

《新编大学英语》

自学·巩固·胜出

主编 孙 静 主审 靳梅琳



北京航空航天大学出版社

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③

主 编 孙 静

副主编 高永革

编 者 (以姓氏笔划为序)

孙 静 沈洪木

赵 双 高永革

主 审 靳梅琳

北京航空航天大学出版社

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前 言

《新编大学英语》教程是当前我国高校普遍采用的公共英语教科书。自该书出版几年以来,受到使用者的热烈欢迎和一致好评,他们普遍认为这是一本切合实际而且富有时代气息的教科书,它从内容到形式都体现了科学性、系统性和与时俱进性,对于提高公共英语教学质量有着不可低估的现实意义,是一部不可多得的优秀教材。因此,我们针对大学英语教学的新形势和教学实践的需要,为该套书编写了这套《新编大学英语自学·巩固·胜出》,以便为高校的广大同学和英语工作者及学习者提供有益而快捷的帮助。

本书的编写人员为长期在高校从事大学英语教学工作的一线教师,他们不仅教学经验丰富,而且在教学中亲自使用《新编大学英语》教程,对该书的重点、难点及学生在使用此书过程中所遇到的问题可谓了如指掌。所以,可以认为,奉献给读者的这套《新编大学英语自学·巩固·胜出》是一套有的放矢、针对性强的好书,是一套为同学们在学习该教科书的过程中提供有问必答的服务的“解渴”之书,是一套让使用者做到事半功倍的必备书籍。

我们把本书定位在自学指导上,强调对英语基础知识和基本技能的掌握与训练,对那些与语言能力训练紧密相关的知识点、词汇、语法现象做了比较全面的解析。本书的另一个特点是紧扣课本结构和顺序,使本书与教科书的体例完全一致,为使用者的参阅和检索提供了方便。每一个单元都设置了四个部分,其排列顺序如下:第一部分:预习准备;第二部分:以听力为中心的学习;第三部分:以阅读为中心的学习;第四部分:课后巩固练习。第一部分给出了相关的关键词汇、答题思路和参考答案;第二部分为学生提供了相关词汇的解释、听力原文及练习答案;第三部分给出了重点词汇、词组的解释、难句解释及翻译、课文及课外阅读文章的参考译文、练习答案及详解,还有相关的四、六级考试真题及考点解释;第四部分给出了课后练习的参考答案和注解。此外,我们也注意到了对英语学习要求较高的使用者的需要,在第一部分的预习准备里和第四部分的课后巩固练习里,给出了一定的建议和范例。总之,使用者会发现这是一套开卷有益、实用性强的自学指导书。

该书的主编为孙静(编写第七、八、九单元),副主编为高永革(编写第一、二、三单元),编委有沈洪木(编写第四、五、六单元)、赵双(编写第十、十一、十二单元)。

我们在此非常感谢天津理工大学国际工商学院靳梅琳和李桂山两位资深教授对本书的编写所进行的精心组织 and 指导,并感谢他们在百忙中对本书所做的仔细审校。

由于编者的水平所限,加之时间紧迫,书中难免出现某些疏漏之处,诚望广大教师、学生和其他使用者提出批评和指正。

编者 2003 年 4 月
于天津理工大学

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Unit One Myths and Legends

Part One Preparation

1. An Argument about the Sun

Samples

- 1) Modern science has proved that the sun gives out almost the same amount of heat at any time of the year. We feel sometimes it is hotter, and sometimes it is cooler only because the angle between the sunlight and the surface of the earth varies constantly. That the sun seems bigger at daybreak is an optical illusion. When it appears on the horizon, only a small part of the sky is bright enough to be seen against it. This makes the sun seem bigger. But when it's high up in the sky, it seems smaller with the huge bright sky against it. That it is cooler in the morning than at midday is not because of the change of the distance between the sun and the earth, but because of the change of the angle between the sunlight and the surface of the earth. We don't feel very hot in the morning because less sunlight is received per unit of area when the angle is smaller. But as time passes, more and more sunlight per unit area penetrates the atmosphere and reaches us, so we feel hotter at midday.
- 2) Confucius was a learned man, and he was an ideologist, a politician and an educationist. However, he was not a scientist, and we cannot expect him to know everything. At that time science was not developed and no advanced equipment had been invented to enable people to do research on the sun and the earth. So how could Confucius understand or explain these natural phenomena?
- 3) A. Everyone has his or her limitation. What important is being honest, and Confucius was such an honest man. He did not pretend to know the answer.
B. One may be an expert in one field, but a layman in another. We cannot judge a person simply by one side of the phenomenon. Being weak in one field does not necessarily mean he or she is not worthy.

Part Two Listening-Centered Activities

Listening I

★ *Words and phrases you need to know*

a flock of ducks 一群鸭子 pup 幼小的动物 show up 出现;到场 retriever 经训练常用以寻回猎物的一种猎犬

★ *Tapescript***Mart Moody's Bird Dog**

Mart Moody from Tupper Lake used to tell this tale. "I went out one day and there was a big flock of ducks out on Tupper Lake. And I had this good dog. I shot at the ducks, and then I sent the dog out there. She was heavy with pups at the time, and I didn't know whether I should send her out there. It was a cold day in the fall. Well, she took right off and away she went. But she didn't show up when it got dark. I began to worry about her. She was a good dog, a really good retriever. She'd get anything I shot at.

So the next morning I woke up and I thought I'd better go see if I could find her. And I got down to the shoreline of the lake and I looked out. Suddenly I saw something coming. It was this dog. She came into the shore! She had three ducks in her mouth. And behind her she had seven pups. And each of the pups had a duck in his mouth."

★ *Key to exercise 1*

- 1) What did Moody shoot at one day?

Ducks.

- 2) Who went with Moody?

His dog.

- 3) What happened to the dog after she left?

She didn't show up that day.

- 4) Why was Moody worried about her?

It was unusual for her not to come back, and besides, she was heavy with pups at the time.

- 5) What do you think of the ending?

As far as I am concerned, I think the ending is funny and somewhat unbelievable. It is obvious that Moody is exaggerating. How could the dog have three ducks in her mouth? Besides, we will not believe that the seven newly-born pups were able to carry ducks in their mouths.

★ *Key to exercise 2*

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F 6) T

★ *Key to exercise 3*

Sample

Mart Moody was proud of his dog. The dog was a good helper and she was faithful. In spite of the cold weather and her pregnancy, she still dutifully carried out her tasks. Even

when she had given birth to her pups, she did not forget to retrieve the ducks with her baby pups. Even though Moody is exaggerating, I still like this story and feel proud of this responsible dog.

Listening II

★ Words and phrases you need to know

preacher 传教士, 牧师 Reverend 牧师(对牧师的尊称) roast 烤 carve 切开
shed tears 流泪 yell 叫喊 damned 该死的, 可恶的

★ Tapescript

Women Are More Clever than Men

There was an old man who had a daughter. He told his daughter that he had invited a preacher to his house. He said, "Daughter, I'm going down to the train to meet the Reverend, and I've roasted two ducks and left them there for him in the other room. Don't you touch them." The daughter said, "No, I won't touch them." So her Papa went to the train to meet the Reverend, and the girl began to taste the ducks. The ducks tasted so good that she kept on tasting them until she had eaten them all up, every bit of them.

After the old man came back, he didn't even look in the place where he had left the ducks. He went directly into the other room to sharpen his knife on the oil stone so he could carve the ducks. The preacher was sitting in the room with the girl. She knew that her Papa was going to punish her, and she started crying and shedding some tears. The preacher said, "What is the matter with you, girl?" she said, "Papa has this one bad fault—he invites preachers to his house and goes to sharpen his knife to cut off both their ears." And the Reverend said, "What is that you say, daughter?" The girl said, "Yes, Papa invites preachers here all the time and cuts off both their ears." The preacher said, "Daughter, hand me my hat, quick!" The girl gave him his hat and he ran out of the door quickly. The daughter called her Papa and said, "Papa, the preacher got both of the ducks and has gone." The old man ran to the door and yelled to the preacher, "Hey, where are you going in such a hurry? Come back here right now!" But the preacher just kept running and shouted back over his shoulder, "Damned if you'll get either one of these."

★ Key to exercise 1

1) Whom did the old man invite to his house?

A preacher. /The Reverend.

2) What did he roast for the guest?

Two ducks.

3) Where did the father go to meet the Reverend?

To the train station.

4) What did the daughter do while the father was away?

She ate the two ducks. /She ate the two ducks all up, every bit of them.

5) What did the father do after he came back with the guest?

He went directly into the other room and sharpened his knife on the oil stone.

6) Why do you think the daughter started to cry in front of the guest?

She wanted to make her story believable/credible. /

She wanted to make the preacher believe her story.

7) What did she say to the guest?

"Papa has this one bad fault—he invites preachers to his house and goes to sharpen his knife to cut off both their ears."

8) What did the guest do after he heard what the daughter said?

He took his hat and left quickly.

9) What did the daughter say to her father when the preacher left?

"Papa, the preacher got both of the ducks and has gone."

10) What did the father shout to him?

"Hey, where are you going in such a hurry? Come back here right now!"

11) What did the guest reply?

"Damned if you'll get either one of these."

12) What does "either one of these" mean to the guest and to the father?

It means either one of the ears to the guest, but either one of the ducks to the father.

Listening III

★ Words and phrases you need to know

Illinois 伊利诺斯州(美国州名) sleek(毛发)因健康而光滑闪亮的 peer 凝视, 窥视

★ Tapescript

The Cat with the Wooden Paw

Jack Storme was the local barrel maker and blacksmith of Thebes, Illinois. He had a cat that stayed around his shop. The cat was the best mouse catcher in the whole

country, Jack said. He kept the shop free of rats and mice. But, one day, the cat got caught in a piece of machinery and got a paw cut off. After that, he began to grow weak and thin and didn't take any interest in anything, because he wasn't getting enough to eat.

So, one day, Jack decided to make a wooden paw for the cat. He made one with his pocket knife and fastened it on the injured leg. After that, the cat began to grow sleek and fat again. Jack decided to stay at the shop one night to see how the cat managed with his wooden paw.

After dark, the cat got down in front of a mouse-hole and waited. Pretty soon a mouse peered out cautiously. Quick as a flash the cat seized it with his good paw and knocked it on the head with his wooden one. In no time, that cat had eighteen mice piled up in front of the mouse-hole.

★ *Key to exercise 1*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) stayed around | 2) mouse catcher |
| 3) free of rats and mice | 4) got a paw cut off |
| 5) grow weak and thin | 6) make a wooden paw |
| 7) fastened it on the injured leg | 8) grow sleek and fat |
| 9) managed | 10) peered out cautiously |
| 11) seized it with his good paw | 12) eighteen mice piled up |

Part Three Reading-Centered Activities



Enriching Your Word Power



- 1) C 2) C 3) A 4) B 5) A 6) B 7) A 8) B 9) B 10) A



In-Class Reading Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth

I. Words and Phrases

★ **Words**

1. prepare v.

[重点表达法] **prepare oneself for** 使自己为……做好准备

e. g. The football team prepared themselves for defeat.

这个足球队从心理上做好了接受失败的准备。

prepare sb for 使某人做好准备

e. g. Working on a part-time basis can prepare college students for a future career.

打工为大学生将来的工作做好准备。

be prepared for 为……做好准备

e. g. We must be prepared for all contingencies.

我们要做好各种准备,以防意外。

be prepared to 有能力而且愿意做……

e. g. We are prepared to supply the goods for you.

你要的货物我们有能力而且愿意供应。

I'm prepared to be friendly.

我愿意并且能友善待人。

2. pattern

n. ① a regularly repeated arrangement of lines, shapes, or colors on a surface 图案; 花样

e. g. The cloth has a pattern of red and white squares.

这块布上有红白方格的花纹。

② a shape used as a guide for making sth 样式; 模型

e. g. You can make a dress from this paper pattern.

你可以照这个纸样儿做一套衣服。

③ a person, thing, or form that is an example to copy (一般用单数) 模范; 典型

e. g. The success of the course set a pattern for the training of new employees.

该课程的成功为培训新雇员建立了一个模式。

v. ④ to form the character, qualities, etc., of (esp. oneself) by copying 模仿

e. g. Mary patterned herself upon a woman she admired.

玛丽模仿一个她钦佩的女人。

[同根词] **patterned** *adj.* 有图案装饰的, 带花样的

3. escape

vi. ① to get free, to get away; (of steam, fluids, etc.) to find a way out 逃走, 逃脱; (指蒸汽、水等) 漏出

e. g. The hotel guests managed to escape from the burning building.

旅客们设法从失火的大楼中逃了出来。

vt. ② to avoid sth dangerous or sth unpleasant; to be forgotten or unnoticed by 逃避, 避开; 未被……注意, 被……忘记

e. g. You cannot expect that something may escape Mr. Porter's attention.

你不要奢望有什么能逃过波特先生的注意。

Her name escaped me for the moment.

我一时想不起她的名字来了。

4. **mischievous** *adj.*

- ① naughty 淘气的; 顽皮的

e. g. He is as mischievous as a monkey.

他像猴子一样顽皮。

I noticed a mischievous grin on his face.

我注意到那个男孩顽皮地一笑。

- ② causing harm, often intentionally 造成伤害或破坏的

e. g. Such mischievous remark was not called for.

这种恶意中伤的话真不该讲。

5. **well-meaning** *adj.* 出于好心的, 本意善良的(但未如愿的)

e. g. I believe he is well-meaning.

我相信他是出于好心。

构词法: well + meaning

类似的词还有: well-known 众所周知的; 著名的

well-preserved 不显老的, 少相的

well-read 博学的

well-timed 正合时的; 时机正好的

well-tried 经证实是有效的, 经试验证明有良好效果的

well-worn 破旧的, 滥用的

6. **assure** *vt.*

- ① to say positively or confidently 保证

e. g. He assured me that he had finished.

他向我保证他已经完成了。

I can **assure you of** the reliability of the news.

我可以向你保证这消息是可靠的。

- ② to cause sb to be sure, to feel certain 使确信; 使放心

e. g. We tried to assure the nervous old lady that flying was safe.

我们尽力说服那位紧张的老人, 使她相信乘飞机是安全的。

- ③ to make certain; to ensure 使确定, 确保

e. g. Nothing can assure permanent happiness.

没有什么可以保证永久的幸福。

[重点表达法] **rest assured** 放心……

e. g. You can rest assured that the project will succeed.

你可以放心, 这个项目会成功的。

[知识点] 比较 assure, ensure, insure, reassure

* **assure** 含有向某人表示某事将要发生的意思。当其后使用抽象名词时,与“ensure”同义。

e. g. I assured you that she will come.

我向你保证她会来的。

* **ensure** 意为“确保”,“担保”,“保证”。

e. g. I fitted a new lock to ensure that the bicycle would not be stolen.

我装了一把新锁以保证自行车不致失窃。

Years of hard work assured/ensured your success in the match.

几年的努力确保了你在比赛中成功。

* **insure** 指“给某人或某物上保险或投保”。

e. g. It is advisable to insure your life against accident.

最好参加人寿保险,以防意外。

* **reassure** 意为“恢复某人的信心;消除某人的恐惧或疑虑”,多指安慰忧虑不安的人。

e. g. When I was afraid in the storm, my parents reassured me.

我害怕风暴时,我的父母会安慰我。

7. speak

[重点表达法] **speak for** 代表……讲话,表达某人的愿望、意见等

e. g. Our monitor will speak for our class.

我们班长将代表我们班讲话。

speak for itself/themselves 不言而喻;无需说明

e. g. His attitude speaks for itself.

他的态度本身就足以说明问题。

speak of 表明某事物;意味着某事物

speak ill of sb 说某人的坏话

speak out 大胆明确地说出;畅所欲言

speak up (for sb) (为某人)明确大胆地说出想法

not to speak of 更不用说

so to speak 可以说

8. approval n. 赞成

e. g. The old man showed his approval by smiling.

那位老人用微笑表示赞成。

e. g. His plans have my approval. 我赞成他的计划。

[重点表达法] **a seal of approval** 正式认可

on approval 不满意可退货

9. very *adj.*

① exactly 正是

e. g. This is the very thing for turning the screw.

这件工具用来拧动螺丝正合适。

② 用以加强名词的语气

e. g. The very thought of her made him happy.

一想到她,他就感到快乐。

10. grumble *v.* to express dissatisfaction; to complain or protest in a bad-tempered way 发牢骚, 嘟囔, 埋怨

e. g. His wife has nothing to grumble about.

他妻子没有什么可抱怨的。

John grumbled at the low pay.

约翰抱怨报酬太低。

11. deliver *v.*

① to speak or read aloud to people listening 发言, 发表

e. g. deliver a speech 发表演说

② to take (goods, letters, etc.) to people's houses or places of work 递送, 传送

e. g. Some new books have been delivered to the school.

一些新书已被送到学校。

③ to help in the birth of; to give birth to 给……接生; 生(小孩儿)

e. g. Which doctor delivered her baby?

哪位医生为她接的生?

She was delivered of a healthy baby.

她产下了一个健康的婴儿。

④ to rescue; to set free 解救; 解放

e. g. They delivered the blacks from slavery.

他们把黑人从奴隶制度下解放了出来。

12. crash *v.*

① to fall or strike suddenly, violently and noisily 猛跌或猛撞并带有破碎声

e. g. The truck crashed into the wall.

卡车撞在一面墙上。

The plane crashed into the mountains shortly after the take-off.

那架飞机起飞后不久就在山里坠毁了。

② to move violently and noisily 闯入;冲进

e. g. The elephant crashed into the jungle.

大象冲进丛林。

③ to come to ruin, meet disaster suddenly (突然)破产,垮台

e. g. His company crashed with debts of \$ 8 million.

他的公司因负债 800 万美元而告破产。

II. Sentences

1. **Nothing that happened in the world of the animals ever escaped his notice. (l. 8 ~ 9)**—He observed or noticed everything that happened in the world of the animals.

[译文] 动物世界里发生的任何事情都逃不过他的眼睛。

[解析] ① escape one's notice 逃过某人的注意

e. g. You cannot expect that something may escape his notice.

你不要奢望有什么能逃过他的注意。

② 另外,请注意,当不定代词 nothing, anything, something, everything, all 或 none, little, few, much, only 或形容词最高级作先行词时,一般使用 that 连接其后的限定性定语从句。例如: All that you say is all right with me. (你说什么我都没意见。) The only thing that matters is to find the murderer. (只有一件事是重要的,那就是找到谋杀犯。)

2. **... his throat began to itch at the very thought. (l. 10 ~ 11)**—... whenever he thought of the feast, he could not help longing for the delicious food.

[译文] 想到那筵席,他的喉咙就发痒。

3. **That is the story (l. 15)**—That Tortoise had no wings makes the story interesting. It implies that the story will tell you how Tortoise solved the problem and what happened later, which is the point that arouses the readers' interest.

[译文] 这正是故事的关键之处。

4. **We know you of old. (l. 19)**—We have known you for a long time.

[译文] 我们早就把你看透了。

5. **I am a changed man. (l. 20)**—I am a man who has become very different from what I was before.

[译文] 我已经彻底改变了。/我已经改过自新了。

[解析] 请注意句中 a changed man 的用法。这里的过去分词用作形容词而且含有主动的意思。类似的词还有:

fallen rocks 掉下来的岩石

vanished civilizations 已消失的文明