

总主编 / 李长庚

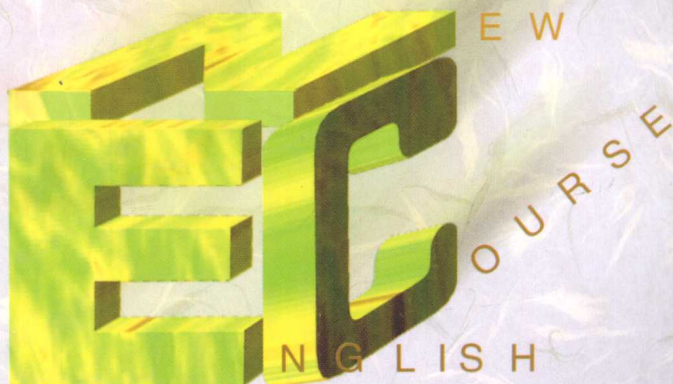
《新英语教程》

学习指南

阅读 第二册

主 编 / 黄 贵

A Guide to New
English Course
(Reading Book Two)

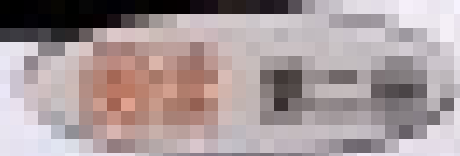


安徽大学出版社

新課程 / 新教材

《新課程教材》

學習指南



學習指南

Learning Guide
English Course
Reading Book



學習指南

总主编/李长庚

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出版说明

《新英语教程——阅读》是清华大学出版社出版的一套全国通用的大学英语教材,选材新颖,题材多种多样,涵盖面广,许多文章富有哲理、题材脍炙人口,多为传世经典之作,自出版以来深受广大师生欢迎。该套教材曾获国家教委优秀教材奖,在我国外语界具有广泛的影响。

为了帮助广大学生学好用好这套教材,我们组织了部分有经验的、长期使用这套教材的老师,编写了这套面向学生的学习指导用书。

本书共分为 10 单元,每单元由 4 部分组成。Part A 除了提供必要的背景知识之外,着重讲解了课文中的重点词汇和难句,分析了文章的结构。Part B 对课文中的难点作了简明扼要的解释。因篇幅所限 Part C 未作讲解。每单元配备了与课文有关的练习,旨在帮助学生巩固加深所学内容。所有课文练习和补充练习均提供了详尽的答案,供学生自学参考之用。

本指导用书共 4 册,李长庚担任总主编。第二册由黄贵主编,具体分工是:韩莉第一至二单元,黄贵第三至四单元,沈永杰第五至六单元,张新生第七至八单元,尹锡荣第九至十单元单元。

由于编者水平所限,书中若有不妥之处,敬请使用者批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 7 月

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Unit 1

Part A

Speech Communities

Background Knowledge

English is preeminent among languages. A typical unabridged English dictionary lists about 500,000 words, and there are another 500,000 technical and scientific terms. By comparison, German has 185,000 and French less than 100,000. English is the official language for some 1.73 billion people, and there are at least another 400 million who consider English as a second or third language. As for daily usage, three-quarters of the world's mail, telexes, and cables use English, half of the world's technical and scientific periodicals are written in English, eighty percent of the information stored in the world's computers is in English. English is the language of sports, fashion, engineering, science, and the Olympics. Furthermore, an astonishing number of people around the world aspire to learn English. In China, there are more people learning English than in the United States. Few other languages can touch this length and breadth of daily usage. Today, adding strength to this linguistic grasp (语言传播范围) on the globe is the U. S. based Cable News Network (CNN 美国有线新闻电视网) that is seen and heard each day in over 140 countries and territories. The text we are going to learn will give us more information about speech communities, English speech community and the English language.

Notes to the Text

1. **There is no denying that English is a useful language.** (L1) 此句意为: "Everyone must admit that..." 即 "不可否认的是..... 我们必须承认....."

固定句型 There is (was) no + -ing = It is (was) impossible to do

- There is no knowing what he'll do.
- There is no reasoning with her when she is in that sort of mood.
- There is no denying that his health is greatly affected by his working conditions.

deny: *vt.* say that (sth.) is not true 否认(某事), 不承认

- The accused man denied the crime.
- I deny that the statement is true.

注: deny 后须跟动名词, 不接不定式。

- He denied knowing anything about the plan. 他否认知道那个计划。

deny: say "No" to a request, refuse to give (sth. asked for or needed) 拒绝, 不给

- He denies his children nothing.

denial: *n.* make a denial of sth.

deniable: *adj.* 可否认的, 可否定的, 可拒绝的

2. **The people who speak English today make up the largest speech community in the world with the exception of speakers of Chinese. (L2 - L4)**

with the exception of: except, not including 除……以外

- He took away all the books on the shelf with the exception of that dictionary.
- All his classmates were invited to his birthday party with the exception of Big John.
- With the exception of Mary, all the students passed the exam.

[比较] except, besides

except: *prep.* with the exclusion of, other than, 如同 without 或 minus(—)

- He gets up early every day except on Sunday.

besides: *prep.* other than, 如同 with 或 plus(+)

- I have three other hats besides this.

3. **Originally they were small tribes of people living in northern Europe... (L4 - L5)**

Originally: *adv.* from or in the beginning 原先, 起始

此句中副词 originally 放在句首, 起到修饰整个句子的作用, 类似的还有:

- Ordinarily we begin our class at 7:30.

4. **In time (L11): eventually, after a while 后来, 终于, 总有一天; soon enough 及时**

- You will understand in time what I said.
- They come from different social backgrounds, but, in time, they become good friends.
- We were just in time for the bus.
- I don't think he will come in time because he has something else to do.

5. **Many nations are composed of a single major speech community... (L18)**

be composed of: be made up of / consist of 由……组成, 由……构成

- Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.
- The committee was composed of ten members.

6. **boundary: It most often refers to a line on a map, it may be a physical feature, such as a river. 它常指地图上明确的界线, 这种界线也可能是一种自然特征如河流, 汉语常译为“边界线”。**

- Boundaries on this map are shown in red.

[比较] border, frontier

border: It refers to a political or geographic dividing line, it may also refer to the region next to the actual line. 它指政治上或地理上的分界线,也可指沿边界线邻近的地区,即“边界,边境”。

- Crossing the Mexican border.

frontier: It refers specifically to a border between two countries or the region adjoining this border. 它特指两个国家之间的边界线或靠近这一边界的地区。

- Soldiers guarded the frontier between Russia and China.

7. **For convenience, we may classify the speakers into two groups. (L28 - L29)**

classify: *vt.* to arrange or organize by classes 分类,归类

- All the books in a library are classified by subjects.
- She classifies all her tapes according to their different music styles.
- All the apples are classified and labeled before they are sent to the supermarket.

classify sb. (sth.) into... 把……分成

- She classified her students into three groups; low, average, and high.
- To make it clearer, we classify these things into two categories.

8. **Not all these countries use English for the same purpose or to the same extent. . . (L37 - L38)**

to... extent: to... degree 到……程度

- To our surprise, these old people like the cartoon to the same extent as the children.
- I like the film very much, but not to the extent that she does. She has seen it for four times.
- to some (a great, a certain) extent 在某种(很大,一定)程度上
- to the extent of 到……的地步(或程度)
- to such an extent that... 竟然到……的地步

9. **English serves as a functional alternative language in several areas of public activity for the many nations of the world which use it as an international second language. (L40 - L42)** 此句可译为“世界上许多国家在若干公共活动领域内选用英语作为工作语言,这些国家以英语作为第二语言进行国际交往”。

serve as / for: to be used as something else 用作,作为……之用

- They used an old sheet to serve as a curtain.
- His words serve as a reminder of our responsibility.
- The sofa will have to serve as a bed for the guest.

functional: *adj.* of a function, having designed to have functions 职责的,功能的,职能的,有作用的,有功能的

function: *n.* special activity or purpose of a person or thing 职责,作用,功能

- The function of that committee is to direct their work.
- The heart performs a very important function, it pumps blood through the body.
- We shouldn't ignore the function of this phrase in this sentence.

vi. fulfill a function, operate, act 尽职责,起作用,有效用

- Their work was delayed because the old machine didn't function well.
- The refrigerator was not functioning.
- In this sentence the adverb functions as an adjective.

10. ...so that education, especially specialised higher education, has come to rely heavily on an understanding of English. (L52 – L54)

specialise (in sth.): to study and become expert in some special area of study, work, etc. 成为专家,专门研究,专攻(Am E specialize)

- After many years of practice, he decided to specialise in eye surgery.
- After graduation, he specialised in western economics.
- After his first degree he wishes to specialise.

specialized(过去分词): adapt for a particular purpose 使适应特殊目的,使专用于

- specialized knowledge 专门知识
- specialized higher education 高等专业教育
- A hospital with ten specialized wards will be set up in this area.

specialty: *n.* a special subject of study, area of work, skill, or the like, on which one concentrates 专门研究,专业,专长;an article or service that one deals in particularly 特制品,特产

- His specialty is calligraphy.
- Brick-carvings are a specialty of that village.

come to: to begin to 开始

- After a year of study he came to realize that his choice was right.
- He has come to make preparations for the next examination.

rely on / upon: depend on 依赖,依靠

11. In no sense does English replace the cultural heritage and emotional ties of the first language... (L54 – L55)此句为倒装句,因带有否定意义的短语 in no sense 放在句首,所以引起句子主谓局部倒装。当句首状语是否定词或含有否定意义的词语时,主谓要倒装,常用于这一结构的词语有:seldom, rarely, scarcely, little, few, at no time, by no means, in no way, in vain, not until, not once, under no circumstances, no longer, not for nothing, less still, no more, not for one minute, not often 等。

Under no circumstances should we cut the feet to fit the shoes.
Nowhere else could one find such an age-old custom.
No sooner had we got to the theatre than the concert began.

- Under no circumstances should we cut the feet to fit the shoes.
- Nowhere else could one find such an age-old custom.
- No sooner had we got to the theatre than the concert began.

in no sense; by no means 决不

- She loves children, but in no sense will she give up her work to take care of them.
- In no sense is he ready to retire.
- We would like to have you come with us, but in no sense will we try to persuade you against your will.

12. ... it provides a means of communication with people of similar training and interests who would otherwise not comprehend them. (L56 - L58)

means: an instrument, thing, or method used to achieve something 方法, 手段(既可以把它看做是单数, 也可作复数。)

- He has tried every means, but still can't solve the problem.
- The bicycle is a very popular means of transportation in China.
- The means they used to win the election are many: bribery, threats, and smear tactics.

by no means / not by any means: not at all, definitely not 决不, 一点也不

- His answer to the question is by no means satisfactory.
- I am by no means interested in sports.

by means of: by the way or method of, by the use of or by using 用, 依靠

- Thoughts are expressed by means of words.
- Though he can't speak, he can communicate with others by means of gesture.

by all means: 尽一切办法, 一定务必; (表示答应) 好的, 当然可以

- The work must be finished before ten o'clock by all means.
- A: Would you like to go with me to the hospital?
- B: Yes, by all means.

13. Learning a second language extends one's vision and expands the mind. (L59 - L60)

The sentence means "Learning a second language will enable you to see more and know more." 可译为“学习第二语言可以扩大人们的眼界, 开阔人们的思路”。

16. The history and literature of a second language record the real and fictional lives of a people and their culture. (L64 - L65)

people: *n.* the entire body of persons who make up a community, tribe, etc. in that they have a common culture religion or the like 民族, 种族, (某国的) 国民

- the Jewish people 犹太人
- There is no denying that it is a hard-working industrious people.

17. Learning English as a second language provides another means of communication through which the window of the entire English speech community becomes a part of our heritage. (L67 - L69)

把英语作为第二语言来学习, 给我们提供了又一种交际工具, 利用这个工具, 整个英

语语言群体的文化也就进入到我们的传统中来。

Outline of the Text

1. Formation of the English language and English speech community.
2. Definition of a speech community.
3. Classification of English speakers into two groups:
 - 1) English used as the native language.
 - 2) English learned as a second language.
4. Use of English in many fields in the world:
 - 1) as the language of aviation and air traffic
 - 2) as one of the important languages of commerce
 - 3) in international diplomacy
 - 4) the language of the majority of published materials in the world
5. Conclusion: Learning a second language extends one's vision and expands the mind.

Key to Exercises

Key to the margin questions.

- Yes. Because we have to communicate with other people in English—language spoken by a large number of people in the world.
- Please refer to Line 4~14 in the text.
- A speech community is a community in which people share a common language.
- The English community is a community in which people speak English. Some speak English natively, others speak it as a second language.
- English has been adopted as the language of aviation and air traffic; it has continued as one of the important languages of commerce; it is used in international diplomacy; and it is the language of the majority of published materials in the world.
- Learning a second language extends one's vision and expands the mind.

I.

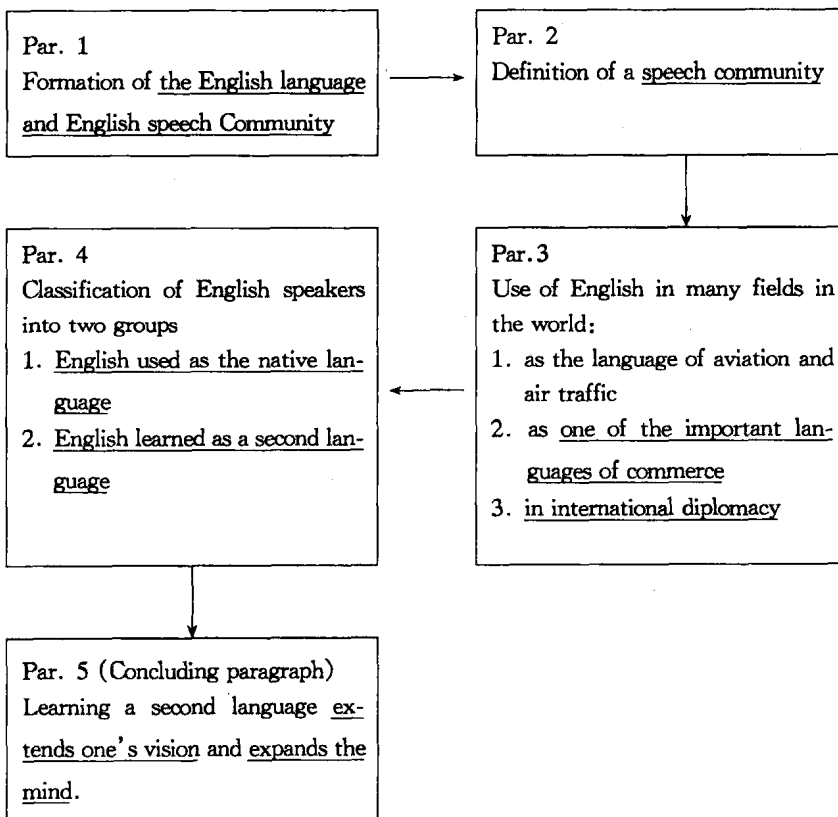
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II.

England	Denmark
Canada	India
Australia	Kenya
The United States	Turkey

England	Denmark
New Zealand	Ethiopia
	The Philippines

III.



IV.

1. except for
2. Because they were isolated in their island community
3. England
4. the speakers who use English as their mother tongue
5. because
6. people, speakers
7. it will enable you to see more and know more
8. the history and literature of a second language

V.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. a. late | b. latter | c. latest | |
| 2. a. unacceptable | b. acceptance | c. accepted | |
| 3. a. strengthened | b. widens | c. sharpens | d. blackened |
| 4. a. exception | b. except | c. expect(ed) | |

VI.

1. h 2. a 3. j 4. k 5. d 6. b 7. f 8. c 9. g 10. m 11. i

VII.

1. dis- 2. in- 3. un- 4. (1~3)il-, (4~6)ir- 5. im-

VIII.

- reasoning 当他处于那种心情时,你对他讲道理也没有用处。
- knowing/telling 她是一个不可捉摸的人,谁也不知道她下一步要做什么。
- denying 不可否认,近些年的发明和发现对我们的社会已产生很大影响。
- telling/knowing 谁也不知道会发生什么事情,你我都是猜测而已。
- getting 如果想把工作做好,你就必须亲自动手,舍此无它。

IX.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) of | (2) language | (3) native | (4) second |
| (5) commercial | (6) activities | (7) where | (8) proportion |
| (9) as | (10) legally | (11) official | (12) only |
| (13) others | (14) status | (15) former | |

X.

- in a sense
- to rely (depend) on specialized higher education
- to come to / to begin to settle (down) in South America
- to leave one's homeland
- to walk side by side
- to serve as a medium

XI.

- The speakers of English and Chinese make up the two largest speech communities in the world, but the latter is much larger than the former as far as the number of speakers is concerned. A speech community is any group of people who speak the same language wherever they happen to live. For convenience, we may classify English speakers into two groups: one group speaks English as its mother tongue, the other uses English as a second language.
- There is no denying the fact that learning a foreign language can both extend our vision and expand our mind. Thus, the Student's Union of the university decided to

organize an 'English Corner' every weekend.

XII.

1. d 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. b

XIII. (Omitted.)

参考译文

语言群体

不可否认,英语是一种有用的语言。今天除了讲汉语的人以外,讲英语的人组成了世界上最大的语言群体。他们原是一些住在北欧的小部落,离乡背井到英格兰定居。由于他们住在岛上,与外界隔离,这些不同部落所使用的语言便越来越相似,也就越来越不像欧洲的其他语言了。最终,这种语言逐渐统一起来,成为所有在英格兰住的人都能共同使用的语言。这些人由于使用共同的语言形成了一个语言群体,随着时间的推移,人们从这个小岛移居到世界其他许多地方,也带去了他们的语言。因而无论他们在哪里定居,仍然是英语群体的成员。

语言群体和其他的群体相似。组成这种群体的人们使用共同的语言,他们通常住得很近,形成街坊邻居、村庄和城市,而更常见的是他们组成了整个国家。许多国家由一个主要的语言群体组成,如意大利、瑞典、日本。然而国家的边界并不总和语言群体的边界一致。有些国家,例如俄国、印度,由多种语言群体组成。有些语言群体(如阿拉伯语、西班牙语以及英语)则超越了国界。因此,所谓语言群体是指讲同一种语言的任何人群,与他们居住的地点无关。

我们可以说任何讲英语的人都是英语群体的成员。为方便起见,我们可以把这些人分为两类:把英语作为本族语言的人归于第一类,把英语作为第二语言,为了教育、商务等目的而学习的人归于第二类。显然,第一类中应包括英国、加拿大、美国、澳大利亚和新西兰。当然,在这些国家里,不是所有的人都以英语为本族语,但大多数是这样的。后一类包括印度、丹麦、肯尼亚、土耳其、埃塞俄比亚、菲律宾以及其他许多国家。这些国家使用英语的目的和程度都不尽相同,但他们每一个国家都是用英语进行重要的社交和商务活动的。

世界上许多国家在若干公共活动领域内选用英语作为工作语言,这些国家以英语作为第二语言进行国际交往。由于英语使用的地区广泛,讲英语的人又如此众多,英语被用作航空和空中交通的通用语言。由于英语国家的政治和经济的影响超出了英国国界,英语一直是主要商务语言之一。由于英语被接受为联合国官方语言之一,这就使英语在国际外交场合使用得更为广泛。最后一个例子是,英语是世界上大多数出版物使用的语言,因而使得教育,特别是高等专业教育,在很大程度上取决于对英语的掌握。英语决不会取代第一语言所起的本民族文化传统与感情纽带的作用。但对世界上众多讲英语的人来说,它却提供了一种交际工具,用它与受过类似教育和有相同兴趣的人进行交际,否

则人们就不会理解他们。

学习第二语言可以扩大人们的眼界和开阔人们的思路。通过不同的语言系统来观察世界和我们自己,就可看到自己观察力的局限性,就会对所熟悉的事物或事件增添新的见解。第二语言也教会我们用不同的方法归纳和总结我们的经历。第二语言所记下的历史和文学记载了一个民族的真实和虚构的生活以及他们的文化。了解了这些知识便可提高我们理解他们的能力并获得他们那样的感受能力。把英语作为第二语言来学习给我们提供了又一种交际工具,利用这个工具整个英语语言群体的文化也就进入到我们的传统中来。

Part B

I . What's in a Name?

Notes to the Text

1. "What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." (L3 - L4) This sentence implies that a name is far less important than what it names. 此句可译为“名字能表现什么? 我们称之为玫瑰的,不叫玫瑰,闻起来也一样香”。
2. Accordingly, in the old Testament, God has no name, the reason being that no one has power over him. (L11 - L12) 此句中“the reason being that no one has power over him”是独立主格结构,表示原因,相当于原因状语从句“because no one has power over him”
3. There was a time when last names served to identify a person with his occupation. (L20)
此句译为“曾经有一段时期,人的姓氏跟他的职业有着密切的关系”。
identify... with...: to think that something is the same as, or closely connected with something else 把……与……等同;认为……与……有密切联系
• Never identify art with life.
4. While names have remained fairly stable in other times, today, we seem to be in a rush to change them. (L29 - L30)
be in a rush to do sth.: to do sth. too quickly without thinking about it carefully enough
仓促行事;匆忙地做某事
5. In sports, one finds name changes that confuse all but the devotee. (L33)
but: prep. except
devotee; n. one who is enthusiastic about something, a fan 热心之士,爱好者
此句“that confuse all but the devotee”是定语从句,关系代词 that 指前面句中的部分意