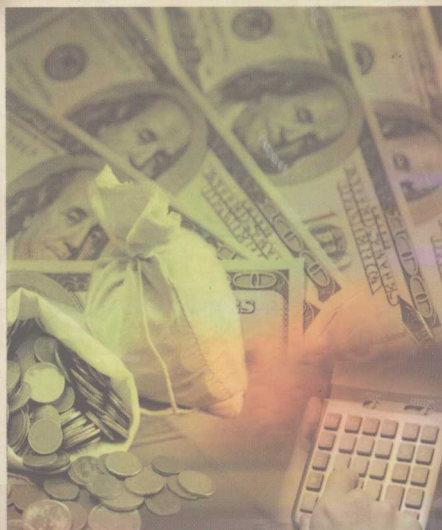


浙 江 大 学

# 《新编大学英语》

## 学习指导

### 第四册



主编 王兴国 黄旭光



北京航空航天大学出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

本书共包括 12 个单元,每个单元由课堂讨论导入、词语巧记活用、课文难点详释、练习疑难点拨及参考译文 5 个部分组成。它针对性强,对语言点和知识点的讲解细致深入,有利于增加词汇量及提高英语综合能力,是学习《新编大学英语》的得力助手。

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## 编者的话

《新编大学英语》的一个重要特点是课堂上以学生为活动中心来组织教学。学生在课堂讨论中身临其境地进行学习,这无疑对教师和学生都是一个新的挑战。综观全教材,词汇量大、词语含义广、阅读材料丰富、涉及面广,因而有一定的难度。为了帮助学生学好这套教材,我们组织几位讲授过本教材的有经验的教师把自己教授本教材的心得、体会、做法归纳总结出来,汇集成这套《新编大学英语学习指导》。

**课堂讨论导入** 我们深知学生们课堂用英语讨论开口难,能热烈讨论就更难了。为此,我们在本项中不但引出讨论的提纲,给出相应的表达模式,还提供了丰富的相关词汇和表达方法。

**词语巧记活用** 本项包括单词、词组。重点在“一要记住、二会应用”。要记住词语就要想一些办法,比如利用构词知识、相关的词义联想或词形比较等行之有效的方法加深记忆。要学会掌握词语的用法,就要多实践、多比较。本项给出了同义词辨析、英语固定搭配及习惯用法。只要掌握好这些应用要点,使用起来就会游刃有余。

**课文难点详释** 对主课文中的难点、要点加以详细解析、诠释。所谓难点无非有两类:一是语法难点:对于这一点我们主要从语法规则、习惯用法或特殊用法上来讲述。二是理解有难点:要么句子过长、要么层次太多、要么背景太生疏。我们力求针对不同的难点进行讲解;讲到要点、讲到实处、讲则讲透。使学习者对问题能做到“迎刃而解”。

**练习疑难点拨** 对于书中练习都给出答案,对于练习中的重点、难点加以点拨、解析。附有听力的原朗读材料或对话材料,便于学生在复习时深化理解和练习。只要学生通过练习去反复训练,应用时就会瓜熟蒂落、水到渠成。

**参考译文** 主课文参考译文有助于学生课前预习和课后复习时更好地理解课文内容。课外阅读的参考译文则能帮助学生加深对材料的理解。参考译文经任课教师认真推敲,力求做到表达准确、达意、用词用语符合汉语习惯。以便给学生提供上乘的翻译范文。

由于参编教师都是本教材的使用者,因此本书的指导思想、体例、内容更具针对性和实用性。只是浏览一遍就匆匆编写指导书与讲授过几遍再编写指导书,其质量是大不一样的。

编者虽已尽力,本书不当之处在所难免,敬请各位读者指正。

王兴国、丛波

2002年3月

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# Unit One Happiness

## 一、课堂讨论导入

### 1. Some Useful Words and Phrases

—exciting, positive/negative attitude (积极/消极态度), wealth, lucky, facial expressing (面部表情), yell, optimistic, self-confidence, sense of accomplishment (成就感), marvelous (成就), lucky dog (幸运儿), sit pretty (生活幸福), strike it rich (发财), filled with joy/happiness, good fortune (有幸), strong ambition (远大理想), enter into one's feeling (善解人意), open-minded (心胸开阔)

### 2. Suggested Questions

1. What's your attitude to happiness?
2. Do you think you have found happiness when you found a beloved boyfriend or girlfriend?
3. Do you think studying knowledge in universities is happiness?
4. Are people in rich countries happier than those in not-so-rich countries?
5. Are rich people happier than poor people?
6. Are the young people happier than the old people?
7. When you win the first prize, how can you describe your feelings?
8. Drinking, eating and entertaining every day can bring you happiness?
9. Do you think serving for the others is a kind of happiness?
10. Can you illustrate the relationship between optimism and happiness?

### 3. Related Expressions

1. Happiness comes with satisfactory interpersonal relations.  
幸福来自和谐的人际关系。
2. Happiness is freedom and satisfaction.  
幸福就是自由和满足。
3. Happiness comes from success.  
幸福来自成功。
4. Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort.  
幸福不仅是拥有金钱,而且是成功的欢乐、创造力的欣喜。



5. Being yourself is a kind of happiness.

你自己就是一种幸福。

6. Happiness is a blend of excitement, affection and surprise.

幸福是兴奋、爱情和惊奇的交融。

## 二、词语巧记活用

### 1. changeable [ˈtʃeɪndʒəbl]

**adj.** likely to change or changing often 易变的, 不定的

e. g. April weather is changeable.

四月的天气是多变的。

[巧记] change + able(形容词后缀) → changeable

### 2. committed [kə'mɪtɪd]

**adj.** feeling great dedication and loyalty to sth. 坚定的, 献身的, 忠诚的

e. g. He is committed to socialistic work.

他献身于社会主义的事业。

[巧记] commit (v. 使承担义务, 使做出保证) + ted → committed

### 3. competing [kəm'pi:tɪŋ]

**adj.** that cannot all be right or satisfied at the same time 抵触的, 相互矛盾的

e. g. They are talking about the competing theories of the origin of life.

他们正在谈论相互矛盾的关于生命起源的理论。

[巧记] compet(e) + ing → competing

### 4. contemplative [kən'templətɪv; ˈkɒntempleɪtɪv]

**adj.** deeply thoughtful in a serious and quiet way (好)沉思的, (爱)思考的

e. g. She sat there in a contemplative mood.

她坐在那儿沉思着。

e. g. He is a contemplative scholar.

他是一位好沉思的学者。

[巧记] contemplat(e) (v. 沉思, 默想) + ive (形容词后缀) → contemplative

[活用]

<同根词> contemplate v. 思忖, 思量

contemplation n. 沉思

contemplator n. 沉思者, 好沉思的人

### 5. engender [ɪn'dʒendə]

*v.* (*formal*) cause to happen 造成, 引起的

e. g. Angry words engender strife.

恶语怒言引起争论。

e. g. Dirty engenders disease.

脏东西引起疾病

[活用]

<派生词> engenderer *n.* 造成者, 引起者

engenderment *n.* 造成, 引起

## 6. ethical [ˈeθɪkəl]

*adj.* morally good or correct 道德的, 合乎道德标准的

e. g. This is an ethical problem.

这是道德问题。

e. g. These are ethical canons.

这些是道德准则。

[活用]

<派生词> ethicality *n.* 道德

ethically *adv.* 道德地

ethicalness *n.* 道德

## 7. exterior [ɪkˈstɪəriə]

*adj.* on or coming from the outside, outer 外部的, 外界的, 外面的

e. g. They painted the exterior wall of their house white.

他们把房子的外墙刷成白色。

*n.* ① the outside, the outer appearance or surface 外部, 外表, 外貌

e. g. You mustn't judge people by their exteriors.

人不可貌相。

② scene set outside in a painting or play 外景

[活用]

<派生词> exteriorly *adv.* 外部地, 外面地, 外界地

## 8. extrovert [ˈekstrəvɜ:t]

*n.* a person who is active and confident, and enjoys spending time with others 性格外向的人

e. g. He is such an extrovert that he is always invited to a party.

他非常好交际, 所以他总是被邀请去参加聚会。

[巧记] extro(前缀: =extra 表示“在……之外”, “超出”, “越出”)

+ vert → extrovert

[活用]

<派生词> extroverted *adj.* 性格外向的  
extroversion *n.* 外向性, 外倾

9. fraternal [frə'tɜ:nəl]

*adj.* ① (of twins) born from two eggs, not identical 异卵双生的

e. g. They are fraternal.

他们是异卵双生姐妹。

② relating to brothers or like brothers, friendly 兄弟(般)的, 友爱的

e. g. He gave her a fraternal greeting.

他给了她兄弟般的问候。

[活用]

<派生词> fraternalism *n.* 异卵双生  
fraternally *adv.* 兄弟般地  
fraternity *n.* 兄弟般的感情, 手兄之情

<构成词组> fraternal love 兄弟之爱  
a fraternal greeting 兄弟般的问候

10. hunch [hʌntʃ]

*n.* a feeling or guess about the future, a suspicion 预感, 直觉

e. g. I have a hunch he won't arrive on time.

我预感他不会准时来。

e. g. I have a hunch that nobody is there.

我预感到没有人会在那儿。

[活用]

<派生词> hunchback *n.* 驼背的人, 驼子; 驼背  
hunchbacked *adj.* 驼背的

11. individualistic [ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒʊəlɪstɪk]

*adj.* ① showing independence or individuality in thought or action 显示个人独立性和个性的

e. g. The watch would reflect your personality in a beautiful and individualistic way.

这块表会以优美而独特的方式显示出你的个性。

② pursuing individual rather than common or collective interests 利己主义的, 个人主义的

e. g. He did it from the individualistic standpoint.

他做这事是从个人主义的观点出发的。

[巧记] individualist + (t)ic (形容词后缀: 表示有……的性质的, 与……有关的) → individualistic

[活用]

<同根词> individualist *n.* 个人主义者, 利己主义者

individuality *n.* 个性, 个人特征

individual *adj.* 个别的

12. introvert [ˈintrəʊvət]

*n.* a shy, quiet and typically self-centered person 性格内向的人

e. g. He used to be very sociable, but he's been an introvert since his wife's death.

他以前很好交际, 但自从他妻子去世后他就变成了性格内向的人。

[巧记] intro (前缀: 表示“向内, 入内”) + vert → introvert

[活用]

<反义词> extrovert *n.* 性格外向的人

13. lasting [ˈlɑːstɪŋ]

*adj.* existing or continuing for a long time, enduring 持久的, 永久的, 耐久的

e. g. We all want a lasting peace.

我们都想要永久的和平。

[巧记] last + ing → lasting

[活用]

<派生词> lastingly *adv.* 持久的, 耐久地

lastingness *n.* 持久, 耐久

14. mushroom [ˈmʌʃrʊm; ˈmʌfru:m]

*v.* grow and develop very rapidly 迅速生长, 迅速发展

e. g. A small labour dispute mushroomed into a general strike.

劳资小纠纷很快发展成为一场大罢工。

e. g. The fire was mushrooming under the ceiling when fire fighters arrived.

消防队员赶到时火势正在天花板下迅速蔓延。

*n.* a fast-growing fungus with a round top and short stem, of which some kinds can be eaten 蘑菇

Many people like to eat dried mushrooms.

许多人喜欢吃香菇。

15. mythical [ˈmiθɪkəl]

**adj.** imaginary, not real 想象的, 虚构的

e. g. The explanation was entirely mythical.

这种解释纯属虚构。

[巧记] myth + ical → mythical

[活用]

<派生词> mythically *adv.* 虚构地

mythicalness *n.* 虚构

## 16. rebound [ri'baund]

**v.** recover in value, amount, strength, etc. 恢复, 振作, 回升

e. g. His spirits rebounded.

他的精神重新振作了。

e. g. The dollar rebounded strongly against the Swiss-franc.

美元与瑞士法郎的比价猛烈回升。

[巧记] re(前缀:表“再, 重复, 重新”) + bound(*n.* 界限, 范围; 跳跃) → rebound

[活用]

<派生词> rebounder *n.* (篮) 抢篮板球能手

## 17. restraint [ri'streint]

**n.** ① calm, controlled, and unemotional behavior 克制, 抑制, 限制

e. g. His rage was beyond restraint.

他怒不可遏。

② rules or conditions that limit or restrict someone or sth. 约束措施, 约束条件

e. g. These are the restraints of poverty.

这是贫穷带来的困窘

e. g. In fact, the king suffered few restraints on his freedom of action.

国王实际上不受什么约束而可以放手自行其是。

## 18. shackle ['ʃækl]

**v.** prevent someone from doing sth. freely 束缚

e. g. His action was shackled by old customs.

他的行为受旧习惯的束缚。

e. g. The development of the factory is shackled to the problems.

工厂的发展受这些问题的束缚。

**n.** 手铐, 脚镣

e. g. His captors put shackles on him.

逮捕他的人给他戴上了手铐

[活用]

<派生词> shackler *n.* 束缚者

19. **supportive** [sə'pɔ:tɪv]

**adj.** giving help or encouragement, especially to someone who is in trouble 起支持作用的, 支援的

e. g. His family was supportive of his attempts to be a writer.

他的家人支持他为成为作家而努力。

[巧记] support(*v.* 支持)+ive(形容词后缀:表示“有……性质的、属于……的”)→supportive

[活用]

<同根词> support *v.* 支撑, 支承

supporting *adj.* 支撑的, 支持的

supportiveness *n.* 支撑, 支持

20. **virtuous** ['vɜ:tʃuəs]

**adj.** possessing good moral qualities 有道德的, 善良的, 正直的

e. g. He is a virtuous man. 他是君子。

e. g. They described him as a virtuous and hard-working man.

他们把他描述为善良勤劳的人。

[巧记] virtu(e)(美德, 优点)→+ous(形容词后缀)→virtuous

[活用]

<派生词> virtuously *adv.* 有道德地, 善良地, 正直地

virtuousness *n.* 道德, 善良, 正直

**Phrases and Expressions**

1. **be grounded in:** give (sth. abstract) a firm theoretical or practical basis 以……为基础, 以……为依据

e. g. The class is well grounded in arithmetic.

这个班级算术基础很好。

e. g. The assumption is well grounded in the box office receipts.

这个设想以可靠的票房收入为基础。

2. **in short:** in a few words 总之, 简而言之

e. g. In short, society must be organized well.

总之, 协会一定要建好。

e. g. In short, the man is helpless.

总之,这个人帮不上忙。

3. **scores of**: a lot of, a large number of, plenty of 许多,大量

e. g. She received scores of letters about her radio programme.  
她收到大量关于她主持的广播节目的听众来信。

e. g. I have been there scores of times.  
我曾多次去过那里。

### 三、课文难点详释

1. (Para. 2, L. 7~10) In later centuries, some sages have suggested that happiness comes from living a virtuous life, and others, from indulging pleasures; some that it comes from knowing the truth, and others, from preserving illusions; some that it comes from restraint, and others, from getting rid of rage and misery.

[解析] 在这个长句子中,使用分号(;)说明句子之间是并列关系,而每个并列句中又包含有对比关系。整个句子还省略了很多成分,省略的部分可根据第一个对比句的前半个分句补充出来,即,后两对对比句的前半个分句省略了 have suggested。三组对比句的后半个分句均省略了 have suggested that happiness comes,但补充后读起来反而显得啰嗦繁琐,句子也显得臃肿累赘,因而作者删繁就简,避免重复,文字上简洁明了,也不会引起阅读理解上的歧义。

[译文] 在此后的几个世纪里,一些智者认为幸福源于高尚的人生,而另一些人则认为幸福来自尽情享受;一些智者认为幸福源于通情达理,而另一些人认为幸福来自于一直存有的幻想;一些智者认为幸福源于自律,而另一些人则认为幸福在于摆脱愤怒和痛苦。

2. (Para. 7, L. 35) In study after study, four traits are typical of happy people.

[解析] 1) 此句中的介词 after 表示事情发生的连贯性和时间的重复性,意思是“一个接着一个的”。

2) 句中 trait 的意思是“品质,特性,性格”;typical of 的意思是“一贯具有的(特征)”。

[译文] 一次又一次的研究表明,快乐的人有四个典型特征。

3. (Para. 9, L. 48~50) “Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed,” wrote poet Alexander Pope in a 1727 letter.

[解析] 1) 这里 he 属于泛指用法。

- 2) 引语中的 shall 表示愿望和决心,暗示一定会发生的事情或按常理应该出现的结果,用法和 should 差不多。

[译文] “无所期望的人才会感到快乐,因为他永远不会失望。”这是诗人亚历山大·浦伯在 1727 年的一封信中写的话。

4. (Para. 9, L. 50 ~ 52) Nevertheless, positive-thinking optimists—those who agree, for example, that “when I undertake something new, I expect to succeed”—tend to be more successful, healthier, and happier.

[解析] 1) 此句中破折号之间的部分出现从句叠套现象,those 是 optimists 的同位语,who 引导定语从句修饰 those;定语从句中包含 that 引导的宾语从句(作 agree 的宾语);宾语从句中又包含一个由 when 引导的时间状语从句。

- 2) positive-thinking 的意思是“积极的,正面的,实事求是的”。

[译文] 但是,乐观主义者往往会更成功、更健康、更快乐,他们能进行有益的建设性的思考,承认有诸如“当承担一项工作时,我期望成功”这样的想法。

5. (Para. 12, L. 67 ~ 69) Depending on our outlooks and recent experiences, our happiness fluctuates around our happiness set point, which disposes some people to be ever cheerful and others gloomy.

[解析] 1) 此句中 depend on 的意思是“随着……的变化,受到……的影响,视……而定,取决于”。

- 2) set point 的意思是“固定位置,定位点,已知点,给定值,相对的稳定心态”。

- 3) dispose 的意思是“安排,布置,使处于;使倾向于,使乐于”。

- 4) 本句中 which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰整个主句部分,它指代主句的全部意思,而不单单修饰和指代 set point。

[译文] 由于观念与生活经历的不断变化,人们的幸福感也会以一定的快乐基点朝着两个相反的方向发展,这种随之而来的改变让一部分人总是心情愉快,而让另一部分人整天郁郁寡欢。

6. (Para. 14, L. 79 ~ 80) To quote Henry Ward Beecher, “Well-married a person is winged; ill-matched, shackled.”



[解析] 这句话中的引语部分是并列省略句,完整的句子是:If he is well-married, a person is winged; if he is ill matched, he is shackled. 这样的省略现象常出现于格言、警句或谚语当中,代词 he 属于泛指用法。

[译文] 引用亨利·沃德·比彻的话来说就是:“婚姻美满如添翼,勉强结合似牢笼”。

## 四、练习疑难点拨

### Part Two Listening-Centered Activities

#### Listening I

##### *Tapescript*

#### Happiness and Smiling

Happiness is associated with smiling. But do we always smile when we are happy?

During the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992, Spanish researchers analyzed the facial expressions of 22 gold medal winners at the medal ceremonies. The researchers were surprised to see that these medal winners didn't smile very much. In fact, throughout the different medal ceremonies, they only smiled about 10% of the time. But during the brief moment when the gold medal was actually put around their neck, the medal winners grinned about 70% of the time.

The researchers interviewed the athletes they had watched to find out how they felt. All the winners interviewed said that they felt intensely happy throughout the ceremony.

Despite the fact that they were profoundly happy, they didn't smile a great deal. The researchers concluded that smiling is not the automatic expression of happiness. The fact that the gold medal winners smiled much more when they were actually being given their medals can be explained because, according to the Spanish researchers, smiling is a form of communication between individuals. The happy athletes were smiling at the people who were giving them their gold medals.

Perhaps we can support the findings of the Spanish researchers by making some observations of our own behavior. When we are all alone, for example, do we smile to ourselves when we are happy? Probably not very often. If someone greets us with a friendly smile, do we respond with a smile? Yes, we probably do.