



最新修订本 配套

70分新题型

四、六级考试

〔第二版〕

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材配套用书

NEW COLLEGE
ENGLISH

新编大学英语 学习手册

总主编 王迈迈



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中国致公出版社

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Preface

前言

《新编大学英语(第二版)》是最新修订的大学英语公共英语系列教材。该书由应惠兰主编,外语教学与研究出版社出版,是普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材。该教材按“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写;理解和体现学生在知识、智力、情感、个性等方面的需求,对他们在学习过程中的困难和需求提供帮助与支持;选取与学生的校园和社会生活息息相关的语言样本,围绕主题从不同侧面展开读、听、说、写、译等语言和文化的实践活动,注重学生语言综合应用能力和思想表达能力的培养和提高。为了突出“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”,帮助学习大学英语的学生学通教材,抓住要点,解决学习中的疑难问题,我们组织重点高校的英语骨干教师编写了《新编大学英语(第二版)》的配套学习指导——《新编大学英语(第二版)学习手册》(1—4册)奉献给学习大学英语的朋友,愿该书能帮助广大同学打好语言基本功、拓宽英语知识面、提高人文素质,在大学英语四、六级考试中取得好成绩。

主要内容

《新编大学英语(第二版)学习手册》共分四册,每册十个单元。每个单元的内容按课文顺序进行编排,包括四大部分:

课前准备(Preparation):带着问题从语法、词汇、口语等诸多方面入手预习课文,帮助学生快速有效地从语篇层面理解课文。问答题参考答案旨在帮助学习者组织规范的语言材料,训练口头表述,提高口语能力。

以阅读为中心的语言活动(Reading-centered Activities):包括一篇课堂阅读文章和两篇课外阅读文章的详细学习指导。

巩固提高(Further Development):主要包括语法复习和词汇复习方面的内容。该部分不仅向读者提供了详细答案,而且给予了语法点拨和词汇用法解析。

写作与翻译(Writing and Translation):语言学习是一个从模仿到创造的漫长过程。本部分给出了规范的翻译练习译文和写作范文,为学生综合运用英语提供了完整的参考。

每个单元的课文和课后的两篇阅读文章均分



Preface

前言

别包括如下六个部分的内容：

1. 课文背景与课文大意：语言综合应用能力和思想表达能力的培养和提高离不开语言和文化的实践活动。该部分介绍课文涉及到的背景文化知识，体现学习语言就是学习文化的指导思想；帮助学生在课程学习的过程中通过了解文化风情，提高英语学习的兴趣，从而积极思考、自觉参与、主动获取知识，提高语言能力。课文大意让学生从语篇的层面总揽全文要旨，避免出现只见树木不见森林的现象。

2. 词汇学习与典型考题预测：为方便学生学习词汇，编者从每单元的课文中选出若干个四、六级重、难点词汇讲解。学习内容包括汉语释义、【记忆技巧】、【常用短语】和【典型考题】等。

3. 易错易混词语辨析：从阅读文章中选出若干组易错易混词语进行用法讲解和辨析，帮助学生学懂学透易混易错的同义词、近义词，解决词汇学习的难点。

4. 课文疑难详解：立足于中国英语学习者的实际，针对学生在学习中可能遇到的困难，从课文中选出疑难句子进行详细解释。既有英文释义，也有汉语翻译。对于重、难点，解析细致入微，对一般问题则点到为止。用法、举例、说明均详略得当。疑难点包括难理解的句子、语法结构、短语或背景文化知识等。

5. 课文练习答案与详解：课后所有练习都给出了完整答案，同时，还对每道题进行了详细的解析，其目的是帮助学习者解决做练习时可能遇到的各种困难，达到使学习者不仅知其然，而且能知其所以然的目的。另外，书中所有的口语练习都给出了参考答案，帮助学生规范地训练口语，提高口头交际能力。

6. 课文参考译文：编者在该部分为学生提供了准确而优美的课文译文，帮助学生全面、正确地理解课文内容，尤其是当遇到难句结构或涉及文化背景的语言时，能更加凸显译文的帮助作用。

《新编大学英语（第二版）学习手册》一书的编写体例规范、内容翔实，编排合理，特色明显，实用性强，是非英语专业学习者学好基础英语、打好语言基本功，备考大学英语四、六级考试的得力工具。

欢迎广大读者朋友对本书提出宝贵意见。

编者

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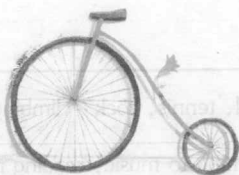
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Unit 1

Leisure Activities

休闲活动

Part ONE

课前准备

PREPARATION

1 Our Leisure Activities 我们的休闲活动

STEP ONE

参考答案:

Age Group	Leisure Activities
College Students	playing basketball (football, tennis, volleyball, table tennis), going swimming (skating, shopping), going to Karaoke bars (net bars, movies, concerts, theatres and museums), watching TV (DVD, VCD, a sports match), playing electronic games (computer games, cards, music instruments, listening to music, dancing, collecting stamps (coins), reading, traveling
Our Parents	watching TV, going shopping, traveling, bowling, dancing, going to Karaoke, listening to music, reading, watching a sports match, going to a concert, movies, playing mahjong/cards, playing chess

STEP TWO

参考答案:

Most Active Activities	football, basketball, tennis, rock - climbing, bungee
Most <u>Passive</u> Activities	watching TV, listening to music, reading novels, going to the pub, playing cards and mahjong, drinking tea
Most Popular Activities	1) table tennis, 2) basketball, 3) soccer, 4) tennis

② Laughter 笑声

参考范文:

Crosstalk has been an extremely popular entertaining form in China for hundreds of years. Firstly, its humorous use of language always makes audience laugh. Secondly, its specific choice of content usually reflects the reality of present society. Thirdly, its unexpected way of thinking often leads audience to deep thought as well as laughter towards some ridiculous phenomena in the society. Though it seems there's a lack of excellent crosstalk artists as Hou Baolin and Ma Sanli at present days, we still anticipate performers like Guo Degang and many others may revitalize Chinese crosstalk.

③ My Favorite Film 我所钟爱的电影

Words and Phrases You May Use:

hero 男主角/ heroine 女主角/ actor 男演员/ actress 女演员/ director 导演
comedy 喜剧/ tragedy 悲剧

action movie 动作片/ horror movie 恐怖片/ classic movie 经典片/ romance 浪漫片
the Oscar/Academy Award 奥斯卡奖/电影学院奖

Gone with the Wind 飘/乱世佳人

Roman Holiday 罗马假日

Ghost 人鬼情未了

Titanic 泰坦尼克号

Brave Heart 勇敢的心/惊世未了缘

Matrix 黑客帝国

Forrest Gump 阿甘正传

Proposal 不道德的交易

Philadelphia 费城故事

True Lies 真实的谎言

Lord of Ring 指环王

Harry Porter 哈利·波特

Dances with Wolves 与狼共舞

参考范文:

My favorite film is *Legally Blonde*, in which Reese Witherspoon acted as Elle Woods – a Californian girl who has it all – she is blonde, pretty, popular, adored by her wealthy parents and her friends in college where she is the president of her sorority. As we know from the movies, gentlemen prefer blondes but not a gentleman whom Elle is dating and expecting to propose any minute. Instead, as the movie turns, the blondes also have blues because they are not taken seriously by the men from the blue blood families. When the object of Elle's desire heads off to Harvard Law School, she decided to get him back by proving that the blondes have “a head for business”. I've seen “*Legally Blonde*” several times and I know that it is not the best movie ever made, far from it but I like it. I am not a Witherspoon's fan, I don't find her a stunning beauty but she is a talented young actress who brought a certain charm to the role. That might be the reason she won “best actress” in 2006 Oscar awards.

Recognizing Puns 找出双关语

参考解释:

1. plane 与 plain 同音。意指飞机上没什么好吃的。
2. terminal 有两个意思:一指“机场航站楼”,又指“致命的”疾患。
3. pointless 有两个意思:一指“无用的”,又指“没有笔尖的”。
4. problems 即可指“问题”,亦可指“麻烦”。
5. short 即可指“不够高”,亦可指“钱不够”。
6. no change 即可指“没找到硬币”,亦可指病情“没有变化”。
7. driving 即可指“驾驶的”,亦可指“强烈的”。
8. bored 和 board 同音。即“董事会”成员。

Part TWO

阅读实践

READING-CENTERED ACTIVITIES

In-Class Reading



课内阅读

Pre-Reading 读前活动

1) 参考范文:

I enjoy jokes because I need laughter in life. Anyway who wants to lead a boring life? Jokes are supposed to bring joy and happiness to us. It has quick wits, humor-

ous language, and it resonates with the audience or readers in an easy and relaxing way. Living in such a fast - paced society with lots of competition and stress, we can not easily let go any chance to lift our spirits up. But sometimes the appreciation of jokes is limited by the understanding of a culture. If you are not born in a certain culture, usually it's very hard to tell what's funny in a joke.

2) 参考范文:

I think humor is a very important quality for a person or for getting along with others. Humor is the reflection of people's intelligence. Humor is the best way to solve some conflicts between friends. If you are humorous, usually you'll be a focus of attention and a center of a crowd. Humor can be an effective weapon to dissolve disputes nonviolently. Humor is not a necessity for a person, but a luxury bestowed.

Passage Reading 短文阅读

Entertaining Humor - What's Funny?

欣赏幽默 - 滑稽在哪儿?

一、课文背景与课文大意

A 课文背景

1. crosstalk: 相声

中国传统曲艺形式。语言诙谐幽默, 针砭时弊。一般由两人表演, 一人逗哏, 一人捧哏。亦有单口、群口等形式。

2. slap - stick : 打闹剧(滑稽剧)

西方喜剧形式。因演员用击板相互追打发出声响而得名。

3. Ding Cong: 丁聪

中国著名漫画家。人称“小丁”。

B 课文大意

作者从听众有不同的幽默感谈起, 说到不同的人对幽默的感受能力不同, 甚至有的动物也有幽默感。继而从结构上分析了幽默故事的构成, 并通过对东西方几种代表性的幽默形式的解析引导读者从理论的深度赏析幽默。本文从比较专业的角度阐述了什么是幽默, 以及笑话或幽默的组成。列举了幽默的不同形式, 比较了它们的异同。不同的人对同一个笑话会有不同的反应, 这是因为不同的人对幽默的敏感程度不同。典型的笑话或幽默主要由铺垫、主干、妙语三部分组成。常见的幽默形式有: 闹剧、相声、俏皮话、漫画、双关语等。幽默是活泼健康的。



二、词汇学习与典型考题预测



A 单词详解、典型考题

1. irritated *adj.* 恼怒的, 生气的

【记忆技巧】同根词 *irritate v.* 激怒; *irritating adj.* 令人恼怒的; *irritation n.* 恼怒; *irritable adj.* 暴躁的, 易怒的

【常用短语】*irritating gas* 刺激性气体, 刺激性毒气 / *irritating substance* 刺激性物质

【典型考题】The prospect of increased prices has already _____ worries.

- A. provoked B. irritated C. inspired D. hoisted

2. persist *vi.* 坚持做某事

【记忆技巧】同根词: *persistent adj.* 坚持的; *persistence n.* 坚持

【常用短语】*persist in v.* 坚持, 固执于 / *persist with v.* 继续努力, 坚持不懈 / *persistent state* 回归状态

【典型考题】If you _____ causing troubles, the company will have to dismiss you.

- A. persevere in B. persist in C. insist with D. insist in

3. vulgar *adj.* 庸俗的, 俗气的

【记忆技巧】同根词 *vulgarity n.* 庸俗; *vulgarize v.* 使变得庸俗; *vulgarization n.* 庸俗化

【常用短语】*vulgar bourgeois political economy* 庸俗资产阶级政治经济学 / *vulgar economics* 庸俗经济学 / *vulgar language* 骂人话, 下流话 / *vulgar materialism* 庸俗唯物主义

【典型考题】The master of the house has got more money than taste, so his rooms are full of expensive but very _____ furniture.

- A. shabby B. vulgar C. worn D. luxurious

4. attempt *n.* 努力, 尝试, 企图 *vt.* 尝试, 企图

【记忆技巧】同根词 *tempt v.* 吸引, 诱惑

【常用短语】*attempt to go against the tide of history* 倒行逆施 / *attempted murder* 谋杀未遂

【典型考题】He _____ walking until fell over.

- A. arranged B. attempted C. attacked D. attracted

5. proficient *adj.* 精通的, 熟练的

【记忆技巧】同根词 *proficiency n.* 熟练, 精通; *proficiency n.* 进步

【常用短语】*proficient in English* 精通英语

【典型考题】Bill is an example of a severely disabled person who has become _____ at many survival skills.

A. proficient B. persistent C. consistent D. sufficient

6. **ambiguous** *adj.* 暧昧的, 不明确的

【记忆技巧】同根词 *ambiguity* *n.* 歧义, 含糊, 不明确; *ambiguously* *adv.* 含糊不清地, 引起歧义地

【常用短语】*ambiguous case* 二义情况; *ambiguity function* 含糊函数, 模糊度函数

【典型考题】*Fortune-tellers* are good at making _____ statements such as "Your sorrows will change".

A. philosophical B. invalid C. ambiguous D. literal

7. **inspire** *vt.* 吸(气), 鼓舞, 感动, 激发, 启示, 使生灵感, 产生; *vi.* 吸入, 赋予灵感

【记忆技巧】同根词 *inspired* *adj.* 得到灵感的, 有灵感的, 权威人士(或官方)授意的; *inspiring* *adj.* 灌输的, 鼓舞的; *inspiringly* *adv.* 鼓舞地, 启示地

【常用短语】*inspire with* *v.* 激励

【典型考题】Although he was on a diet, the food _____ him enormously.

A. inspired B. tempted C. overcame D. encouraged

8. **suspected** *adj.* 怀疑的

【记忆技巧】同根词 *suspect* *n.* 嫌疑犯; *adj.* 令人怀疑的, 不可信的, 可疑的; *v.* 怀疑, 猜想, 对...有所觉察; *suspicion* *n.* 猜疑, 怀疑; *suspicious* *adj.* (~ of) 可疑的, 怀疑的; *suspiciously* *adv.* 猜疑着, 怀疑着; *suspectable* *adj.* 可疑的, 有嫌疑的, 值得怀疑的; *suspectless* *adj.* 不可疑的; *unsuspected* *adj.* 未被怀疑的, 无嫌疑的; *unsuspecting* *adj.* 不怀疑的, 无疑虑的, 信任的; *unsuspicious* *adj.* 不怀疑的, 无猜疑的; *unsuspectingly* *adv.* 信任地

【常用短语】*suspect patient* 疑似症患者, 可疑病人 / *suspect of* *v.* 怀疑

【典型考题】He was _____ of selling state secrets and arrested last month.

A. doubted B. suspected C. respected D. inspected

9. **reasonable** *adj.* 合理的, 有道理的, 通情达理的, 讲道理的

【记忆技巧】同根词 *reason* *n.* 理由, 原因, 动机, 理智, 前提; *vt.* 说服, 推论, 辩论; *vi.* 推论, 劝说, 思考; *reasoning* *n.* 推理, 评理, 论证 *adj.* 推理的; *reasoned* *adj.* 详尽论述的, 理由充分的; *reasonably* *adv.* 适度地, 相当地; *unreasonable* *adj.* 不讲道理的, 不合理的, 过度的, 不切实际的; *reasonableness* *n.* 合理, 妥当; *reasonless* *adj.* 不合理的, 不理智的, 无推理能力的; *unreasoning* *adj.* 不用理智的, 盲目冲动的, 未加思量的

【常用短语】*reason for* 理由, 动机 / *reason into* *v.* 劝说...接受 / *reason out* 推论出 / *reason out of* *v.* 劝说...排除 / *reason with* *v.* 与...评理 / *reasonable compatibility* 合理可比性 / *reasonable price* 合理的价格, 公道的价钱 / *reasonable standard of life* 中等生活水平

【典型考题】Be _____, you can't expect her to do all the work on her own.

A. logical B. honest C. reasonable D. sincere

10. **sparkling** *adj.* 充满生气的, 明亮的, 生气勃勃的, 有活力的

【记忆技巧】和下列同根词一同记忆: sparkle *v.* 闪光; sparkler *n.* 冲天烟火, (俚) 钻石戒指; sparkingly *adv.* 闪烁地; sparkly *adj.* 闪耀的

【常用短语】sparkling wit 机智, 急中生智

【典型考题】She gave a _____ performance of the sonata.

- A. sparkling B. sparing C. spacing D. parking



B 典型考题答案详解

- 【详细解答】A。句意: 估计要涨价, 引起了人们的忧虑。provoke *vt.* 挑拨, 引起; irritate *vt.* 激怒, 使急躁; inspire *vt.* 引发, 启示, 使生灵感; hoist *n.* 提升, 升起。
- 【详细解答】B。句意: 如果你要惹麻烦的话, 公司就只好把你开除了。persist in 坚持, 贬义。persevere in (with) 不屈不挠, 褒义。insist (on) 坚持主张等。
- 【详细解答】B。句意: 这家主人虽然富有, 但鉴赏力很低。因此他的屋子里堆满了昂贵而又庸俗的家具。shabby 破旧的; worn 是 wear 的过去分词, 意为“用(穿)过的, 用(穿)旧(坏)了的”; 这两个词与原句中主人公很富有这个事实矛盾。luxurious (奢侈的, 豪华的, 昂贵的) 在句中与 expensive 属于同一类意思, 所以不应该用 but 连接。
- 【详细解答】B。句意: 他试图走一走, 结果摔倒了。attempt 指想尽办法做某事, 但中途失败; arrange 安排, 整理; attack 攻击, 抨击; attract 吸引, 引诱。
- 【详细解答】A。句意: 比尔是那些身体有严重缺陷而精通生存技能的典范。proficient 熟练的, 精通的; persistent 坚持的, 固执的; consistent (人, 行为, 观点) 一致的, 不变的; sufficient 足够的, 充分的。
- 【详细解答】C。句意: 算命者善于说些“你的痛苦将要改变”之类的含糊其辞的话。philosophical 哲学的; invalid 无效的, 作废的; ambiguous 模糊的; literal 按照字义的。
- 【详细解答】B。句意: 尽管他在节食, 但食物对他还是有很大的吸引力。inspired 鼓舞, 给予灵感; tempted 诱导, 吸引, 诱惑; overcame 克服; encouraged 鼓励, 激励。
- 【详细解答】B。句意: 他涉嫌倒卖国家机密, 于上月被捕。suspect sb. of (doing) sth. 怀疑某人犯罪; doubt 由于缺乏确信而犹豫不决; respect 尊敬; inspect 检查。
- 【详细解答】C。句意: 讲点道理吧, 你不能指望她一个人单独做所有事情。logical 逻辑的; honest 诚实的; sincere 真诚的。
- 【详细解答】A。句意: 她将那首奏鸣曲诠释得非常有力。sparkling 是一个褒义词, 表示“生气勃勃的”, “有力量的”; sparing *adj.* 节俭的, 保守的; spacing *n.* 间隔, 间距; parking *n.* 停车; *adj.* 停车的。



三、易错易混词语辨析

1. 辨析 anger/ irritation/ fury/ indignation/ annoyance

这几个词都带有“生气”之意。

anger 表示一时一事的“生气”，但只是一个一般的用词，并不表达生气的程度。

例: He tried to conceal his anger at their behavior. 译文: 他试图不表现出对他们行为的恼怒。

irritation 带有“恼怒”，“不耐烦”之意。例: irritations of driving in rush hours 译文: 在上下班高峰时间开车的恼怒与不耐烦。此外, irritation 还有“瘙痒”之意: skin irritation。

fury 表示“大怒”，近乎疯狂的“怒火”。例: In his fury he hurled abuse in all directions. 译文: 在盛怒之中他大骂周围的人。

indignation 往往带有“因为某种正当的理由而气愤”之意。例: The government's decision caused general indignation. 译文: 政府的决定导致了公众的愤怒。

annoyance 表示因为反复被烦扰而不耐烦。例: The noise of the traffic is a continual annoyance. 译文: 交通的噪音不停地让人烦扰。

2. 辨析 soft/ bland/ mild/ gentle/ lenient

都有“温和的，不强烈的”意思。

soft 暗指减低那些过于夸张，过于强烈的特质，使之变得令人愉悦，令人宽心。

[反] hard, rough. 例: to take a walk in the soft evening air 译文: 在黄昏温和的空气中散步。

bland 指的是缺乏刺激性的，有时候指“平淡的，没有味道的”。[反] pungent, piquant, savory, tasty. 例: to spend a week on a bland diet 译文: 一个星期都吃那些味道清淡的东西。

mild 强调“适中的温度”，“轻微的”，“不严重的”。[反] fierce, harsh. 例: mild weather 译文: 温和适中的天气; to speak in a mild tone 译文: 用温和的语气讲话。

gentle 表示“温和的，文雅的”，“和善的”。[反] rough, harsh. 例: a gentle rain 译文: 温柔的小雨。

lenient 往往指“宽厚的，仁慈的”，“令人放松的，使人平静的”。例: a lenient judge 译文: 一个量刑宽松的法官。

3. 辨析 coarse/ vulgar/ gross/ obscene

coarse 强调的是语言上，行为上的“粗鲁无礼”。[反] fine, refined. 例: She found the coarse humor of her coworkers offensive. 译文: 她被她的同事们粗鲁无礼的玩笑冒犯了。

vulgar 指的是“没有教养，没有高雅的品味”。例: a vulgar display of wealth 译文: 庸俗的对财富的炫耀; a loud vulgar laugh 译文: 没有教养的大笑声。

gross 和 coarse 一般可以互换使用。例: She was shocked by his gross behavior at the party. 译文: 她被他在晚会上的粗鲁无礼的举止震惊了。