高等学校英语专业教材配套辅导丛书 丛书主编/唐伟胜

新编英语教程》

A Guide To

A New 主編 · 蔡君梅 主审 · 唐伟胜

English Course

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新编英语教程》

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《新编英语教程(第三版)课文辅导》是根据上海外语教育出版社出版的《新编英语教程(第三版)》编写而成的课文配套辅导用书。本书旨在帮助使用《新编英语教程(第三版)》的大学生及相当水平的英语学习者更好地理解课文,巩固语言知识,提高英语水平,同时也为顺利通过大学英语专业四级、八级考试打下坚实的基础。在编写过程中,我们严格按照最新《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的各项要求,遵从大学英语的教学特点,力求体现以学生为中心的思想,一切从学生的实际出发,力求为大家提供最大方便和最科学的学习方法。

本书具有以下特点

紧扣课本、结构完整

本书每单元的各部分与原教材各部分——对应、学习、检索一目了然、使用起来非常方便、就像有位学问渊博、循循善诱的导师坐在身边、引导整个学习过程。每单元均由八个部分组成:语言结构、对话、课文阅读一、课文阅读二、写作指导、互动练习、练习册答案、模拟训练与答案详解。从学到练应有尽有。

内容全面,重点突出

结合大学英语专业四级、八级考试,本书将各单元的语言结构、对话与课文中的重点、难点、考点进行了讲解,补充了大量必备基础知识,教授了大量必考的单词、短语、习惯用语、语法点,以求给学生打下扎实的语言基础。对课后练习,提供了语言精练、表达准确的答案,还附上了答案详解,使学生知其然并知其所以然,从而切实掌握好的学习方法和应试技巧,在今后遇到类似的练习或试题时,能举一反三,学以致用。

突出专业,提高能力

为突出英语专业学生的学习特点与要求,提高学生的英语表达能力,本书将重点词汇都进行了重点讲解,在提供经典例句的同时,还列出了常见的短语搭配及大量的同义词辨析,以便学生在学习过程中既能扩大词汇量,又能准确把握词语的用法。特别在语言点评述部分,我们特意对重点单词、句子、段落进行了剖析,分析它们在文章中的功能与作用,以帮助学生提高写作能力及对英语文章的鉴赏力。

同步真题,直指应试

本书各部分均选用大量英语专业四级、八级历年考试中的真题作为例证和练习。尤其在单元的最后,根据课文中学习的内容,配套提供了全真模拟题和答案详解、方便学生进行自测并验证学习效果。这里选用的真题和模拟题,可信度很高,学生可以从中找寻自己的不足,有助于指导复习应试,使学习与应试有机融合、无缝对接。这些练习不仅加强了学生对每课原有内容的理解和掌握,学到知识,锻炼能力,同时也可以加深对英语专业四级、八级考试的认识、提高考试准备的针对性。

本书编写的宗旨是:改进你的学习方法、提高你的应试技巧、增强你的英语实力。这也是我们对本书使用者的衷心希望。

由于编者水平有限、书中疏漏难免、还盼广大读者不吝批评指正。

島 者

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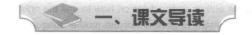
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目录 Contents



TEXT 1 (1)

Hit the Nail on the Head



[一] 文化背景 ☆

Gustave Plaubert 层斯达夫"福楼拜

Gustave Flaubert (1821~1880), French novelist, was known as one of the greatest realists of 19th-century France. His writing is marked by exactness and accuracy of observation, extreme impersonality and objectivity of treatment, and precision and expressiveness in style. His most famous work is *Madame Bovary*, which was published in 1857.

居斯达夫·福楼拜(1821~1880), 法国小说家。他被公认为是法园19世纪最佳大的现实主义大师之一。他的作品以观察细致、剖析精密的风格而闻名、特别是他那"客观而无动于衷"的创作理念和精雕细刻的艺术风格,在法国文学史上独树一帜。他最有名的作品是1857年出版的《包法利夫人》。

Charles Dickens 查尔斯·狄更斯

Charles Dickens (1812~1870), English novelist, was regarded as one of the greatest critical realists of the 19th-century. In his novels Dickens attacked such evils as poorhouses, unjust courts, greedy employers, faulty schools, and imprisonment for debt. His magnum opuses include Oliver Twist, A Tale of Two Cities, etc.

查尔斯·狄更斯(1812~1870)。被认为是赛国19世纪最著名的现实上义批判小说案之一。他的小说经常以救济院、不公正的法庭、贪婪的雇主、不完善的学校、因债务而身陷。



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囹圄等罪恶为题材。他的代表作有《雾都孤儿》、《双城记》等。

William Shakespeare 威廉·莎士比亚

William Shakespeare (1564~1616), an English poet and playwright, has long been recognized as one of the world's finest dramatists and a poet of high rank. His plays have been translated into all major languages and numerous minor ones and are performed repeatedly in almost every country. His works like *Romeo and Juliet*, the Merchant of Venice, As You Like It and many other plays have won universal praise.

威廉·莎士比亚 (1564~1616), 英国诗人、戏剧家。他一直以来被公认为世界上最杰出的戏剧家之一, 作为诗人也享有盛誉。他的戏剧被译成各种文字, 并被改编为戏剧在各个国家上映。他的作品如《罗密欧与茱丽叶》、《威尼斯商人》、《皆大欢喜》等都是脍炙人口的名篇。

【二】内容概要 ☆

In this essay, the author gives advice on how to use the right word at the right time of those students for whom English is not the mother tongue. The introduction is an analogy between the hammering of nails and the use of language to express oneself. Then the author discusses how to choose the exact words and the semantic difference between the words sharing the same root, stylistic differences between synonyms. In the end the author concludes thought abundance of specific words in English, but the most important thing for the students is to have a good control and command over the words you do know.

这篇文章作者阐述了英语为非母语的学生,如何在日常的遣词造句中恰如其分地表达自己的观点。文章以木匠敲钉子的简单类比开始,阐明准确表达的重要性。接着作者分别就如何选择恰当的词语、词语风格的改变对句子意思的影响等进行论述。文章最后指出尽管英语词汇丰富,但关键是要扎实掌握好自己所知道的词语。

【三】文章评述 ☆

这是一篇生动而又富有说服力的文章。作者一开始使用木匠捶钉子的类比将读者引入下文。 文章第一段就点明了作者要论述的中心——选择合适的词语恰如其分地表达自己的 观点。

Para. 1: 作者以木匠捶钉子是否捶中钉子头来比喻人们日常生活中用词造句是否精确 关系到表达的准确性。

Paras. 2~3: 作者以法国著名作家福楼拜为例子,说明找到并使用准确词语的重要意义。

Paras. 4~7: 作者以日常表达、邀请信及乌干达新闻界信件中的用词实例告诉我们,即使词根相同的单词,在不同场合使用也会导致句子意义的不同。

Para. 8: 作者列举一组句子,证明错误的用词会导致人们误解表达的内涵。

Para. 9: 作者进一步指出同义词的运用也会呈现不同的语言风格

Paras. 10~11: 作者指出英语词汇的丰富多彩,鼓励学生不要泄气,关键是要掌握好自己已经懂得的单词,才能做到准确运用。

本文虽然是一篇与语言运用有关的学术文章,但读起来浅显清晰、富有说服力,丝毫 不觉得枯燥难懂。这得益于作者在文中采用多样的表达方式:

- (1) 使用类比手法(analogy),引起读者的兴趣。例如文章开头的第1段就是典型的 类比,由木匠捶钉子用力准确与否过渡到遣词造句的精确。
- (2) 大量的实际例子与辨析,而不是停留于空洞的理论说教。例如文章第4段,作者 举了human和 humane的例子;还有第8段一组句子的对比分析。
- (3) 文章在提出论点后多辅以例子举证,令人信服。例如第3段作者先提出"It is hard work choosing the right words, but we shall be rewarded by the satisfaction that finding them brings.",接下来作者就开始举例子,"Perhaps you have been asked 'What sort of a man is so-and-so?'"。
- (4)长短句交替使用使文章富有节奏感,丝毫不觉得冗长拖沓,最后一段即是最好的 例证。

)二、重点词汇和词组详解

clumsy ['klnmzi] adj. lacking physical coordination, skill, or grace; awkward 行动笨拙的; 手脚不灵活的

例句 You are clumsy! You've knocked over my cup of coffee! 你真笨手笨脚! 把我的咖啡撞翻了。

deft [deft] *adj.* effortless; skillful 灵巧的, 熟练的, 机敏的

搭配 a deft performance 熟练的表演; a deft catch 娴熟的接球动作

ambiguous [ˌæmˈbigjuəs] adj. o[
to more than one interpretation, doubtful or
uncertain 歧义的; 暧昧的; 不明确的

例句 This is an ambiguous sentence. 这是一个模棱两可的句子。

vague [veig] adj. not clear in shape or form; indistinct 模糊的, 含混的, 不明确的 例句 Through the fog we saw the vague outline of a ship. 透过雾, 我们看到船的模糊轮廓。

搭配 a vague answer 含糊其辞的回答; a vague stare 呆视

apt [æpt] *adj.* exactly suitable; appropriate; having a natural tendency; inclined 贴切的, 适当的; 易于……的, 有……倾向的; 灵敏的



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例句 He gave an apt reply. 他给了一个适宜的回答。

scrupulous ['skru:pjuləs] adj.
①carefully doing only what is right; exactly honest 是非分明的; 正直的 ②correct even in the smallest detail; exact; painstaking 很细心的,用心的

例句 He is not scrupulous in his business. 他做生意不太谨慎。

subtle ['sʌtl] *adj*. fine, delicate, not easy to detect or describe 细微的,精细的;难以描述或觉察的

例句 There is subtle distinction between the meanings of these two words. 这两个词语在含义上有一种细微的差别。

delicate ['delikit] adj. very subtle in difference or distinction 微妙的,精致的

例句 The international situation is very delicate at present. 当前的国际形势十分微妙。

shade [ʃeid] n. slight difference in sth. 细微的差别

例句 a word with many shades of meaning 有很多相近意思的一个词

mastery ['mɑ:stəri] n. ①knowledge; great skill 熟练,精通 ②control 控制,控 制权

例句 Her mastery of economic theory impressed the professors. 她对经济理论的精通给教授们留下了深刻印象。

It takes years to gain a mastery of Japanese. 掌握日语要花几年时间。

chap [t]æp] n. a man or boy; a fellow 家伙; 小伙子

limitation [.limi'tei[ən] n. the act of limiting or the state of being limited 限制; 局限性

conception [kən'sepʃən] n. ①the ability to form or understand mental concepts and abstractions 构思力 (形成或理解理性

或抽象概念的能力)②sth. conceived in the mind 概念; 计划

例句 Strange enough, the conception of the book took five minutes, but writing it took a whole year. 说来也怪,构思这本书只用了五分钟,但写这本书却花去了整整一年。

humane [hju:'mein] adj. characterized by kindness, mercy, or compassion 仁慈的; 人道的; 慈爱的

例句 He is a humane judge. 他是位仁慈的法官。

declaration [,deklə'reiʃən] n. an explicit, formal announcement, either oral or written 宣布, 宣言, 声明

例句 He was in favour of the declaration of a truce. 他赞成宣布停战。

短语 Declaration of Independence (美国) 《独立宣言》

afield [ə'fi:ld] adv. far away, esp. from home; to or at a great distance 离开(家乡); 在战场上; 在田野上

kinship ['kin∫ip] n. ①blood relationship 亲属关系 ②close sympathy or similarity of character 深切的同情或相似的个性

cowardice ['kauadis] n. feeling of a coward, faint-heartedness 胆小,怯懦

巧记 相关词有coward n. 怯懦,胆怯者;cowardly adj. 怯懦的,胆小的

rife [raif] adj. in widespread existence, practice, or use; increasingly prevalent 普遍的,大量存在的

搭配 be/grow/wax rife with 充斥着;富于,充满; used to be rife 过去很盛行

manliness ['mænlinis] n. 勇敢, 刚毅 雄伟; 男子气

singularity [.singju'læriti] n. the quality or condition of being singular 单一;异常,奇异;稀有

holding ['həuldin] n. ①land held by tenant 佃户租种的地 ②(pl.) thing owned,

such as land, stocks, shares, etc. 所有物, 私 有财产

steadfastly ['stedfəstli] adv. firmly and constantly, not often changing or yielding 坚定的,不变地,踏实地

例句 He holds steadfastly to get the proof of crime. 他坚定不移地要得到犯罪的证据。

crime. 他坚定不移地要得到犯罪的证据。
oddity ['oditi] n. the state or quality of
being odd; strangeness 奇异, 古怪; 怪癖
peculiarity [pi,kju:li'æriti] n. the quality
or state of being peculiar 特性, 怪癖
quotation [kwəu'tei] ən] n. the act of
quoting; the quoting of current prices and bids
for securities and goods 引用语; 价格; 报

价单,行情表 例句 What was today's market quotation on wheat? 今天小麦的市场价格是多少?

Can you give me a quotation for mending the proof? 你能不能给我一份修葺屋顶的估价单?

imprisonment [im'prizənmənt] n. 下狱, 坐牢; 束缚

coercion [kəu'ə:∫ən] n. coercing or being coerced 强迫,胁迫,被迫

例句 No coercion! 反对强制(高压统治)!

He paid the money under coercion. 他被迫付 转。

epitomize [i'pitəmaiz] v. to be an epitome of; to be very typical of 作为……的 典型(缩影)

例句 She epitomizes the loving mother. 她 是慈母的缩影。

clumsy-sounding: adj. not easy to call, speak or express fluently 听起来拗口的,难以流畅表达的

例句 His father gave him a clumsy-sounding name. 他父亲给他起了一个很拗口的名字。

distillation [disti'leifən] n. extraction,

the evaporation and subsequent collection of a liquid by condensation as a means of purification, a distillate 提炼, 蒸馏; 蒸馏 物; 精华

essence ['esns] n. the most important ingredient; the crucial element 基本; [哲]本质; 香精

flexible ['fleksəbl] adj. capable of being bent or flexed; susceptible to influence or persuasion; adaptable 柔韧的,易曲的; 灵活的; 可通融的

disprove [dis'pru:v] v. to prove (sth.) to be false 证明……不能成立,反证

例句 The allegations have been completely disproved. 这些指控证明完全是无中生有。

alteration [.ɔ:ltəˈrei∫ən] n. the condition resulting from altering; modification 变更, 改造

例句 The alterations to your coat will take a week. 你的外衣改一改要花一个星期。

wording [ˈwəːdiŋ] n. the words chose to express sth. and the phrases they form 措词, 用语

例句 Careful wording aids clearness. 谨慎的措辞可使意思清楚。

indigent ['indidʒənt] *adj.* experiencing want or need; impoverished 贫乏的,穷困的

stalk [stɔ:k] v. ①to hunt (an animal) by following quietly and staying hidden 暗中追踪, 寻找猎物 ②to walk stiffly, proudly, or with long steps 昂首阔步, 迈大步

例句 When his request was refused, he stalked out. 他的要求被拒绝之后,他大步地走了出去。

短语 stalked off in a huff 怒气冲冲地走开 strut [strʌt] v. to walk in a proud strong way, esp. with the chest out and trying to look important 趾高气扬地走 例句 He strutted into the room. 他昂首阔步地走进屋去。

shuffle['ʃʌfl] v. ①to walk without lifting the feet completely clear of the ground 拖 着脚走 ②to slide (playing-cards) over one another to change their order 洗牌

例句 It is your turn to shuffle 轮到你洗牌了。

辦析 shuffle与shamble指行走时没有把脚完全抬离地面,shuffle指缓慢、疲惫地步行,而shamble可能走得快些且更漫不经心;stagger和stumble都指不稳或控制不住地行进,stagger指一个人因携带重物或喝醉酒而摇摇晃晃地走,而stumble指双脚撞到未看到的物体时,人就会被绊倒;waddle形容人因肥胖或因携带沉重的袋子而像鸭子一样摇摇摆摆地走路;hobble和limp形容人因腿受伤而跛行;其中指一条腿受伤或僵直时用limp。

搭配 lose in the shuffle 在混乱中把…… 遗漏掉; shuffle off 摆脱,把……推开; shuffle up 匆忙地堆在一起

sidle ['saidl] v. to walk as if ready to turn and go the other way, esp. seaside or edge first 横着走,侧身而行

例句 He sidled through the narrow doorway. 他侧身穿过狭窄的门道。

trudge [trʌdʒ] v. to walk slowly and heavily because you are tired or working very hard 缓慢或吃力地走、跋涉

例句 He trudged the deserted road for hours. 他沿着荒芜的小路走了数小时。

ramble ['ræmbl] v. to go on a walk for pleasure, esp. in the countryside (尤指在乡间)漫步,散步

例句 They spent the morning rambling woodland paths. 他们整个上午都在林中小径上漫步。

meander [mi'ændə] v. ①(of a river, etc.) to follow a winding course, flowing

slowly (指河流) 缓缓蜿蜒而流 ②(of a person) to wander aimlessly (指人) 散步, 漫步

搭配 meander through the park 漫步 通过公园; meander around/along 在附近 (往前漫步)

例句 A brook meanders through the meadow. 一条小溪从草地中蜿蜒流过。

loiter ['loitə] v. to stand idly about; to linger aimlessly 闲荡,虚度,徘徊

例句 He loitered on his way. 他一路闲逛。 dead [ded] adj. no longer effective, valid, used, etc.; in the text it means (words) not be in currency or prevalence 已无作用的,失 效的,不再使用的(文中指该词语不再通 用、流行)

例句 Many idioms are dead in everyday English. 在日常英语中,很多成语已不再使用了。

● 三、语言点评述

 A skilful carpenter, on the other hand, will drive home the nail with a few firm, deft blows, hitting it each time squarely on the head.

【解析】(1)这个句子首先必须掌握drive home the nail这个短语。这里的home是副词,意思是to the point aimed at; as far as possibly 正中目标,尽可能地。类似的词组还有 drive sth. home (to sb.) 使某人充分认识或理解某事物。例句: I drove home to him that he must be there this afternoon. 我跟他说得一清二楚,他下午必须来这里。(2)这个句子,在主谓中间插入on the other hand这个短语,起到转折并强调下文的作用。(3) "hitting it each time squarely on the head" 这个分词短语作为状语,补充说明前文a skilful carpenter的动作。(4)句子综合运用转折、强调以及分词短语的修辞手法,使作者要表达的内容主次分明,描述形象生动。

Words are many and various; they are subtle and delicate in their different shades of meaning, and it is not easy to find the ones that express precisely what we want to say.

[Paraphrase] There are so many different forms of words, and different forms of words have different meaning that makes it hard for us to chose the most suitable.

【解析】(1)这是一个并列句子。请注意it is not easy to find the ones that express precisely what we want to say中的it is not easy to do sth. +that从句的结构。这里it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的不定式to find the ones that express precisely what we want to say,在这个不定式中又含有一个从句what we want to say作express的宾语从句。(2)当it用作形式主语时,经常与形容词(如easy, difficult, important, vital等)、名词(如fun, a pity, a pleasure, a shame等)和动词(如appear, happen, look, seem等)连用。例句:

It is difficult for him to make mistakes. 对他来说,犯错误并不容易。

It appears that he forget to sign the name. 他似乎忘记签名了。

使用这种句式结构通常可以起到强调的作用,并避免了主语过于冗长而带来结构上的不平衡。本文中类似的句子还有"It is hard work choosing the right words, ..."。

3. It is not only a matter of having a good command of language and a fairly wide vocabulary; ...

[Paraphrase] To find the right words that express precisely what we want to say involves not only one's good knowledge of the language and a comparatively large vocabulary; ...

【解析】此句中需掌握搭配have command of sth.表示"使用或控制某事物的能力; 掌握",如: ①He has (a) good command of French language. 他精通法语。②He has no command of himself. 他不能克制自己。

