



展望(Prospect)全国高等院校英语专业系列精品教材

基础英语教程 第四册

辅导用书

段云礼 刘梦雪 主编

Integrated English
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出版说明

“展望 (Prospect) 全国高等院校英语专业系列精品教材”由对外经济贸易大学出版社联合多所我国重点本科大学推出。教材根据针对全国本科院校英语专业设计,内容涵盖英语专业必修和选修课教学,包括基础技能、语言学、文学、文化、商务等方面,囊括当前我国高校英语专业所开设的大部分课程,并充分考虑到我国英语教育的地区差异和不同院校英语专业的特点,为英语教学提供更多的选择。

展望系列教材在内容选材上反映了各个学科领域的最新研究成果,除了帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功外,在编写上更着力培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力,并提高学生的思辨能力和人文、科学素养,培养健康向上的人生观,使学生真正成为我国新时代所需要的英语专门人才。

本系列教材的作者为中的学科带头人和一线优秀教师,教材充分体现了当今大学英语专业教育的发展方向和水平。具体书目包括《基础英语教程 1-4》、《基础英语教程辅导用书 1-4》《英语听力 1-2》、《英语口语 1-2》、《英语视听说》、《英语阅读 1-2》、《英汉/汉英口译基础教程》、《大学英汉翻译教程(第三版)》、《大学汉英翻译教程》、《英语写作》、《学术类论文写作手册(第三版)》、《经贸英语文章选读》、《经贸英语翻译》、《经贸英语口语译》、《商务英语写作》、《跨文化交际》、《国际商务礼仪》、《英美国家概况》、《英国文学简史》、《美国文学简史》、《英美文学作品选读》、《实用英语文体学教程》、《英语语言学教程》、《英美报刊高级阅读教程》等。教材选配 PPT 课件(网站下载),并根据教材自身特点选配教学参考书或者 MP3 光盘,建设立体化教学资源。本系列教辅资料请登录 <http://www.uibep.com/> 下载。

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前言

基础英语是一门英语技能课,其主要目的在于培养和提高学生综合运用英语的能力。本课程主要通过语言基础训练与篇章讲解分析,使学生逐步提高语篇阅读理解能力,了解英语各种文体的表达方式和特点,扩大词汇量和熟悉英语常用句型,具备基本的口头与笔头表达能力。《基础英语教程》共分四册,是为高等院校英语专业一、二年级学生编写的英语基础课程教材,旨在全面提高学生的听、说、读、写、译等各个方面的能力。本教材三、四册由南开大学,天津职业技术师范大学,天津外国语大学,天津科技大学的教师合作编写。本教材的课文均选自第一手英文资料,文章题材多样,涵盖的主题包括社会、经济、文化、教育、人文、生态、科技、体育、健康、励志、休闲等,有助于扩大学生的视野,培养学生跨文化意识和提高学生的人文素养。

本教材每册包括 14 个单元,每个单元包括主题相关的两篇文章及相应练习。教材内容设计注重对学生听、说、读、写、译等方面能力的训练。本书配有辅导用书(另册出版),每个单元内容包括: Sparkling lines, Listening activity, Pre-reading questions, Culturally speaking, Text comprehension, Language work, Translation exercises, Grammar workshop, Extended activities, Writing practice。

Sparkling lines 与课文主题相关的一些闪亮的句子。旨在引导学生进入本单元主题,提高语言鉴赏水平。

Listening activity 听力内容与本单元主题相关,旨在通过听力形式进一步引入相关主题,补充相关主题表达及词汇,帮助学生提高学生英语听力。

Pre-reading questions 与课文主题相关的话题讨论,培养学生批判性思维,独立发表见解的能力,提高学生口语表达能力。

Culturally speaking 针对课文中出现的一些涉及文化的表达,补充相关的背景知识或进行较详细的解释。

Text comprehension 设计的问题既包括对课文结构体裁整体的理解,也包括对课文细节及具体语言点的理解,帮助学生提高各项阅读理解能力。

Language work 包括多种形式的词汇练习,帮助学生学习,巩固并拓展词汇,提高词汇运用能力。

Translation exercises 包括英汉互译两个练习,课文句子的英译汉翻译旨在帮助学生提高对课文字面的局部意义的理解,课后汉译英帮助学生巩固所学词汇的运用能力。

Grammar workshop 针对某一重点语法项目进行练习, 增加语言的准确运用能力。

Extended activities 包括听写和口语互动两个练习。听写练习旨在提高学生的精听水平及理解, 词汇, 拼写等能力。口语互动练习是基于文章的阅读理解后进一步对相关主题的讨论拓展活动。激发学生独立思辨及与他人合作学习及交流沟通的能力。

Writing practice 包括逐步的写作讲解及相关主题的写作练习, 帮助学生提高写作能力, 进一步提高语言综合运用能力。

Text B 是与 **Text A** 主题相关的文章, 文章后有相关阅读理解及讨论练习, 帮助学生进一步了解相关主题, 拓展语言知识。

教材第三、四册具体分工如下: 段云礼、刘梦雪负责编写组织、协调和统稿定稿工作; 李媛霞负责 **Building vocabulary**, **Language work I** 和 **Translation exercise I**; 陈欣妍负责 **Pre-reading questions** 和 **Text comprehension I-II**; 江治刚负责 **Language work III**, **Extended activities II**, **Text B** 中的词汇释义标注及课后的 **Questions for discussion**; 刘宁负责 **Culturally speaking**; **Language work II**; 郑蕴蓉负责 **Sparkling lines** 和 **Translation exercise I**; 骆玮负责 **Listening activity**, **Extended activities I**, 刘梦雪负责 **Grammar workshop** 和 **Writing practice**。

本教材配有辅导用书, 包括学生用书的编者为各自负责的练习编写的参考答案及补充材料。编者还共同负责了教师用书中每单元的词汇释义。此外, 教材还配有课件, 包括各位编者各自负责的练习答案及相关辅助材料。骆玮、郑蕴蓉、刘梦雪负责三四册课件中音频及视频材料的选用及剪辑。刘梦雪负责了全书课件的编辑整理工作。

编者

2013年8月

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Unit 1

Text A

The Exhibition

Culturally Speaking



798 Art Zone in China

798 Art Zone 798 艺术区, or Dashanzi Art District, is a part of Dashanzi in the Chaoyang District of Beijing that houses a thriving artistic community, among 50-year old decommissioned military factory buildings of unique architectural style. It is often compared with New York's Greenwich Village or SoHo.

The area is often called the 798 Art District or Factory 798 although technically, Factory #798 is only one of several structures within a complex formerly known as Joint Factory 718. The buildings are located inside alleys number 2 and 4 on Jiǔxiānqiáo Lù (酒仙桥路), south of the Dàshānziqiáo flyover (大山子桥).

Several exhibitions of note took place in 2003. In March 2004, “Transborder Language”, part of the First Dashanzhi International Art Festival, (curators: Huang Rui and Thomas J. Berghuis) combined poetry installation and performance art. “Blue Sky Exposure” was held outdoors in southern Beijing and then relocated to the Art District. On April 13, despite widespread fear of public gatherings during SARS, the exhibitions “Reconstruction 798” (798 space) and “Operation Ink Freedom” (25,000 Li Cultural Transmission Center) drew crowds of 5,000 and definitely confirmed the area’s widespread appeal.

In July, with Beijing in full construction boom, Wang Wei’s “Temporary Space” (curator: Philip Tinari) featured workers completely enclosing an area of the exhibition with a brick wall and then removing the bricks one by one. In September, “Left Hand-Right Hand” (curator: Feng Boyi) showcased Chinese and German sculptors at 798 Space and Daoyaolu Workshop A. Among the works was Sui Jianguo’s enormous concrete sculpture “Mao’s Right Hand”, which is just what the name suggests, and an example of modern Chinese art’s ironic reflections on history.

The first Beijing Biennale was held on September 18, 2003 at the Art District and featured 14 exhibitions. “Tui-Transfiguration” (curator: Wu Hung; tui here roughly means moult) featured photographs by East Village chronicler Rong Rong (荣荣) and his wife, Japan-born Inri (映里). Their works notably featured their own naked bodies in various strange locales, and were generally well-received despite being criticized by some as typical of the self-centered nature of much art in the area.

The first Dashanzi International Art Festival, directed by the ever-present Huang Rui, was held from April 24 to May 23, 2004. This first edition, named Radiance and Resonance/Signals of Time (光·音 / 光阴), was beset by logistical problems arising from landowner Seven-Star Group’s increasing irritation with the art community. As such, the festival became as much a public protest against the area’s upcoming destruction that a

showcase of art itself.

One of the most (in)famous displays at the Festival was performance artist He Yunchang having himself cemented shut in a wooden box with only two pipes for ventilation, and staying there for 24 hours before being chiseled out, prompting the proverbial “Is it art?” questionings. “Shock” exhibitions have become increasingly common in the Art District (see China Daily’s article “The avant-garde art goes too far?” for some extreme examples).

Reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/798_Art_Zone

Words Study

1. dismal *adj.*

Explanation: causing a mood of gloom or depression

e.g. The main part of the hospital is pretty dismal but the children’s ward is really lively.

e.g. You can’t occupy yourself with dismal thoughts all the time.

Transformation: dismally *adv.*

dismalness *n.*

Synonym: dark, depressing, gloomy

Practice: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 尽管第 15 届奥运会开幕式的当天天气阴沉，但前往奥林匹克体育场的人数仍然超过 7 万人。

Over 70,000 people arrived in the Olympic Stadium in spite of dismal weather to witness the Opening Ceremony of the Games of the 15th Olympiad.

2. 保险业最近受到几项不利的经济因素所困而前景黯淡。

The insurance industry is cursed with a set of dismal economic characteristics that make for a poor long-term outlook.

2. render v.

Explanation: cause to be or become; make

e.g. Mrs Evans would render assistance to those she thought were in need.

e.g. Any assistance that this government may render in the future should provide a cure rather than a mere palliative.

make, cause, get, have, render 这些动词均有“使，使得”之意。

make 普通用词，指强迫或劝诱他人做某事。

cause 正式用词，侧重指使某事发生的原因。

get 侧重指劝某人做某事，或指使某事物处于某种状态或产生某种结果。

have 普通用词，指让某人做某事。

render 书面用词，多指因外界因素而使某人或某物处于某种状态。

3. reek v.

Explanation: smell strongly and unpleasantly; stink

e.g. The entire house reeked for a long time.

e.g. Trophy desks reek of success.

4. promenade v.

Explanation: take a leisurely public walk, ride, or drive so as to meet or be seen by others

e.g. People came out in smarter clothes to promenade along the front.

e.g. He used to promenade his child along the seaside after supper.

Practice: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他在船的甲板上来回散步。

He promenaded back and forth on the ship's deck.

2. 当我的家人在我们居住的僻静郊区的街上一同散步时，陌生人总会兴奋地逗这可爱的小孩。

When our family promenaded the streets of our quiet suburb, strangers would gurggle excitedly over the cute baby.

5. extravagant *adj.*

Explanation: lacking restraint in spending money or using resources

e.g. There is nothing wrong with occasionally treating ourselves to an extravagant gift or a long well-deserved time-off or vacation.

e.g. This doesn't have to be extravagant nor costly. The point of all this is being good to yourself.

Practice: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他们想用溢美之词和奢华的礼品来取悦他。

They tried to please him with fulsome compliments and extravagant gifts.

2. 他那奢侈浪费的习惯使他很快就把继承的钱花光了。

His extravagant habits soon exhausted all the money he had inherited.

6. unkempt *adj.*

Explanation: (especially of a person) having an untidy or dishevelled appearance

e.g. She slopped about her room, unkempt and dishevelled, in her tawdry dressing-gown.

e.g. The grazers keep the grass neat and I have no liking for unkempt grounds.

Practice: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Everywhere there are unkempt but charming villages, linked by twisting roads revealing spectacular views of bays and coves by the coast and rugged landscapes of palm trees inland.

你在任何地方，都能看到不整洁但景色迷人的村庄，它们与曲折的道路相连，折射出海湾的美景和内陆错落有致的棕榈树景观。

2. However it seems men are far happier to relax their standards while more women told researchers from Remington that they never allow themselves to be seen looking hairy or too unkempt.

然而据雷明顿调查人员的调查，男性似乎更容易放松自己的标准，较多的女性称她们从不会让自己看起来头发凌乱或邋里邋遢。

7. stroke *n.*

Explanation: a line made by a single movement of a pen, pencil, or paintbrush in one direction across paper or canvas

e.g. The paint had been applied in careful, regular strokes.

e.g. Bright colours and bold strokes characterize his early paintings.

Practice: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 佛像线条流畅，笔法豪迈，慈悲含笑，表情生动，流露出佛法中人的慈悲普爱。

The figure, painted with smooth lines and bold strokes, is merciful and smiling, and the expressive looks reveal the great grace and universal love of Buddhism.

2. 他用粗大有力的笔划写下“我爱你！”这几个字。

He wrote in very bold and powerful strokes the words: "I love you!"

8. slump *v.*

Explanation: [with adverbial] sit, lean, or fall heavily and limply

e.g. Output in both the manufacturing and construction sectors slumped by 4.9%, the steepest fall since 1975 and 1980 respectively.

e.g. Many have become used to bumper revenues in recent years and have struggled to balance their budgets since the price slumped last year.

Practice: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 就在投资者们为了几乎构成全球经济四分之一的地区的金融稳定而烦躁的时候，全球股市已经暴跌。

Stockmarkets around the world have slumped as investors fret about the financial stability of a region that makes up almost a quarter of the world economy.

2. 托马斯懒洋洋地坐在椅子上，不成调地哼着曲子，用叉乱敲着杯子，那节奏听了使人心烦。

Thomas sat slumped in his chair, humming tunelessly and tapping an annoying rhythm on his glass with his fork.

9. dejected *adj.*

Explanation: sad and depressed; dispirited

e.g. I remember feeling dejected and depressed at the time because I thought each one was the “perfect opportunity” for me.

e.g. Dejected, the boy looked to his mother for any kind of affection as he continued to withdraw from the rest of the world.

Practice: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 当你无法融入，你会禁不住感到郁郁寡欢。

When you don't fit in, you can't help but feel dejected.

2. 回顾往事，我曾是一个悲哀的小男孩，一个无能的、任性的、沮丧的标准问题少年。

In retrospect, I was a sad little boy and a standard-issue, shiftless, egotistical, dejected teenager.

10. scoot *v.*

Explanation: [no object] *informal* go or leave somewhere quickly

e.g. When disaster strikes, the reaction of many investors is to scoot first and ask questions later.

e.g. I scooted as far to the inside of the sidewalk as I could to give them room, walking swiftly, looking past them to the corner.

Practice: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他猛地冲出了房间。

Suddenly he scooted out of the room.

2. 他们急匆匆地上都柏林度周末去了。

They scooted off to Dublin for the weekend.

11. droop *v.*

Explanation: bend or hang downwards limply

e.g. James hid his face in his hands and drooped his head.

e.g. His eyelids *drooped* and he became drowsy.

Transformation: droopy *adj.*

12. shimmy *v.*

Explanation: move effortlessly

e.g. Her hair swung in waves as she *shimmied* down the catwalk

e.g. After the shooting, special operations personnel *shimmied* along the tow rope to ensure the pirates were dead.

Synonym: wobble

13. scurry *v.*

Explanation: (of a person or small animal) move hurriedly with short quick steps

e.g. She pointed to a pen and a pad of paper by the phone in the hallway and I *scurried* to fetch them.

e.g. At the first flash of lightning, people *scurried* for shelter from the impending storm.

Practice: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 突如其来的海潮让他们感到害怕，于是都急忙跑上高地。

So terrified by the extraordinary ebbing of the sea that they *scurried* to higher ground.

2. “为什么大家都讨厌我，长得丑难道是我的错吗？”丑小鸭边走边说，突然，一只猎狗窜了出来。

“Why everyone hates me, can it be my fault to grow ugly?” The little ugly duck murmured while walked, suddenly a courser *scurried* out.

14. speckle *n.*

Explanation: a small spot or patch of colour

e.g. This hen is gray with white *speckles*.

e.g. He has got a bad skin with many butterfly *speckles*.

15. entrance v.

Explanation: fill (someone) with wonder and delight, holding their entire attention

e.g. This was my first picture-book, and I was entranced by it.

e.g. The subtleties of the shifting light entranced Mr Bergman, who decided that his whole film should be lit that way.

Practice: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 演唱者唱出的第一个音符就使听众出神了。

From the first note the singer's voice entranced the audience.

2. 每年一度的树叶换色，飘落地面一直激发着诗人，吸引着小孩。

The annual spectacle of leaves turning color and falling to the ground has long inspired poets and entranced children.

Key to Exercises

Listening activity

Transcript

For any visitor to Warsaw, it does not take long to realize that Frederic Chopin is everywhere. Schools, streets and even the international airport are named after him. Hundreds of people turn up every summer for free Chopin concerts in a Warsaw park, beneath a towering statue of the man himself.

People often assume that Chopin was French. He spent half his life in France and is buried there in the famous Pere Lachaise cemetery in Paris.

But for many Poles, Chopin is the embodiment of their nation's spirit. When they listen to his mazurkas and polonaises, they hear not only the strains of Polish folk music, but also nostalgia and patriotism for his homeland.

Former Minister of Culture Waldemar Dabrowski is adamant about Chopin's legacy.