

王焯 梁媛 等 编

新概念英语 4

综合阅读步步为赢



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内 容 提 要

本套丛书本着与教材同步的原则,对课文进行了精讲,同时为了弥补教材阅读资料不足、强化学生对课程知识的理解、拓展学生的知识面,又配有同步阅读练习题,并且对试题进行准确归纳和精确剖析,引导学生熟悉解题要领、逐渐掌握解题技巧,从而提高学生的解题能力和答题速度。书中还精选了题材广泛的小短篇,内容编排完全与原教材的结构设计同步,非常适合学生背诵。希望读者通过学习本书,能在今后的英语考试中正确运用所学到的知识,从而真正地从中受益。

本书适合于学习《新概念英语》(第4册)的读者使用。

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前言 Preface

《新概念英语》在当今的英语图书市场影响很大，成为一套风靡全球的经典英语教程，受到了世界各地英语学习者的青睐，更是在中国的英语学习者中赢得了无可比拟的盛誉。1997年推出的《新概念英语》(新版)教程，更加注重对学生英语听、说、读、写四项基本技能的培养，更加符合中国英语学习者的特点和学习习惯。

很多人在学习新概念英语的同时，也期待能有一套同步辅导书帮助他们更好地理解并掌握新概念英语书中的内容。本套丛书因此应运而生。

阅读理解能力在整个英语学习过程中占有特别重要的位置。阅读理解是测试学生英语水平的主要标志之一。而英语阅读能力的提高离不开大量广泛的阅读。

本书正是基于这种理念，根据《新概念英语》(新版)课文的难易程度编排相应的阅读材料，所选材料涉及各个领域，同时提供大量精选短文和配套练习。它的最大特点是能够把课文精讲、阅读练习与强化阅读融合在一起，使学习者在提高阅读能力的同时掌握更多更全面的知识。

本书采用符合学习者心理特点和逻辑思维方式的知识性材料，题材广泛，篇幅适中，极富启发性，它的核心点为强化训练，具体来说，本书有以下几方面的特色。

课文精讲：罗列出每篇课文中出现的重点词汇与短语，并一一剖析，举出有说服力的例句，使读者从课内到课外，更全面、更具体地掌握所学到的知识点。

同步阅读：以练习为中心，提供与课文相对应的练习题，并配有相应的答案与讲解。全面拓展学生的知识面，让学生在掌握知识之余，及时检验自己的学习效果，真正做到知己知彼。

强化阅读：精选了与教材难易程度相近且题材广泛的文章，非常适合学生背诵，不仅能扩大学生的词汇量，更能培养学生的语感。

希望学习者通过大量的阅读，不仅可以扩大知识面、开阔视野，而且可以提高阅读速度，在循序渐进中增强对文章的理解能力，提高获取信息的准确度。也希望读者在学习本书后，能掌握正确的阅读方法和解题技巧，培养英语语言的综合运用能力和对英语阅读的自信心，期盼本书能使学习者真正地从中受益。

本书由王焯、梁媛等编写，马云秀、王建军、王海娜、王越、白云飞、刘梅、张世华、张红燕、张娟娟、张静、李光全、李良、李翔、李楚、陈仕奇、罗勇军、姜文琪、董敏、蒋卫华等在资料收集和整理方面做了大量的工作，在此一并向他们表示感谢。

由于编者水平和时间有限，书中难免会有不妥之处，欢迎广大读者和业内人士批评指正。

编者

2010年4月



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Lesson

1

Finding fossil man 发现化石人

Part 1 课文精讲

1. ... read of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East...

其中 read of 表示“读到，获悉”的意思，它与 read about 在一定程度上可以互换，但是 read about 是“读到，获悉有关情况”，另外使用 read about 时 read 后面可以用 all, much, a little 等词说明“读到，获悉有关情况”的程度，而使用 read of 时 read 后面则不能用这些词语。

2. to recount 为动词不定式短语，在句子中作表语，用来说明主语的情况。应该注意的是，动词不定式结构作表语同 be to do 结构的动词 be 后面用一个动词不定式结构作复合谓语不同，前者用来对主语进行说明，后者用来表示主语“计划或安排好做”的意思。

3. none 没有，代词。既可以表示人，也可以表示物，既可以修饰可数名词，也可以修饰不可数名词，none of 后面可接可数，也可接不可数，当 of 后面为可数名词并且在句中作主语的时候，谓语动词多数用复数，虽也可以用单数，但为不可数名词时其谓语动词只能用单数。

另外要注意的是 none of 后面的名词或代词只能指三个以上的人或物；no one 中的 no 为形容词，one 为代词，多用来指人，表示“连一个人也没有”，后面也不能接 of，作主语的时候，谓语动词只能用单数。

4. They may also have used wood and skins, but these have rotted



away.

其中“may+动词的现在完成时”结构表示讲话人从目前的角度看认为过去某事曾发生过，通常含有“或许发生了……”这样怀疑或推测的语气的意味。

5 ... when even the bones of the men who made them have disappeared without trace.

其中 when 表示“尽管”，从属连词，在此用来引导让步状语从句。在一定语境中，when 除了可以引导让步状语从句外，有时还可以用来引导条件状语从句，表示“如果，只要”，多放在句末。

Part 2 同步阅读

Roger Rosenblatt's book *Black Fiction*, in attempting to apply literary rather than sociopolitical criteria to its subject, successfully alters the approach taken by most previous studies. As Rosenblatt notes, criticism of Black writing has often served as a pretext for expounding on Black history. Addison Gayle's recent work, for example, judges the value of Black fiction by overtly political standards, rating each work according to the notions of Black identity which it propounds.

Although fiction assuredly springs from political circumstances, its authors react to those circumstances in ways other than ideological, and talking about novels and stories primarily as instruments of ideology circumvents much of the fictional enterprise. Rosenblatt's literary analysis discloses affinities and connections among works of Black fiction which solely political studies have overlooked or ignored.

Writing acceptable criticism of Black fiction, however, presupposes giving satisfactory answers to a number of questions. First of all, is there a sufficient reason, other than the racial identity

of the authors, to group together works by Black authors? Second, how does Black fiction make itself distinct from other modern fiction with which it is largely contemporaneous? Rosenblatt shows that Black fiction constitutes a distinct body of writing that has an identifiable, coherent literary tradition. Looking at novels written by Black over the last eighty years, he discovers recurring concerns and designs independent of chronology. These structures are thematic, and they spring, not surprisingly, from the central fact that the Black characters in these novels exist in a predominantly white culture, whether they try to conform to that culture or rebel against it.

Black Fiction does leave some aesthetic questions open. Rosenblatt's thematic analysis permits considerable objectivity; he even explicitly states that it is not his intention to judge the merit of the various works — yet his reluctance seems misplaced, especially since an attempt to appraise might have led to interesting results. For instance, some of the novels appear to be structurally diffuse. Is this a defect, or are the authors working out of, or trying to forge, a different kind of aesthetic? In addition, the style of some Black novels, like Jean Toomer's *Cane*, verges on expressionism or surrealism; does this technique provide a counterpoint to the prevalent theme that portrays the fate against which Black heroes are pitted, a theme usually conveyed by more naturalistic modes of expression?

In spite of such omissions, what Rosenblatt does include in his discussion makes for an astute and worthwhile study. *Black Fiction* surveys a wide variety of novels, bringing to our attention in the process some fascinating and little-known works like James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*. Its argument is tightly constructed, and its forthright, lucid style exemplifies levelheaded and penetrating criticism.

■ 词汇注释

1. expound /iks'paund/ vi. 详细说明



2. circumvent /ˌɪsəkəm'vent/ vt. 环绕; 包围; 以智取胜; 防止……发生
3. contemporaneous /kən'tempə'reɪniəs/ a. 同时期的; 同时代的, 同时发生的
4. chronology /krə'nɒlədʒi/ n. 年表; 年代学
5. thematic /θi:'mætik/ a. 题目的; 主题的, 主旋律的
6. surrealism /sə'riəlɪzəm/ n. 超现实主义
7. levelheaded /'levəl'hedɪd/ a. 稳健的, 头脑冷静的; 明智的
8. lucid /'lʊsɪd/ a. 明白易懂的, 清晰的; 头脑清楚的

根据短文内容, 选择正确答案

1. The author of the text is primarily concerned with _____.
 - A) evaluating the soundness of a work of criticism
 - B) comparing various critical approaches to a subject
 - C) discussing the limitations of a particular kind of criticism
 - D) summarizing the major points made in a work of criticism
2. The author of the text believes that *Black Fiction* would have been improved had Rosenblatt _____.
 - A) evaluated more carefully the ideological and historical aspects of Black fiction
 - B) attempted to be more objective in his approach to novels and stories by Black authors
 - C) explored in greater detail the recurrent thematic concerns of Black fiction throughout its history
 - D) assessed the relative literary merit of the novels he analyzes thematically
3. The author's discussion of *Black Fiction* can be best described as _____.
 - A) pedantic and contentious
 - B) critical but admiring
 - C) ironic and deprecating
 - D) argumentative but unfocused
4. The author of the text employs all of the following in the discussion of Rosenblatt's book EXCEPT: _____.
 - A) rhetorical questions
 - B) specific examples
 - C) comparison and contrast
 - D) definition of terms

5. The author of the text refers to James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man* most probably in order to _____.
- A) point out affinities between Rosenblatt's method of thematic analysis and earlier criticism
- B) clarify the point about expressionistic style made earlier in the passage
- C) qualify the assessment of Rosenblatt's book made in the first paragraph of the passage
- D) give a specific example of one of the accomplishments of Rosenblatt's work

答案与讲解

1. **A** 这是一道中心主旨题。通过阅读本文各段尤其是首段第一句和尾段第一句，我们可以推断出本题的正确选项应该是突出“evaluating”（评价）一词的选项 A。
2. **D** 从本题题干中的“would have been improved”可推断出要在原文中寻找谈论某一方面“不足”的地方。尾段首句的“such omissions”（这样的忽略）暗示本题的答案信息来源应该在倒数第二段。通过仔细阅读和理解倒数第二段，可将答案信息来源确定在倒数第二段的第二句。根据倒数第二段第二句的内容进行反推，就可得出本题的正确选项是 D。
3. **B** 本题只要抓住全文的中心主旨句就可以得出本题的正确答案 B。本文的中心主旨句是第一段的首句和尾段的首句。
4. **D** {本题 A、B、C 所涉及的内容可分别在第三段的第二、三句、第四段的第三句以及第一段的第三句里找到。第一段的第三句涉及 B 和 C 两个选项。选项 D “definition of terms”（给词语下定义）在原文中没有涉及，故本选项是正确答案。
5. **D** 通过题干中的“Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*”可将本题的答案信息来源迅速确定在尾段的第二句，本句中的“like”（例如）一词暗示本题的正确选项应该是含有“specific example”的选项 D。



Part 3 强化阅读

The accuracy of scientific observations and calculations is always at the mercy of the scientist's timekeeping methods. For this reason, scientists are interested in devices that given promise of more precise timekeeping.

In their search for precision, scientists have turned to atomic clocks that depend on various vibrating atoms or molecules to supply their "ticking" (滴答滴答地响). This is possible because each kind of atom or molecule has its own characteristic rate of vibration. The nitrogen atom in ammonia, for example, vibrates or "ticks" 24 billion times a second.

One such atomic clock is so accurate that it will probably lose no more than a second in 3000 years. It will be of great importance in fields such as astrological observation and long-range navigation. The heart of this Atomichron is a cesium atom that vibrates 9.2 billion times a second when heated to the temperature of boiling water.

An atomic clock that operates with an ammonia molecule may be used to check the accuracy of the predictions based on Einstein's relativity theories, according to which a clock in motion and a clock at rest should keep time differently. Placed in an orbiting satellite moving at the speed of 18,000 miles an hour, the clock could broadcast its time readings to ground station, where they could be compared with a reading on a similar model. Whatever differences developed would be checked against the differences predicted.

词汇注释

1. timekeeping /'taimki:piŋ/ *n.* 计时; 时间记录
2. cesium /'si:ziəm/ *n.* [化] 铯 (55号元素, 符号 Cs)
3. ammonia /ə'məunjə/ *n.* [化] 氨

Lesson

2

Spare that spider 不要伤害蜘蛛

Part 1 课文精讲

1. Insects would make it impossible for us to live in the world; they would devour ... if it were not for the protection we get from insect-eating animals.

全句为从属连词 if 引导的非真实性条件状语从句。主句中的 would make, would devour 和从句中的 were 为虚拟语气。在 make it impossible... 中, 代词 it 为先行词, 作句子的形式宾语, 而其后带介词 for 的动词不定式为句子的逻辑宾语。if it were not for 表示与现实不符的虚拟语气, 通常表示“因为现实这一特定条件而改变了一切”; 其过去式为: if it had not been for... 表示与过去事实不符的虚拟语气结构。

- 2 own... to... 为……感激……, 把……归功于……。其中 to 为介词, 因此其后应使用名词、代词等, 而不能用动词不定式。
- 3 do harm to sb. /sth. 与 do sb. /sth. harm 都是表示对某人(某事)造成伤害。其中 do 是双宾语动词, harm 为不可数名词, 当直接宾语位于 do 后面的时候, 在 harm 与间接宾语之间需要使用介词 to。
- 4 be engaged in 从事于, in 后面可接表示各种活动、工作等的名词、代词或动名词。
- 5 make a census of ... 对……进行一次数据统计/调查。常用来同 census 搭配使用的动词或短语动词有 carry out, take。在表示“有关……方面的调查”时, census 后通常使用介词 of。
- 6 make a guess at sth. 猜测某事; make a wild guess at sth. 不着边



实地猜测某事。

It has been estimated that the weight of all the insects destroyed by spiders in British in one year...

句子中的 it 为先行词，后面的连词 that 引导的从句为逻辑主语。某些动词 (believe, estimate, know, say 等) 后可以跟 that 或 whether 引导的宾语从句。本句中，构成主动语态为：People have estimated that the weight of...；构成被动语态的时候这类由 that 或者 whether 引导的宾语从句可提前作主语，而整句变为：That the weight of... has been estimated. 由于被动语态的主语往往过长，为使全句平衡，常常用 it 代替 that 或 whether 从句，而将该从句置于用了被动语态的动词之后。另外，destroyed by spiders in British in one year 为过去分词短语，作定语，修饰 insects。

Part 2 同步阅读

Consumers are being confused and misled by the hodge-podge (大杂烩) of environmental claims made by household products, according to a “green labeling” study published by Consumers International Friday.

Among the report's more outrageous findings, a German fertilizer described itself as “earthworm friendly”, a brand of flour said it was “non-polluting” and a British toilet paper claimed to be “environmentally friendlier”.

The study was written and researched by Britain's National Consumer Council (NCC) for lobby group Consumer International. It was funded by the German and Dutch governments and the European Commission.

“While many good and useful claims are being made, it is clear there is a long way to go in ensuring shoppers are adequately informed about the environmental impact of products they buy,” said Consumers International director Anna Fielder.

The 10-country study surveyed product packaging in Britain, Western Europe, Scandinavia and the United States. It found that products sold in Germany and the United Kingdom made the most environmental claims on average.

The report focused on claims made by specific products, such as detergent insect sprays and by some garden products. It did not test the claims, but compared them to labeling guidelines set by the International Standards Organization (ISO) in September, 1999.

Researchers documented claims of environmental friendliness made by about 2,000 products and found many too vague or too misleading to meet ISO standards.

“Many products had specially-designed labels to make them seem environmentally friendly, but in fact many of these symbols mean nothing,” said report researcher Philip Page.

“Laundry detergents made the most number of claims with 158. Household cleaners were second with 145 separate claims, while paints were third on our list with 73. The high numbers show how very confusing it must be for consumers to sort the true from the misleading.” he said.

The ISO labeling standards ban vague or misleading claims on product packaging, because terms such as “environmentally friendly” and “non-polluting” cannot be verified. “What we are now pushing for is to have multinational corporations meet the standards set by the ISO.” said Page.

词汇注释

1. detergent /di'tɛdʒənt/ *n.* 清洁剂, 洗涤剂
2. spray /sprei/ *vt.* 喷雾, 喷射; 扫射 *n.* 水沫; 喷雾
3. outrageous /aut'reidʒəs/ *a.* 粗暴的; 可恶的; 令人吃惊的

根据短文内容, 选择正确答案

1. According to the passage, the NCC found it outrageous that _____.
- A) all the products surveyed claim to meet ISO standards



- B) the claims made by products are often unclear or deceiving
 C) consumers would believe many of the manufacturers' claim
 D) few products actually prove to be environmentally friendly
2. As indicated in this passage, with so many good claims, the consumers _____.
- A) are becoming more cautious about the products they are going to buy
 B) are still not willing to pay more for products with green labeling
 C) are becoming more aware of the effects different products have on the environment
 D) still do not know the exact impact of different products on the environment
3. A study was carried out by Britain's NCC to _____.
- A) find out how many claims made by products fail to meet environmental standards
 B) inform the consumers of the environmental impact of the products they buy
 C) examine claims made by products against ISO standards
 D) revise the guidelines set by the International Standards Organization
4. What is one of the consequences caused by the many claims of household products?
- A) They are likely to lead to serious environmental problems.
 B) Consumers find it difficult to tell the true from the false.
 C) They could arouse widespread anger among consumers.
 D) Consumers will be tempted to buy products they don't need.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the lobby group Consumer International wants to _____.
- A) make product labeling satisfy ISO requirements
 B) see all household products meet environmental standards
 C) warn consumers of the danger of so-called green products
 D) verify the efforts of non-polluting products