

# 新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 学生辅导用书

浙江大学 编著

5

RECORDING HUMAN CIVILIZATION  
AND BRIDGING DIFFERENT CULTURES

Bridging Cultural Gaps Gracefully

I. Word List

Directions: Memorize the words and phrases before class.  
benefit from your effort when you get the  
your teacher and read it in class.

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ *adj.* seeming rude and unfriendly  
的, 莽莽的

e.g. He was abrupt to the point of being rude.

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ *v.* go a long way with

the same time or place as someone or something

e.g. This round table was designed to accompany

evolution in the design of the chair.

accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ *v.* succeed in doing something

完成

e.g. If we all work together, I think we could accom-

plish our goal.

achievement /ə'ki:mpʃmənt/ *n.* something

based after a lot of effort

e.g. For a novelist, that's quite an achievement.

anybody else will defeat

唯一  
正版

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## 《新编大学英语》主要特色:

- 根据新大纲编写,符合新大纲的各项规定及量化指标。
- 以学生为中心,理解和体现学生的知识、智力、情感和个性需求。
- 每单元围绕一个主题,语汇复现率高,便于联想和记忆。
- 围绕大学生共同关心的话题,展开听、说、读、写、译活动,培养语言综合应用能力。
- 教材语言规范,具有时代性、知识性、趣味性、可思性。
- 形式多样的课堂活动能激发兴趣,促使学生积极思考、自觉参与、获取知识、了解风情、学会语言、提高能力。
- 课内课外相结合,注重学生自学能力的培养。

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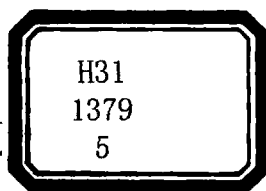
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## 前 言

本书是外研社出版的《新编大学英语》教材的学生辅导用书,是由《新编大学英语》的主编、编写人员以及其他正在使用该教材的教师共同设计与编写的。

《新编大学英语学生辅导用书》力求满足使用该教材学生的不同需求,并遵照“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”。编写人员从学生现有的英语基础和语言知识出发,按照外语学习的特点和规律,以学生的兴趣、语言的规范性和时代特征为编写的依据,以内容的系统性、科学性、知识性为指导编写了全书。

新的《大学英语教学大纲》考虑了我国的社会需求,并作了充分的可行性论证,不仅提高了对四、六级英语词汇量的要求,还增加了高级英语词汇(六级后)1,000条。同时,中学英语词汇量的增大也势在必行。为了贯彻大纲精神,并预料到中小学英语教学的改革势头,《新编大学英语》在词汇量方面提出了较高的要求。为了鼓励学生不断进取,在单词表中不仅详细注释了单词的中英文意思,还附加了大量例句。本书为了支持教材在词汇方面的要求,并结合第五册的特点,着重对词的常用搭配,老词新意进行了详细的注释,并列举了大量的实例,采用了联想、比较、对比等方法,提供了这些词汇的常用词组、同义词(组)辨析、同形、同音异义词辨析、反义词(组)等,以便学生在词汇方面得到最直接、最有效的帮助。

本书还对课内及课外阅读文章中的难句进行了分析和翻译,考虑到使用第五册书的学生水平相对较高,基本上使用英文解释、分析。特别难的才加上翻译,课内阅读以及课外阅读的全篇译文也都附在本书中。在每篇课内阅读和课外阅读后均有一个练习,学生可以在几分钟内完成,并立即参看所附的答案,以达到强化知识的目的。每单元结束时有一个综合测试,涉及该单元(包括课内、课外阅读)的重点、难点,以便学生检验整体掌握情况。本书还根据图式理论和联想理论补充了相互关联的知识,使学生温故而知新,轻松快捷地提高语言能力。

参加第五册辅导用书编写的教师有(以姓氏笔画为序):马以容、王润中、寿似琛、张明敏、闻人行、姜倩、潘洵伟。由张建理和美籍专家 Don Huffman 与 Maxin Huffman 审稿。

由于编写时间较为仓促,书中错误在所难免,敬请各位读者批评指正。

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# Unit 1 Suspense

## Part One Preparation

### 1. Who Ate the Cake

#### Words and Phrases You May Use:

make (have) a guess, conjecture, suspect, suppose, assume, make out, figure out, contradict, not in accord with, be in agreement with somebody on something, be not consistent with, dubious, questionable, credible, incredible, guess right (wrong)

#### Useful Sentence Patterns:

I'm absolutely positive.

It can't be otherwise.

It couldn't have been...

We may safely say that...

I feel confident of...

I'm convinced that...

Judging by..., it must be...

I figure/reckon...

I suppose he must have...

There's no reason to suppose that...

It would seem that...

My judgement is that...

### 2. What's in the Letter?

#### Possible Replies:

—How stupid you are! Don't you know that silence is gold?

—Why don't we meet at the concert tonight?

—Can you give me some more time so that I can say good-bye to my old boyfriend?

## Part Two Listening-Centered Activities

### Listening I

#### Words and Phrases You Need to Know Before Listening:

thriller *n.* 惊险片, 恐怖片

psychological crime thriller 心理犯罪恐怖片

maximize *vt.* 增加到最大限度

highlight *vt.* 使……突出, 使……显著  
subjective *adj.* 主观的  
category *n.* 种类  
spy *n.* 间谍, 密探  
motivation *n.* 动力; 动机  
sabotage *n./vt.* 故意破坏; 阴谋破坏  
terrorist *n.* 恐怖分子  
blackmail *n./vt.* 敲诈, 勒索  
fit into 适合, 符合  
relate *vt.* 叙述  
homicide *n.* 杀人; 杀人者  
brazenly *adv.* 厚颜无耻地  
corpse *n.* 尸体  
seize upon 利用; 抓住  
up in the air 悬而未决  
eliminate *vt.* 排除, 消除  
dimension *n.* 范围; 方面  
invariably *adv.* 不变地; 总是

## Listening II

### Words and Phrases You Need to Know Before Listening:

psychiatrist *n.* 精神病医生  
sane *adj.* 心智健全的, 神志正常的  
stand trial 受审  
acquit *vt.* 宣判……无罪  
self-expressive *adj.* 能自我表现的  
rear *vt.* 养育; 抚养  
junk food 垃圾食品 (尤指经化学加工、含糖分高的劣等食品)  
addict *n.* 上了瘾的人  
grudge *n.* 妒忌; 怨恨  
death cap *n.* 毒蘑菇  
casserole *n.* 炖锅, 砂锅  
vegetarian *n.* 素食者  
renounce *vt.* (公开声明) 放弃  
fatal *adj.* 致命的  
presume *vt.* (没有根据地) 相信; 推测

## Part Three Reading-Centered Activities

### In-Class Reading The Lady or the Tiger

#### II. Pre-Reading Guess What the Story Is About

##### Words and Phrases You May Use:

love affair, of low social status, of humble origin, royal family, arrogant and willful, resolute and firm, brave and resourceful, as brave as a lion, develop an affection for, infatuated (迷恋), court (求爱), suit (求婚), one's beloved, have mutual affinity (心心相印), be charmed, be enchanted, win sb's heart, stony-hearted, cold-hearted, evil-minded, ask for permission, obstruct in every possible way, schemes and intrigues (阴谋诡计), sinister, treacherous, in despair, rescue, wicked and merciless, as miserable as sin, be weighed down with care (因担心而颓丧), be laden with anxiety, in an emotional turmoil, rankling hatred, lay bare one's true feelings, wild with joy, happy union, reunited and reconciled (重归于好)

#### III. Passage Reading

##### Words, Phrases and Grammatical Points

1. Frank Stockton (1834-1902): American writer. He contributed to various magazines and was on the editorial staff of *Hearth and Home*, *Century Magazine* and *St. Nicholas*. About 1880 he gave up editorial work for independent authorship.

Stockton's first published works were fanciful stories for children. In 1879 his reputation with older readers was established by his amusing and original *Rudder Range* (1879). His particular talent was for the short story; some of the best examples are the title-stories of the volume *The Lady or the Tiger* (1884), *The Christmas Wreck* (1886) and *The Bee Man of Orn* (1887).

2. ... build a big arena as an agent of justice... (l. 2)

arena *n.*

- 1) in ancient Rome, the area in the central part of an amphitheater (圆形露天剧场; 竞技场), where the gladiators (角斗士) fought

*e.g.* There was going to be a contest in the arena that night and the whole town was looking forward to the bloody fights of the gladiators.

- 2) a building with a large flat central area surrounded by seats, where sports or entertainment takes place

*e.g.* a boxing arena

a circus arena

3) a place of great activity, esp. of competition or fighting

*e.g.* the political arena 政界

After World War II, Japan entered the arena of international trade.

“Agent” here means “something or somebody that performs actions, exerts power, or has the power to act”.

*e.g.* Technological advances are the chief agents of change.

技术进步是变化的主要动力。

The other meanings of “agent” include:

1) one entrusted with the business of another

*e.g.* An estate agent (BrE)/A real estate agent (AmE) (房地产经纪人) arranges the buying and selling of houses.

2) person or thing that works to produce a result (使产生某种结果的) 施动者

*e.g.* Heat and electricity are important agents in the life of today.

Rain and frost are natural agents that wear away rocks.

雨和霜是侵蚀岩石的自然力。

3. assemble (*l.* 6) *v.*

1) to gather or collect together into a group or into one place

*e.g.* The guide assembled the tourists together.

A committee was assembled to nominate a candidate.

At the beginning of the day, we all assemble in the main hall to be addressed by the head teacher.

2) to put together

*e.g.* to assemble a bike/a model aeroplane

In the factory they can assemble a vehicle in less than a day.

assembly *n.*

1) a meeting together of people

*e.g.* The school assembly will begin at 9 o'clock.

The assembly of doctors discussed the latest medical research.

the right of assembly 集会权

to prohibit unlawful assembly

2) the putting together of parts, as of machinery

*e.g.* the assembly line

**Compare:** assemble, gather, collect

*Assemble* refers to people or organizations and suggests their coming together for some joint purpose. *Gather* emphasizes the act of bringing widely scattered things to one place, and *collect* suggests discriminating selection, as in *to collect stamps*, *to gather wild flowers*. In intransitive (不及物动词) uses, *gather* and *collect* are used interchangeably.

*e.g.* Autograph (亲笔签名) seekers gathered/collected around the film star wherever she went.

We gathered/collected the kids together and hustled them into the bus.

There is a difference between *to gather money* (积聚), which may mean merely to accu-

multate it, and *to collect money* (募集), which usually suggests either raising a fund by gifts, subscription, and contributions or taking action to obtain possession of money due.

*e.g.* The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived.

He collected debts from poor people.

4. the court (l. 6~7): all the people surrounding a sovereign in his regal state 朝臣

5. ... a door beneath him opened... (l. 7~8)

The door was beneath the king because he was sitting in the raised gallery of the arena.

6. ... the person on trial... (l. 10): the person who is being tried (in court) 受审人 trial *n.*

1) (an act of) hearing and judging a person, a case, or point of law in a court

*e.g.* He is (going) on trial for armed robbery.

他因为持枪抢劫正在受审。

The murder trial lasted six weeks.

He is in detention awaiting trial.

2) (an act or period of) testing to ensure quality, usefulness, safety, etc.

*e.g.* The new aircraft has performed very well in its initial trials.

I've appointed a secretary for a trial period (试用期) to see how well she does the job.

**Phrases with "trial":**

trials and tribulations 艰难困苦 trial and error 反复试验 (法)

**Compare:** trial, experiment, test

All of them imply an attempt to find out something or to find out about something. *Test* is the general word for a trying of anything. *Experiment* is a trial conducted to prove or illustrate the truth or validity of something or an attempt to discover something new: *an experiment in organic chemistry*. *Test* is a more specific word, referring to a trial under approved and fixed conditions, or a final and decisive trial as a conclusion of past experiments: *a test of a new type of airplane*.

7. He was subject to no guidance or influence, only chance. (l. 11): He had no one to guide him or influence him; he could only depend on chance.

Pay attention to the rhyme at the endings: guidance, influence, chance.

be subject to: to be open or exposed to; be likely to get; be under the rule, control or influence of

*e.g.* The arrangements are subject to change at short notice.

All such gatherings are subject to the laws on political meetings.

His hiring is subject to your approval.

**Synonyms:** be liable/open/prone/susceptible to

**Compare:** subject (*vt.*) [səb'dʒekt] ... to (be subjected to)

1) to lay open; expose; bring under rule, control, or influence

*e.g.* You will subject yourself to ridicule if you let others know about it.

如果让别人知道这事,你会被人取笑的。

This metal should not be subjected to too high temperature.



2) to cause to experience or suffer

*e.g.* We were subjected to a good deal of ill-mannered abuse.

No one would willingly subject himself to such indignities.

8. sprang upon (*l.* 12): (usu. of an animal) attacked by jumping suddenly upon/at

*e.g.* Fire at the tiger's eyes the moment before he springs upon you.

The wolf sprang upon the unsuspecting lamb.

9. ...there came forth a lady, ... (*l.* 14)

"Come forth" is old use, now often replaced by "come out".

*e.g.* He came forth from his quiet retreat.

他从他那幽静的隐居处走出来。

The castle gate was opened and the king and all his servants came forth.

"Come forth" may also mean "be published".

*e.g.* *Gone with the Wind* came forth during the same year.

10. ...his affections might be engaged upon a lady... (*l.* 17): he might be in love with a lady

11. ...administering justice. (*l.* 20)

administer *vt.*

1) to dispense, mete out 给予;实施,实行

*e.g.* Judges administer justice or judgement.

The court administers law.

The Red Cross administers relief/help/aid to people who are suffering from floods.

2) to manage and organize the affairs of a company, government, etc.

*e.g.* It takes brains to administer a large corporation.

管理一家大公司需要智慧。

The head of a government department administers the funds allocated to his department.

**Synonyms:** enforce, execute, perform, implement, discharge

12. the apple of his eye (*l.* 24): 心爱之物,掌上明珠

13. ...above all humanity. (*l.* 25): above all; above everything else  
humanity *n.*

1) the human race; people in general

*e.g.* 30% of humanity live in conditions of terrible poverty.

2) the quality or condition of being human; human nature

*e.g.* Humanity is a mixture of good and bad qualities.

3) kindness, respect and sympathy towards other people

*e.g.* Your humanity toward us in our time of suffering will never be forgotten.

the humanities: [复数形式] subjects of study such as literature, languages, philosophy, art, etc., as distinguished from the sciences 人文科学

**Related words:** human, humane (treating people or animals in a way that causes them as little pain or suffering as possible), humankind (people in general), humanitarian (concerned with improving bad living conditions and preventing unfair treatment of people).

14. ...if fate did not determine him a different destiny. (*l.* 32~33)

“A different destiny” here means “a result that is different from having a beautiful young maiden as his bride”.

**Compare:** fate, destiny, doom

*Fate* implies an inevitable and sometimes an adverse (不利的) outcome. *Destiny* implies something foreordained (预先注定的) and often suggests a great or noble course or end. *Doom* distinctly stresses finality and implies a grim or calamitous (灾难性的) fate.

*e.g.* No matter how absurd or meaningless our fate may be, we still must accept it and play our role.

He had expected to spend his life in Italy, but fate had decided otherwise.

He always had with him the special conviction of destiny — that he was in a great age of history, and that he was born to act in and dominate this time.

If the rebellion fails, our doom is certain.

如果反叛失败,我们必将劫数难逃。

to meet/go to one's doom 死,灭亡

15. ... the deed... been done. (l. 33~34): the crime was committed

“Deed” here means “crime committed”.

16. ... the lover of the princess... (l. 40)

“Lover” usually refers to male, while “love” refers to female.

*e.g.* *Lady Chatterly's Lover* 《查泰莱夫人的情人》

17. ... he was greeted by a hum of admiration. (l. 40~41): 他受到一片赞扬

hum

*n.* a low, continuous sound (as of bees); an unclear sound of mixed voices or noises

*e.g.* There was a hum of approval.

The steady hum of the motor indicated that the car was working properly.

*v.* to make such a sound

*e.g.* He hummed the tune to me.

The market hummed as trading began.

买卖开始了,市场上便嘈杂起来。

18. As the youth advanced into the arena, he turned, as the custom was, to bow to the king... (l. 43~44)

“As the custom was” is a parenthesis (插入语), meaning “according to the custom”.

19. ... the decree had gone forth, ... (l. 45~46)

go forth: [旧用法] to be sent out

*e.g.* An order went forth that all prisoners should be killed.

20. Possessed of more power and determination than anyone connected with a previous case, ... (l. 47~48): Having more power and determination than anyone before that was involved in such a case...

be possessed of: [正式或文] to have (a quality, etc.)

*e.g.* As a musician, she is possessed of unusual ability and sensitivity.

Mr. Johnson is a man possessed of more wealth than brains.

**Compare:** be possessed by

1) to be owned by

*e.g.* Land that is possessed by the city should be turned into parks and playgrounds.

2) to have one's whole character powerfully influenced or controlled by 鬼迷心窍的,着了魔的

*e.g.* People used to think that madmen were possessed by devils.

Once he is possessed by a single idea, he has to express this in his painting.

21. Then it was that his quick and anxious glance asked the question: ... (l. 58~59): Then he shot her a quick and anxious glance, as if asking the question.

22. The question was asked in a flash; it must be answered in another. (l. 60~61): The question was asked very quickly, and it must be answered very quickly, too. ("Another" means "another flash".)

flash *n.*

1) a bright light that shines for a short time and then stops shining

*e.g.* flashes of lightning

Did the flash (闪光灯) of the camera go off?

2) a sudden, brief outburst or display

*e.g.* a flash of brilliance/inspiration/humor

3) a very brief moment; instant

*e.g.* Just wait. I'll be back in a flash.

Quick as a flash, she was gone.

Her first film won many awards, but it turned out to be only a flash in the pan.

她的首部电影获了许多奖项,但结果却是昙花一现而已。

23. Her one despairing shriek was lost in the noise. (l. 75~76): The princess uttered a cry of despair, but the cry was drowned in the noise of the crowd.

**Compare:** despairing, desperate, hopeless

*Despairing* (绝望的)suggests the slipping away of all hope and often an accompanying despondency (沮丧,泄气).

*e.g.* a despairing cry/look

despairing appeals for the return of the kidnapped boy

*Desperate* (不顾一切的,铤而走险的)implies such despair as prompts reckless action or violence in the face of anticipated fear or frustration.

*e.g.* a desperate criminal/struggle

one last desperate attempt to turn the tide of the war

A desperate man will stop at nothing to get what he wants.

一个绝望的人为了得到想要的东西,会无所顾忌。

*Hopeless* (无望的)suggests despair and the cessation of effort or resistance.

*e.g.* The situation of the trapped miners is hopeless.

The economy is in a hopeless mess.

24. anguished thought (l. 79): thought that causes extreme pain or worry

anguished *adj.*

*e.g.* anguished cries for help

anguish *n.* mental or physical suffering caused by extreme pain or worry

*e.g.* She was in anguish over her missing child.

**Synonyms:** agony, misery