

高等学校教材

新编英语教程

6

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

6

练习参考答案

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Unit One

TEXT I

VESUVIUS ERUPTS

Pliny the Younger

PRE-CLASS WORK

II. Dictionary Work

1. shaking movement of the ground
2. a courtyard in front of a large building
3. recklessness
4. approaching; close at hand
5. carefulness, good judgment, self-possession
6. force into a limited space
7. retreat, move back
8. left high and dry
9. (past tense and past participle of *rend*) split
10. a long, narrow point of land stretching into the sea
11. crush under the feet
12. (past tense and past participle of *besech*) asked (for) eagerly and anxiously
13. earthly fate: fate of a human being, who must die (as contrasted with "immortal")
14. ridiculous, absurd

III. Library Work

Vesuvius, a composite volcano approximately 4,000 feet (ca. 1,220 metres) high, is located on the eastern shore of the Bay of Naples, Italy. Prior to 79 A.D., Vesuvius was not recognized as an active volcano and it is believed to have been in repose for almost 1,000 years. But in 79 A.D., the vegetation-covered volcano erupted and buried Herculaneum and Pompeii under many feet of ash and volcanic debris (Pompeii was said to be covered with ashes and pumice to a depth of 19–23 feet, or 6–7 metres). According to Pliny the Younger, author of the present text, at about seven o'clock on the morning of August 24, 79, a cloud appeared over the summit of the mountain. It took the shape of a pine tree with a tall trunk and widely distended branches, a form not uncommon in volcanic eruptions. There were also "flashes of fire as vivid as lightning and darkness more profound than night".

Pliny the Elder, about whose death his nephew Pliny the Younger wrote to Tacitus, Roman politician and historian, was commander of the Roman fleet at Misenum at the time. Learning of an unusual cloud formation — later found to have resulted from an eruption of Mount Vesuvius — Pliny the Elder went ashore to ascertain the cause and to reassure the terrified citizens. He was overcome by the fumes resulting from the volcanic activity and died on August 24, 79.

COMPREHENSION

I. D

- II. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F

III. 1. This is a choice based on common sense. In the event of an imminent earthquake, it is safer to stay outside rather than inside a building.

2. Open to discussion. He was more courageous than many others, no doubt. But it was also foolhardy to ignore the potential dangers.

3. Not until dawn of August 25th, when the buildings around were tottering. (para. 3)

He was thoroughly alarmed when the carriages began to run in different directions though the ground was level. (para. 3)

4. "Mob" connotes "disorder", while "crowd" and "group" are neutral in their connotation. Consult a dictionary of synonyms.

5. The details given in para. 5 — what he experienced after the whole world seemed to be shrouded in complete darkness.

6. Not entirely interchangeable. Do men shriek?
For more such words, consult a dictionary of synonyms.

7. He demonstrated great courage, at the expense of prudence perhaps. But on the whole he was quite composed and wise in the decisions he made

ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- I. para. 1 After my uncle's departure ... Then ... and then ...
para. 2 By now it was dawn
para. 3 At this point
para. 5 Soon afterwards ... Then ...
para. 6 At last

II. Instead of explicit time adverbials, the progression of events itself can conversely point to the sequence of time.

In para. 5 the changes of the dark cloud and consequently the varying degrees of darkness serve as a clue to the passage of time. The background, i.e., the initial reference point of time is provided by the sentence in the past continuous tense: a dense black cloud was coming up behind us. Then darkness fell — a gleam of light returned —

then darkness came on once more.

LANGUAGE WORK

- I. 1. C 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C
6. A 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. B
11. A 12. B 13. C 14. D, 15. A
16. B 17. B 18. A 19. A 20. D
- II. 1. The eruption of Vesuvius caught the people in Pompeii completely unawares.
2. The writer remained absorbed in his book with a view to calming himself down and diverting his attention from the possible danger.
3. Next year the new law on housing funds will come into force / will be put into force in our city.
4. His mother quickened her pace and said that it was her fault to have delayed him.
5. Though I went on reading before the eruption of Vesuvius, I have now no recollection of what extracts I had been making.
6. They were bound to be crushed beneath the weight of ashes if they did not rise from time to time and shake them off.
7. Mary was the sole survivor of the earthquake in the extended family.
8. The ashes which fell in heavy showers during the eruption had a serious effect on his brain.
9. The writer reacted calmly when he saw a dense black cloud coming up behind them, spreading over the earth like a flood.
10. The local authorities left no stone unturned in their attempt to find the writer's uncle.
11. The newspaper did not go into details about the number of the casualties.
12. The writer hadn't the faintest idea how his uncle died.
- III. 1. predominantly, prevailing 2. preferential
3. tremulous 4. inadvisable, shrinkage
5. sensitive, terrorism / terror 6. magnifying
7. unapproachable, fictitious 8. unbecoming / becoming
9. unaccountable 10. disorientation
11. persuasion, entreaties 12. irremediable
- IV. 1. blame 2. reproached
3. blamed / reproached 4. reproached
5. rebuke / reprimand 6. reprimanded
7. rebuke / scold / reprimand 8. reprimanded
9. reprimanded 10. scolded
11. reproach 12. scolded
- V. 1. on 2. In
3. over 4. in

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 5. from | 6. beneath |
| 7. with | 8. in |
| 9. of | 10. Since |
| 11. to | 12. in |
| 13. with | 14. with |
| 15. between | 16. with |
| 17. to | 18. In |
| 19. on | 20. In |
| 21. to | 22. on |
| 23. in | 24. like |

- VI.**
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. ash | 2. outbreaks |
| 3. interval | 4. eruption |
| 5. volcanologist | 6. which |
| 7. lava | 8. cone |
| 9. flood | 10. under |
| 11. crater | 12. began |
| 13. cauliflower | 14. like |
| 15. and | |

- VII.**
1. Close behind us was a big swarm of people, pushing hard to make their way out of this perilous spot. They were so horrified that they were obviously in a state of being uncertain of their own decisions, and so would rather follow others (a case where one, when extremely overwhelmed with fear, may become cautious).
 2. We answered that it was not possible for us to consider how we should stay away from danger, unless we were sure that all was safe with him.
 3. Some people made up stories, saying that part of Misenum had been destroyed or another part was on fire. These tales made a frightening situation even more frightening. Though they were mere rumours, there were still people who seriously took them as true.
 4. I could say without feeling guilty that in confrontation with such dangers, I uttered not a single sound of terror. That was because I was comforted by the thought that I was doomed to die together with the whole world, which was going to perish with me.

TEXT II

THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF ISLANDS

Rachel L. Carson

1. Refer to para. 2.
Volcanic islands are unstable, ephemeral; continents are stable, constant.

2. The submarine volcano meets with the pressure of the weight of the ocean water above it. It has to overcome this pressure to erupt and give birth to a volcanic island.
3. Refer to para. 6.
4. weathering — eroded by waves, wind, and rain in the course of time
violent eruption in the vicinity — swept out of sight overnight
combination of the two

Unit Two

TEXT I

THE FINE ART OF PUTTING THINGS OFF

Michael Demarest

PRE-CLASS WORK

II. Dictionary Work

1. be forced to wait; be kept waiting
2. testify to; serve as an evidence to affirm / to be proof of
3. foreboding imminent disaster or final doom
4. an administrator in a colony usually with wide powers
5. go over in the mind repeatedly and often slowly
6. chattering; hence, noisy
7. rank, level
8. encourage; support
9. re-evaluation
10. the academic community; academics
11. psychoanalyst or psychiatrist
12. existing or functioning outside the area of conscious awareness 潜意识的
13. an undoubted or self-evident truth
14. to mellow is to become ripe or fully developed, and to marinate is to steep (meat, fish) in a savory sauce to enrich its flavour: here, ripen and mature

III. Library Work

1. Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th Earl of, (1694--1773), English statesman, orator and author. His literary reputation rests upon his letters to his illegitimate son, Philip Stanhope, who was born in Holland in 1732. The letters, filled with wit and worldly wisdom, were published under the title *Letters to His Son* (1774)
2. Johnson, Samuel (1709--1784), English poet, critic, and man of letters, the literary dictator of England in the later half of the eighteenth century and one of the most famous personalities of his time. He is best known for his *Dictionary of the*

English Language (1755), which is in some respects an innovation in lexicography. He had the strongest influence of any of his contemporaries on the literary thought and style of the latter part of the eighteenth century.

COMPREHENSION

I. C

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

III. 1. method, skill

2. He begins with the famous saying of Chesterfield's and instances of non-compliance of some historically well-known figures.

Yes. This effectively reminds people that procrastination is not under all circumstances a non-recommendable practice; sometimes people do have a good reason to wait before they take action.

3. "Faustian encounters" refer to Faust's encounters with the devil Mephistopheles. Naturally they are undesirable. Most people are unwilling to visit barbers, doctors, and dentists.

4. It means "fortunately". The nattering Telex would have facilitated the supply of weapons and dispatch of troops, depriving the proconsul of the excuse to delay action.

5. The author is playing / punning on the word "will". The repetition of the word serves as a cohesive tie between the two paragraphs. But mind that the word is used in different senses in the two instances. In the preceding paragraph, "will" means a statement in writing saying how someone wishes his property to be distributed after his death. In the distorted version of the old saying, the word "will" is used in the sense of "volition". Thus it means "Even when there is no will to procrastinate, there is a way to do so." He goes on to illustrate his point by giving examples.

6. This is a humorous touch. This refers to what the psychologists (more exactly psychiatrists or psychoanalysts) charge their clients for the consultations. This explains why they always delay curing their patients.

7. For example, a person who has a bad tooth tends to delay his visit to the dentist until the pain becomes intolerable.

8. While the statement at the beginning of para. 3 "delay can often inspire and revive a creative soul" is a serious one, the following illustrations do not sound to be so. But remember Jean Kerr was a humorist.

What he says about the procrastination in the army, though a bit overstated, may still be seriously meant. The two illustrative examples, especially the one of the U.S. general's taking a sporting day off to delay the battle, are instances of humour at the cost of credibility.

In the last paragraph the inclusion of "the creation of an entree" adds a humorous

touch to other serious illustrations such as the creation of a great painting, a book, and a building.

ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

‘Yet’ at the beginning of para. 3.

The repetition of “Cunctator” at the beginning of para. 4.

The parody of the proverb “Where there is a will, there is a way” at the beginning of para. 5.

“His point” at the beginning of para. 6 to refer to what Manderbach says in the preceding paragraph.

The use of the word “also” in the 1st sentence of para. 7 to refer to a similar situation mentioned previously.

LANGUAGE WORK

- I.**
- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. | 1. escaped | 2. avoided |
| | 3. evaded | 4. evade |
| | 5. evaded | |
| B. | 1. margin | 2. rim |
| | 3. edge | 4. edge |
| | 5. border | 6. edge |
| | 7. margin | 8. verge |
| | 9. margins | 10. fringes |
| | 11. margin | 12. rimmed |
| | 13. verge | 14. fringes |
| | 15. border | 16. fringe |
| C. | 1. committing suicide | 2. massacred / butchered |
| | 3. killed | 4. assassinate |
| | 5. slaughtered / butchered / killed | 6. assassinate, executed |
| | 7. killed, murdered | 8. slaughtered |
| | 9. kill | 10. murdering |
- II.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. scientific terms | 2. do the honours |
| 3. on speaking terms | 4. in honour of / to honour |
| 5. on the best of terms | 6. in honour of |
| 7. on their honour | 8. terms |
| 9. honour (v.) | 10. honours (n.) |
| 11. short-term mortgage | 12. in the most flattering terms |
| 13. honour (n.) | 14. on their honour |
| 15. honour (n.) | |
- III.**
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. advise | 2. prove |
| 3. put off / postpone | 4. unpleasant / unreasonable |

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5. think | 6. rank |
| 7. red-tape | 8. be full of |
| 9. college / university | 10. famous person |
| 11. unwillingness | 12. order |
| 13. meet face to face | 14. bring to life again |
| 15. give rise to | 16. strengthen / protect |
| 17. hard-working | 18. mystical / prophetic |

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| IV. 1. l | 2. h | 3. k | 4. g |
| 5. b | 6. j | 7. c | 8. d |
| 9. f | 10. i | 11. e | 12. a |

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| V. 1. not | 2. relation |
| 3. on | 4. occurs / happens |
| 5. off | 6. due |
| 7. assigned | 8. plenty |
| 9. than | 10. words |
| 11. more | 12. to |
| 13. deadline | 14. ahead |
| 15. closing | 16. summed |
| 17. as | 18. of |
| 19. seated / sitting | 20. fit |

- VI. 1. Moses justified his unwillingness to pass Jehovah's order to Pharaoh, saying that he was "slow of speech".
2. Delay leads to problems. However, in many cases, it can often stimulate the creativity in an artist.
3. He points out that hastiness may give rise to decisions which turn out to be humiliating or expensive.
4. Excessive red-tape developed because public administration was expanding in scope and because society was growing more and more complicated. In this sense, red-tape helped those in charge of policy to be fully engaged in an enormous amount of paperwork and judgement, thus making it impossible for an immature decision to result.
5. ... many of my friends have a hard time the moment they attempt to put pen to paper.

TEXT II

GOSSIP

Francine Prose

1. Prose identifies gossip with the community in which it is carried out; it is part of the com-

munity, contributing to linking all its members into a whole. The domestic arrangements of the Siamese twins, though an event sensational enough to arouse much town talk, was in the woman's opinion, incomparable to what had been happening in the town itself. Note that in the quotation of the woman, the two words "nothing" and "before" are made prominent by being italicized.

2. Gossip makes her feel close to those places where she had once lived. What Prose wants to emphasize is the strength of gossip as the heritage, as the legacy of a certain community.
3. No, she doesn't, although sometimes she seems to be following the trend and making such a distinction. (Refer to para. 4.) Yet the truth is that she is doing so out of the pressure imposed by social strain or simply out of courtesy.
4. To show that gossip is a synonym for connection, for community. It thus should not be regarded as a word with negative connotations.
5. To examine why somebody does something contributes to one's moral development.
6. Nosiness. But this is unavoidable for we were all born to be curious.
7. Open to discussion.

Unit Three

TEXT I

WALLS AND BARRIERS

Eugene Raskin

PRE-CLASS WORK

I. Pre-reading Questions

1. The Great Wall of China was first built following the unification of China by the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty in 221 B.C. It was renovated and rebuilt in succeeding dynasties. In its present form, it substantially dates from the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644). It stretches from Gansu Province to Shanhaiguan, Hebei, winding continuously across northern China and totalling 6,700 kilometres in length. The wall was erected to protect China from northern tribes.
2. A wall is defined as a continuous and usually vertical and solid structure of stones, bricks, concrete, etc., serving to enclose or protect or divide off town, house, room, field, etc.

A barrier is defined as a material object that serves as an obstruction or an obstacle to prevent communication or to check (e.g., the advance of an enemy).

In the old days, walls were erected as barriers against danger from without, and the Great Wall of China can serve as a typical example of this. Most walls in China function as barriers.

II. Dictionary Work

1. substantially real: material
2. business patronage; regular support given to a tradesman by those who buy his goods
3. unassailable, unattackable; sturdy
4. trust in person's ability and intention to pay at a later time for goods, etc. supplied
5. vigour in style and action
6. ingenuity and vitality
7. freedom from harm or attack
8. arrangement into proper proportion or relation and especially into artistic form
9. deceptive
10. make impossible

III. Library Work

Illustrations of various architectural styles and designs can be found in *Academic American Encyclopedia*, *Collier's Encyclopedia*, *Encyclopedia Americana*, *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and some other encyclopaedias. The following are the sources of some illustrations of modern architecture.

- 1) *Academic American Encyclopedia*. 1981 ed. v. 2, p. 137
"Lever House (completed 1952), New York City. The building uses glass curtain-wall (i.e., piece of plain wall not supporting a roof) construction and rises from a horizontal base that surrounds a roofless garden court at street level."
- 2) *Collier's Encyclopedia*, 1983 ed. v. 2, p. 534
"The Lever House in New York City is 24 stories of shining glass and stainless steel."
- 3) *Encyclopedia Americana*, 1988 ed. v. 2, p. 236
"Bauhaus, Dessau, Germany, has a steel-frame and concrete interior that permits building a glass-wall exterior for light and openness."
- 4) *Encyclopaedia Britannica: Macropaedia*, 1984 ed. v. 1, plate 2 following p. 1100
"The Seagram Building, New York City. 1956-58, functionalism and elegance of design expressed in steel frame and curtain-wall construction."

COMPREHENSION

I. B

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

- III. 1. To people of Raskin's father's generation, money is a tangible commodity. To deposit money in a bank is to keep it in the safe the banker provides. Therefore, a bank must be solidly constructed to perform this function. A bank with glass walls falls short of the expectations of these people.
2. Yes, it was. For two reasons: First, money was a tangible commodity, and there was much more cash in circulation then. So it was necessary to have a strong "safe" to keep all the money in. Second, to attract customers by satisfying them psychologically.
3. Money: used to be a tangible commodity; being less tangible now, less cash being used, being replaced largely by credit.
- Function of the bank: provision of a safe before; provision of services now.
- Architecture: used to have an impregnable appearance; has become a cubical cage of glass, the door becoming a window display.
- The point illustrated: Architecture is a medium for the expression of human beliefs and attitudes.
4. Ref. to para. 6.
- Classical architecture measures excellence by form with little regard to function.
- The new theory of architecture stresses the integration of form and function, espe-