and, when the girl had regained consciousness, explained everything to her. He accused me of being stupid and sent me and Sebastian back to 'our' room where I hung him up in the cupboard again.

Imagine my surprise when I picked up one of Carlton's detective stories two years later. There I was, with Sebastian the skeleton, as the main characters in one of his stories for the whole world to read. Still, he didn't use my real name, so I should be glad of that!

(240 words)

书信写作参考答案

I haven't written to you for some time, but felt that I

should before contacting you by telephone or coming to the surgery.

I have not been feeling at all well lately. I have been feeling tired all the time and have started to go to bed early most nights to get more sleep. Even then, after a good night's sleep, I still feel as if I could sleep longer. I've taken vitamin tablets and things, but they haven't done any good, so I'd like to make an appointment to see you as soon as possible.

(97 words)

2

语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

seemingly (1.1):	apparently
concealed (1.2):	hidden
vivid saying (1.3):	a memorable expression
reputation (1.6):	a good name
ruined (1.6):	destroyed
fiction (1.10):	invented stories
to varying degrees (1.10):	sometimes more, sometimes less

关键句型和难点练习参考答案

1. We *frequently* eat at that restaurant.
He *rarely* gets up before 11 o'clock.
She *always* catches the 8 o'clock bus to work.
They *never* get up early on Sundays.
2. She *taught* me to speak English.
He *allowed* us to park behind his house.

3. We invited 50 people to the barbecue, but *very few* came—only 5 in fact.

The next time we had a barbecue, *quite a few* people came—about 45.

When everybody had finished eating, there was *very little* (food) left.

There's a *little* meat left if you'd like some.

4. aware of, ready for, patient with, afraid of, fortunate in, curious about, dependent on, different from, skilful at, familiar with, close to

5. She *made* me do some extra exercises for homework.

The other teacher often *lets* me hand in my assignments late.

6. 'You must see *Arsenic and Old Lace* again,' Tom said. 'It's a wonderful film.'

'No, thank you,' I answered. 'I don't think I could stand it.'

'I saw it years ago,' said Tom. 'I shall never forget those dear old ladies.'

'And I shall never forget the dreadful moment when Boris Karloff suddenly appeared at the window,' I said. 'I nearly jumped out of my seat.'

3

多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (a)

虽然在文中第1段第5~6行,作者对讲述“骇人听闻”的秘密的小说进行了如下说明:“At some dramatic moment

in the story, the terrible secret becomes known and a reputation is ruined (在小说的某个戏剧性时刻, 可怕的秘密泄露出来, 接着便是某人的声誉扫地)”, 但随后所讲述的亲身经历则给予了相反的答案。因此本题的正确选项为 (a) They are rarely so terrible as to ruin our reputations if revealed (在它们〈秘密〉被揭露时, 很少可怕到能毁掉我们的声誉); 而 (b) People's closest friends do not even suspect them of having them (人们的最亲密朋友甚至不会怀疑他们有秘密)、(c) People who have 'skeletons in the cupboard' are rarely found out (有“柜中骷髅”的人很少被发现) 和 (d) People who have skeletons in their cupboards are very proud of the fact (有柜中骷髅〈家丑〉的人对这一事实感到非常自豪), 并不能用来说明作者通过本文要表达的主题。

2. (c)

文中第 16 ~ 18 行 “After I had stacked my shirts and underclothes in two empty drawers, I decided to hang one of the two shirts I had brought with me in the cupboard. I opened the cupboard door and then stood in front of it petrified (我将衬衫、内衣放进两个空抽屉里, 然后我想把随身带来的两套西服中的一套挂到大衣柜里去。我打开柜门, 站在门前一下子惊呆了)”, 清楚说明本题 (c) put his shirts and his underwear in a couple of drawers (把他的衬衫和内衣放进了两个抽屉里) 为正确选项; 而 (a) unpacked and gone down for dinner (打开行装, 下楼去吃饭了)、(b) changed into some new clothes (换上了新衣服) 和 (d) hung one of the two suits he had brought with him (把带来的两套西服中的一套挂了起来) 均与文中所述意义不符。

3. (a)

文中第 17~18 行 “I opened the cupboard door and then stood in front of it petrified. A skeleton was dangling before my eyes (我打开柜门, 站在门前一下子惊呆了。一具骷髅悬挂在眼前)”, 清楚表明本题 (a) The sight of a skeleton hanging in the cupboard (看到了挂在柜子里的一具骷髅) 为正确选项; 而 (b) The sudden movement of the door when he opened the cupboard (他打开柜子时柜门的突然晃动)、(c) To discover that it was the skeleton of an old friend of George's (发现那是乔治的一位老友骷髅) 和 (d) To have found a real skeleton rather than finding out a terrible secret (发现了一具真骷髅而不是骇人听闻的秘密) 显然与本文作者所表达的意义不符。

Structure 结构

4. (a)

本题是有关分词短语的使用问题。分词短语作定语时, 通常应将该分词短语直接置于被修饰词之后修饰该词。由此, 用本题 (a) having 构成的分词短语 “having some terrible secret ...”, 正好置于被修饰词 “person or family” 之后, 因此为本题的正确选项; 而由于句中已使用了谓语动词 “read”, 这样在 “person or family” 之后, 就不能再直接使用作其谓语动词的动词形式, 因此 (b) has 为错误选项。虽然可以把 “person or family” 作为先行词使用, 在其后跟随定语从句形式, 但需清楚指代该短语的关系代词在其后定语从句中所起的功能作用。就语义而言, 指代 “person or family” 的关系代词在其后的定语从句中应起主语作用。一般说来, 当先行词指人时, 指代该先行词的关系代词应使用 “who” 或 “that”; 指物时, 应使用 “which” 或 “that”; 而当先行词由两部分组成, 一个指人而一个指

物时, 通常使用关系代词“that”。由此, (c) whom has 和 (d) that they have 均为错误选项。此外, 如将 (d) 中的“they”去掉, 即可视为正确选项。

5. (d)

本题有关动词不定式及定语从句的使用方法问题。就文中第 11 ~ 12 行 “The only person I know who has a skeleton in the cupboard is George Carlton ... (我所认识的惟一的在柜中藏骷髅的人便是乔治·卡尔顿……)”而言, 可将“I know”视为省略了连词“that”的定语从句。用来代替先行词“person”的关系代词“that”在此从句中作宾语; 可将“who”至“cupboard”部分中的关系代词“who”视为修饰动词“know”的宾语“that”(即 person 和 I know 之间省略了的关系代词)的定语从句(实际起到宾语 person 的补语作用)。在动词“know”后, 可使用“宾语 + 动词不定式(作宾语补语)”这样的结构形式。因此, 本题 (d) to have 为正确选项; 由于作主语使用的关系代词不能省略, 并且使用了表示主语的关系代词后定语从句中再不能重复使用主语, 因此 (a) he had 和 (c) that he has 均为错误选项; “to know of”表达“听说”之意, 与文中意义不符, 因此 (b) of having 也为错误选项。

6. (b)

- 本题有关定语从句的使用问题。就文中第 12 行 “... and he is very proud of the fact(……而且他对此感到很自豪)”所使用的结构而言, 仅使用了一般的陈述语气形式, 不含任何强调意义; 而 (a) the fact (可视其为先行词, 其后省略了关系代词“that”的结构形式)、(c) that which (可将 that 视为先行词, which 为关系代词) 和 (d) what (为关系代词, 引导名词性从句) 均含有强调意义, 因此不能视其为正确选项; 只有 (b) something (其后省略了

关系代词 that) 既可以从语义上也可以从语气上表达出文中该句的意义。

7. (c)

本题有关复合连词“no sooner ... than ...”的用法。该连词为固定搭配形式,表示“刚……就……”之意,因此只有(c) than 为正确选项。

8. (b)

本题有关一般现在时与现在完成时和动词“remember”与“forget”的用法问题。一般现在时通常用来表达经常性和习惯性的动作或状态;现在完成时通常用来表达发生在过去但一直延续到现在或对现在有影响的动作。动词“remember”和“forget”为表示能力的词,分别用来表达“记得(过去的事情)”和“忘记(过去的事情)”之意。根据上述说明,可以判定本题(b) Have you forgotten (即:你(现在)已忘记……了吗?)为正确选项;而(a) Why don't you remember (即:你为什么(一直都)没记住……呢?),(c) Do you forget (即:你(经常/总是)忘记……吗?)和(d) Have you not remembered (即:你(到现在)还没记起……吗?)为错误选项。

Vocabulary 词汇

9. (d)

在本题所给 4 个选项的单词中,“owe”一词通常用来表达“欠,应把……归于”之意,“contain”通常用来指“(一个较大事物中所)包括有”的含义,“hold”一词在表达“有”这一含义的同时,往往还含有“保持,控制”之意,“have”则在用来表达“有”的意义时用以说明“某人或某物与其所有东西之间的关系或某物及其属性”。就上述说明,可以认为本题(d) has 为正确选项;而(a) owes、(b) contains 和(c) holds 均为错误选项。

10. (a)

文中第 15 行 "... the guestroom which, he said, was rarely used (……乔治说这间房很少使用)" 中的 "rarely" 一词用来表达 "很少地, 极少地" 之意。由此可认为, 本题 (a) little (很少地, 几乎不地) 为正确选项; 而 (b) a little (多少有时地, 多少有些地)、(c) uncommonly (罕见地) 和 (d) precious (珍惜地) 均为错误选项。

11. (d)

就文中第 15 行 "He told me to unpack my things and then ..." 中所使用的 "things" 一词指 "行装" 之意, 因此本题 (d) belongings (行李, 行装) 为正确选项; 而 (a) items (物件)、(b) objects (物体, 实物) 和 (c) trunks (〈大〉旅行箱, 〈大〉衣箱) 均为错误选项。

12. (a)

文中第 19 行 "... gave me the impression that it was about to leap out at me (……让我觉得它好像马上要跳出柜门朝我扑过来似的)" 中的 "to be about to do something" 表示 "就要/马上要做某事", 因此本题 (a) was on the point of (就在……之际) 为正确选项; 而 (b) was concerned with (对……关心, 与……有关)、(c) was thinking of (正想到……) 和 (d) was almost (几乎, 差不多) 均为错误选项。

Lesson 25

The Cutty Sark

“卡蒂萨克”号帆船

1

摘要写作要点

1. *Thermopylae* reached Java first—*Cutty Sark* took lead on Indian Ocean
2. August—CS struck by heavy storm—rudder torn away
3. Temporary rudder made—fitted with difficulty—CS lost lead
4. Crossed Equator—called at port—new rudder fitted—T 500 miles ahead
5. Even with new rudder—arrived England—week after T

摘要写作参考答案

The *Thermopylae* reached Java first, but the *Cutty Sark* took the lead on the Indian Ocean. When the *Cutty Sark* was struck by a storm, her rudder was torn away. A temporary rudder was made and fitted, but the ship lost the lead. After crossing the Equator, they called in at a port to have a new rudder fitted. Even with a new rudder, the *Cutty Sark* arrived in England a week after the *Thermopylae*, which was 500 miles ahead.

(80 words)

作文参考答案

Ships of the past

Men have always wanted to cross water. Thousands of years ago, men made simple dug-out canoes so that they could cross rivers or go out into lakes to fish. At first, then, man's earliest boats were small and simple and were powered and steered by paddles or oars.

When men wanted to travel greater distances, across very large lakes or small seas, for example, boats needed to be larger. We have all seen pictures of ancient ships with rows of oars at each side and slaves to row them. In fact these galleys were just a larger version of the single-man rowing boat, still made of wood and very much the same design as very early boats.

Early ships might have been primitive, they might have been made of wood and might have been powered through the water with oars, but they managed to cross oceans. The Viking ships that invaded Britain hundreds of years ago also reached North America. Later sailing ships, like those that Columbus sailed in, the galleons that formed the Spanish Armada or those that Nelson sailed in, were an advance.

But perhaps the greatest development in the history of ships was when steam engines replaced sails. For centuries, ships had depended on the wind to sail across the seas and oceans. At last, with an engine to drive a propeller, seamen did not have to rely totally on the weather. From then on, ships like the 'Great Eastern' could be larger, safer and more manoeuvrable in the water.

(254 words)

书信写作参考答案

Since we set sail from Southampton a week ago, the voyage has been awful. We have seen no sunshine, it has been raining all the time and the winds have been blowing hard. I have been seasick since we left.

This is only a small ship and there are only about fifty other passengers. Three or four have visited me and introduced themselves. They are all sympathetic because they have all been on lots of cruises before.

Tomorrow I want to go up on deck. We are calling into our first port, and I can't wait to get onto dry land again!

(103 words)

2 语法、词汇练习

词汇练习参考答案

reminder (1.4):	something that makes you remember
match (1.7):	be equal to
era (1.10):	an age or period
struck (1.13):	hit
steer (1.14):	guide, make (her) go in a particular direction
temporary (1.14):	provisional, lasting for a short time
on board (1.15):	on the ship

关键句型和难点练习参考答案

1. *I use my bicycle every day.*

I am used to getting up early.

I used to walk to school, but now I usually cycle.

2. He can run very *fast*.

He can run *faster than* I can.

3. We *set off* at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

That girl *has just set up* a new world record.

4. The engine has lost *its* power.

It's warmer today than it was yesterday.

5. I've got *a lot of* books.

I've got *a great many* books.

This will cost *a great deal of* money.

6. on fire, in ink, in common, in tears, on foot, on purpose,
in love, in a hurry

7. I arrived *very* late, but I caught the train.

I arrived *too* late to catch the train.

8. He *is having* a house *built*.

She *had had* his suit *cleaned*.

9. He *won* the competition.

He *beat* all the other competitors.

3 多项选择练习

Comprehension 理解

1. (c)

文中第 6-7 行 “The Cutty Sark was one of the fastest ships that has ever been built (‘卡蒂萨克’号是帆船制造史上建造得最快的帆船之一)” 和第 9-10 行 “It marked the end of the great tradition of ships with sails and the beginning of a new era (它〈比赛〉标志着帆船伟大传统

的结束与一个新纪元的开始)”清楚表明, 本题 (c) her being one of the last and one of the fastest of a line of great sailing ships (它是一系列巨型帆船中最后的和速度最快的一艘) 为正确选项; 而 (a) the number of tourists who come to visit her annually (每年参观它的旅游者的人数)、(b) her likeness to other great sailing ships of the past (它与过去其他巨型帆船的相似之处) 和 (d) her victory in the race against the *Thermopylae* (在与“塞姆皮雷”号的比赛中所取得的胜利) 均与文中所述意义不符。

2. (a)

文中第 9~10 行 “It marked the end of the great tradition of ships with sails and the beginning of a new era (它〈比赛〉标志着帆船伟大传统的结束与一个新纪元的开始)”, 清楚表明本题 (a) a landmark in the history of shipping (航运史中的一个标志) 为正确选项; 而 (b) held to celebrate the invention of the steamship (举行是为了庆祝发明了蒸汽轮船)、(c) held especially for sailing ships on the route from Shanghai to London (主要为上海至伦敦航路上的帆船而举行) 和 (d) unusually slow because the *Cutty Sark* lost her rudder on route (非常缓慢, 因为“卡蒂萨克”号在路上失去了舵) 均与文中所述意义不符。

3. (d)

文中第 20~21 行 “Even this was remarkable, considering that she had had so many delays. There is no doubt that if she had not lost her rudder she would have won the race easily (但考虑到路上的多次耽搁, 这个成绩已很不容易了。毫无疑问, 如果中途没有失去舵, ‘卡蒂萨克’号肯定能在比赛中轻易夺冠)”, 表明本题 (d) the speed at which she made up the gap between her and the *Thermopylae*

flight, we landed at Heathrow Airport and were met by a representative of the A1 English Language School. She welcomed us and took us to our accommodation. We were staying with a small English family. At first everything was so strange—the food, the furniture in their home and the way they live, everything! But after three or four days we both began to enjoy our stay, and of course we made lots of friends at the school, which was only half a mile away.

There are so many things to learn when you are in England. For example, one day my friend and I were sightseeing in London and stopped to ask an Englishman the way.

‘Excuse me,’ I said. ‘Where is Albert Hall?’ I thought my English was just right.

‘Oh,’ he said, ‘you mean the Albert Hall!’

‘Yes,’ I said, ‘where is the Albert Hall?’

He then explained how to get to the Albert Hall, but I didn’t realize the word ‘the’ was so important in English!

It is impossible to overestimate what you get from foreign travel. Going to the UK made me realize how small the world is, it made me see how important travel is, and it helped me to understand what foreign visitors feel like when they visit China for the first time.

(317 words)

书信写作参考答案(a)

I know that we had arranged to spend a day in town next Tuesday. I thought that I had better write and tell you that I shall unfortunately not be able to see you.