

Second Edition

第二版



新视野大学英语

主 编：李京平



同步辅导

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外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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新视野大学英语

主 编：李京平
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前言

《新视野大学英语(第二版)同步辅导》是与《新视野大学英语(第二版)读写教程》配套编写的同步辅导书,旨在帮助该教材的使用者更好地深化教材内容、巩固语言知识、拓展课外积累和提高应试能力。本丛书在编写过程中始终把握“从学习实际出发,从学生实际出发”的原则,严格遵照教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》,着力营造“预习→复习→巩固→拓展→提高”的良性学习循环。为了方便使用,本丛书的编写力求化繁为简,“点一线一面”布局清晰,语言精练生动,参考、自测、总结有序递进,供使用者根据自己的需要轻松参阅。本丛书适用于大学在校生的广大英语学习爱好者。

本册书的主要内容如下:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 背景知识 | 采用地道的英语表述,用词力求浅显易懂,生词部分加注汉语。学习本部分可以有效地扩展课外知识和扩大词汇量。 |
| 课前准备听力原文 | 加强学生听力水平的训练、提高学生英语听力水平。 |
| 课文概要 | 简要和准确地概述课文的主要大意和中心思想,培养英语概括能力。 |
| 结构分析 | 以图表的形式展示课文的结构框架和各部分的核心内容以及所采用的写作方法和技巧,点、线、面一目了然。 |
| 高频词汇精讲 | 精讲高频核心词汇,补充典型例句,诠释典型用法,单词辨析与词汇扩展相结合。 |
| 常用短语典例 | 精讲文中高频短语,配以典型例句,力求活学活用。 |
| 难句解析 | 剖析文中的疑难句子,对解释的要点进行了“提亮”处理,难点突出,讲解精要。 |
| 练习详解 | 对标准答案加以补充,使之更加贴近学生的实际表达和多元表达。 |

参考译文

参考译文与原文的篇章段落相匹配，方便参阅。

课外延展阅读

作为每单元的自测和拓展，本部分参考了大学英语四级考试的出题模式，同时考虑到本丛书的使用者的实际情况，调整了难度。

心灵氧吧

精心挑选的短小美文如涓涓细流，滋润心灵。

写作特训营

本部分旨在把课文中学到的写作技巧强化到实际写作应用中，分为写作要领、经典范题、（范题）分析、范文和课后习作等部分，集中讲解了写作方法在大学英语写作中的应用技巧。

编者

2008年6月

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Unit 1



SECTION A

Love Without Limitations

背景知识

1. Difficult Delivery in Birth

A difficult delivery (难产), with the risk of injury to the fetus (胎儿), may occur if the birth canal is too small or the fetus is too large. A difficult delivery is also more likely if the fetus is lying in an abnormal position before birth. Difficult deliveries may result in birth injuries to the fetus. During a difficult delivery, the fetus may not get enough oxygen, which also does harm to its brain.

Many newborns experience minor injuries from the birthing process, with swelling (肿胀) or bruising (擦伤) only in certain areas while some newborns suffer more serious injuries. One of them is head injury. In most births, the head is the first part to enter the birth canal and experiences much of the pressure during the delivery and sometimes it can get swelling and bruising. For the most cases, swelling and bruising are not serious and resolve within a few days. But for other rare cases they can be catastrophic and cause permanent brain damage to the babies. These babies may grow up with the damage and they sometimes even can't live like normal people. They're handicapped mentally and have retardation (迟钝) in response of the mind.

2. September 11th Attacks

At 8:45 a.m. on September 11th, a hijacked passenger jet, American Airlines Flight 11 out of Boston, Massachusetts, crashed into the north tower of the World Trade Center, tearing a gaping hole in the building and setting it afire. Twenty minutes later, a second hijacked airliner, United Airlines Flight 175 from Boston, crashed into the south tower of the World Trade Center and exploded. Both buildings were burning. Another forty minutes later, American Airlines Flight 77 crashed into the Pentagon, sending up a huge plume of smoke. Within two hours, both the towers collapsed respectively and part of the Pentagon also collapsed.

This is the notorious September 11th attacks of 2001. Thousands of people were killed in the attacks, mostly firefighters. The effects of terrorists crashing airplanes into the World Trade Center Twin Towers and the Pentagon were devastating to the people in the United States. Many just thought they couldn't bear it emotionally. People around the world were also shocked. It has been said by many of the Media commentators that these attacks were America's second Pearl Harbor.



课前准备听力原文

My brother does not sweat the life he could never have. Instead he focuses on what he can do—to love.

For many, if not all of us these days, it is a constant struggle to get somewhere in life. There is just so much to learn, so much is changing everyday, that I hardly have the time to breathe, let alone love and care about the people around me. My brother, though, always makes it his first priority.

He never got the chance to go to a regular school or compete for a decent job; unfortunately, he was born with some brain damage making learning a challenge. He never had trouble learning how to love, though. And he knows how to teach others to love as well.

1. Why didn't her brother have the chance to go to a regular school or compete for a decent job?

Because he was born with brain damage and learning was a challenge for him.

2. What did he make his first priority? Why?

He made love his first priority because he never had trouble learning how to love.

3. Who has encouraged you the most when it comes to being a loving and caring individual?

(Open-ended.)

课文概要

Although my brother is very unfortunate to be born with brain damage, his life has no lack of sunshine. He knows how to love his parents, his family, and even his neighborhood. He never withholds this love. As his little sister, I learn that there's genuine love in this world. This love can help people in the world to survive any disaster and get through whatever life might present.

结构分析

课文结构	段落大意
Part I (Paras. 1-3)	The writer's brother, Jimmy, suffered from brain damage due to a lack of oxygen at his birth. Although he was not normal, the whole family showed their love and cared for him. Because of the love from his family, Jimmy was happy despite being disabled.
Part II (Paras. 4-7)	With their father and mother gone, the writer had to take care of Jimmy on her own. She was determined to help him adjust to a life without their parents. After 11 years of care, Jimmy finally blossomed on his own.
Part III (Paras. 8-11)	Jimmy's birthday came right after the 9.11 attacks. In spite of the difficulty the writer managed to give him a merry birthday party, which showed that no matter how difficult things get in the world, there would always be love.
Part IV (Para. 12)	Conclusion: The main theme "love without limitations" is emphasized again—the constant love and support of our friends and family will get us through whatever difficulty we may face in our lives.

高频词汇精讲

1. delivery /drɪ'li:vəri/ *n.* (1) 分娩 (2) 递交, 送货

【例句】 The mother had an easy/a difficult delivery.

那个母亲顺利生产 / 难产。

Your order is ready for delivery. 你订购的货物可随时交货。

When can I take delivery of the car? 我什么时候才能收到那辆汽车?

【用法】 on delivery 货到时, 送达时

cash/collect on delivery 货到付款 (经常略为 c. o. d./C. O. D.)

take delivery (of sth.) 收到某物

【拓展】 deliver *v.* 递送, 传送(信件, 货物); 使分娩, 接生
 deliverer *n.* 拯救者, 解放者; 递送者, 交货人

2. unload /ˌʌn'ləʊd/ *v.* (1) 卸下(货物) (2) 从枪、炮中退出弹药
 (3) 从相机中退出胶卷

【例句】 Would you help me unload the truck? 你能帮我卸货物从卡车上卸下来吗?

The workers are unloading the cargos from the ship. 那些工人正忙着把船上的货物卸下。

He is unloading bullets/film from a gun/camera. 他正从枪/相机中取出子弹/胶卷。

【用法】 unload...from... 把……从……卸下, 把……装载到……上

【近形词】 download *v.* 下载(计算机网络用语)

upload *v.* 上传(计算机网络用语)

offload *v.* 卸货(用法同 unload); 摆脱, 清除

【构词法】 前缀 un- 经常表示相反的意思, 当它用在动词之前时经常表示相反的一个动作, 例如: load 装货—unload 卸货。类似的还有:

fold 折叠—unfold 展开

cover 掩盖—uncover 揭露

button 系上纽扣—unbutton 解开纽扣

lock 上锁—unlock 开锁

arm 武装起来—unarm 解除武装

bind 束缚—unbind 释放

tie 打结—untie 解开

wind 缠绕—unwind 松开

3. disguise /dɪs'ɡaɪz/ *v. & n.* 伪装, 假扮

【例句】 She disguised her sorrow with a smile. 她用一个微笑来掩饰悲伤。

She was wearing a disguise of a blonde wig and glasses. 她带着金色假发和眼镜来伪装自己。

He often went out in disguise to avoid the ever-present journalists. 他经常化装出门以避免无处不在的新闻记者。

【用法】 be disguised as sb./sth. (某人) 假扮成……

be disguised in sth. 用……来伪装自己

in disguise (= wearing a disguise) 化了装的 / 伪装的

4. penetrate /'penitreit/ *vt.* 看穿; 穿透; 渗入

【例句】 A piece of glass had penetrated the skin. 一片玻璃扎进了皮肤。
They had penetrated deep into enemy territory. 他们已经深入敌人的领地。

He couldn't penetrate the mystery. 他无法解开那个谜(他无法看穿那个谜)。

【用法】 penetrate sb.'s disguise 看穿某人的伪装

penetrate a market 打入一个市场(进行产品销售)

penetrate the mysteries of sth. 洞察某事物的神秘之处

【拓展】 penetration *n.* 穿透, 渗入

penetrating *a.* 洞察的, 明察秋毫的; (声音) 有穿透力的

penetrative *a.* 有穿透力的, 敏锐的

5. vacant /'veikənt/ *a.* (1) 茫然的, 失神的 (2) 空的, 未被占用的

(3) (职位) 空缺的

【例句】 A vacant expression settled on his face. 他的脸上露出茫然的表情。
This house has been vacant since early spring. 自初春以来这座房子就一直没人住。

We need someone to fill the vacant position. 我们需要有人来填补这个空缺职位。

【辨析】 empty vacant hollow

empty 指里面没有内容, 或未填任何东西。作借喻用时, 指没有价值, 没有意义, 空虚。是普通用语。如: He pointed to the empty bed. 他指着那张空床。

vacant 较为正式, 指地方未被占用, 是空着的, 或空缺待补状态, 用于抽象事物或借喻时, 表示空虚。

hollow 表示中空的, 空心的。作借喻用时表示虚伪的, 无诚意的, 空虚的。如: The tree trunk was completely hollow. 这棵树的树干完全空了。The government's election promises now seem increasingly hollow. 政府的竞选诺言现在似乎越来越虚伪了。

【拓展】 vacancy *n.* 空缺, 空职; (旅馆) 空房; 空虚

vacantly *ad.* 茫然地, 空虚地

6. grasp

/gra:sp/ *vt. & n.* (1) 明白, 理解 (2) 抓住, 抓紧

【例句】

He was finding it difficult to grasp the rules of the game. 他发现很难弄明白那个游戏规则。

The boy grasped his father firmly by the arm. 那个小男孩紧紧抓住父亲的胳膊。

The government has no grasp of their suffering. 政府未能理解他们的痛苦。

【用法】

grasp sb. by the shoulders/arm/wrist 抓住某人肩膀/胳膊/手腕

grasp the meaning/significance of sth. 理解……的意思

grasp a concept/principle/point 领会要点

grasp at sth. 试图抓住……

have/get a grasp of sth. 理解

beyond/out of sb.'s grasp 在某人掌控之外

within/in sb.'s grasp 在某人掌控之内

【辨析】

grasp grip seize snatch

grasp 和 **grip** 是“抓紧”的意思, **grip** 较 **grasp** 意思更强烈。

seize 也可表示“抓紧”, 但常有“夺过去”的含义, 有时指“强占”。

snatch 指较突然迅速的“抢夺”。用于引申意思时, 四个词也有所不同。

grasp 用于比喻时, 表示抓住机会或掌握、理解。如:

It's difficult to grasp the meaning of this passage. 这篇文章不容易理解。

grip 引申为吸引注意力。如: The film grips the audience.

那个电影使观众看得入迷了。**seize** 引申为利用时机。如: I seized

the opportunity to introduce myself. 我利用这个机会介绍了自己。

snatch 侧重动作快。如: He snatched at the offer. 他立刻接受了邀请。

7. pledge

/pledʒ/ *vt.* 保证, 承诺 *n.* 承诺, 协定

【例句】

The president has pledged that putting the economy right will be his top priority. 总统承诺说使经济走上正轨将是他的首要任务。

The rebels had failed to keep a pledge to release the two hostages. 叛乱者没有信守诺言释放那两名人质。

【用法】

pledge to do.../pledge that 承诺做……

pledge oneself to do... 承诺……

campaign pledge 竞选誓言

make/keep/break a pledge to do... 立下誓言/信守誓言/不遵守

誓言

【同义词】 vow, oath, promise

8. blossom /'blɒsəm/ *v.* 发展得很好; 开花 *n.* (一棵树上的)花, 全部花朵
【例句】 Their romance blossomed on a trip to Paris. 他们的恋情在去巴黎旅行途中有了进一步的发展。

The pear trees are blossoming. 梨树开花了。

By March, the cherry trees are in full blossom. 到三月时樱桃树上繁花盛开。

The town has blossomed into the country's most popular beach resort. 这个城镇已经发展成为该国最受欢迎的海滨度假胜地。

【用法】 in (full) blossom 开着花 blossom into... 发展成为……

【辨析】 flower blossom

flower 是普通用语, 指一般的花, 还可指精华部分。如: They were the flower of Germany, the bravest and best of the heroes of the Rhineland. 他们是德国的精华, 是莱茵地区最勇敢、最杰出的英雄。

blossom 一般指果树的花, 通常用复数, 是树上盛开花朵的总称。作借喻时指兴旺发达时期。

9. terror /'terə(r)/ *n.* 恐惧, 恐怖

【例句】 Thousand of islanders fled in/with terror yesterday as the volcano erupted. 由于火山喷发, 昨天成千上万的岛民惊惶失措, 四处奔逃。 That was a deliberate terror attack. 那是一场蓄意的恐怖袭击。

【用法】 in/with terror 因害怕

live in terror of sth. 生活在对……的恐惧中

strike terror into sb. 使某人恐惧

hold no terrors for sb. 使某人不害怕

sheer/pure/absolute terror 极度恐惧

【拓展】 terrible *a.* 可怕的

terrify *v.* 使害怕, 使恐惧

terrified *a.* 极度惊恐的, 吓坏了的

terrifying *a.* 极其恐怖的, 令人害怕的

terrorize *v.* 恐吓

terrorism *n.* 恐怖主义

terrorist *n.* 恐怖主义分子

10. drain /dreɪn/ *v.* (1) 使筋疲力尽, 使疲劳 (2) 使排走
n. 下水道, 排水管; 流失

【例句】 A whole day of working drained me. 工作一天使我感到筋疲力尽。
The mechanic drained all the oil from the engine. 机械工把发动机中的油全部排出。

Rain water causes flooding when it can't drain away. 雨水如果排不掉就会引起洪水。

The government pledged to stop the drain of capital overseas. 政府承诺制止资金流向海外。

I hate to think of all that hard work going down the drain. 所有的辛劳都付之东流, 我真不愿去想。

【用法】 drain sth. from sth. 把液体从……中排出

drain away/off 排走, 流出

go down the drain 被浪费掉

brain drain 人才流失, 人才外流

【拓展】 drainage *n.* 排水系统; 排水管道

drained *a.* 筋疲力尽的

drainpipe *n.* (排去屋顶雨水的) 排水管

11. exhaust /ɪg'zɔ:st/ *vt.* 使精疲力竭 *n.* (机器排出的) 废气

【例句】 The long cycle ride exhausted her. 她因长途骑车而疲惫不堪。

He exhausted himself in the attempt. 他因十分努力而筋疲力尽。

The smell of the exhaust made me sick. 排出的废气气味使我恶心。

【构词法】 前缀 ex- 经常表示 out 的意思, 如:

exhaust = ex(out)+haust(to draw) 用尽, 耗尽

exclude = ex(out)+clude(to shut) 除外, 不包括

exhale = ex(out)+hale(to breathe) 呼出, 呼气

expand = ex(out)+pand(to spread) 扩张, 膨胀

expel = ex(out)+pel(to drive) 驱逐, 开除

expire = ex(out)+pire(to breathe) 期满; 熄灭; 死亡

expose = ex(out)+pose(to place) 暴露, 陈列

【拓展】 exhausted *a.* 极其疲倦的

exhaustion *n.* 筋疲力尽; 用尽, 枯竭

exhaustive *a.* 彻底的, 详尽的, 完全的

12. restrain /rɪ'streɪn/ *vt.* (1) 克制, 抑止 (2) 管制, 约束

【例句】 You must learn how to restrain your anger. 你得学会如何抑止住自己的愤怒。

The police had difficulty in restraining the crowd from rushing into the stadium. 警方难以阻止人群涌入运动场。

【用法】 restrain sb. from sth./doing sth. 抑止某人某事/做某事 (同 stop / prevent/keep sb. from sth./doing sth.)

【辨析】 restrain / restrict
restrain 表示“克制, 抑止”, 经常指对个人内心和行为的克制和约束, 如: restrain oneself 自我克制, 自我约束。

restrict 是“限制, 约束”, 经常表示来自外部的限制和约束, 如: Speed is restricted (=limited) to 30 mph in town. 市内车速每小时不得超过 30 英里。另外, restrain 的名词形式是 restraint; restrict 的名词形式是 restriction。

【拓展】 restrained *a.* 克制的, 节制的 restraint *n.* 抑止, 节制, 约束

常用短语典例

1. track down: 追踪到, 追查到底

【例句】 Tracking down criminals is one of the tasks for the police. 追踪犯人是警察的任务之一。

I finally tracked down the reference in a dictionary of quotation. 我终于在引语词典中查到了那段引文。

2. pick on: 找茬; 欺负; 批评; 责怪

【例句】 Why do you always pick on me? 你为什么老是和我过不去?

She felt that her parents were picking on her. 她觉得父母老是责备她。

3. tell on: 告发

【例句】 John caught his sister smoking and told on her. 约翰发现他姐姐抽烟就给告了一状。