

用最短的时间 熟练掌握新编大学英语

新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

高效同步学习手册

杨建荣 主编



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新编大学英语

高效同步学习手册

(一)

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前 言

《新编大学英语》是浙江大学外语系的老师们在理论研究的基础上,根据目前大学英语教学的实际情况,按“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材。该教材打破了传统教材的编写模式,融听、说、读、写、译为一体,突出以学生为中心。它不仅适应当前形势的需要,而且对深化教学改革,使外语教学上新台阶起着推动作用,确是一套难得的好教材。为了帮助学生更好地理解 and 掌握教材内容,同时也出于对该教材的兴趣,我们特编写了此辅导书,但愿能对使用者有些帮助。

本书每单元分四大部分: **In-Class Reading**, **After-Class Reading**, **Further Development** 的参考答案及 **Quiz** 的参考答案与简短讲解。由此可见,我们编写的重点是教材的 **Part Three** 部分(略去了 **Part One** 和 **Part Two**), 其中 **In-Class Reading** 是重中之重。在 **In-Class Reading** 部分,又分四项:难点注释、词语的用法、练习参考答案及简短讲解和参考译文。在 **After-Class Reading** 部分,每个 **passage** 分两项,即难点注释和词语的用法。在“难点注释”一项,我们对长难句有 **paraphrase** 及其注解,并对句子出现的语法现象,某些课文单词表上未涉及到的词语进行了讲解,还给了例句。在“词语的用法”一项,我们对单词表上出现的四级词汇,主要是大纲上一词多义的

词进行了讲解举例，个别词语作了适当的扩充。在 **Further Development** 部分，我们略去了口语练习部分，该部分的作文都给了参考范文。

本书的总体设计与统稿由杨建荣、郭赛君负责。具体分工如下：第一、二单元由周虹编写；第三、四单元及第五、六单元的参考译文由何博编写；第五、六单元(除参考译文外)由张姮编写；第八单元由杨建荣编写；第七、九、十单元及 **Test Yourself** 的简短讲解由郭赛君编写；第十一、十二单元由叶琳编写。

由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，书中错误在所难免，敬请专家、同行及读者指正。

编者

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Unit 1 Love

I. In-Class Reading A Good Heart to Lean On

一、难点注释

1. (L. 1) **When I was growing up, I was embarrassed to be seen with my father.** When I was growing up, I was embarrassed when the others saw me together with my father. 随着年龄的增长,每当被别人看见我和爸爸在一起,我就觉得很尴尬。

1) embarrassed 此处充当形容词,意为“尴尬的”。
例: Mary felt pleased and embarrassed at the same time. 玛丽感到既高兴又尴尬。

2) I was embarrassed to be seen ... 此处不定式短语 to be seen ... 充当原因状语,指我感到尴尬的原因。不定式作状语的情况很多,不仅可以充当原因状语,也可以充当目的状语和结果状语。

例: They ran over to welcome their teacher. 他们跑过去欢迎他们的老师。(目的状语)

He made a long speech only to show his ignorance of mathematics. 他讲了一大段话,只暴露出他对数学的一无所知。(结果状语)

2. (L. 6) **You set the pace. I will try to adjust to you.** You decide on the speed and I will try to walk at the same speed. 你定步速,我会尽量调整我的步速跟上你。

set the pace 此处意为“定步速”。
例: If we let Tom set the pace, the other runners will be left behind. 如果我们让汤姆来定步速,那么其他的赛跑者就会被拉在后面。

3. (L. 8) **Our usual walk was to or from the subway, which was how he got to work.** We often walked between our home and the subway, which was his way to work. 我们经常来往于家和地铁之间,那是他上班的必经之路。

1) subway 此处意为“地铁”,多见于美国英语,而在英国英语中“地铁”称



2

为 underground。The subway station uses tokens(专用辅币) and they cost about 50 cents each。(地铁用的是专用辅币,每张 50 分。)

2) which was how he got to work 是定语从句,修饰其先行词 subway,其中从句 how he got to work 充当表语从句。用作表语的从句除了可以由 where, how, when, why, as 等连接代词或副词引导以外,还可以由 that 或关系代词型的 what 引起。

例: Mr. Smith's suggestion is that we should turn the land into rice fields. 史密斯先生的建议是我们把这一片地开成稻田。(that we should turn the land into rice fields 充当该句的表语。)

That's what they should do. 这是他们该做的。(what they should do 充当该句的表语。)

4. (L.8) **He went to work sick, and despite nasty weather.** Even if he was ill or the weather was very bad he still went to work. 即使是生病了,或是碰上坏天气,他仍然坚持上班。

despite: 尽管

例: Mary went to the US despite the fact that her doctor had told her to rest. 尽管她的医生让她休息,玛丽仍然去了美国。

同义词组: in spite of, 上句可改写为:

Mary went to the US in spite of the fact that her doctor had told her to rest.

5. (L.13) **Once there, he would cling to the handrail until he reached the lower steps that the warmer tunnel air kept ice-free.** Once he arrived there, he could hold the handrail and go down, because it was warmer in the subway station, the stairs there were not frozen. 一到那儿,他就能紧抓住扶手走下去,地铁站里比较暖和,所以那里不结冰。

1) cling (clung, clung): 紧紧抓住

例: The two little girls cling to each other. 这两个小女孩紧紧拉在一起。

2) ice-free 此处意为“不结冰”。类似的词组还有: a salt-free diet (无盐饮食), a trouble-free journey (省心的旅行)

3) that the warmer tunnel air kept ice-free 中的 that 用作关系副词,引导定语从句,相当于 where。另外,当 that 用作关系副词,引导定语从句时,也可相当于 when, why 或 in which。

例: I left the day that he arrived. 他到的那一天我正好动身离开。(句中

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that 相当于 when)

6. (L. 14) In Manhattan the subway station was the basement of his office building, and he would not have to go outside again until we met him in Brooklyn on his way home.

The subway station in Manhattan was just the basement of his own office building, so he needn't go outside again before we went to meet him for home. 曼哈顿的地铁站正好是他办公楼的地下室,所以,直到我们去接他回家时,他才需要再次来到室外。

1) not until 意为“直到……才”,如文中所用; he would not have to go outside again until we met him in Brooklyn on his way home. Not until 还可用于以下的两种结构: a. 用在 Not until 的倒装结构中。 b. 用在 It is/was not until that 的结构中。

文中原句可改写成以下两句:

Not until we met him in Brooklyn on his way home, would he have to go outside again.

It was not until we met him in Brooklyn on his way home that he would have to go outside again.

(西2) There are five districts in New York. They are also called five boroughs.

They are Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens, and Staten Island.

Central Park and Harlem are both located in Manhattan. Brooklyn is located just across the river from Manhattan.

7. (L. 17) When I think of it now, I marvel at how much courage it must have taken for a grown man to subject himself to such indignity and stress. A

grown man needed how much courage to endure such indignity and stress, when I think about it now, I feel very surprised. 一个成年男子需要多少勇气来承受这种屈辱和压力,当我现在想起这些的时候,我感到惊讶不已。

1) marvel 此处意为“惊叹”,充当不及物动词,通常与 at 连用。Marvel 还有其它意义和用法。

例: Einstein's Theory of Relativity is the marvels of science. (此处 marvel 充当名词,意为“奇迹”,通常以复数形式出现。)爱因斯坦的相对论是科学的奇迹。

Tom marvelled that they had escaped unhurt. (此处 marvel 充当及物动词,意为“对某事感到惊讶”。)汤姆感到惊异的是他们竟安然无恙地逃了出

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来。

2) subject to 此处意为“使承受,使遭受”。
例: I didn't want to subject him to the long journey. 我不想让他忍受长途旅行。

8. (L. 20) He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able. He never regarded himself as an object of pity, nor was he envious of more fortunate or able people. 他从未把自己看作同情的对象谈论,也从不嫉妒比他幸运或能干的人。

1) envy 此处意为“嫉妒”,充当名词,其形容词形式是 envious,意为“嫉妒的”。

例: She is very envious of your new dress. It's lovely. 她很嫉妒你的新裙子,那裙子真漂亮。

2) Nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or able. 这是一句由“nor”引导的倒装句。

例: Tom didn't like the film. Nor did we. 汤姆不喜欢那部电影,我们也不喜欢。

注: a. 由 neither, nor 引导的表示前面所说情况也适用于另一人(或东西)的否定句用倒装。

例: The first one wasn't good and neither was the second. 第一个不好,第二个也不好。

b. 由 so 引导的表示前面所说的情况也适用于另一人(或东西)的肯定句用倒装。

例: I am quite willing to help and so are the others. 我很愿意帮忙,其他人也都很愿意。

c. 由 there 引导的陈述句用倒装。

例: There have been many such uprisings in our history. 我国历史上发生过好些这样的起义。

9. (L. 24) But I know the times I don't have one myself. But when I don't have such a good heart, I know. 但是,当我自己不拥有这颗善心时,我是知道的。

1) time 此处意为“从事……的时候”,为可数名词。

2) 代词 one 在此处指代上文中的 a good heart.

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10. (L.27) When a local baseball team found itself without a manager, he kept it going. When a local baseball team was short of a manager, he helped to manage it. 当地的棒球队缺少一个经理时,爸爸出马充当经理。

1) Baseball is an outdoor game between two teams of nine players, in which players try to get points by hitting a ball and running around four bases. It is one of the most popular games in the United States.

2) 代词 it 指代上文中的 a local baseball team.

11. (L.33) In frustration he began to shout, ... He felt so discouraged that he began to shout. 受挫之际,他大声喊叫起来。

in frustration 此处意为“感到沮丧,有挫折感”。类似的词组有: in relief (感到轻松), in surprise (感到惊讶), in astonishment (感到吃惊), in horror (感到恐惧), in fun (感到可笑)。

12. (L.35) But the next day people kidded him by saying it was the first time any fighter was urged to take a dive even before the bout began. But the next day, people played jokes on him by saying it was the first time a boxer was urged to pretend to be beaten just before the boxing match began. 但是第二天,人们就取笑他说,拳击赛开始之前,拳手就被迫假装被击倒,这还是头一次。

1) kid 此处意为“取笑”,充当动词。

例: Don't kid me. I know you're not telling the truth. 别开玩笑,我知道你说的不是真的。

2) take a dive (美俚)(拳击中)假装被击倒。

13. (L.39) And when I came home on leave, he saw to it that I visited his office. My father would like me to visit his office every time I came home. 每次我回家休假时,他一定要让我去他的办公室。

see to it that 此处意为“确保”,此词组后的谓语动词一般不用进行时态和将来时态,“to it”可省略。

例: Papa saw to it that much of my spare time was profitably occupied. 爸爸确保我能有利地使用我的业余时间。

14. (L.42) He has been gone many years now, ... He has been dead many years now. 父亲已经去世多年了。

be gone 此处意为“去世”,充当“be dead”的委婉语。



例: Now that his mother is gone, he's all on his own. 既然他的母亲已去世,他只好一个人过。

15. (L. 46) At such times I put my hand on his arm to regain my balance, ...

On such occasions, I put my hand on his arm to obtain my balance again, ...
在这种时候,我就把手放在他的手臂上,以重新获得平衡。

注:该句中的情形出自作者的想象。当时,他的父亲已经去世多年。只是在作者的心目中,父亲的形象与精神永存。因此,当他的心灵不平衡时,就会忆起父亲,并假想自己以父亲的精神为支撑,重新获得心灵的平衡。

二、词语的用法

activity	bother	complaint	content
coordinate	halt	participate	reluctance
unworthy	now that		

1. activity

n. 1) 活动,活跃

例: There are a lot of political activities in the city. 这个城市有许多的政治活动。

2) 行动

例: Activity is the test of one's faith. 行动是检验信仰的标准。

2. bother

vt. 1) 麻烦,打扰

例: I am sorry to bother you, but could you direct me to the station? 对不起,打扰你了,但是你能告诉我车站往哪儿走吗?

2) 迷惑

例: The complexities of life bothered her. 人生的复杂情况使她迷惑不已。

vi. 担心,烦恼

例: Your parents can't see any reason for bothering about you. 你的父母认为没有理由为你担心。

n. 烦恼,焦急

例: What a lot of bother about nothing! 真是无事烦恼。

3. complaint

高中英语词汇表

