

高等学校英语专业教材配套辅导丛书

# 新编英语教程

(修订版)

## 课文辅导

A Guide

上海外国语大学

海冰 审定  
茅风华 主编

To A New

5

English Course



中山大学出版社

教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)指定教材

# 新编英语教程

[第二版]

## 课文辅导

A Guide

上海外国语大学

徐 晶 编著  
陈 琳 王 颖

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风华英语

# 新编英语教程 课文辅导

(第五册)

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# 新编英语教程

## 课文辅导

(第五册)

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# 前 言

# Preface

《新编英语教程(修订版)课文辅导》是根据上海外语教育出版社出版的《新编英语教程》编写而成的课文配套辅导用书。本书旨在帮助使用《新编英语教程》的大学生及相当水平的英语学习者更好地理解课文,巩固语言知识,提高英语水平,同时也为顺利通过大学英语专业四级考试打下坚实的基础。在编写过程中,我们严格按照最新《大学英语教学大纲》的各项要求,遵从大学英语的教学特点,力求体现以学生为中心的思想,一切从学生的实际出发,力求为大家提供最大方便和最科学的学习方法。

本书具有以下几个显著特点,使其区别于其他的课文辅导书,而傲视同侪:

一、结构完整,内容全面。本书每单元均由五部分组成:①以本单元学习目标和重点词汇开始,使学生明确了解该单元的学习重点;②对课文进行篇章结构分析,背景知识的介绍和情节(或推理)渐进过程的讲解;③深入课文,针对大学英语专业四级考试,讲解重点、难点、考点,提供了大量必备基础知识;④课后练习有详尽的答案和解析;⑤与课文完全同步的专业四级全真模拟题供学生自行模拟训练、答案及解析,以便掌握学习进度,为专业四级考试做准备。

English Texts &  
Chinese Trans-  
lations  
课文原文与中  
文翻译对照

1. Words, Phrases  
& Idioms  
单词、词组与短语

2. Text Notes  
语言点述评

1. Phonetic Symbols & Definitions  
音标及释义  
2. Derivatives & Similar Words  
记忆法与近义词辨析  
3. Examples 经典例句  
4. Real Examination Questions  
in TEM4  
历年专业四级考试真题  
5. Explanations & Gloss  
重点难点考点注解  
6. Grammar & Syntax  
语法与句法

二、上面的示例图充分说明本书: 体例新颖, 版面革命。在进行课文讲解时, 本书创新地采用了“T”型对照结构: 左右是中英文对照的课文, 有利于学习理解篇章内容, 上下则是对文章中重点词汇、词组的音标释义。这种“T”型对照结构可视之为对课文辅导类参考书的一种革命, 非常方便学生的随堂学习和课下自学。同时在学习方式上也配合教材强调应用能力的宗旨, 将传统的“词句篇”过程革命性地改变为分层次式“篇句词”的编排结构, 从篇章到句子, 再到短语和词汇, 按部就班、循序渐进, 彻底摆脱了传统语言教学中注意力只集中到句子的具体成份而不是整个句子的弊端, 为掌握英语交流技能而进行训练。这种革命性的结构

编排,同时从内容和形式两个方面突出强调“在语境中理解词句”的教学思想,走出了某些课文辅导书中大量堆砌单词和短语、忽视句篇而造成的“只见树木,不见森林”的误区,符合语言习得规律,易于把握,定能收到事半功倍的良好效果。

三、紧扣课本,体贴周到。本书每单元的各部分与原始教材各部分一一对应,学习、检索一目了然,使用起来非常方便,就像有位学问渊博、循循善诱的导师坐在身边,引导整个学习过程。这种设计既体贴又周到,可以照顾到各个层次的学生,必将获得广泛欢迎。

四、法用并重,鱼渔兼授。本书既强调基础知识学习,又重视技巧训练。课文讲解中教授了大量专业四级考试必考的单词、短语、习惯用语、语法点等,以求给学生打下扎实的语言基础;对课后练习,不仅提供了语言精练、表达准确的答案,还附了答案详解,使学生知其然并知其所以然,学会分析为什么对为什么不对,从而切实掌握许多好的学习方法和应试技巧,在今后遇到类似的练习或试题时,能举一反三,找出正确的解法。这样就把知识传授和方法点拨集于一体,既“授之以鱼”,又“授之以渔”,可谓英语学习和应试的全面解决方案,以求使学习不走弯路,事半功倍。

五、同步真题,直指应试。本书各部分均选用大量大学英语专业四级历年考试中的真题作为例证和练习。尤其在单元的最后,根据课文中学习到的内容,配套提供了专业四级全真模拟题和答案详解,方便学生进行自测并验证学习效果。这里选用真题和逼真的模拟题,信度极高,学生可以从中找寻自己的不足,有助于指导复习应试,使学习与应试有机融合、无缝对接,不仅有助于学生对每课原有内容的理解和掌握,学到知识,锻炼能力,同时也可以使学生加深对英语专业四级考试的认识,提高了针对性,增强学生的学习和应试信心。

以上是本书的五大特点。本书编写的宗旨是:改进你的学习方法,提高你的应试技巧,增加你的英语实力。这也是我们对广大学生的衷心希望,最后祝同学们学习愉快,轻松过关。

风华英语课题研究组

2004年8月

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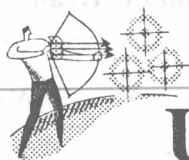
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## Unit 1

## 学习目标及学习重点

clumsy	drive sth. home	deft	scrupulous	chap
humane	usage	anxiety	kinship	context
cowardice	singularity	oddity	peculiarity	coercion
epitomized	flexible	disprove	alteration	abstract
indigent	prolific	responsibility	detachment	manuscript
critical	overly	spontaneity	underestimate	spontaneous
disadvantage	revise	virtuous	accurate	logic
effective	spine	dimension	consistent	technical

## Text



## 篇章评点

遣词造句是认知过程的一个部分，往往也是阐述作者思想以及感受的过程。因此如何遣词造句去准确地表达心中的想法，这就无疑要求作者不仅要拥有良好的语言能力和丰富的词汇量，而且还要求作者需要认真地思考和分析，精心观察周围的生活。本文中还提及了法国作家福楼拜 (Flaubert) 常会花上几天的功夫去琢磨其作品的一两个句子是否用得恰到好处，这也就是其作品的文字具有“诗的韵律和科学语言般的精确性”的一个重要的原因吧。

## Hit the Nail on the Head

## 恰到好处

Alan Warner 艾伦·沃那

Have you ever watched a clumsy man hammering a nail into a box? He hits it first to one side, then to another, perhaps knocking it over completely, so that in the end he only gets half of it into the wood. A skilful carpenter, on the other hand, will drive home the nail with a few firm, deft blows, hitting it each time squarely on the head. So with language; the good craftsman will choose words that drive home his point firmly and exactly. A word that is more or less right, a loose phrase, an ambiguous expression, a vague adjective, will not satisfy a writer who aims at clean English. He will try always to get the word that is completely right for his purpose.

The French have an apt phrase for this. They speak of "le mot juste," the word that is just right. Stories are told of scrupulous writers, like Flaubert, who spent days trying to get one or two sentences exactly right. Words are many and various; they are subtle and delicate in their different shades of meaning, and it is not easy to

你见过一个笨手笨脚的男人往箱子上钉钉子吗？只见左敲敲，右敲敲，说不准还会将整个钉子捶翻，结果敲来敲去到头来只敲进了半截。而娴熟の木匠就不同。他每敲一下都会坚实巧妙的正对着钉头落下去，一钉到底。语言也是如此。一位优秀的艺术家在遣词造句上狠下工夫，精益求精，力求完美。差不多的词，不准确的短语，模棱两可的表达，含糊不清的修饰，都无法使一位追求纯正英语的作家满意。他会一直思考直至找到那个能准确表达他意思的词。

法国人形象地称之为恰到好处的词。很多关于精雕细刻的作家的名人轶事就谈到了这个，比如福楼拜。在浩瀚的词海中，词与词之间有着微妙的区别，要找到能恰如其分表达我们意思的词绝非易事。这不仅仅是扎实的语

## Words and Expressions ►►►►

clumsy	['klʌmzi] <i>adj.</i> 笨拙的，笨重的缺乏身体的协调、技能或优雅；笨拙的
completely	[kəm'pli:tli] <i>adv.</i> 彻底，完全，十分
deft	[deft] <i>adj.</i> 灵巧的，熟练的，机敏的
vague	[veig] <i>adj.</i> 模糊的，含混的，不明确的
adjective	['ædʒɪktɪv] <i>n.</i> 形容词
scrupulous	['skru:pjələs] <i>adj.</i> ①谨慎小心的；是非分明的②很细心的，用心的
trying	['traɪɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 难受的，费劲的，令人厌烦的

find the ones that express precisely what we want to say. It is not only a matter of having a good command of language and a fairly wide vocabulary; it is also necessary to think hard and to observe accurately. Choosing words is part of the process of realization, of defining our thoughts and feelings for ourselves, as well as for those who hear or read our words. Someone once remarked: "How can I know what I think till I see what I say?" This sounds stupid, but there is a great deal of truth in it.

It is hard work choosing the right words, but we shall be rewarded by the satisfaction that finding them brings. The exact use of language gives us mastery over the material we are dealing with. Perhaps you have been asked "What sort of a man is so-and-so?" You begin: "Oh, I think he's quite a nice chap but he's rather ..." and then you hesitate trying to find a word or phrase to express what it is about him that you don't like, that constitutes his limitation. When you find the right phrase you feel that your conception of the man is clearer and sharper ...

Some English words have a common root but are used in very different senses. Consider human and humane, for example. Their origin is the same and their meanings are related, but their usage is

言功底和庞大的词汇量的问题, 这需要人们绞尽脑汁, 要观察敏锐。选词是实现过程的一个步骤, 也是我们思想感情成型以便表达出来使听众和读者接受的必不可少的环节。有人说: "在我思想未成文之前, 我怎么知道自己的想法?" 这听起来似乎很离谱, 但它确实道出了一个道理。

寻找恰如其分的词的确是件不容易的事。一旦找到了那个词, 我们就会感到很欣慰: 辛劳得到了回报。准确的用语有助于我们深入了解我们描述的事物。例如, 当有人问你: "某某是怎么样的人?" 你回答说: "恩, 我想他是个不错的家伙但他非常……" 接着你犹豫着试图找到一个词语或短语来说明他到底讨厌在哪里。当你找到这个短语的时候, 你发觉自己对他的形象更清楚, 也更精确了。

词根相同的词意义却截然不同。例如human和humane, 二者的词根相同, 词义也相关, 但用法完全不同。"human action

### Words and Expressions ▶▶▶▶▶

fairly	['feəli] <i>adv.</i> 公正地; 平等地; 合法地; 适当地; 清晰地; 完全地
vocabulary	[və'kæbjuləri] <i>n.</i> 词汇, 词汇量, 词表
mastery	['mɑ:stəri] <i>n.</i> ①熟练, 精通 ②控制, 控制权
chap	[tʃæp] <i>n.</i> 家伙; 小伙子
conception	[kən'sepʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 构思; 构想
humane	[hju:'mein] <i>adj.</i> 仁慈的; 人道的; 慈爱的
usage	['ju:zidʒ] <i>n.</i> 使用, 用法
	limitation [limi'teɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 限制, 局限性

distinct. A human action is not the same thing as a humane action. We cannot speak of a Declaration of Humane Rights. There is a weapon called a humane killer, but it is not a human killer.

We don't have to look far afield to find evidence of bad carpentry in language. A student, replying to an invitation to dinner, finished his letter: "I shall be delighted to come and I am looking forward to the day with anxiety." Anxiety carries with it suggestions of worry and fear. What the writer meant was possibly eagerness. Anxiety has some kinship with eagerness but it will not do as a substitute in this context.

The leader of a political party in Uganda wrote a letter to the Press which contained this sentence:

Let us all fight this selfishness, opportunism, cowardice and ignorance now rife in Uganda and put in their place truth, manliness, consistency and singularity of mind.

This stirring appeal is spoilt by a malapropism in the last phrase, the word singularity. What the writer meant, I think, was singleness of mind, holding steadfastly

(人类行为)"和"humane action (人道行为)"完全是两码事。我们不说"人道权力宣言"而说《人权宣言》。有一种屠杀工具叫 humane killer (麻醉屠宰机), 而不是 human killer (杀人机器)。

语言中的坏手艺在我们身边随处可见。有人邀请一名学生去吃饭, 他写信给予回复。请看他的信是这样结尾的: "我将很高兴赴约并满怀不安(anxiety)期待着那个日子的到来。" "Anxiety" 含有烦恼和恐惧的意味。作者想表达的很可能是一种翘首企盼的心情。"Anxiety" 跟热切期盼有一定的关联, 但在这个场合是不能等同的。

乌干达一政党领袖给新闻界的一封信中有一句这样写到:

让我们打破这自私, 投机, 怯懦和无知充斥的乌干达, 代之真理, 刚毅, 坚定和奇异的精神。

这激动人心的呼吁被最后一个短语"奇异(singularity)"这个词的误用破坏掉了。我猜想作者真正要表达的意思是思想的专一, 即抱定一个信念永不

### Words and Expressions

declaration	[dekle'reiʃən] n. 宣布, 宣言, 声明
afield	[ə'fi:ld] adv. 离开(家乡), 在战场上, 在田野
forward	['fɔ:wəd] adj. 在前面的, 前面的 vt. 转寄, 促进, 运送
anxiety	[æŋg'zaiəti] n. 忧虑, 焦急 possibly ['pɒsəbli] adv. 大概: 也许
kinship	['kinʃip] n. ①亲属关系②深切的同情或相似的个性
context	['kɒntekst] n. 上下文 cowardice ['kauədɪs] n. 胆小, 怯懦
manliness	['mænlinɪs] n. 勇敢, 男子气 singularity [ˌsɪŋɡju'ləriti] n. 单一, 稀有
stirring	['stɜ:riŋ] adj. 激动人心的, 活跃的, 忙碌的

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to the purpose in mind, without being drawn aside by less worthy objects. Singularity means oddity or peculiarity, something that singles a man out from other men.

Without being a malapropism, a word may still fail to be the right word for the writer's purpose, the "mot juste". A journalist, writing a leader about Christmas, introduced a quotation from Dickens by saying:

All that was ever thought or written about Christmas is imprisoned in this sentence ... Imprisonment suggests force, coercion, as if the meaning were held against its will. It would be better to write contained or summed up. Epitomized might do, though it is rather a clumsy-sounding word. Searching a little farther for the "mot juste" we might hit on the word distilled. This has more force than contained or summed up. Distillation suggests essence and we might further improve the sentence by adding this word at the beginning:

The essence of all that was ever thought or written about Christmas is distilled in this sentence.

English has a wide vocabulary and it

改变, 咬定青山不放松, 不被次要的目的干扰。而 singularity 指的是古怪, 特性, 是将一个人从众多人中区分出来的那种东西。

即使没有出现词语误用, 这词仍可能不是符合作者意图的恰如其分表达的词。一名记者在一篇有关圣诞节的社论中这样引出狄更斯的话:

任何有关圣诞节的想法和文字已囊括 (imprisoned) 这句话……“Imprisonment”暗示着强迫, 威逼, 这么一来似乎意思是有悖其初衷的。用“包含 (contained)”或“归结于 (summed up)”就要好些。“概括为 (epitomized)”也行, 尽管听起来有点僵硬。稍微再用点心去我们就能准确的找到 “mot juste (恰到好处)””, 那就是 “distilled”。它比包含和归结语气更强。“Distillation (提炼)”意味着得到的本质的东西。因此我们可以进一步把这个句子修改为:

所有有关圣诞节的想法和文字精华都提炼到这句话。

英语词汇丰富, 运用灵活。一个意

## Words and Expressions ▶▶▶▶

being	['bi:ɪŋ] n. 存在, 生命	means [mi:nz] n. 手段, 方法 v. 意味, 想要
oddity	['ɒditi] n. 奇异, 古怪, 怪癖	peculiarity [pi:kju:li'æriti] n. 特性, 怪癖
writing	['raɪtɪŋ] n. 笔迹, 作品	quotation [kwəu'teɪʃən] n. 引用语, 报价单
imprisonment	[im'prɪzənmənt] n. 下狱, 坐牢, 束缚	
coercion	[kəu'ə:ʃən] n. 强迫, 被迫	epitomize [i'pitəmaɪz] v. 作为……的典型
essence	['esns] n. 基本, [哲] 本质, 香精	

is a very **flexible** language. There are many different ways of making a statement. But words that are very similar in meaning have fine shades of difference, and a student needs to be alive to these differences. By using his **dictionary**, and above all by reading, a student can increase his sensitivity to these shades of difference and improve his ability to express his own meanings exactly.

Professor Raleigh once stated: "There are no synonyms, and the same statement can never be repeated in a changed form of words." This is perhaps too absolute, but it is not easy to **disprove**. Even a slight **alteration** in the **wording** of a statement can subtly shift the meaning. Look at these two sentences:

(1) In my childhood I loved to watch trains go by.

(2) When I was a child I loved watching trains go by.

At first glance these two sentences are exactly the same. But look more closely and you will see that there are very tiny differences. In my childhood is a shade more **abstract** than When I was a child. Watching perhaps emphasizes the looking at trains a little more than to watch. This is a very subtle example, and it would be possible to argue

思有很多种表达方式。但是无论意思上如何相近的词总是存在着些许区别。作为学生就要敏感的意识这些区别。通过查字典,尤其是通过阅读,学生对这类细微差别的敏感性将逐步增强,准确表达自己意思的能力也相应提高。

罗利教授曾经说过:“同义词是不存在的。句子用词改变了,句子就不再是原来的意思了。”这也许过于绝对,但是很难驳倒。措辞稍有变更,意思就大相径庭。看下面两个句子:

(1) In my childhood I loved to watch trains go by. 童年时候我喜欢去看火车开过。

(2) When I was a child I loved watching trains go by. 当我是个小孩子的时候我喜欢看火车开过。

乍一看这两个句子的意思完全一样。但仔细一看你会发现它们之间存在细微的差别。在我童年时候比当我是小孩子的时候更加抽象。而看比去看更强调看的动作。这个例子不是很明显,可能有待商榷。但每

### Words and Expressions ▶▶▶▶▶

flexible	['fleksəbl] <i>adj.</i> 柔韧性, 易曲的, 灵活的, 能变形的, 可通融的
dictionary	['dikʃənəri] <i>n.</i> 字典, 词典
disprove	[dis'pru:v] <i>v.</i> 证明……不能成立, 反证
alteration	[ɔ:l'te'reiʃən] <i>n.</i> 变更, 改造
wording	['wɜ:diŋ] <i>n.</i> 措词, 用语
abstract	['æbstrækt] <i>n.</i> 摘要, 概要



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about it, but everyone would at once agree that there is a marked difference between the next two statements:

(1) He died poor.

(2) He expired in indigent circumstances.

In one sense expired is a synonym for died and in indigent circumstances for poor, but when the whole statement is considered, we cannot maintain that the two are the same. The change in words is a change in style, and the effect on the reader is quite different. It is perhaps easier to be a good craftsman with wood and nails than a good craftsman with words, but all of us can increase our skill and sensitivity with a little effort and patience. In this way we shall not only improve our writing, but also our reading...

English offers a fascinating variety of words for many activities and interests. Consider the wide range of meanings that can be expressed by the various words we have to describe walking, for example. We can say that a man is marching, pacing, patrolling, stalking, striding, treading, tramping, stepping out, prancing, strutting, prowling, plodding, strolling, shuffling, staggering, sidling, trudging, tod-

个人看了下面两个例子后一定马上同意他们的显著区别。

(1) He died poor 他一生穷困潦倒。

(2) He expired in indigent circumstances. 他死时穷困潦倒。

在某种意义上, expired 断气是 died 死亡的同义词, in indigent circumstances 处境贫困是 poor 贫穷的同义词。但当看整个句子的话, 我们不能坚持他们是一致。措辞的变化往往意味着风格的改变, 并给读者以不同的效果。也许当好一个遣词造句的书匠比当好一个与木头钉子打交道的木匠要难一些, 但是只要我们付出努力和耐心, 我们就能提高自己的技能和敏感性。这样我们不仅可以提高我们的写作能力, 还可提高阅读能力。

英语为各种活动和嗜好提供了丰富多彩的词汇。就拿走路来说, 通过我们拥有的各种各样的词语的意义范围有多么广阔。我们可以说行军, 踱步, 巡逻, 潜近, 跨过, 践踏, 重步走, 举步, 昂首阔步, 高视阔步, 徘徊, 沉重缓慢的走, 漫步, 曳足而行, 蹒跚而行, 侧身而行, 跋涉, 蹒跚学步, 漫游, 徜徉,

## Words and Expressions

indigent	['ɪndɪdʒənt] <i>adj.</i> 贫乏的, 穷困的
stalk	[stɔ:k] <i>v.</i> ①潜步追踪, 潜近猎捕 ②昂首阔步, 迈大步
strut	[strʌt] <i>v.</i> 趾高气扬地走
shuffle	['ʃʌfl] <i>v.</i> ①拖着脚走 ②洗牌
sidle	['saɪdl] <i>v.</i> 横着走, 侧身而行
trudge	[trʌdʒ] <i>n.</i> 缓慢或吃力地走, 跋涉