

高等学校教材

新编英语教程

5

李观仪主编

A NEW
ENGLISH
COURSE

Answers for Reference

上海外语教育出版社

高等学校教材

新编英语教程

英语专业用

5

练习参考答案

李观仪(主编)

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(按姓氏笔划排列)

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CONTENTS

Unit One

TEXT I	Hit the Nail on the Head	1
TEXT II	The Maker's Eye: Revising Your Own Manuscripts	5

Unit Two

TEXT I	Beware the Dirty Seas	6
TEXT II	An Ugly New Footprint in the Sand	10

Unit Three

TEXT I	The Nightmare Life Without Fuel	11
TEXT II	The Great American Cooling Machine	15

Unit Four

TEXT I	Going My Way	17
TEXT II	Preparing for College	20

Unit Five

TEXT I	The Plug-in Drug: TV and the American Family	22
TEXT II	The Plug-in Drug: TV and the American Family	26

Unit Six

TEXT I	... Meanwhile, Humans Eat Pet Food	27
TEXT II	The Invisible Poor	32

Unit Seven

TEXT I	Things: The Throw-away Society	33
TEXT II	The Do-It-Yourselfers	37

Unit Eight

TEXT I	Why Nothing Works	38
TEXT II	The Plot Against People	41

Unit Nine

TEXT I	Should the Press Be Human?	42
TEXT II	Where Is the News Leading Us?	46

Unit Ten

TEXT I	Grouping the Gifted: Pro	47
TEXT II	Grouping the Gifted: Con	51

Unit Eleven

TEXT I	Cultivating a Hobby	52
TEXT II	A Debt to Dickens	55

Unit Twleve	
TEXT I	The Role of Custom 56
TEXT II	Customs 60
Unit Thirteen	
TEXT I	What Life Means to Me Part I 61
TEXT II	Graduation Part I 64
Unit Fourteen	
TEXT I	What Life Means to Me Part II 66
TEXT II	Graduation Part II 72
Unit Fifteen	
TEXT I	I Have a Dream 73
TEXT II	The Ethics of Living Jim Crow 77

Unit One

TEXT I

HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD

Alan Warner

PRE-CLASS WORK

I. Pre-reading Questions

1. hit the nail on the head = exactly right in words or action

II. Dictionary Work

1. force (the nail) into the right place; make something unmistakably clear
2. painstaking, meticulous
3. very far away
4. widespread, common
5. British English for newspaper editorial
6. pressure, compulsion
7. be typical of; serve as the typical example of
8. prove to be contrary; refute
9. die, pass away; come to an end
10. poverty-stricken, penniless

III. Library Work

1. 1) Gustave Flaubert (1821—1880), French novelist, was associated with, though not representative of, the movement of naturalism and known as one of the greatest realists of nineteenth-century France. He devoted his life to long hours spent in heavy toil over his work. His writing is marked by exactness and accuracy of observation, extreme impersonality and objectivity of treatment, and precision and expressiveness in style, or the principle of the *mot juste*.
- 2) Mrs. Malaprop is a famous character in Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals* (1775). She is noted for her blunders in the use of words. "As headstrong as an *allegory* (alligator) on the banks of the Nile" is one of her grotesque misapplications. She also requests that no *delusions* (allusions) to the past be made. She has given us the word *malapropism* as a name for such mistakes.
2. Hindi is a literary and official language of northern India. Swahili is a Bantu language that is a trade and governmental language over much of East Africa and in the Congo region. Bantus are people belonging to a group of tribes found in equatorial

and southern Africa.

COMPREHENSION

I. B

II. 1. C 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. C

III. 1. "So with language; ... firmly and exactly." (ll. 5-6)

2. Getting the word that is completely right for the writer's purpose.

3. Yes, I do. It sounds irrational that a person does not know what he himself thinks before he sees what he says. But as a matter of fact, it is quite true that unless we have found the exact words to verbalize our own thoughts we can never be very sure of what our thoughts are; without words, our thoughts cannot be defined or stated in a clear and precise manner.

4. "Malapropism" means the unintentional misuse of a word by confusing it with one that resembles it, such as *human* for *humane*, *singularity* for *singleness*. But the misuse of "imprison" is a different case. It is wrongly chosen because the user has failed to recognize its connotation.

5. human = of, characterizing, or relating to man

humane = characterized by kindness, mercy, sympathy

Thus:

human action = action taken by man

humane action = merciful action

human killer = person that kills humans

humane killer = that which kills but causes little pain

6. sensitive, alert

7. Those are words denoting notions which are existent only in specific cultures, not universally shared by all cultures. English words difficult to be turned into Chinese: privacy, party, lobby(v.), etc Chinese words difficult to be turned into English: 吹风会, 粽子, 五保户, etc.

8. "We don't have to look far afield to find evidence of bad carpentry." (para. 6)

"It is perhaps easier to be a good craftsman with wood and nails than a good craftsman with words." (para. 10)

"A good carpenter is not distinguished by the number of his tools, but by the craftsmanship with which he uses them. So a good writer is not measured by the extent of his vocabulary, but by his skill in finding the 'mot juste', the word that will hit the nail cleanly on the head." (para. 13)

ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. para. 10 "Prof. Raleigh ... but also our reading."

2. para. 11 "Above all we ... *safari* (Swahili)?"

3. paras 5–8 “Some English words .. from other men ”
- 4 paras 2–4 “The French have .. over life and experience.”
5. para. 9 “Without being a malapropism ... his own meaning exactly.”
6. para. 12 “English offers a ... loitering or creeping.”

LANGUAGE WORK

- I.**
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 shuffled / trudged | 2. trudging |
| 3. stroll | 4. staggered |
| 5. staggered | 6. striding |
| 7. strolled | 8. strutted |
| 9. sauntered / strolled | 10. ramble / roam |
| 11. loitered | 12. meandering |
| 13. roam | 14. crept |
| 15. prowled | 16. toddle |
| 17. roam | 18. creeping |
| 19. prowling | 20. march |
| 21. pace | 22. patrolling |
| 23. stalking | 24. tread |
| 25. tramped | 26. stepped |
| 27. plodded | |
| 28. A. prowled / strutted | |
| B. strolled / sauntered | |
| C. walked / crept | |
| D. marched / strutted | |
- II.**
- 1 SAY
speak, tell, declare, pronounce, express, state, argue,
affirm, mention, allege, recite, repeat, rehearse
 2. SEE
behold, look at, glimpse, glance at, view, survey,
contemplate, perceive, notice, observe, discern,
distinguish, remark, comprehend, understand, know
 - 3 BEVERAGE
liquor, wine, beer, tea, coffee, milk, drink,
soft drink
 - 4 EXCITEMENT
agitation, perturbation, commotion, disturbance,
tension, bustle, stir, flutter, sensation
 - 5 DELIGHT
joy, gladness, satisfaction, charm, rapture, ecstasy,

pleasure, gratification

6. SKILFUL

apt, ingenious, handy, ready, quick, smart, expert,
capable, able, gifted, talented, dexterous, clever

III. 1. clumsy – unskilful

2. deft – skilful
3. loose – vague
4. subtle – tricky
5. precise – accurate
6. shift – alteration
7. vague – ambiguous
8. scrupulous – conscientious
9. ignorance – want of knowledge
10. disadvantages – drawbacks
11. cultivating – developing
12. mistaken – erroneous
13. unimportant – trivial
14. dark – dim
15. flexible – adaptable
16. fine – subtle
17. sentimental – emotional
18. essence – quintessence
19. coercion – compulsion
20. fascinating – absorbing

IV. 1. craftsman

2. book / publication
3. artist
4. smile
5. contribution
6. law breaker
7. eat
8. sleep
9. make
10. old
11. hit
12. get off

V. 1. less

4. that
7. solve

2. because / since / as

5. resistance

8. greater / more

3. not

6. runners

9. that

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 10. without | 11. achievement / feat | 12. in |
| 13. do | 14. physical | 15. those |
| 16. few | 17. cannot | 18. the |
| 19. with | 20. not | |

- VI. 1. A writer who is particular about the exactness of an expression in English will never feel happy with a word which fails to express an idea accurately.
2. To a certain extent, the process of finding the right words to use is a process of perfection where you try to search for words that may most accurately express your thoughts and feelings, and words that may most effectively make your listeners and readers understand your thoughts and feelings.
3. Finding the most suitable word to use is in no sense easy. But there is nothing like the delight we shall experience when such a word is located.
4. Once we are able to use language accurately, we are in a position to fully understand our subject matter.

TEXT II

THE MAKER'S EYE: REVISING YOUR OWN MANUSCRIPTS

Donald M. Murray

1. The completion of the first draft is regarded as the end of the job by an amateur writer but as the beginning by a professional.
Writers must learn to be fastidious and exacting, i.e., severely critical with their own writing.
2. information, meaning, audience, form, structure, development, dimension, voice.
Refer to paras. 13 – 20.
3. Line-by-line editing. Study individually all the clauses, phrases, words, and even the punctuation marks.
4. Our ears are very good judges of language, being sensitive to the flow of words. He thinks that what is right should sound right, and what sounds right should be right.
5. The apparently unfinished essay is a good illustration of his idea that a piece of writing is never really finished, it can always be re-read, and re-written, with something deleted and something added.

Unit Two

TEXT I

BEWARE THE DIRTY SEAS

Geoffrey Lean

PRE-CLASS WORK

I. Pre-reading Questions

2. The Huangpu River is quite seriously polluted. To prevent further contamination of the river and to ensure that Shanghai residents can drink nontoxic water, the Shanghai Municipal Government has promulgated regulations for the protection of the waters in and around Shanghai and of the source of drinking water in the upper reaches of the Huangpu River

II. Dictionary Work

1. (v.) to pour as if from a sluice (水闸), i.e., a man-made passage for water fitted with a gate for stopping and regulating the flow; (n.) a channel controlling water flow
2. further the development of; care for
3. develop gradually (by a long continuous process)
4. (of a disease) found regularly in a particular place
5. repetition. The literal meaning of "litany" is "a prayer consisting of a series of invocations and supplications by the leader with responses by the congregation".
6. pour; flood with water to clean out
7. exist unseen
8. liquid wastes, such as chemicals or sewage that flows out from a factory or some other places into a river or the sea
9. very small forms of plant and animal life that live in a body of water 浮游生物
10. unpleasant sticky substance, such as the thick sticky liquid on the skin of various fish

III. Library Work

1. Water pollution is a major element of twentieth-century environmental pollution. It includes the accumulation in oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams of physical, chemical, and biological substances that are either directly harmful to life or that have dangerous or harmful secondary and long-range effects. The principal sources of water pollution are sewage, industrial waste, garbage and refuse, and agricultural fertilizers, pesticides, and weed killers. The two chief reasons for the contamination and exacerbation of the problem are industrialization and urbanization. Industrial wastes include dissolved minerals, toxic chemicals, and sediments. Modern industrial pro-

cesses have polluted water with certain metals, such as lead and mercury, while agricultural practices do so with a variety of pesticides.

2. Treatment and control of wastes of all kinds is the only answer to water pollution problems. Pollution can be controlled by building sewer systems, sewage treatment plants, and installations to keep fertilizers and insecticides from entering the water.

COMPREHENSION

I. B

- II. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F

- III. 1. The Mediterranean has made positive contributions to the development and prosperity of the countries along its shores but the effect produced by the industrialization and modernization of these countries on the Mediterranean has been negative — they have aggravated the pollution of the sea
2. Cannes and Tel Aviv. (para. 5)
3. Even though less than $1/40$ of the coastal people of Greece have their sewage properly treated, they are not doing too badly. Other countries on the northern shore are causing more serious pollution to the sea than Greece.
4. $1:7 = x:100$ $x = 100 / 7$ Thus $x = 14$ (approx.)
5. attractive and luring but leading to bad consequences
6. paras. 14 & 15
7. rapid increases
8. Refer to paras. 16–20.
9. “Of course” indicates that the vulnerability of the Mediterranean is not just due to its unique geographical features. The inhabitants round the shores are also to blame. They have for centuries been careless in the protection of their environment.
“But” implies that the greatly increased population has made a big difference; the sea is much more seriously polluted than before when the population was small.
10. Do not eat shellfish unless you are sure that it is fresh and has grown in clean water
Take a good shower after a swim to wash off the dirt. Stay as far away as possible from those coastal areas where there are many factories.

ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

I. Introducing the topic

Thesis statement: The Mediterranean is the most polluted sea in the world.

Causes and consequences of the pollution in general.

II. First main cause — sewage

Improper treatment of sewage by many Mediterranean countries.

Consequences: contamination of sea water and fish
greater likelihood of disease

III. Second main cause — industries

Untreated wastes emitted

from factories along the coast and

from factories located far inland

IV. Other causes of pollution

Pesticides, detergents, fertilizers, oil, etc.

V. Factors that lead to the severity of the case:

narrow and shallow outlet of the Strait of Gibraltar

weak coastal currents and feeble tides

long-standing practice of dumping wastes into the sea

multiplication of population and increasing number of tourists

VI. Conclusion

Efforts made to solve the problem

ANALYSIS

Causes of Pollution in the Mediterranean

1. Percentage of untreated sewage from 120 coastal cities: 85%
2. Tons of sewage flushed out yearly per mile in the worst part of the coast: 200
3. Percentage of bathers in the Mediterranean who are at risk: ca. 14%
4. Number of factories polluting
 - Italian Ligurian riviera: 15,000
 - Tyrrhenian Sea: 60,000
 - Venice lagoon: 76
5. Amount of pesticides and fertilizers that find their way to the sea: thousands of tons
6. Tons of oil per year from
 - ships: 350,000
 - factories: 115,000

Effects Produced by Pollution in the Mediterranean

1. Life of the sea is stifled, in other words, fish are killed.
2. Life of the people who inhabit and visit the shores is threatened by
 - a. endemic diseases
 - b. plankton

Three Sets of Comparison

1. Percentage of the Mediterranean's sea surface in the world: 1%
Percentage of Mediterranean's pollution in the world: 50+%
2. Pollution by oil in the Mediterranean as compared with that in the north Atlantic:
4:1

3. Pollution by oil in the Mediterranean as compared with that in the northwest Pacific: 40:1

Geographic Factors That Worsen the Situation

- 1 Except for the 9-mile wide Strait of Gibralter, the Mediterranean is landlocked and, therefore, is unable to cleanse itself.
- 2 Coastal currents and sea tides are too weak to remove pollutants offshore.

Demographic Factors That Worsen the Situation

1. People have always used the sea for their wastes.
- 2 The population growth is so fast that it is hard for even the best waste- treatment plants to cope with the worsening situation

LANGUAGE WORK

- | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|-------|
| I. | 1 B | 2 A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. A |
| | 6 D | 7 B | 8. A | 9. D | 10. C |
| II. | 1 C | 2. D | 3. B | 4. C | 5. C |
| | 6 C | 7. D | 8 C | 9 D | 10 C |
| III. | 1. in contrast | | 2 on the contrary | | |
| | 3 but / except | | 4. Apart from / Besides | | |
| | 5 besides / apart from | | 6. without | | |
| | 7. except for | | 8 except for / apart from | | |
| | 9 also | | 10. In contrast | | |
| | 11. Apart from / Except for | | 12. beside | | |
| | 13. on the contrary | | 14. In contrast | | |
| IV. | 1. sun – solar | | 2. moon – lunar | | |
| | 3. sea – marine / maritime | | 4. tree – arboreal | | |
| | 5. land – terrestrial | | 6. water – aquatic | | |
| | 7. island – insular | | 8. eye – ocular | | |
| | 9. nose – nasal | | 10. ear – aural | | |
| | 11. hand – manual | | 12. back – dorsal | | |
| | 13. tooth – dental | | 14. mouth – oral | | |
| | 15. mind – mental | | 16. wall – mural | | |
| | 17. night – nocturnal | | 18. foot – pedal | | |
| | 19 surface – superficial | | 20. law – legal | | |
| V. | 1 manual | | 2. mural | | |
| | 3. Solar / Marine | | 4 nasal | | |
| | 5 Aquatic | | 6. arboreal | | |
| | 7. Terrestrial | | 8. nocturnally | | |

9. maritime

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| VI. 1 heats | 2 If | 3. colder |
| 4 climate | 5. affected / influenced | 6. maritime |
| 7. warm / mild | 8. continental | 9. evaporates |
| 10. absorb / hold | 11. sponge / cloth | 12. saturate |
| 13. surface | 14 small / tiny | 15. raindrop |
| 16. clouds | 17 As | 18. out |
| 19. land | 20 in | |

- VI. 1. What happens is that the Mediterranean, the cradle of many ancient cultures, is seriously polluted. It is the first of the seas that has been made to suffer from a situation resulting from development mixed with an irresponsible mentality.
2. Further, while the places such as Cannes and Tel Aviv dispose of their wastes through a pipe stretching out only half a mile from the shore, most cities do not even bother to do that but simply dump their sewage directly into the sea along the coastline
3. There is an even bigger hazard hidden in the seafood dishes that are forever so appealing to those holiday-makers.
4. Factories are set up around the coastline, few of which, including the most sophisticated, have been equipped with a satisfactory system for dealing with their effluents.

TEXT II

AN UGLY NEW FOOTPRINT IN THE SAND

A.B.C. Whipple

1. The strange footprint is a symbol of environmental pollution; and the author's attitude to this new intrusion — one of strong dislikes — is made clear by the word "ugly".
2. The need to fuel the technology which mankind has developed to enable it to survive on this planet. Concrete examples are given notably in paras. 2, 9, 10, and 11.
3. As man is not so well adapted to his living environment as, say, a bird, he has to resort to artificial aids, which have eventually given rise to pollution
4. Environmental pollution here has just begun; it is not very serious yet.
This is contradicted by the sentence in para. 11 — The lesson of our fouled beach is that we may not even have realized how late it is already.
The author's message is "Don't you think that it will be some time before pollution gets really serious here; when the beach is found to be fouled, it is already too late to keep pollution away from the island."
5. No. He is concerned about pollution of mankind's environment in general.

Unit Three

TEXT 1

THE NIGHTMARE LIFE WITHOUT FUEL

*Issac Asimov***PRE-CLASS WORK****I. Pre-reading Questions**

1. Some fuels which are indispensable to city life: coal, gas, petroleum.

Some fuels which are indispensable to country life: wood, natural gas, kerosene, petroleum.

China is rich in fuel resources, such as coal, oil, wood.

II. Dictionary Work

1. destruction; levelling
2. become gradually fewer
3. purchase; getting
4. fashionable; high class
5. a mound of snow
6. improve upon
7. a fault-finding critic, especially one who believes that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest
8. a threat that becomes a burden
9. eat very quickly; devour
10. an animal which carries things

III. Library Work

1. the splitting of the nucleus of the atom resulting in the release of large amounts of energy 核裂变
2. the union of atomic nuclei to form heavier nuclei resulting in the release of enormous quantities of energy when certain light elements unite, e.g., hydrogen bomb 核聚变
3. fuels that originated in organic matter of past geologic times. Coal, oil, and natural gas are fossil fuels 矿物燃料
4. farming that provides all or almost all the goods required by the farm family, usually without any significant surplus for sale 自耕自给

COMPREHENSION

I. B

II. 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. C

III. 1. The trip is unpleasant and difficult because of the muddy and slippery road.

2. fading — losing colour and brightness; disappearing gradually

“Fading structures” suggests that the buildings are in bad repair and become fewer and fewer in number.

decaying — declining in prosperity, wasting away

“Decaying city” suggests that the city lacks vitality to the extent of collapsing.

Together they help to create a bleak picture of the city.

3. Ref. to para 3: They dwindled because of the rising price of gas.

Then only the rich could afford to keep their cars.

This enraged the ordinary people. Then gas was rationed.

The ration was gradually decreased. Finally all cars disappeared.

4. Ref. to para 4: less pollution, more security, lower crime rate, more healthy way of life, closer human relationships

Ref. to para. 10: international tension eased off, war less likely

5. The unpleasant smell in the air comes from human perspiration rather than from the toxic vapour of cars as people can no longer afford to have a shower every day but can only clean their bodies with a sponge

Note the understatement in the sentence.

6. Introducing an adverbial clause expressing reason.

7. The car made it possible for the city to sprawl out and develop its suburbs; the mobility the car provided made it possible for people to live in the suburbs; with the disappearance of the car, the once-prosperous suburbs are declining.

8. While Americans are forced to eat less, people in the rest of the world are simply starving.

9. The topic sentence of the passage is implied: Measures must be taken immediately to prevent the exhaustion of fuel on earth, which will likely result in a nightmarish life for the Americans and other people of the world as well.

10. No, he is not totally pessimistic. The article appeared in a 1977 issue of *Time* magazine, and what is described is supposed to happen in 1997. In the last sentence Asimov says “If we had started 20 years ago, that might have been another matter.” This means that if measures had been taken in 1977, when the article was published, human beings could well be saved from the disaster caused by the exhaustion of energy resources. So Asimov still sees a ray of hope.