

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书



# 新视野

NEW HORIZON  
COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 大学英语

读写·听说

教程辅导

4

赠

随堂笔记本

双博士精品系列

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本书是高等学校教材《新视野大学英语读写教程(第四分册)》(外研社)配套的辅导用书;是根据《最新大学英语教学大纲》、《最新大学英语四、六级考试大纲》编写而成的。

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本分册共有十个单元,每个单元包括十二个部分:

- 一、课前水平预测(与本课相关的历年真题)
- 二、课文背景
- 三、准备活动
- 四、课文 A 精讲
- 五、课文 B 精讲
- 六、课文 C 精讲
- 七、部分综合训练答案及译文
- 八、听说教程答案
- 九、与本课相关的近年四、六级真题精选及详解
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# 前言

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据网友网上留言反映,单词注有音标,对学习英语很有帮助,因此,此书所有核心词,我们都标注了音标,以方便学习。

为照顾学生的实际购买能力,本丛书在内容和风格上稍有不同,共有两种不同定价的版本。学生可根据实际情况购买。

本品牌丛书分别在科技文献出版社和机械工业出版社出版,学生可自行选择。

编者

2005年于北京大学

## 附:

来自北京大学研究生会的感谢信

双博士:

您好!

首先感谢您对北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动的热情支持和无私帮助!师恩难忘,北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动是北京大学研究生会的品牌活动之一,是北京大学所有在校研究生和本科生对恩师情谊的最朴素表达。双博士作为大学教学辅导及考研领域全国最大的图书品牌之一,不忘北大莘莘学子和传道授业的老师,其行为将永久的被北大师生感怀和铭记。

作为考研漫漫征途上的过来人,双博士曾陪伴我们度过无数个考研岁月的日日夜夜,曾带给我们无数个明示和启发,当然也带给我们今天的成功。

特致此信,向双博士表达我们内心长久以来的感激之情,并祝愿双博士事业蒸蒸日上。

北京大学研究生会

二零零二年十二月

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# Unit One

**The course of true love never did run smooth.**

☆ *William Shakespeare*

真爱无坦途

☆ 莎士比亚

## — 课前水平预测

(与本课相关的历年真题)

1. A lot of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) nuisance      B) trouble      C) worry      D) anxiety  
[ CET - 4, 2000. 1 ]
2. One of the requirements for a fire is that the material \_\_\_\_\_ to its burning temperature.  
A) is heated      B) will be heated      C) be heated      D) would be heated  
[ CET - 6, 1996. 1 ]
3. Why this otherwise excellent newspaper allows such an article to be printed is \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A) above      B) outside      C) deceived      D) beyond  
[ CET - 6, 1996. 1 ]
4. This movie is not \_\_\_\_\_ for children to see; it contains too much violence and too many love scenes.  
A) profound      B) valid      C) decent      D) upright  
[ CET - 6, 2000. 1 ]
5. \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties we may come across, we'll help one another to overcome them.  
A) Wherever      B) Whatever      C) However      D) Whenever  
[ CET - 4, 2001. 1 ]



答案: H I S O T H D I S O I V I

## 二 课文背景

### 1. 现代家庭的变化

现代家庭结构正发生着巨大变化,传统的母亲持家,父亲工作,孩子众多的家庭模式正在消失。人们结婚会日益变晚,大多数的家庭只要一个孩子,甚至出现了所谓的“丁克”家庭,即双收入无子女家庭,女性涌入劳动大军,“家庭妇男”开始出现。家庭概念变化很大。另外,随着离婚率的升高,同居和单亲家庭的出现,人们开始相信婚前协定,婚前财产公正,企图通过法律的手段维护自己的利益。

### 2. 爱的真谛

尽管爱情意味着各种各样的感受和事物,这些感受和事物却可以用日常生活的经历来加以解释和描述,而不必运用科学术语或理论。下面这些是人们对真爱的理解:爱是一种感觉或相互吸引;爱代表着存在于两人之间的魔力;爱是一种很强的情感依赖,是能把人送至晕眩巅峰的东西。此外,爱情还意味着伙伴和和睦;爱是两个人身体与心灵的和睦;爱是两个能相处的成熟个体的结合;爱是不论何时都要帮助另外一个人并作他的同伴,爱人有着共同的目标、梦想和抱负;爱意味着一起做喜欢的事;爱意味着付出,付出时间、理解和信任。

## 三 准备活动 (Listening Passage)

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

## 四 课文 A 精讲

### Section A 一位正派女人受到的诱惑

#### I. 课文背景和概述

#### (一) 英文摘要

This is a story about what happened between Mrs. Baroda and a guest, Gouvernail, who is her husband's friend. At the beginning, she found the guest is so boring and uninteresting. But later, he revealed his true personality, and she was shocked by the temptation and desire he created in her. She had to leave the plantation quickly, and refused to invite him again. She did not invite him until she could overcome every temptation.

#### (二) 课文概述

这是一个发生在巴罗达夫人和她的丈夫的朋友,古韦内尔之间的一段情感故事。起初,她十分反感他的沉默寡言,可后来,他向她敞开心扉并使她产生了亲近对方的想法。因此她不得不辞而别,并拒绝邀请他来做客,直到后来,一切都结束了,才敢向他发出邀请。

#### II. 篇章分析和写作特点

#### (一) 篇章分析

**Para. 1** The starting point of the story: she was a little annoyed that her husband invited his friend, Gouvernail, to their plantation.

故事开始:丈夫邀请古韦内尔来庄园,她有点烦恼。

**Paras. 2 - 10** Mrs. Baroda's first impression of her guest; has not any sense of humor, and he is boring and uninteresting. 巴罗达夫人对古韦内尔的第一印象:并非像丈夫所言幽默风趣,而是乏味的让人厌烦。

**Paras. 11 - 20** Gouvernail's talk caused some emotional changes in Mrs. Baroda, and thereby left without even saying farewell. 古韦内尔的谈话使巴罗达夫人对他产生了情感上的变化,因而不得不辞而别。

**Paras. 21 - 24** She refused to invite him until she had overcome everything.

她因此拒绝邀请他,直到她觉得一切都已烟消云散。

#### (二) 写作特点

这是一篇记叙文,按照时间顺序来叙述故事的发生与发展,期间作者巧用了很多的 time marker,如:after a few days, then, one day, in the morning, until, that night, the next morning, during the summer that followed, before the year ended 等。正是这些时间标志词把整个故事串成了有机的整体。

## III. 阅读思考

1. What impression did Gouvernail give to Mrs. Baroda at the beginning?
2. What did Mrs Baroda decide to do after her talk with her husband?
3. What part of Gouvernail attracted Mrs. Baroda?
4. Mrs. Baroda was strongly against inviting Gouvernail, why?
5. Why did Mrs. Baroda propose to invite Gouvernail again in the end?

## 参考答案

1. She thought he was a terrible nuisance.
2. She decided to go to city and live at her aunt's house until Gouvernail left.
3. The tones of his voice.
4. Because she was afraid that she could not resist his attention.
5. Because she had overcome her dislike for him and his attraction.

## IV. 词汇、短语与句子

## (一) 词汇

1. **temptation** [temp'teɪʃən] *n.* (被)诱惑, (被)引诱

【经典例句】There might be a temptation to cheat if students sit too close together.

如果同学们坐得太近, 那有可能诱使他们去作弊。

【记忆法】tempt (try to persuade or attract) + ation (名词后缀)

动词为 tempt, 形容词为 tempting 诱人的, 吸引人的

【考点】搭配: resist/ overcome (the) temptation 抵挡/战胜诱惑

give in to/ give way to/ yield to (the) temptation 经不住诱惑

put temptation in sb.'s way 诱惑某人

辨析: temptation, fascination

temptation 指人由于外界事物的引诱而屈服于本能的欲望。

fascination 指人或物有强烈吸引人的能力或条件。

2. **idle** ['aɪdl] *adj.* ①空闲的, 闲着的 ②懒散的, 无所事事的 *vi.* 懒散, 无所事事 *vt.*

虚度, 浪费

【经典例句】Don't idle away your youth! 不要虚度青春年华。

【记忆法】名词为 idleness, 副词为 idly。其他构词: idler 游手好闲的人, 闲人

【考点】搭配: lie/stand idle 空闲着; idle about 四处闲逛; idle away 虚度光阴

辨析: lazy, idle

idle 指不去做自己应该做的事, 而专干一些毫无干系、无意义的事情。

lazy “懒惰的”, 指本性厌恶工作。

【典型考题】When people become unemployed, it is \_\_\_\_\_ which is often worse than lack of wages. (1999.6) [C]

A. laziness B. poverty C. idleness D. inability

【试题解析】题意:当人们失业时,无所事事常常比没有收入更糟糕。laziness 懒惰; poverty 贫穷; idleness 闲散,赋闲,无所事事; inability 无能,无力。poverty 是 lack of wages 的可能结果,不存在比较关系,而 inability 和 laziness 都是人本身的特点,和 unemployed 的状态无关,和 lack of wages 也不构成比较。

3. mill [mil] *n.* ①磨坊②工厂,制造厂③磨粉机 *vt.* 磨细,碾碎

【经典例句】She works in a textile mill. 她在一家纺织厂工作。

【考点】搭配:go through the mill 历尽艰辛,经受磨炼; put sb. through the mill 使某人经受磨练; mill about/ around 无目的的乱转,兜圈子

4. penetrate ['penitreit] *v.* ①穿透,刺入 ②渗入,渗透 ③看穿识破[同]see through

【经典例句】We soon penetrated his disguise. 我们很快看穿了他的伪装。

【考点】搭配:penetrate into/ through

【典型考题】He dressed up and had a false beard on, but soon, we \_\_\_\_ his disguise.

[B]

A. stab

B. penetrated

C. pierce

D. concentrated

【试题解析】题意:他化了装,戴了假胡须,但我们不久就识破了他的伪装。penetrate 看透,看穿,识破,其他各项皆不合题义。concentrate 指集中于某事物; stab 指用较宽的利器,如匕首、剑等刺伤; pierce 用尖利的东西刺入表面或刺穿。

5. nuisance ['nju:sns] *n.* ①讨厌的人或事 ②麻烦事

【经典例句】You are a confounded nuisance. Stop pestering me.

你这个可恶的东西,别再缠着我了。

【典型考题】Shut up and stop making a \_\_\_\_ of yourself. [C]

A. troublesome B. nonsense C. nuisance D. nonexistence

【试题解析】题意:住口!别再讨人嫌。troublesome 麻烦的,费事的; nuisance 麻烦的人或事; nonsense 胡说; nonexistence 不存在(的东西)

6. merry ['meri] *adj.* 欢乐的,愉快的,开心的

【经典例句】We were already merry after only two glasses of wine.

我们只喝了两杯葡萄酒就已有醉意了。

【考点】merry 表示祝福,如: A merry Christmas and a happy new year!

7. nonsense ['nɒnsəns] *n.* 无意义,胡说,废话

【经典例句】This so-called translation is pure nonsense.

这种所谓的翻译纯粹胡说。

【记忆法】~ = non(not) + sense(to feel)

8. presence ['prezns] *n.* ①出席,在场②存在,在

【经典例句】He is a man of poor presence. 是个没有风度的人。

【考 点】搭配: in the presence of someone/in someone's presence 在某人面前;  
make one's presence felt 使别人感觉自己重要; have the presence of mind  
to do sth. 镇定自若; at present 目前

【典型考题】She never seems at ease \_\_\_\_\_. [A]

- A. in his presence                      B. with his presence  
C. with presence of his                D. at his presence

【试题解析】题意: 当他在场时, 她总是显得很不安。

9. sheer [ʃiə] *adj.* 完全的, 十足的

【经典例句】What he said is sheer nonsense.

他所说的都是胡说八道。

【考 点】sheer nonsense 毫无意义, 胡说八道; by sheer chance 纯属偶然地; sheer impossibility 绝对不可能; sheer cliff 峻峭的山崖; stockings of sheer silk 薄丝袜

10. gaze [geiz] *vi.* (与 on, at, upon 连用) 注视, 盯, 凝视 *n.* 凝视, 注视

【经典例句】She gazed at me in disbelief when I told her the news.

我告诉她这消息时, 她以怀疑的目光注视着我。

【典型考题】They \_\_\_\_\_ at me when I told them about the gold I had found. [B]

- A. grasped    B. gazed    C. stared    D. glared

【试题解析】题意: 当我告诉他们我发现了黄金的事, 他们都吃惊地望着我。grasp 抓紧; gaze (因吃惊而张大嘴巴) 凝视, 暗示持续不断, 目不转睛地注视; stare (因生气、好奇、害怕或沉思而) 凝视, 强调睁大眼睛盯着看; glare 怒视, 瞪眼, 在 stare 意义上再加上凶狠的或生气的意思。

11. melt [melt] *v.* ①使融化, 使熔化 ②软化

【经典例句】The hot sun soon melted the ice.

炎热的太阳很快就把冰融化了。

【典型考题】①The \_\_\_\_\_ rocks that erupted from the volcano were seen clearly at night.

[B]

- A. melt    B. molten    C. melted    D. melting

②I don't know where my money has gone; it seems to melt \_\_\_\_\_. [D]

- A. off    B. into    C. down    D. away

【试题解析】①非谓动词词修饰名词, 句意“火山喷发的熔岩在夜晚清晰可见”, 要用被动语态 ②melt away 消失, 融掉, melt down 融化

12. keen [ki:n] *adj.* ①热心的, 渴望的 ②激烈的, 强烈的 ③敏捷的, 敏锐的 ④锋利的, 刺人的

【经典例句】I'm not keen to go again.

我不太想再去了。

【考 点】be keen on (doing) sth. 对……感兴趣, 喜爱; keep a keen eye on 用敏

## 锐的眼睛观察

【典型考题】Mary is \_\_\_\_ playing table tennis. [A]

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

【试题解析】题意:玛丽喜欢打乒乓球。be keen on (about) 喜爱,对……着迷;be fond of 喜欢

13. yawn [jɔ:n] *vi.* 打呵欠 *n.* 呵欠

【记忆法】形近词:dawn *n.* 黎明,拂晓

【典型考题】A dull speech was greeted with \_\_\_\_\_. [A]

A. yawns B. applause C. welcome D. reply

【试题解析】题意:演讲单调得让人打呵欠。yawn 情不自禁地打呵欠;applause 欢呼,鼓掌,欢迎,喝彩;welcome 欢迎;reply 回答

14. upright ['ʌpraɪt] *adj.* ①竖直的,笔直的,垂直的 ②诚实的,正直的,规矩的

【经典例句】His upright stance impressed me greatly.

他笔直的站姿给我印象极深。

【考点】搭配:stand/hold oneself upright 笔直地站着

辨析:upright, erect

upright 垂直的,笔直的,指垂直地(与地面成90°直角地)立在基座上。

erect 直立的,竖直的,指事物直立的而不是弯曲的。

15. farewell [ˌfɛəˈwel] *int.* 别了,再见 *n.* 告别,告别话

【经典例句】You can say farewell to seaside holidays as we once knew them.

我们熟悉的海滨假日已一去不复返了。

【记忆法】welfare *n.* 福利

16. porter ['pɔ:tə] *n.* ①守门人②搬运工

【记忆法】派生词:portable *adj.* 可携带的

17. propose [prəˈpəuz] *vt.* ①提议,建议②企图,打算 *vi.* 求婚

【经典例句】The committee proposed that new legislation (should) be drafted.

委员会建议开始起草新法规。

【考点】搭配:propose sb. 推荐某人

propose n. / that/doing sth. / to do sth. 打算/建议做某事

propose a toast to sb. / sb.'s health 为某人/某人的健康干杯

propose to sb. 向某人求婚

辨析:propose, suggest

propose 作为建议、提议解时,比 suggest 更为正式。propose 要求后接名词,或动名词,或带 to 的动词不定式,或 that 从句做宾语。接 that 从句时,从句用虚拟语气,谓语动词用动词原形或 should 加动词原形。

①propose doing sth. 建议做某事;②propose to do sth. 打算做某事;③

propose to sb. 向某人求婚

18. overcome [ˌəʊvə'kʌm] *vt.* 战胜, 制胜, 克服

[典型考题] I had to \_\_\_\_\_ the temptation to laugh at his foolish mistake. [C]

A. conquer B. overtake C. overcome D. overlap

[试题解析] 题意: 对他的荒唐错误, 我强忍住没有笑出来。overcome 指克服或战胜(抽象的东西); conquer 指征服、战胜、控制, 作“控制”时常指控制不友好的或困难的东西; overcome 常指控制人的行为或感情; overtake 超过; overlap 重叠

19. deserve [di'zɜ:v] *vt.* 应受, 值得

[经典例句] They deserve to be sent to prison.

他们应该被送进监狱。

[考点] 搭配: (1) deserve 后接 doing, 主动式表示被动意义, 即: deserve doing = deserve to be done

例如: They deserve punishing = They deserve to be punished.

他们应该受到惩罚。

(2) deserve well/ill of sb. 应该受到某人好的/坏的待遇

20. tender ['tendə] *adj.* ①脆弱的, 易伤的, 纤弱的, ②敏感的, 易损坏的 ③仁慈的, 亲切的, 温和的 ④(指肉)嫩的, 易咀嚼的 *vt.* (正式)提出 *vi.* (for) 投标 *n.* 投标

[经典例句] My leg is still very tender where it was bruised.

我腿上碰伤的部位仍有触痛。

[典型考题] She cooked the meat for a long time so as to make it \_\_\_\_\_ enough to eat. [D]

A. mild B. slight C. light D. tender

[试题解析] 题意: 她把肉煮了很长时间以使之吃起来足够烂。mild 温和的, 适度的; slight 轻微的, 微小的; light 明亮的, 浅的; tender 温柔的, 易于嚼烂的

## (二) 短语

1. for the most part; mostly, usually 多半, 就大多数而言, 通常

[经典例句] For the most part, they are good.

就大多数而言, 他们还不错。

[考点] 关于 part 的短语, 本文中还有一个, 就是 for my part (as for me; speaking for myself.) 就我而言, 至于我。

2. impose one's company/oneself upon sb.; force one's company or oneself on sb. 硬缠着某人

[经典例句] Do not impose company/yourself on people who do not like you.

不要缠着那些不喜欢你的人。

【考 点】impose 构成的短语:

impose sth. on/ upon sb. 把……强加于人; impose on/ upon sth 利用

3. count on/ upon: (相当于 depend on or rely on) 依靠, 指望

【经典例句】I count on/depend on/rely on the help of my parents.

我依赖父母的帮助。

【考 点】由 count 构成的短语:

count down 倒计时; count in 把……算在内; count up to 算出总数, 共计

4. make a fuss about: (or make all that fuss about) express unreasonable anxiety or excitement about sth esp. sth that is not important 大惊小怪

【经典例句】You should not make all that fuss( make a fuss) about so simple a matter. 这么简单的事, 你不该那么大惊小怪。

【考 点】make a(great/ big) fuss over/of 宠爱

5. run down: (cause to) decline in physical condition, weaken or exhaust in mind or vigor 使筋疲力尽, 衰退

【经典例句】His health ran down to a dangerous level.

他的健康状况已经恶化到危险的地步。

【考 点】除此义之外, 还有: 说坏话, 贬低; 停止运转, 耗尽; 减少, 缩减

6. object to (prep.): oppose, express opposition to (sth or sth being done) 不赞成, 反对

【经典例句】I object to such treatment/ to being treated like this.

我抗议这种待遇。

【考 点】介词短语后跟名词结构。

7. drink in: look at or listen to with great interest and enjoyment. 陶醉于, 如饥似渴的倾听

【经典例句】We just stood there drinking in the scenery.

我们只是站在那儿, 沉醉于风景中。

【考 点】还可以表示 吸收, 吸入。

8. yield to: give in to; decide to do sth because one cannot resist the temptation 让步于, 屈服于

【经典例句】The hijackers refuse to yield to/ give in to demands to release the passengers. 劫机者拒不答应释放乘客的要求。

【考 点】yield sth/sb up to 勉强交出; 泄露; yield to sth. = give in to sth. 注意 yield to 可以直接加宾语, 而 give in 则不可以, 要想加宾语得加 to。

### (三) 句子

1. After a few days with him on her plantation, she knew no more about Gouvernail than at the very beginning.

【译文】在一起呆了几天之后, 她对她的了解并不比初次见面时多。

【英译】After she had lived with him for a few days, she still knew no more about Gouvernail than at the very beginning.



**【解析】**1) no more than 不多于。“no” here means “not at all”, 相当于一个副词, 用在比较级前; 2) at the very beginning 最初

2. ...she imposed her company upon him, accompanying him in his idle walks to the mill to press her attempt to penetrate the silence in which he had unconsciously covered himself.

**【译文】**她执意陪他, 陪他散步到磨房去。她试图打破那使他无意识地把自已封闭起来的沉默, 但没有奏效。

**【英译】**She forced him to accept her company no matter whether he liked or not. She accompanied him to take aimless walks to the mill. She tried to understand the reserve or break the silence with which he hid himself unintentionally.

**【解析】**1) impose sth on sb 强加给某人; 2) accompanying 为现在分词作状语; 3) the silence in which he ... 定语从句, 先行词为 silence, 介词放在关系代词前, 这里要用 which 而不能用 that。

3. I should like him better if he did—if he were more like others, and I had to plan somewhat for his comfort and enjoyment.

**【译文】**要是他真能给我添点麻烦, 我倒会喜欢他一些了。真希望他像别人一样, 我得为他的舒心而操劳。

**【英译】**I should like him if he did give me some troubles, then I could try my best to do some things to make him more comfortable.

**【解析】**if he were 这是一个虚拟语气。somewhat 一点。

4. “You are full of surprises,” he said to her “Even I can never count upon how you are going to act under given conditions.”

**【译文】**你总是有一些出人意料的想法, 有时连我都说不准你会怎么做。

**【英译】**He told his wife that she was always doing some unexpected things. As her husband, he could never know how she would behave in a certain situation.

**【解析】**be full of surprises 充满出人意料的想法; count on/upon 依靠

5. “taking poor Gouvernail seriously and making a fuss about him, the last thing he would desire or expect”.

**【译文】**对古韦内尔如此重视, 如此小题大做, 这却是他最不想要的。

**【英译】**He continued that she was paying too much attention to Gouvernail and showing too much anxiety about him. That was what Gouvernail disliked.

**【解析】**1) take sth seriously 重视;

2) the last thing: 最不想要的东西。

6. “You used to say he was a man of wit,” she said, still annoyed.

**【译文】**“你说过的, 他很风趣。”太太仍在生气。

**【英译】**“You told me that he was interesting and humorous” she said, being angry.

**【解析】**be of sth. 具有。此句还可转化为 This matter is important.

7. She could gather nothing from them but the feeling of distinct necessity to leave her home.